



THEIR EXCELLENCIES, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA AND THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH

THE
CANADIAN
ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

(FOUNDED BY J. CASTELL HOPKINS)

1930-31

THIRTIETH YEAR OF ISSUE

ILLUSTRATED

TORONTO
THE CANADIAN REVIEW COMPANY
LIMITED

F 5003 . C 35 1930/31

ERRATA

Page 105, first paragraph, 3rd line from the bottom: "Henry C. Schofield" should read "Henry C. Scholfield."

Page 144, 1st line on page: "Hon. H. C. Schofield" should read "Hon. H. C. Scholfield."

Page 149, second paragraph, 3rd line from the bottom: "George A. Savoie" should read "George A. Savoy."

Page 168, third paragraph, 4th line from the bottom: "Sir George Garneay, K.C.M.G." should read "Sir George Garneau, K.C.M.G."

Page 207, first paragraph, 4th line from the top: "A. D. Taylor, (Con., Queen's)" should read "A. D. Taylor (Con., Sunbury)."

Page 219, second paragraph, 5th line from the top: "G. Shelton Sharpe" should read "G. Shelton Sharp."

Page 226, third paragraph, last line: "Hon. James F. McNeill" should read "Hon. John F. McNeill."

Page 234, seventh paragraph, 1st line: "J. B. Griffiths" should read "I. B. Griffiths."

Page 242, fourth paragraph, 3rd line from the top: "J. W. Ward" should read "W. J. Ward."

Page 276, 1st line: "Hon. O. L. MacPherson" should read "Hon. O. L. McPherson."

Page 304, second paragraph, 4th line from the top: "J. S. Willis" should read "S. J. Willis."

Page 334, first paragraph, 8th line from the top: "Capt. James Dunsford Erroll Boyd" should read "Capt. James Erroll Dunsford Boyd."

Page 441, second paragraph, 5th line from the bottom: "Acting Minister of Finance" should read "Minister of Finance."

PREFACE

The Canadian Annual Review, 1930-31, continues the chronicle of Canadian affairs commenced thirty years ago, picking up the thread of the narrative where it was dropped in the 1929-30 issue. It describes the immediate action taken by the new Government (following the Dominion General Election of 1930) to relieve the plight into which so many thousands of Canada's employable were plunged by the economic crisis; it summarizes the proceedings of the Imperial Conference of 1930 including the speeches of Mr. Bennett and other delegates on the question of greater economic co-operation among the countries of the Empire; it relates the accomplishments of the lengthy Federal Session of 1931, the most notable of which were the tariff changes, the creation of a new Tariff Board, the signing of a Trade Treaty with Australia, further legislation for the amelioration of the unemployment situation and for farm relief, a study of the finances of the Canadian National Railways and the investigation into the Beauharnois Power project.

Significant of the unwonted conditions prevailing in the Prairie Provinces are the records, in addition to the usual ones devoted to the individual Provinces, which deal with the Wheat situation: the Pools' indebtedness to the banks and the guarantees of the three Governments; the agitation for a 100 Per Cent. Wheat Pool, for price stabilization, and for a Federal Wheat Board; Provincial legislation providing for the adjustment of debts; the several conferences of Government and agricultural representatives on the agrarian crisis; the efforts toward a greater development of the live stock industry; and the creation of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company Limited.

Over fifty pages contain a history of other phases of the industrial and commercial affairs of Canada. The Section on Transportation and Communication embraces the railway problems of the period and gives a comprehensive survey of highway, aviation, shipping, telephone, telegraph and radio interests. An account of the recession in business and security values is embodied in the Finance Section. The series of tables in the Statistical Survey provide easily accessible information, in comparative form, of economic questions during 1930 and the early months of 1931.

With the exception of the record of the 1931 Session of Parliament, which is complete to the date of prorogation (August), events are covered in *The Review* for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1931. Brief mention of occurrences of a later date are contained either in foot-notes or in the *Addenda*. The resignation of the MacDonald Cabinet (August), the suspension of the Gold Standard,

(September), the results of the General Election of October, 1931, and the composition of the new (National) Cabinet in Great Britain, in this way, are given space in the current issue. Summaries of Annual Reports are those of either the calendar year 1930 or of the latest available fiscal year at the date of going to press.

Grateful acknowledgments are tendered to Federal and Provincial Government Departments and to organizations for their co-operation in supplying official information; to the Press for the generous publicity given each year to *The Review*; to subscribers for their continuous patronage; and to the following writers for their able assistance in the preparation of this 30th issue: Harvey H. Black, M.A., W. A. Craick, B.A., R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (HON.), George H. Locke, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., A. G. Penny, B.A., Hector Charlesworth, W. L. Edmonds, F. A. Carman, B.A., and A. T. Wilgress.

Suggestions as to additions and corrections will be appreciated.

THE EDITORS

Toronto,
October 31st, 1931

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ADDENDA

The General Election (1931) in the United Kingdom; the New (National) Cabinet

The unofficial results of the General Election in the United Kingdom of October, 1931, with a few results to be heard from, were as follows: National Government (total, 551)—Unionist, 470; Liberal National, 33; National, 2; Liberal, 33; National Labour, 13; and the Opposition (total, 56)—Labour, 52; Independent Liberal, 4. There was one Independent. (*The Times*, London, Oct. 29, 1931).

According to a Canadian Press dispatch of Nov. 6, 1931, the composition of the new Cabinet (National) of 20 Members was as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.....	Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald
Lord President of the Council.....	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin
Lord Chancellor.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey
Lord Privy Seal.....	Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain
Secretary of State for Home Affairs.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon
Secretary of State for the Dominions.....	Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas
Secretary of State for the Colonies.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister
Secretary of State for War.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Hailsham
Secretary of State for India.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare
Secretary of State for Scotland.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair
Secretary of State for Air.....	Mt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell
President of the Board of Trade.....	Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman
Minister of Health.....	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hilton Young
President of the Board of Education.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.....	Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour
Minister of Labour.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Betterton
First Commissioner of Works.....	Rt. Hon. William Ormesby-Gore

Public Health in Saskatchewan

The Annual Report of the Department showed an Expenditure of \$1,254,005 for the year ending Apr. 30, 1931. The Maternity Grant of \$64,116 assisted 3,020 mothers. A survey of the Province during the year revealed 198 cases of crippled children, 146 of whom were treated and efforts were made to extend assistance to others. The total of Government-aided hospitals was increased to 63 during the year 1930, an addition of 7 new ones; union hospitals at the end of the year totalled 20—an addition of 2 new ones; increase in bed capacity was 364, a total of 3,916 beds; the total number admitted to hospitals was 60,518; the total number of hospital days was 994,287. From 16 training schools in Saskatchewan 167 nurses graduated. 6,858 maternity cases were treated in the hospitals—11.3 per cent. of the total patients admitted, and 30 per cent. of the maternity cases in the Province. The value of hospital buildings and equipment in Saskatchewan in 1930 was \$9,176,453; the Government grant paid to Government-aided hospitals amounted to \$634,395. The average operating cost per patient per day was \$3.10 as compared with \$2.96 in 1929.

One new sanatorium for tuberculosis cases was opened at Prince Albert in January, 1930, making a total of 868 hospital beds in sanatoria. In the Battleford Mental Hospital for the fiscal year 1930-31 there were 329 admissions, 154 paroles, 57 deaths, 29 deportations, 16 elopements and 68 transfers. In the Weyburn Mental Hospitals, of the mentally diseased there were 60 admissions, 110 paroles, 47 deaths, 22 deportations and 1 elopement, and of the mental defectives there were 57 admissions, 14 paroles, 12 deaths and 2 deportations.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

Political Events:
Mr. Bennett
as Prime Minister

Preparations for a Dominion General Election commenced immediately after the dissolution of Parliament on May 30, 1930. The Leader of the Conservative Opposition opened his campaign in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on June 9, and the Prime Minister made his first formal utterance one week later in Brantford, Ontario. Both Leaders toured the Dominion from one ocean to the other and both made extensive use of radio. The Election took place on July 28 and resulted in a change of Government. The new Administration, which was formed by the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, replaced that of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader, which had been in office since Dec. 29, 1921, with the exception of the short term of the Conservative Government under the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, from June 28 to Sept. 25, 1926. The Election resulted in the return to the House of 136 Conservatives, 89 Liberals, 9 U.F.A. Members, 1 U.F.O. Member, 2 Progressives, 3 Liberal-Progressives, 3 Labourites and 2 Independents. Mr. Bennett was called upon on Aug. 7 to form an Administration and he did so on the same day. The new Conservative Cabinet was Gazetted under date of Aug. 9, 1930 (see end of this Section).

All the new Ministers holding seats in the House of Commons were returned by acclamation at the subsequent By-elections to the ridings for which they had been successful in the General Election. Hon. E. N. Rhodes was elected for Richmond West, Cape Breton, and Hon. H. H. Stevens for Kootenay East, vacancies having been created by resignations. The By-elections took place on Aug. 25, 1930, with the exception of Richmond West, Cape Breton, which was held on Sept. 2 (a fuller account of the General Election will be found in *The Canadian Annual Review, 1929-30*).

Prior to the opening of the First Session of the Seventeenth Parliament on Sept. 8, 1930, the new Prime Minister made a number of utterances. On Aug. 15 in Toronto he opened, as President, the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, following which he visited Western Canada. At Calgary on Aug. 22 he was tendered a dinner by the Calgary Conservative Association when he reviewed the changes which had come about in the West since he had first gone to Calgary, thirty-three years before. He dwelt on the responsibilities of office at a critical stage in the history of the Dominion. On his way back to Ottawa he was tendered a complimentary luncheon of a non-political character at Winnipeg on Aug. 27.

After the close of the First Session on Sept. 22, Mr. Bennett went to England to attend the Imperial Conference (see Section: Relations with the Empire). On Oct. 20 he was made Member of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom with the title of "Right Honourable," and on Nov. 4 was presented with the freedom of the City of London. On Nov. 16 he left London for a brief visit to Ireland and Scotland during which he was tendered a luncheon by the Free State Government at Dublin on Nov. 17. On Nov. 26 he visited the Canadian battle-fields in France and Flanders. He reached Saint John, New Brunswick, on his return to Canada on Dec. 12 and arrived in Ottawa on the following day. At the end of December he went West to spend New Year's Day in Calgary and *en route* at Regina, on Dec. 30, made a statement of Government policy with regard to unemployment and the Western wheat situation.

In his Regina speech Mr. Bennett reviewed the pledges he had given during the Election and the steps he had taken towards carrying them out since assuming office. His pledges, he pointed out, in the very nature of things could not be redeemed in a few months or in the space of a single year. He referred to the Imperial Conference and stated that the motive behind the policy which he had there announced was the interest of Canada first; his primary concern was to secure a more stable market in the United Kingdom for Canadian wheat. The sale of Canadian wheat in the United Kingdom, stated Mr. Bennett, was being hindered by the entry of Russian wheat into that market. "Unless the Imperial Government enacts legislation," he said, "which the Government indicates cannot at present be considered, that condition cannot be altered. The influence of the harassed British farmer voter has not been sufficient to secure the enactment of such legislation." France, he pointed out, had already given a guarantee to purchase a minimum of seven to nine and a half million bushels of the 1930 Canadian wheat crop and this was the first time in the history of France that such a guarantee had been given.

Dealing further with the wheat situation, Mr. Bennett said that the Government of the country, acting as trustee for all the people in

the face of an admitted national emergency, had taken steps through the extension of credit facilities and by other means to prevent the forced and precipitate liquidation of the 1930 wheat crop. A price had not been fixed for wheat because the jurisdiction in peace time over prices rested with the Provinces and because also in view of Canada's large export surplus it would be unwise to fix a price in excess of the world's price. He was aware, he said, that the marketing of wheat would still leave an emergency to be dealt with and, therefore, he proposed to the Provincial Governments whole-hearted and immediate co-operation in the efforts they were making to alleviate the suffering of their people during the Winter season and to provide them with the best grade of seed for the Spring sowing. "I would not have the wheat growers think," he said, "that it is our desire or intention to grant them more favourable treatment than any other class in the community will receive. We do not offer them charity for they do not want charity. What we offer them is that measure of relief which the circumstances of their case so fully warrant and means will be found to enable credit to be extended to those who desire to engage in mixed farming." In this connection Mr. Bennett cited the suggestion made by E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the formation of a company to advance money for the development of the live stock industry. (See Section: Industries and Commerce).

As a further measure to provide a market for Canadian wheat the Prime Minister announced that the Canadian Minister to Japan, Hon. H. M. Marler, was on his way to China to discuss with that country the purchase of millions of bushels of Canadian wheat. Moreover, in order to advance the position of Canadian wheat growers in existing markets it was necessary that means should be taken to secure the advantage of minimum costs of production and of transportation. In this connection he announced that the work of making the Hudson Bay Railway available for the use of the grain producers of the Prairies was proceeding with all possible speed. When that road was placed in operation, he added, the grain rates would be fixed on the basis of the Crow's Nest Pass rates. The Government, he stated, was engaged in a thorough survey of the whole scheme of transportation with the view of contributing, within the limits of Federal authority, toward the reduction of existing freight rates. The question of cheaper transportation would be considered in the light of the requirements of all classes of producers. In closing Mr. Bennett expressed the view that it was not quite fair to blame the Wheat Pools for not having disposed of the 1929 crop when the prices were high. The attitude of the Pools was that taken by practically all the large private grain operators of Canada. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Dec. 31, 1930).

On the last day of the year the Prime Minister issued, from Ottawa, a New Year's message to the Canadian people. He delivered a New Year's day address at Calgary. While in the West Mr.

Bennett conferred with the Prime Ministers of the Prairie Provinces in regard to the situation on the Prairies.

Two speeches were delivered at Toronto by the Dominion Prime Minister in the third week of January. On Jan. 19 he addressed the Toronto Conservative Business Men's Club at a luncheon and spoke at the opening of the new quarters of the Albany Club in the evening. At the luncheon he warned his hearers against the talk of secession reported from the West and expressed the view that these manifestations merely represented the opinions of men, who, for the moment, found themselves in a position from which they believed they would get a hearing.

During the dinner at the Albany Club there was jocular interchange between Mr. Bennett and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, newly appointed Canadian High Commissioner to London, who was also a guest, *à propos* of a speech of Mr. Ferguson at a dinner in Toronto on Dec. 4, 1930, during which he had discussed his purpose in accepting the office of High Commissioner (see Section: Province of Ontario—Mr. Ferguson's Last Year as Prime Minister). When Mr. Bennett remarked during his address that he would not weary the gathering with a long speech, Mr. Ferguson interjected: "hear hear," upon which Mr. Bennett assumed mock sternness. "I am sorry," he said, "that Mr. Ferguson has so long monopolized the limelight that he is anxious to be up again. If he doesn't make a better speech to-night than in the last few weeks—you know what happened to Sackville-West! I mention that by way of example of what happened to a British Ambassador." (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Jan. 20, 1931).

Mr. Bennett left Ottawa on Jan. 29 on a brief visit to Washington, accompanied by W. D. Herridge, K.C., of Ottawa, whose appointment as Canadian Minister at the United States' capital was announced some months later by the Prime Minister. While in Washington, Mr. Bennett conferred with the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce but no statement was made as to the nature of their negotiations. The Prime Minister during his visit was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club of Washington. He returned to Ottawa on Feb. 3.

On Mar. 1st the Prime Minister spoke over the radio at Ottawa on the invitation of the League of Nations Society. In his speech he discussed recommendations adopted at the Imperial Conference of 1930, to include in the Covenant of the League of Nations a pledge not to resort to war in any circumstances. This step, he said, would harmonize the Covenant with the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war. On Apr. 20 in Toronto, he spoke before the York Bible Class. In Montreal, on May 11, at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Quebec Division, Mr. Bennett discussed the attitude of the Government toward business. At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Toronto,

on May 20, the Prime Minister was made an Honorary Fellow of that body.

Following his retirement from the office of Prime Minister Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King refrained from making public addresses except in the House of Commons. He pursued this policy from Aug. 1, 1930, until June 30, 1931, when the House was still in Session. In January, however, when the Prime Minister made his visit to Washington the Opposition Leader issued a statement to the Press in which he asked for a declaration as to the date of the re-assembling of Parliament. In this statement Mr. King said in part:

Notwithstanding that the Government have had a perfectly free hand with its policies and expenditures, and, so far, as their political opponents are concerned, have been occasioned no embarrassment whatsoever since coming into office, conditions in Canada to-day are much worse than they were at the time of the calling of the Special Session in September last. In some parts of Canada the distress is greater than it has ever been. There is, at present, much more need for the regular annual Session of Parliament, to consider the condition of the country's affairs than there was for any Special Session in September. Indeed, the action taken by the Government at the Special Session with respect to the tariff, and their failure to accomplish anything at the Imperial Conference, have only served to make the more necessary an immediate meeting of Parliament at which these and other matters may be adequately discussed.

The pretext that the re-assembling of Parliament should wait over until the arrival in Canada of the new Governor-General cannot be taken seriously. Indeed, if it were, it would be equivalent to a declaration that purely social functions at the Capital are of more concern in the eyes of the Administration than those matters which vitally affect the well-being of the people.

We are now told that the Prime Minister finds it necessary to pay a visit to Washington. I wonder what would have been said if, before meeting Parliament at a time of serious economic distress, I had, while in office, found it necessary to go to Washington for an interview with the President of the United States, or, indeed, for any other reason! It is to be hoped that, before the Prime Minister embarks upon further missions which take him away from Canada, he will at least let the country know when it may expect the re-assembling of its Parliament. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 29, 1931).

**1st (Special)
Session of the
17th Parliament** Parliament met in Special Session on Sept. 8, 1930, for the purpose of dealing with the unemployment emergency. The Session was called to deal with unemployment in fulfilment of a promise given by Mr. Bennett at Calgary (June 12) during the General Election. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, who revived a practice of older days by driving up to Parliament Hill in an open state-carriage instead of a motor car which had latterly become customary. There was unusual expedition in the organizing of Parliament for the Special Session which did its work within two weeks. The House of Commons met on the morning of the opening day and elected George Black, Esquire, Conservative Member of Yukon District, as Speaker. In the afternoon the Governor-General delivered the Speech from the Throne which

declared that the early Session was due to "the necessity for dealing with exceptional economic conditions with the resultant unemployment."

In accordance with the desire of the Government to expedite the transaction of business the Debate on the Address was begun on the opening day and was concluded on the day following. The Address was moved by F. W. Turnbull (Con., Regina) and seconded by O. Gagnon (Con., Dorchester).

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition, opened his speech on the Address by declaring that the victory of the Government was "much more apparent than real" and by citing figures to show that the Conservative Party received less than half of the popular vote cast during the General Election. He affirmed that the Opposition had not lost faith in the principles for which it had fought, and then passed on to criticize the Prime Minister for having assumed the posts of Minister of Finance, President of the Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs. With such opening he turned to review the promises made by Hon. R. B. Bennett during the campaign. In this connection he took "the strongest exception" to the attitude adopted during the Election by the Conservative Leader with regard to responsibility for the economic depression. During the campaign, said Mr. King, Mr. Bennett had blamed unemployment on "the policies of the Ottawa Government," now in the Speech from the Throne he had described the situation as "exceptional economic conditions with the resultant unemployment." "If there ever was an election," said the Liberal Leader, "conducted by a political party on the basis of wholesale and most unqualified promises and pledges of all classes and description, it was the Election through which we have just passed, and it is as a result of these promises and pledges that Hon. gentlemen opposite are in office."

Referring to the Imperial Conference of 1930 (October) Mr. King asked if Mr. Bennett believed that he had "a mandate from the Canadian people to-day to blast his way into the British market? . . . Is he, in the measures he is about to bring down, to increase the tariff against Britain as well as against other countries? That was the statement he made, that he was going to put up the tariff against Britain as well as against other countries. Is that the step he proposes to take in advance of proceeding to an Imperial Economic Conference? Does he believe he is going to strengthen his hand in that fashion?"

The Prime Minister (Hon. R. B. Bennett) replied in a brief speech to Mr. King's citation of promises by stating that the Government proposed to keep all promises that had been made.

I know (he continued) that must seem strange to Hon. gentlemen opposite when they recall the long series of promises to be found in the Liberal platform and in the policies of the Liberal Party as declared in Convention by their then Leader and subsequent Prime Minister. I could



HON. HUGH A. STEWART, K.C.
Minister of Public Works
in the Bennett Cabinet



HON. GIDEON D. ROBERTSON, LL.D.
Senator, and Minister of Labour
in the Bennett Cabinet



HON. ALFRED DURANLEAU, K.C.
Minister of Marine
in the Bennett Cabinet

enumerate those if I would, but I shall not. He did not even endeavour to carry them into effect. I shall not refer to the excuses which he offered for his failure to carry out such promises, neither will this Government refer to those excuses. . . . I shall not make any such excuse. . . . This Government purposes to go forward with the programme which it has outlined. It does not purpose to undertake it completely in one Session or in two Sessions, because no promises of that character were made. On the other hand the promises made as to what would be done at this Special Session of Parliament this Government will endeavour to carry out. That is all I can usefully say on that point.

The Prime Minister then went on to state in reference to the quotations made of his promises that he had been "inadequately reported" and that some of the reports had contained "mis-statements." (This portion of his speech was followed by strong protests in some newspapers against the charge of inaccurate reporting).

Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the U.F.A. group, criticized the Government for failing to mention the agricultural situation in the Speech from the Throne and expressed a hope that the Government would have more to lay before the House for meeting the problem of unemployment "than merely proposals to tinker with the tariff." J. S. Woodsworth, (Lab., Winnipeg, N. Centre) declared that "this protective craze is but a symptom of the post-war recrudescence of nationalism." He suggested that the Government might well consider the setting up of some committee or commission to consider the underlying problems of unemployment. Henri Bourassa, the last speaker in the Debate, dealt with the "growth of Canadian Nationalism" and declared that it did not mean of necessity separation from the other parts of the Empire or enmity to Great Britain. He maintained, however, that Canadian Nationalism was stronger than the programme of any party and stronger than the political popularity of any man or group of men.

Unemployment Relief. The Government placed before the House, with a view to meeting the existing emergency, three main measures, unemployment relief, tariff amendments, and amendments to the Customs Act, designed to put an end to dumping. The first of these, dealing with unemployment relief, was introduced by the Prime Minister on Sept. 10, and consisted of a vote of \$20,000,000 "for the relief of unemployment in constructing, extending or improving public works and undertakings, railways, highways, etc., that will assist in providing useful and suitable work for the unemployed."

The measure proposed in this resolution (said Mr. Bennett) is one that is palliative in its very nature. It is a measure to deal with an acute present problem. It does not in any sense aim to deal with the problem as a problem in economics, so far as may be thought desirable to endeavour to remove it from the realm of further discussion in this House. We do believe that this resolution which I am now submitting, when enacted into a statute, combined with the measures which will be subsequently submitted to this House in furtherance of the recommendations which I have read, namely those which will prevent the importation of goods at ridiculous prices into the markets of this country, thereby throwing people into idleness and destroying their

employment, and the co-relative of that, namely, the importation to this country of large quantities of goods which can be made in this country if our people were subjected to fair competition and an equal opportunity with their competitors, will go far to relieve the situation. They constitute one measure; one is palliative and the other is remedial. It may be that it is not a remedy to the extent to which some of my friends opposite would like to have it; in fact some of them may believe that it is not a remedy at all. . . . I have the very sincere conviction, however, that within the next few weeks, at least it will afford a remedy to some 25,000 or 30,000 workmen, and that it will thereby effectually provide sustenance to at least twice that number of people.

Mr. Bennett further outlined the nature of his proposals as follows:

First, there are national undertakings which this country may embark upon—public undertakings, buildings, wharves, piers that might not be constructed until next Summer, but a portion of which work might well be done now instead of then. There might be the extension of existing contracts in connection with public undertakings. There are public undertakings which Provinces and municipalities will engage in, but which otherwise they would not engage in until perhaps a year from now. We may give them assistance, may I say by way of illustration, by defraying the interest which it might cost the communities to borrow the money now instead of two years hence when they would issue their securities in the ordinary course for the purpose of enabling them to undertake that work. There are level crossings, for instance, a fruitful source of disaster in this country, especially during the Summer months. The elimination of level crossings will furnish work for a very considerable number of people. We have the grade crossing fund, out of which now contributions are made to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 for any one crossing, and up to 40 per cent. of the cost. We may implement that fund, for instance, to enable the fund that may become exhausted to be supplemented by grants from this money. And matters of that kind. I shall endeavour to discuss them more in detail as we proceed, but that is the general principle upon which this legislation is founded.

Discussion of this resolution continued during Sept. 10 and 11, on which latter day the Bill based upon it was given a first reading. On Sept. 12, during the debate on the second reading of the Bill, the Leader of the Opposition declared that no exception whatever could be taken to the principle of the Bill as outlined by the Prime Minister. As to the amount that was required for the purpose of relief he expressed the view that the Government must accept full responsibility. The one exception which Mr. Mackenzie King had to take to the Bill related to the manner in which the Government was asking the House to vote the moneys necessary. He objected to the absence of a Supply Bill and to the absence of the designation of specific purposes for which definite appropriations were to be made. The House was entitled, he maintained, to know upon what public works it was intended to spend any of the vote. Parliament was also entitled to know what railways were to be assisted or constructed as well as what highways were to be assisted or constructed. He further urged the necessity of the exercise of great care in the auditing of the expenditures and that special care should be taken in connection with any moneys which might be handed over from the Federal Treasury to the Provincial Governments. Mr.

King further criticized the lack of a time limit to the expenditures under the Bill and subsequently (Sept. 15) the Prime Minister amended the measure to provide that "any portion of the said sum of twenty million dollars remaining unexpended or unappropriated for the purposes of this Act on the 31st day of March, 1931, shall thereupon lapse."

During the discussion in Committee (Sept. 12) A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) proposed to insert a section declaring that "In carrying out the purposes of this Act there shall be no discrimination allowed either in favour of or against those of any particular political affiliation." This amendment was negated.

On the motion for the third reading (Sept. 15) of the Bill J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N. Centre) moved an amendment to refer the Bill back with instructions to add the following clause: "that wherever Federal aid is granted for public works for relieving unemployment, provision should be made for the payment of wages according to the Fair Wage Act where in existence, and elsewhere a fair and reasonable wage." This amendment was defeated by 109 to 71. It was supported by the Liberals and Independents while the Conservatives voted in the negative.

Tariff Changes. The Government proposals for amendments to the tariff were brought down by the Minister of Finance on Sept. 16. Mr. Bennett declared that the measure was not a general revision of the tariff but dealt only with such items as it was believed would ensure additional employment to a large number of men and women in Canada. In this connection he stated:

It is not for the purpose of protection that the tariff is being revised to-day. The resolutions that are being submitted to this House are not for the purpose of affording protection in the sense in which that term is usually used; but if that term is used to designate just what we, during the Election, indicated that it did mean, namely, the giving to Canadians an equality of opportunity with others who are building up their country to enable us to build up our Dominion, and to give fair competition to the worker in Canada, be it man or woman, then it is protection that we propose. There can be no doubt, Mr. Speaker, in the mind of any Hon. gentleman within the sound of my voice that this Government at least has a mandate to give effect to that policy. In every part of this Dominion I was at great care to make it known to the audiences who listened to what I had to say, so that there could be no mistake as to what I meant, that in the event of their supporting candidates of our Party they thereby supported a policy that would ensure fair competition to Canadian workmen and workwomen and equality of opportunity to Canadians to build up their country.

For that purpose there will be, if we are then living—a general revision of the tariff at the next Session. Whether I undertake it, or some other Hon. gentleman occupying the office of Minister of Finance, is not at all at issue; it will be undertaken by this Government. I take it that there are few Members of this House that do not realize the anachronisms in that tariff, who do not realize that it is an unsound tariff in many particulars, and that by the admissions of those who are charged with the responsibility for its administration it is impossible in some particulars to administer it at all without doing violence to language. For the purpose of enabling the language to meet the conditions that have arisen, changes have been made in

the Customs Act and will also now be made in the Customs Tariff itself.

Now, let me shortly as a business proposition put before the House the principles on which we proceed. First, we in Canada have developed facilities for industry; over a long period of years we have carried forward our operations, and to-day in men and machines and material we are the equal of any people in the world. Having these facilities, it will be observed, secondly, that they are capable not only of supplying our own requirements, but in many instances of supplying the requirements of others; in other words, production for an export business. But, thirdly, owing to the unfair competition to which Canadian industry has been subject, owing to the inequality of opportunity afforded to Canadians as compared with others, those facilities are now employed for only part time and in some instances they are idle altogether. That means, as was said by the Hon. Minister of National Revenue (Mr. Ryckman) yesterday, that inasmuch as the last ten per cent. which is often the productive effort of industry finds no scope for its activity or employment, there is, instead of profit, loss; and instead of facilities being employed to their capacity, they are employed for only part time. We propose, therefore, to provide that so far as may be reasonably possible the requirements of the 10,000,000 people living on the Northern half of this Continent shall be provided by Canadian producers.

Mr. Bennett went on to explain that the tariff changes dealt with were those connected with agricultural products, with iron and steel in part, with textiles in part, with silk, with boots and shoes, with advertising matter, with paper, with metals and minerals, including brass and copper bars, with agricultural implements, and with certain forms of kitchen-ware, heating apparatus and electrical appliances. The countervailing duties introduced in the Dunning Budget of 1930 would be replaced, he said, with two exceptions, by fixed duties, the rates being those which prevailed against similar products imported from Canada into the United States of America. In regard to the tariff on cotton, he proposed to provide that the British preference should apply to manufactures in which the ratio of imported cotton would be that which it was possible to use having regard to the productivity of the Empire of the kind of cotton required. He estimated that the percentage would be in the vicinity of thirty-three and a third per cent. instead of fifty per cent. as provided in earlier legislation. Mr. Bennett emphasized the provision made in the tariff to protect the consumer. This provision as originally introduced read as follows:

In the event of the producers of goods in Canada increasing prices in consequence of the imposition of any duty under the provisions of this Act, the Governor-in-Council may reduce or remove such duty.

He concluded with this declaration:

We realize there are large numbers of items the amendment of which would, as we are advised, secure increased employment to ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty people, but we appreciate how difficult it is to undertake in the time at our disposal to deal with all of them. What we have done is to take those industries that we believe are in a sense the key industries of this country where activity may be stimulated and employment ensured to the greatest possible extent, and we are confident that the measures we have taken to secure the consumer against exploitation, coupled with increased production in Canadian factories by the work of Canadian men and women

to supply the requirements of Canadians, will result, in conjunction with the legislation that has been submitted to the House, in meeting the exceptional conditions which necessitated the calling together of Parliament at this time.

In opening his criticism of the tariff proposals Mr. Mackenzie King stated that under the cloak of an emergency Session Canada was being asked to alter its tariff to a degree more extensive than at any other time since the tariff had been placed on the Statutes of Parliament. He protested strongly against a proceeding of the King which he described as being "in the nature of coercion." "If, on the one hand," he said, "we fail to take sufficient time in this House to discuss the significance of the amendments we will be told by the electors that we have not done the duty which is expected of us as Members of Parliament, and particularly as Members of the Opposition. If, on the other hand, we do take the time that is necessary to discuss these amendments and to bring out their significance, we will be told that we have prevented the Prime Minister and his colleagues from attending the Imperial Conference."

With reference to increases of duties on goods coming from Great Britain he said that "common courtesy and decency" would have demanded that any changes in duties on goods coming from other parts of the Empire should be left until after the Imperial Conference. He protested further against "the Star Chamber manner" in which the changes had been made.

I wish to protest also (he said) very strongly against what my Hon. friend has said, or made in the way of representations, as to the security that he is giving the consumer under this legislation. He has said that he has obtained promises to the effect that prices will not be increased on any of the commodities which are receiving this additional protection. May I first of all point out that at the moment we are, and for some little time have been, in a period where prices are declining, and in the nature of things if prices are to be maintained at an artificial level through this legislation which my Hon. friend is introducing, then the great body of consumers in the country, labour as well as all other classes, will not obtain what is their just due in the matter of prices, namely commodities at a price which is fixed by the cost of production or by the law of supply and demand.

He maintained that the inevitable results of the tariff changes would be an intensified drift from all the rural parts of Canada into the urban centres and also increases in the cost of production and the cost of living. He warned the Prime Minister that if he had in mind "blasting or blazing or bargaining" as a result of his tariff changes "he would find those particular methods of very little avail within the British Empire itself." The Opposition Leader concluded by moving the following amendment:

This House regrets that the Government has seen fit at a Special Session called to deal only with unemployment to propose great increases in Customs taxation on a wide range of commodities under circumstances which prevent this House and the country from securing adequate information regarding the proposals and prevent proper parliamentary discussion of them.

In the opinion of this House the tremendous increases in taxation proposed will not end unemployment, but will inevitably increase the cost of living and will, also, increase the cost of production in the primary indus-

tries, agricultural, fishing, mining and lumbering, thus making it more difficult for Canadian producers in these industries to meet world competition in marketing their products.

A second amendment to the Government proposals was moved by E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) and seconded by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg, N. Centre). This amendment read as follows:

Whereas this Session of Parliament has been called for the purpose of dealing with unemployment;

And whereas there also exists an extreme agricultural depression largely due to our inability to sell our wheat and other agricultural products, at profitable prices, thereby contributing to unemployment;

And whereas the Government has introduced as a remedy for the existing economic depression a steeply graded increase in our tariff schedules;

While this House welcomes the assurance of the Prime Minister that prices will not be raised, this House is not convinced that any adequate means of enforcement is provided.

Further, this House regrets that there is no definite provision for safeguarding the standards of labour.

This House is of the opinion that the proposals of the Government do not constitute a permanent or general cure for unemployment.

In particular they will not enable us to secure markets for our agricultural products.

In general this House is further of the opinion that a solution of our problems can be found only by the adoption of co-operative principles in production and distribution, and by the public control of credit.

The House voted on the resolution and amendments on Sept. 19, when the Garland amendment was negatived by 193 to 23. In the minority voted the Farmer-Labour Members, seven Liberals and Messrs. Bourassa and Neill; Conservatives, and Liberals generally, uniting in the negative. On the Liberal amendment the vote was 118 to 78. In this instance the majority was composed of Conservatives and the minority of Liberals with the addition of Messrs. Bourassa and Neill. The main motion for the adoption of the Government resolution was carried by 121 to 87, the majority being composed of Conservatives and the minority of Liberals and eight Independents.

In the subsequent proceedings in Committee, debate centred particularly around proposals to prohibit imports from certain countries, the provision to prevent price increases, and the duties on glass, steel and agricultural implements. The proposal authorizing the Governor-in-Council to prohibit imports from any country not a party to the Treaty of Versailles was described by the Liberal Leader as giving the Government "a very wide and dangerous power." He suggested that it would give the Government power to prohibit imports for example from Norway, Sweden, Holland or Denmark. Mr. Bennett replied that there never had been any thought of prohibiting the import of trade from the countries named but declined to state, however, what country was intended. J. S. Woodsworth said that if the clause were aimed at Russia the Prime Minister

should say so. Mr. Mackenzie King suggested that the clause should include provision for publishing in *The Canada Gazette* Orders-in-Council passed under it and this suggestion was accepted by the Prime Minister.

When the Committee was discussing the section giving the Government power to withdraw tariff protection in the event of the producers of goods raising prices, Mr. Woodsworth asked what the Prime Minister was going to do should the increase in butter prices which had already been announced take place. Mr. Bennett replied that the section was not intended to apply to butter or agricultural products; it was intended to meet the constant cry from Hon. gentlemen opposite that the manufacturers had exploited the Canadian consumers. Subsequently, on motion of Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, the clause was amended (Sept. 20), to make it clear that it applied to "goods other than agricultural products." Hon. Peter Heenan (Lib., Kenora-Rainy River) moved to insert after this clause a further provision that

The Governor-in-Council may direct from time to time that any industry, the products of which receive protection under this Act, shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that freedom of association for employees for all lawful purposes is permitted in the operation of such industry, and that the hours of labour and rates of wages are observed consistent with the provisions of the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles concluded at Paris, France, on June 28, 1919.

This amendment was defeated by 85 to 45.

When the clause relating to gasoline was under consideration there was an extended discussion of the effect of the change on price. During this discussion Mr. Bennett read an assurance given by the oil companies that "the adoption of these recommended revisions will not result in any increase of prices to the retail consumer because of them." Hon. J. L. Ralston (Lib., Shelburne-Yarmouth) declared that the section giving the Government power to remove the duty in case of increased price was simply "idle words." M. F. Hepburn (Lib., Elgin W.) moved to reduce the duty on gasoline from two and a half to one cent per gallon but this was ruled out of order by the Chair.

The section on glass likewise led to a discussion on the power of the Government to prevent increased prices and in this connection the Prime Minister read the following undertaking by the industry concerned:

If our application is granted, we would immediately take steps to bring the works into operation, and also as soon as the demand in the three Prairie Provinces would absorb the output of one unit we purpose to erect such a western plant, utilizing Alberta waste gas.

The duties above proposed are the minimum duties under which we could hope to operate and meet the competition of "The Mutualitie." When established, and when we secure the major portion of the market, as we believe we would, our production costs would be lowered, and the lowering of production costs we guarantee to pass on to the consumer, and in order that the Government may at all times be aware as to how we are implement-

ing this pledge, we will welcome investigation of the company's affairs by Government auditors, anticipating a reduction in duties if undue profit is at any time shown. Under the proposed duties, we would not anticipate any profit in our early operations, but we expect that when our operations become settled, and we have secured the goodwill of our customers, we will be able to properly serve the consumers, and at the same time secure a legitimate return on our investment.

On an item imposing higher duties on steel, A. A. Heaps (Lib., Winnipeg N.) referred to the discussion in the Winter Session of 1930 regarding the eight-hour day in the steel plants and asked the Prime Minister whether the steel companies were in a better position to bring about this change, as a result of the increased protection they had received. Mr. Bennett stated that he had taken the stand that the steel companies were entitled to have an opportunity to carry out their promises to introduce the eight-hour day. Hon. E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Fisheries) who was formerly Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, said that new arrangements were in process of fulfilment whereby the management of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation would take voluntary action to establish the eight-hour day, but added that the present Prime Minister of Nova Scotia had publicly stated that if the eight-hour day were not established voluntarily by the management of the steel industry in the Province of Nova Scotia it would be established by a statute to be passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature.

The section increasing duties on agricultural implements caused an extended discussion in the course of which Mr. Mackenzie King called attention to the fact that there was an increase of three hundred and thirty-three and a third per cent. on the existing duty on implements. "That reads well and sounds well," replied Mr. Bennett, "but what actually happened in practice was this: the rate which read six per cent. has been increased to twenty-five per cent." In this connection also Mr. Bennett read an assurance from the manufacturers of agricultural implements that they were "of the opinion that consumers of agricultural implements should not pay higher prices for them and they are equally emphatic in the statement that if the Canadian market is supplied from Canadian factories, instead of being supplied in such volume by goods manufactured elsewhere, they will not increase prices of implements to consumers, provided the factors entering into manufacturing costs are not increased." Mr. Bennett also put on *Hansard* a record of a number of other assurances given by manufacturers in regard to prices. [*Debates House of Commons* (Special Session—1930) pp. 588-592].

Towards the end of the debate on the tariff the Prime Minister again stated the principles which had guided him in the changes proposed:

I hold firmly, sincerely, the conviction that in the method we are following lies the achievement of success for the Canadian people in their national life. We cannot make a country by agriculture alone, or by industry alone. The two are inter-related, and until such time as we relate one to the other

by the closest possible ties, we shall not bring about that national sentiment which is so desirable. There should in that sense be no East and West. . . . But we are one country and one people endeavouring to accomplish one purpose, and the policies which we outline here to-day are taken because we believe it is in the interests of Canada that our people should buy Canadian products if we do not raise the prices. We have the facilities to produce more than enough to meet our requirements, and in men, machinery and materials we are the equal of any people in the world. I prefer, therefore, if I can, by any policies at my command, to direct into these channels the productivity of the Canadian people, the agrarian population. That is my effort; that is all. That is the effort of the Government. That is all we are trying to do.

The tariff changes were approved by the House of Commons on Sept. 22, the last day of the Session. This was preceded by an understanding between Mr. King and Mr. Bennett that the discussion might be renewed during consideration of the Budget at the Session to follow. While the Bill was in Committee Mr. Ralston (Lib., Shelburne-Yarmouth) moved to exempt from Customs duty gasoline used by the individual fishermen in their own boats; this was rejected without a formal vote. R. Gardiner (Farmer, Chairman) criticized the amendment as class legislation.

Customs Act and Dumping Duty. In addition to the amendments made to the rates of duty in the Customs tariff the Government introduced legislation designed to protect Canadian industry by preventing the practice known as "dumping." This was aimed at by two pieces of legislation. The tariff itself was amended to increase the rate of the dumping duty from a maximum of fifteen to a maximum of fifty per cent., while other amendments to the same Act defined "export price" and "selling price," and in other regards strengthened the provisions of the tariff against dumping. Further, the Customs Act was amended in respect of the provisions relating to the fair market value for duty of goods imported. One new provision in the law in this connection declared that "in case of new or unused goods the value for duty shall not be less than the actual cost of production of similar goods at the date of shipment to Canada, plus a reasonable advance for selling cost and profit."

The resolution authorizing the amendments to the Customs Act was introduced by Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, on Sept. 15 and the Bill was given a first reading the same day. On the motion for the second reading of the Bill (Sept. 16) Hon. Charles Stewart (Lib., Edmonton) moved in amendment that "the character of this Bill is such as to transfer to the Government the authority of Parliament over taxation, which is contrary to the principles of responsible government." This amendment was negatived the same day without a division and the Bill was given a second reading. In Committee the Bill was amended to provide that every order of the Governor-in-Council authorizing the Minister to fix the value for duty of any class of goods and the value thereof so fixed by the Minister should forthwith be published in *The Canada Gazette*. On the same day (Sept. 16) the Leader of the Opposition moved a six-months' hoist to the Bill which was defeated by 116 to 62. The Government on this vote secured the support of several Members of the Independent group, while other Members of this group voted with the Liberals in opposition. The third reading of the Bill was given without division on the following day.

In connection with the subject of dumping, E. J. Young (Lib., Weyburn) moved on Sept. 22, for a return showing the number of cases during the previous twelve months in which dumping duty had been refunded after

having been collected, with particulars in each case. This information was refused by the Minister of National Revenue on the ground that it would disclose private business and the motion of Mr. Young was defeated by 96 to 58.

The Imperial Conference of 1930. The question of the Prime Minister's attendance at the Imperial Conference of 1930 was discussed a number of times during the September Session. On Sept. 20, the Leader of the Opposition asked the Prime Minister to consider a suggestion that he should go to the Conference and leave the House in the charge of one of his colleagues while away. In support of the suggestion Mr. King cited the example of New Zealand. Mr. Bennett declined to accept the suggestion and in doing so pointed out that the Prime Minister of New Zealand had secured assent to his tariff legislation before he left for London. "I have no desire," said Mr. Bennett, "to be charged with railroading this legislation through Parliament and if the sense of this House of Commons is that I should remain here, I will, but I can only say this: I do not propose to leave this House with this legislation unpassed." Mr. Mackenzie King then agreed to permit the tariff legislation to pass with a brief discussion on the understanding that with respect to any and every item in the tariff the Opposition would have the fullest opportunity at the next regular Session to secure further information. Mr. Bennett at once accepted this proposition "as a wholly reasonable view to take."

The Prime Minister announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to London in the House on Sept. 22. (See Section: Relations with the Empire).

High Commissioner and Ministers. On Sept. 20, the Prime Minister made a statement in regard to the appointment of a High Commissioner in London and the Ministers at Paris, Tokyo and Washington. He stated that the conception of policy of his Government was that the Ministers to France, Japan and the United States were permanent appointees and were not subject to change of administration. "With regard to the position of High Commissioner," he added, "I can point out only that it is a statutory office. Provision is made for that office by a Statute passed by this Parliament in the days of Sir John A. Macdonald. From that day until this the position has been of a political nature, using the word in the large and proper sense of the term. In the judgment of this Administration the High Commissioner should not only reflect the policies that are originated and initiated by the Government of Canada, but enjoy to the fullest degree the confidence of the Administration and reflect the spirit and attitude of mind of the Administration towards the problems with which they have to deal. It therefore follows that the incumbent of that office is practically a member of the Administration so far as the discharge of his duties in London is concerned."

The Senate. Discussion in the Upper Chamber at the Special Session dealt almost entirely with the Unemployment Bill and the Customs Act. At the opening Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin took the Chair as Speaker in virtue of his commission under the Great Seal. In the Debate on the Address Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, introduced the subject of unemployment and expressed amazement that the previous Government had taken the stand it did in regard to unemployment. He maintained that it was obligated under the Treaty of Peace to render aid to municipalities and others that were caring for the unemployed. Hon. R. Dandurand (Liberal Leader of the Senate) in reply described Senator Robertson's statement of the case as "partial" and emphasized the "primary duty" of the municipalities and Provinces. During this Debate Hon. Robert Forke announced his resignation from the Wheat Pool and explained his relations with that body.

Discussion of the unemployment measure by Members of the Upper House turned to matters of detail although Hon. N. A. Belcourt expressed fears that the measure would lead to the establishment of the dole system in Canada. In reply to Senator Belcourt the Minister of Labour explained that the Government was taking steps to prevent such a development by refraining from spending any money unless the municipality concerned made it clear that need existed. No amendments were made by the Senate to the Unemployment Bill or to the Bill amending the Customs Act or to the Tariff Bill.

The status of political Parties in the Senate was the subject of a brief discussion (Sept. 18) by Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. W. B. Willoughby and Sir George Foster. Mr. Dandurand opened the discussion by deprecating the description of himself as "the Leader of the Opposition." He expressed the view that there was not in the Senate "an Opposition in the same sense as there is in the House of Commons." "I said when I took the leadership of this Chamber," remarked Mr. Dandurand, "that I recognized no followers and shunned the Party Whip. Our function is to criticize and improve hasty legislation. I know what the Fathers of Confederation said in this regard, and with that in mind I have given expression to this opinion." Senator Willoughby agreed to refrain from describing Mr. Dandurand as "Leader of the Opposition" but Sir George Foster expressed the opinion that there would be "some technical confusion" in following out Mr. Dandurand's suggestion. He raised a question as to who would represent, in the Senate, the Liberal Party in a Federal sense if Mr. Dandurand's attitude were to prevail.

The Second Session of the 17th Parliament

Parliament was opened Mar. 12, 1931, by the Rt. Hon. Lyman P. Duff as Administrator.* There was much comment in the Press on the fact that this was the first occasion upon which a Canadian had read the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament.

The Speech contained declarations of the general policy of the Government to an unusual extent. Referring to the state of business it declared that "the fact that in this period of universal distress Canada has been spared the same acute degree of hardship which many other nations have been called upon to bear, will not, I know, blind you to the fact that between this country as it is and as it should be, there is a gulf to be bridged by the industry and zeal of all those who have the welfare of the nation in their keeping." In addition to tariff changes and the Unemployment Relief Act the Speech mentioned "the broad outline of the general scheme of national development" undertaken by the Government as "including provision for old age pensions, aid to agriculture, technical education and highway construction."

On the second day of the Session the House of Commons passed an Address to His Majesty expressing deep concern and sympathy with His Majesty on the occasion of the death of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Royal. A similar Address was passed by the Senate on Mar. 19.

In moving (Mar. 16) the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, M. D. Cormier (Con., Restigouche-Madawaska) stated

*NOTE.—His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, the newly appointed Governor-General, did not arrive in Canada in time for the opening of Parliament.

his belief that this was the first occasion upon which this motion had been made by an Acadian in the Canadian Parliament. The Address was seconded by V. C. Porteous (Con., N. Grey). The Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, devoted most of his attention to criticizing the policy of the Government in connection with the Imperial Conference. In opening, he challenged some of the declarations of policy in the Speech from the Throne, particularly with regard to responsibility for the present crisis, calling attention to the constitutional doctrine that these were the declarations of the Ministry, not of the Administrator. He described the Government's method of approach to the Imperial Conference as that of "coercion" as contrasted with the Liberal method of "conciliatory approach." Criticizing the Prime Minister as relying "too exclusively upon his own judgment," he cited his references to "blasting" a way into the markets of the world and asked how Mr. Bennett could reconcile the purpose of getting a market for Canadian wheat in Great Britain with his action at the Special Session in putting up the duties against Britain and wiping out the preferences which were granted under the Dunning Budget. "The Prime Minister," he said, "was doomed to failure before he left this country, if he had in mind the particular policies which he subsequently proposed; he was doomed to failure when in this Parliament, on the eve of going to England, he forced through those increases in the tariff which changed the whole feeling and view of the British public mind in relation to this country."

Mr. Mackenzie King quoted the "offer" made to the Imperial Conference by the Prime Minister and asked what possibly could be the result of approaching the British Government in that manner.

The only explanation that satisfies me (continued the Liberal Leader) having knowledge to some extent of the working of my Right Hon. friend's mind, is that he wanted this offer refused for reasons best known to himself. Whether it was he thought he was going to help along the idea of an Empire economic unit I do not know. But we all know that there is a very strong suspicion that my Right Hon. friend does not find the Labour Government of Britain congenial, that he would much rather see the Conservative Party in office there; and there are some who have had in mind that my Right Hon. friend's action was due to the fact that he was becoming, secretly or openly, as you care to put it, an ally of the political Party in Great Britain that holds views somewhat similar to his own; that he was anxious to create a prejudice against the Labour Government and put them in a position where they would appear to have refused the offer of Canada.

That opinion, said Mr. King, had become very general though personally he did not entertain it. Discussing further the attitude of the British Government towards Mr. Bennett's offer, he quoted a speech by Lord Passfield in the House of Lords, declaring that the Government had refused the offer because it implied that "a new Customs duty should be put upon food stuffs imported into this country" and expressed the view that in the light of this statement one could not wonder that Mr. Bennett's proposal was characterized as "humbug." (See Section: Relations With the Empire).

The proposals of my Right Hon. friend (said Mr. King) would make it still more difficult to get many of our surplus products into the British market, because Britain was to change her fiscal policy; she was to put on a tariff, and our preference was to come as a result of that tariff. Where would that have led with respect to the importation of wheat? . . . Does anybody suppose that with tariff walls on all sides the British agriculturist would not ask for a tariff wall to protect his agricultural produce?

He expressed fear of the results which might follow the dragging of Canada's name into British electoral campaigns. "If a change in British fiscal policy," he said, "ever did come about by Canada's name being injected into Great Britain's domestic affairs, and if later times became bad due to other causes, or to the fiscal change itself, what would likely become of the relations of the different parts of the Empire one to the other once an effort was made to change a bargain that had grown out of conditions forced in that way?" He described the attitude of the Bennett Government as involving "economic coercion" which he defined as one government seeking to "influence the fiscal policy of another government by threats as to what may happen to the Empire as a whole." He compared the Conservative method of encouraging Empire trade to the erection of a Chinese wall around the British Empire. He went on to say that jealousies would arise on the part of countries denied the privilege of carrying on trade with any part of the Empire and added:

My Right Hon. friend being the creator of this new form of Empire would be expected to take his part in protection, perhaps of a different character from that which we are discussing at the moment—the protection of these trade routes. And that is what is at the back of the minds of all those who up to the present time in the Old Country have been talking about the Empire as an economic unit. They wish to shift the burden of military and naval armaments over the Empire as a whole, to get the trade routes so distributed that the Dominions themselves would have to take care of the burden of naval armaments as a means of protection. That is what is at the back of my Right Hon. friend's scheme as a part of what would inevitably follow.

Before closing he asked whether the Government thought they had improved the chances for the sale of Canadian wheat by the summary way in which they had dealt with Russia and concluded by moving the following amendment:

We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that this House, while recognizing the serious economic conditions prevailing throughout the world, regrets that the policies of His Majesty's Government have not only failed to afford a remedy for unemployment and agricultural distress, as pledged by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, but have served further to prejudice the deplorable position of the agricultural interests, thereby causing additional unemployment and substantially reducing the National Revenue.

The House believes that the proposals made to the Imperial Economic Conference and the manner in which they were submitted and discussed by the Prime Minister of Canada were responsible for the failure of the Conference to accomplish its purpose in London, and that the successful development of Canada's trade relations with Great Britain has been adversely affected thereby.

The House is further of the opinion that, if these proposals and certain other of the policies of the Government are persisted in, as would appear

to be the intention of the Government as outlined in the Speech from the Throne, the very serious condition which exists at the present time will be intensified rather than relieved.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, opened his speech with a reference to Mr. Mackenzie King's criticism of him for trusting too much to his own judgment. His followers had given him a rousing cheer as he rose and he commented that "it may be a one-man Government but certainly it has more than one man's support." Replying to a suggestion by Mr. King that the September (1930) increases in duty were due to promises to special interests, he flung back a "positive denial." Mr. King's reference to the possibility of contributions to naval armament Mr. Bennett described as on a par with the "cries" of the *La Presse* newspaper and of Hon. L. A. Taschereau just before the Election, which were designed, said Mr. Bennett, to arouse the people of Quebec "to the thought that I was trying to create a navy."

The Prime Minister a little further on returned to the subject of Mr. King's criticism of a "one-man government."

It sounds very amusing and touching (he said) to speak of the Prime Minister being the Government. I doubt if there has been in this country for years a government whose relations *inter se* have been more harmonious and pleasant. I doubt if there has ever been a government in which there has been a fuller discussion and consideration of every question affecting the public interest before action is taken. And in fairness to my colleagues—I am not at all concerned about myself—I only desire to say that there never has been any effort on the part of the head of the Government to obtrude or force his opinions on the Cabinet, but that, after discussion, the conclusions arrived at are the united opinion of the Cabinet and for the public welfare. That has been and will continue to be our attitude; and if at times this Government has taken action more expeditiously than has been the wont of the Government in recent years, and has believed that anything that is worth doing should be done as well as possible—if these be faults, then you can lay the blame, if you please, at my door and not at that of the Administration.

Dealing with the British market for Canadian wheat, Mr. Bennett declared that that market had been spoiled by the introduction of Russian wheat just as the introduction of lumber from Russia had spoiled the market for Canadian lumber. The Prime Minister denied that he proposed to "create a closed, walled Empire, or a closed, walled country." He declared that his attitude at the Conference had been supported by the Prime Ministers of Australia (Mr. Scullin) and New Zealand (Mr. Forbes); the representative of the Irish Free State (Mr. McGilligan); and by the Prime Minister of Newfoundland (Sir Richard Squires). He maintained that his declarations to the Imperial Conference were the same as that made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1902.

When I used the language I did (he stated) the language which was published in the statement regarding Mr. Thomas, that we must look for inter-Empire arrangements regardless of what the Mother Country did, I but gave voice to the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, uttered twenty-eight years before. It is true that I had not had five or six years of experience as a Prime Minister before doing so, as he then had; it is true also that I

perhaps used blunter language, but it was more easily understood. When the Right Hon. gentleman yonder complains of the language I used I say this to him; I will not discuss that question beyond saying that every newspaper but one in Great Britain expressed gratitude that someone had put the issue clearly up to the people.

He declared that Mr. King's criticism of the method upon which the Canadian case was presented to the Imperial Conference was "wholly baseless and unwarranted." "I have," he said, "nothing to withdraw with respect to that presentation, not a word, not a syllable, not a line." His Administration, he said, believed that "preference might best be worked out by a system of tariff preferences, but there were those who believed it might be worked out by a quota system, with reference to grain and certain other commodities. We said, let the investigations proceed in order that it may be determined to what extent this is true. That is the position to-day."

As to the pledges made by the Conservatives during the last Election Mr. Bennett said that they were endeavouring to implement those pledges. "That cannot be done in eight months," he said. "It was never suggested that it would be." Regarding the policy of the Government in making treaties, he said: "We are a practical Government, and under those circumstances we propose to continue to make bargains. We have been negotiating bargains with other parts of the Empire and will continue to do so as occasion offers."

Besides the Prime Minister, two Members of the Cabinet took part in the Debate. Hon. Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster-General, made a reference (Mar. 26) to the part played by French-Canadians in public life and cited the moving of the Address in the Commons by a Frenchman and the seconding of that motion in the Senate by a French-speaking Member of that House.

How can it be thought (he said) in view of this, that the Conservative Party will prove the deadly enemy of the French-speaking Canadians? The statement made recently by the new Premier of Ontario recognizes the fact that the Province of Quebec has reacted and will always react more strongly than the other Provinces against the political and social penetration of Americanism, and, as he could have added, with the Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir William Mulock, against the penetration of the revolutionary ideas of Communist agents who would induce people to look upon the French as strangers in a country founded and opened up to civilization by them.

Mr. Sauvé dealt also with the economic situation and expressed approval of the attitude of the Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference in that "he considered Canada's interests first."

Hon. Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General) discussed on Apr. 13 the school question in Saskatchewan.

I wish now (he said) to refer to a very unpleasant matter. Questions of race and religion must be debated with the greatest care, and I realize that I am treading on very delicate ground. But since this is my first appearance on this great scene of our Parliamentary life, I feel it is my duty to say how much I regret the attitude taken recently, and even during the last eighteen

months, by a coalition Government of one of the Western Provinces. The laws enacted against the French language—one of the two official languages—by the Government of Saskatchewan are an insult to the true Canadians established here for fourteen or fifteen generations. It was in the name of God, but in the French language, that the first cross was consecrated on Canadian soil. Against these laws I must protest, and I hope they will be repealed.

Other Liberal criticism of the Speech from the Throne dealt, as had Mr. Mackenzie King, with the attitude of Mr. Bennett at the Imperial Conference. Hon. J. L. Ralston (Lib., Shelburne-Yarmouth) on Mar. 25, analyzed the proceedings of the Imperial Conference and contended that the Canadian Prime Minister had not had the support of the representatives of the other Dominions. Hon. W. R. Motherwell (Lib., Melville) on Apr. 13 suggested that if the Prime Minister would take a little different attitude from that which he took at the Conference in September there was no reason why some progress could not be made. "A quota will be better than nothing," said Mr. Motherwell. "There is no reason why we should not have a quota with the proper proportions to the Dominions."

Conditions in Western Canada occupied a prominent part in the Debate and were discussed extensively by both Liberals and Conservatives. One of the early speeches in this connection (Mar. 18) was that of F. W. Turnbull (Con., Regina) who declared that "Western Canada is not whining about blue ruin or talking in desperation. Western Canada," he continued, "is not starving. But Western Canada to-day realizes that it is up against an economic struggle and its people, with their backs to the wall, are digging in and making the best of the situation." J. L. Brown (Prog., Lisgar) replied to Mr. Turnbull on the day following and said: "There is no question that things are bad. It is all nonsense to say that we have just turned the corner, and that the present conditions are just a matter of psychology." H. A. Mullins (Con., Marquette) agreed (Mar. 19) that conditions in the West were not good. "They are not good," he said, "for the man on the land, but they are all right for the man who has live stock. I stated before on the floor of this House that the sowless, chickenless farmer is not good for the West."

Western conditions were also discussed by the Members of the United Farmers of Alberta but these Members paid particular attention to proposals for change in the economic system of the country. G. G. Coote (U.F.A., Macleod) asserted (Mar. 17) that the morale of the Western farmer "never has been as low as it is to-day." He claimed that the Argentine and Australia, Canada's two chief competitors in the wheat markets of the world, had an advantage in export trade in that their currency was depreciated and he urged the Government to allow Canadian currency to be depreciated as a remedy for the agricultural situation. William Irvine (U.F.A., Wetaskiwin) referred to secession talk and expressed the view (Apr.

14) that it would not be wise to regard this talk too lightly because "a distressed, discouraged people will try anything." Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the United Farmer group, said that the Western farmer had lost his usual optimism and that the chief trouble was the price level at which he had to sell his products, as compared with the prices of those things which he had to buy. Mr. Gardiner concluded (Apr. 20) by moving an amendment calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the causes of "the present depression" with a view to suggesting remedies and at the same time committing the House to the following declarations of opinion:

(a) That the failure or inability of our banks to provide the credit which is essential to our farmers in respect to their Spring operations, render it imperative that consideration be given to some system of Federal assistance, whether directly, by way of bank guarantee, or otherwise; (b) that the serious situation which still prevails in respect to unemployment demands that consideration be given to some immediate action looking toward increased employment, and a further measure of direct relief where such is found necessary.

Miss Agnes Macphail (U.F.O., Grey S.-E.) advocated (Mar. 26) co-operation as a remedy for the situation in agriculture and made a reference to the appointment of Hon. Howard Ferguson as Canadian High Commissioner at London. "It is rather hard on the Court of St. James but it is a great relief to the Province of Ontario," she said.

The first Member of the Labour group to speak was J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg N.-C.) who declared (Mar. 17) that the existing business depression was "due largely to causes that are world-wide in character, many of us believe to the evils inherent in the present system of competition." He claimed that the organization of an agricultural credit corporation as proposed by E. W. Beatty (President of the C.P.R.) was "the greatest indictment that has been made as yet against the banking system of Canada." Angus MacInnis (Ind.-Lab., Vancouver S.) criticized the Government (Mar. 20) for its action in excluding Russian products, as did also A. A. Heaps (Lab., Winnipeg N.), who spoke on Apr. 20.

An interesting incident in the Debate was the participation on opposite sides of the House of Henri Bourassa (Ind., Labelle) and Armand R. LaVergne (Con., Montmagny) who two decades and a half earlier were comrades in the Nationalist movement of that day. Mr. Bourassa discussed largely Imperial Preference and declared (Mar. 17) that Canada and the other Dominions would be on a footing of equality with Britain, "when they have learned, first, to stand on their own ground, to realize their real interests, and then confront their position with that of the British Government." Mr. LaVergne emphasized (Mar. 20) that he spoke in a non-partisan manner but nevertheless he declared that in 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had "betrayed the Province of Quebec." This attack

drew a strong protest on the following day from Pierre F. Casgrain (Charlevoix-Saguenay), chief Liberal Whip.

On the last day of the Debate (Apr. 21) the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition again spoke. Mr. King on this occasion gave reasons why he would support the amendment moved by the U.F.A. Leader and his attitude was described by Mr. Bennett as an outstanding example of his frequent "exhibitions of vacillation." Mr. Bennett then went on to discuss conditions in the West and quoted, as evidence that the West was neither insolvent nor bankrupt, statistics of the agricultural wealth of the Western Provinces and the number of automobiles owned by the residents of those Provinces:

What is the cause (continued the Prime Minister) of the great depression in Western Canada? Hon. gentlemen opposite know that the most important cause is speculation. Not speculation in wheat options or in oil or mining stocks, but speculation in the large sense in which the term is used. It has been said by one of the foremost authorities on the American continent that the cause of this great depression is speculation—not the narrow speculation to which some Hon. gentlemen refer, but speculation in a larger sense. This has brought disaster in its wake. Although the exact figures cannot be ascertained, it is known that over four hundred million dollars of Canadian money was lost last year by speculation in Wall Street. However, speculation has not been confined to the stock exchanges of New York, Chicago, Montreal and Toronto; it has been spread over every part of this Dominion and of this Continent. Think of the speculation in instalment buying, the gambling or staking of one's ability to pay instalments against a wage that might not continue. What is the result? Articles so purchased are taken back by the sellers, which prevents the sale of new articles, thus bringing about over-production with all its resultant difficulties.

This Government seeks no quarter (said Mr. Bennett) so far as criticism of its actions is concerned. This Government realizes that it has come into power at a very, very serious moment in the life of the body politic. It will to the very best of the ability of the Members who constitute it discharge its duties as befits Canadians who are trustees for all their fellow-citizens. Unswerved from their course by abuse, undeterred by vilification or misrepresentation from any quarter, they will go forward to discharge the duties that the people have placed upon them. If it becomes necessary to ascertain facts, the Standing Committees of this House are always available. But the Government will never palter with its principles in order to retain power. No, if the moment ever comes when the majority of this House conclude it to be desirable that this Government should go out, it will go out, but there will be no vacillation, no paltering with the opinions of others to secure support in order that it may continue in power.

The Debate closed with three divisions and during these divisions a protest against Mr. Bennett's speech of the afternoon was made by Robert Gardiner (U.F.A. Chairman) and some other Members of the Independent group.

The first division took place on the Gardiner amendment, which was defeated by one hundred and twelve to eighty-two. The majority was composed entirely of Conservatives while in the minority voted the Liberals, U.F.A., Labourites and other Independents. For the King amendment voted the Liberal and the Labour Members, a total of seventy-three, while in the majority were the Conserva-

tives and Messrs. Speakman and Lucas, U.F.A. Members, a total of one hundred and sixteen. On the main motion for the adoption of the Address the Government was supported by A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) while the Liberals, U.F.A., Labourites and other Independents voted in the negative. The vote stood at one hundred and eleven to seventy-seven.

During the division on the King amendment eleven Members of the Independent group refused to vote and retired from the Chamber while the vote was being counted. These eleven included all the U.F.A. Members except Messrs. Speakman and Lucas, also Miss Macphail and Mr. Bourassa. As a result of this incident a Committee was appointed to consider a change in the standing orders of the House governing the procedure to be followed in taking a division.

The Budget: Tariff Changes and Taxation

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett made his Budget statement as Minister of Finance on June 1, 1931. He prefaced the discussion of fiscal changes by a general survey of the financial and business position of the Dominion, in which he set before the House a full account of the conditions with which the country was faced.

In the course of his analysis of the financial position of the country Mr. Bennett made a statement regarding the position of the Canadian National Railways. He said that in the eight years since the roads were amalgamated the profit and loss account indicated a loss of \$346,000,000, of which \$253,000,000 was interest on loans by the Dominion, \$86,000,000 actual deficiency of earnings after charging interest due the public, and \$7,000,000 net debit of adjustment of profit and loss account. "The system," said the Finance Minister, "has failed to earn its interest charges during the period by a round sum of eighty-six millions, and the Government has itself borne the carrying charges in respect of \$604,000,000 contributed direct to the System, as well as, since 1927, operating losses of \$17,500,000 on Eastern lines." He continued:

"Now, Mr. Speaker, at this point I should like to point out that there is a tendency on the part of the Press supporting Hon. gentlemen opposite to allege that the Government is opposed to the Canadian National Railways. May I venture to declare that no man is a good Canadian who does not take time to study and realize the extent of the obligations which are being laid upon this country by this Parliament. The Canadian National Railways' management cannot be charged with responsibility for this. The Canadian National Railways Act provides that the Governor-in-Council takes the position of shareholders under the Railway Act, and when I point out the sums that have been expended and the obligations that have been created during the last eight years, I do so because it has been done at the initiation of the Government which is now the official Opposition. Bear that in mind. I do not think there is a failure on the part of the Canadian people to understand and appreciate the extent and character of the obligations which have thus been placed upon them. There you have \$86,000,000 of a deficit in interest earning power in the last eight years, in addition to which the people of this country paid interest on \$604,000,000 advance for the running of the enterprise.

"Now, I submit, Sir, I would be derelict in my duty, and I believe any Hon. Member would be derelict in his duty, if he did not analyze and ponder these matters. And the blame must rest with the Government of the day for the management of railway companies are always

prone to submit requests for larger sums than they expect to get. Yet so far as I have been able to ascertain, not one single capital request made by the management of the Canadian National Railways during the last eight years was refused by the late Government—not one. Is that so in any privately-owned road? Go through the requisitions made on the Canadian Pacific Railway or on the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific or the Santa Fé, and you will not find that state of affairs existing. Yet the late Government, for reasons best known to themselves, have put the country in the position that I have just pointed out. And I do suggest that there is no business of the nation which should so concern Hon. Members—who represent the shareholders in a larger way than does the Governor-in-Council—as that resulting in figures to which I have just directed their attention. I certainly think, and this Government certainly thinks, it is most unfair and unjust, and, what is more, inimical to the well-being of the enterprise itself, to say that because you direct attention to those figures and the effect of them that therefore you are an enemy of the enterprise. The best friend any business enterprise has is that shareholder who carefully scrutinizes the expenditures made by the directors during the year.”

Dealing with the trade situation the Finance Minister placed on *Hansard* a list of 87 manufacturing concerns which had been listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as having been established in Canada since August, 1930. Of these, he said, 74 were from the United States, 11 from Great Britain, and 2 from France. Of the British concerns, 4 were non-manufacturing.

The Finance Minister placed on the former Government the responsibility for the state of affairs existing between Canada and New Zealand. That Government, he said, did not foresee the implications of the Treaty it had made and it had followed this failure to foresee by terminating the Treaty. After further reference to treaty making Mr. Bennett turned to outline the measures which the Government was taking to assist the coal industry and the wheat growers. It was proposed, he said, to provide a further sum of \$1,800,000 for coal subsidies and he gave in considerable detail the proposals of the Government in this regard. As to wheat, he spoke as follows:

“There has been a succession of bad harvests in some parts of Western Canada, and during the last few weeks lack of moisture—I speak subject to correction, I hope—has caused a loss of this year’s prospective crop in a great deal of that area. My advices by telephone were that very few days would determine the fate of a considerable portion of the crop. In some parts of the country this is the third crop failure and the reserves of the people are entirely exhausted. Two things must happen: First, provision should be made to assist those who have a crop, because they have considerable obligations, taxes, etc., which must be discharged. Other methods will be taken to deal with the situation of the Provinces which are not in a position to assist those who with their reserves exhausted and their crops a failure for the third time are practically ruined. We therefore propose to provide that the freight rates shall be adjusted by this country absorbing five cents per bushel on all wheat that is exported of the crop of this year. That provision is effective this year.”

In respect of the tariff he explained that it had been impracticable to secure a complete revision and that the number of items affected by the proposed changes was about 200. His explanation of the main features of these changes was as follows:

“A feature of the amendments is a provision for the collection of duty by which we follow the modern practice adopted in other countries whereby for duty purposes containers are treated as contents. That provision applies to cheese, powdered milk, macaroni, dried fruits, soap and the like. In almost every case, with only two or three exceptions, changes of rates are confined to the intermediate and general tariffs;

in other words, the British preference has been left untouched. In connection with agricultural and other food products there are increases under the intermediate or general tariff, or both, in respect to numerous commodities. The more noticeable items in this class are live hogs, fresh meats, bacons, hams and shoulders; shell eggs, cheese, hops, powdered milk; peas, Indian corn, hay; field, root and garden seeds, canned fruit and vegetables, raisins, oranges.

“ . . . a few weeks ago certain changes were made in the automobile schedule under an Order-in-Council which provided that the discount to dealers should not exceed 20 per cent. for duty purposes . . . automobiles subject to duty at the present time are divided into two classes, those valued up to \$1,200 and those ranging from that figure upward. We propose for duty purposes to divide automobiles into three classes: first, those valued up to \$1,200; second, from \$1,201 to \$2,100; and third, above \$2,100. In connection with the first-named class there are no changes in duties. In connection with the second group the general tariff is increased from 27½ per cent. to 30 per cent. On the third group the intermediate and general rates are increased to 30 and 40 per cent. respectively. . . .

“ . . . we propose . . . first, the drawback shall not in any event exceed 60 per cent., and second, the drawback shall not apply to commodities which I shall hereafter enumerate. (Here followed a list of automobile parts made in Canada).

“Closely associated with the automobile question is that of used automobiles. Endeavours to dump such cars into this country have been very noticeable during the last few months. We propose to place used automobiles on the prohibited list, hereafter no used automobiles will be imported into Canada except as settlers' effects or travellers' vehicles.

“ . . . It is proposed to impose a duty of 40 cents per ton on anthracite coal and \$1 on coke under the general tariff—free under British preferential tariff. It is proposed that the rate on bituminous coal and coal screenings shall be raised to 75 cents per ton, and that the general tariff rate on charcoal be \$7.50 per ton.

“ . . . We . . . propose that magazines and periodicals shall be made subject to a specific duty of 15 cents per pound, under the general tariff, except in the case of such as may be placed on an exempted list by Order-in-Council. At the present time the censor undertakes to exercise some control over these matters—a control that at times has been more or less difficult. That provision of the tariff as to the prohibition of the importation of such publications will remain as at present. Under the direction of the Governor-in-Council magazines for educational and scientific and religious purposes will be allowed to enter free.

“Tariff changes affecting iron and steel include increases on steel plate, wire netting, machinery, safes and miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel, with decreases on green saw steel, hot rolled strip steel for cold rolling, various kinds of steel wires and bessemer steel billets.

“The textile schedules are limited, and the changes very few, the significant one being increases on linen fabrics and articles, excepting damasks, all of which are made in Canada. Damasks—a tariff on which might affect the trade of Northern Ireland—have not been touched. We propose to see that there shall be no increase in price, but that the Canadian industries shall have an opportunity to compete fairly with their competitors. The changes also involve increased tariffs on fabrics of pure silk, with decreases on mohair yarns. With respect to pure silk, we desire to protect our manufacturers from competition with dumped silk from abroad which is sent in here at almost any price. Our silks are the equal of any made in the world; in fact a branch factory in this

country is a subsidiary of a company that employs some 50,000 people in the United States.

"Prepared roofings, wallboards, insulating materials, and so on, are increased in rates, as are wallpapers and containers.

"Building stone of all kinds, both rough and finished, as well as building brick, magnesite and ground feldspar, will bear higher rates than formerly.

"No changes are made in respect of farm implements, although the item covering repair parts is extended in point of time.

"The tariff on clocks and watches is revised, the rate being increased, and provision is made for increases on window glass and laminated glass.

"The tea schedule is radically revised, the former free entry of bulk teas under the British preferential tariff being cancelled and replaced by rates of 4 cents, 8 cents and 8 cents per pound on teas imported direct from place of growth or imported from the United Kingdom, and rates of 10 cents, 10 cents, and 10 cents per pound on teas otherwise imported. It will probably be remembered that at the last general Session one item only in the tea schedule was touched, and that tea unless it came in in packages of a certain weight was still subject to a high tariff; it was made free in respect of other packages. It is now proposed to revise that schedule by placing a duty of 4 cents and leaving the rates for other tea items just as they stood, except as to making the tariff applicable to all packages regardless of their weight.

"The rates on the so-called "basket" item, that is, the rates covering everything not specified, has been increased to 25 per cent."

In regard to the Income tax Mr. Bennett proposed an increase in the rate on corporations from 8 to 10 per cent., a tax of 2 per cent. on the returns of all investments made by non-residents and a revision of the general schedules. Under this revision he provided that the rate should start at 1 per cent. with 1 per cent. added for each \$1,000 of income until a maximum of 25 per cent. was reached. Further he proposed to exempt dividends from Canadian corporations up to \$10,000 to the extent of one-half the income of the tax-payer. Letter postage, except on drop letters, was increased by 1 cent and the rate on newspapers was increased. The tax on cheques was amended to provide that it should apply to all cheques instead of to cheques above \$10 in value. Finally, a special Excise tax of 1 per cent. was levied on all imports.

Hon. J. L. Ralston (Shelburne-Yarmouth) presented (June 4) the official Opposition criticism of the Budget. After a reference to the Canadian National Railways (dealt with below) and comments on the absence of a Surplus and on tax reductions from the Budget he criticized the terms given to the brokers in connection with the Conversion Loan as unusually generous and described the proposals of Mr. Bennett as "a rich man's Budget." Dealing with the items affecting to assist the coal industry he said:

"Let me say to him, first, that I do not want to look a gift horse in the mouth, but I do not believe that 25 cents a ton on coal will move 100,000 or even 50,000, tons of Nova Scotia coal. Twenty-five cents a ton is simply a revenue item, nothing more or less. It gives to the coal industry of Nova Scotia practically no additional advantage. There might be a geographical area of something like 5 per cent. into which it might be possible to get Nova Scotia coal with this extra assistance of 25 cents a ton, but if my Right Hon. friend will consult his Department of Mines he will find that most of the demand in that area is for coal of a special class not produced in Nova Scotia or for purposes for which Nova Scotia coal is not used."

He then cited the duty of \$1 a ton on coke and 40 cents a ton on anthracite and added an estimate as to what would be accomplished by the "national

fuel policy of this Government. I predict," he said, "that this year it will not move more than 600,000 tons of coal. I do not believe that it will displace more than 3 per cent. in the next few years, of the coal that is coming into this country from the United States."

Mr. Ralston closed by moving an amendment, which, after stating that the depression and unemployment had been increased by the fiscal policy of the Government, continued as follows:

"This House regrets that: 1. the policies of the Administration do not contain any provision for the relief of unemployment; 2. the effect of the fiscal measures proposed will be to intensify the stagnation of trade brought about largely by the disparity between the prices received by those who must sell their products in the world's markets and the prices which must be paid for goods and services in a highly protected market; 3. the proposed increases in taxation, both direct and indirect, will fall most heavily on those least able to bear the burden thereof, whilst there are decreases proposed in taxation which will relieve those whose incomes render them most capable of paying a greater share of the expense of the Administration; 4. the effect of increased Customs tariffs and other restrictions and obstacles to trade will be to curtail consumption and the volume of exports upon which the buying power and prosperity of the country so largely depend; 5. the legislation of the Special Session of 1930, which it is now proposed to supplement, deprives the elected representatives of the people of that direct and full measure of control of tariff and taxation which belong to Parliament.

"And this House is of the opinion: That the existing economic depression can only be overcome by policies which are of a character: (a) to relieve unemployment; (b) to restore to a condition of parity the relation between the purchasing powers of all classes; (c) to bring about more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation; (d) to encourage the expansion of the external trade of the country; and (e) to restore to Parliament its full authority over tariff and taxation."

The Government reply to the Opposition financial critic was given by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce (June 4). He called the attention of the House to the fact that wheat exports during the current crop year were higher than they had been in the previous crop year. European importers of wheat, he said, had felt that they had been unfairly treated by the action of the wheat exporting trade of Canada and he expressed the view that the Members of the former Government had failed in their duty in not taking steps to correct this impression. The Members of the present Government, he said, had been "successful in removing from the minds of the buying countries of Europe the feeling of prejudice and bitterness against Canada" Far from being "a rich man's Income tax Budget," stated Mr. Stevens, "the Budget is really of benefit to the poor In the first place," he continued, "out of 142,000 who are paying Income tax in Canada—and that is all who are paying Income tax—100,000 will benefit; in other words, 100,000 of the lower class. The Budget will benefit that number of the total."

A sub-amendment for the Independent group was moved on June 11 by H. E. Spencer (U.F.A., Battle River). After reviewing the economic situation, this amendment made the following proposals:

"This House is of the opinion that it is expedient to again suspend redemption of Dominion notes in gold in order that: (a) commodity price levels may be raised, thus increasing the purchasing power of those engaged in agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing and other primary industries and in this way promoting a corresponding increase in the volume of employment; (b) that the burden of both public and private debts and the interest thereon may be lightened; (c) that the amount of currency and credit available for the purposes of trade and commerce within

the country may be increased; (d) that through the increased volume of trade thus secured there might result larger revenues without any increase in the rate of taxation."

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition, entered the Debate on June 16. After announcing that he was unable to accept the Spencer amendment, particularly because of its proposal to interfere with the stability of the currency, he proceeded to describe the improvement in the national position that had taken place during the Liberal *régime*. Replying to what Mr. Bennett had said with regard to the Canadian National Railways he took credit for the improvement made in the position of that system. While there had been a large amount of money spent, he said, it had gone into the making of new roads, the purchase of new rolling stock, new equipment, new branch lines, new terminal facilities, and the taking over of a great number of smaller railroads in the different Provinces of the Dominion which were like so many mortgages upon the country. A large amount of money further was spent in the building of new branch lines which were much needed. He denied that the Liberal Administration had accepted every proposal which came to it from the officers of the National system. He pointed out that the Estimates for the Railways had been approved by a Committee of the House on which the Conservatives had been represented.

He described the Prime Minister as "trying to make a reputation for himself as a gentleman who makes promises and also as a man of his word who keeps promises." (This remark was greeted with Conservative applause). "May I say this to my Right Hon. friend," went on Mr. King, "that if these various promises, only a fraction of which he is attempting to implement or will ever be able to implement, which mean so much in the way of taxation to the people of the country, were to involve anything in the way of personal sacrifice to himself, I would see some reason for the applause of his followers, but when the promises which were made so lightly for the purposes of winning an election can be implemented only out of the taxes of the people; when in addition they mean increased taxation at a time of great distress; when they mean that the burden which is already upon industry is to be increased; when they mean that the burden which is already upon every family and household of humble means and circumstances throughout this country is being increased, I fail to see where there is any very great credit coming to him. The promises of yesterday are the taxes of to-day.

Turning to discuss the business depression he declared that Liberal policies designed to cope with the depression were never given a chance. The Dunning Budget, he maintained, had been framed with that object. It had been framed to further trade between Canada, Great Britain and other countries. The Liberal Leader denied that he had been opposed to Old Age Pensions, to grants in the aid of highways, to the payment of unemployment relief or to aid for technical education or agricultural construction. He had been opposed, he said "to the principle of one Administration raising the taxes and handing the money thus raised over to another Government to spend and itself having no control over the expenditure of the money so raised."

The Liberal Leader again reviewed Mr. Bennett's attitude at the Imperial Conference in London and emphasized that Mr. Bennett's proposals there involved the creation of "tariffs in Great Britain as well as in Canada." He then turned to criticize the advertisements put out during the previous year under the signature of Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. King characterized these advertisements as "Tory propaganda." He passed on to compare with the language of this advertising a speech made by the Canadian High Commissioner in London (Hon. G. Howard Ferguson) on Mar. 10, 1931, when he said that seeing in England such slogans as "buy British goods made in England by British labour" made it seem to him that it was being forgotten that the goods of Canada and other parts of the

Empire were equally British. If the doctrine preached by Mr. Stevens were to be applied, he said, no one in Britain would be permitted to buy any Canadian goods, Mr. Ferguson notwithstanding. In this connection he referred to the visit to Canada of a delegation representing the Federation of British Industries and said:

"The Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada goes to England and says to the protectionists there, 'Send out a commission to Canada; we will meet your commission and talk with them about trade between the different parts of the Empire, while political forces behind the scenes are getting ready for the next step.' The next step apparently was to postpone any further conference until there is a Tory Government in office in England. I say to my Right Hon. friend that this is hardly the way in which a Minister in any country should proceed. I say further to the Right Hon. Prime Minister that if he is interested in the preservation of the British Empire, as I believe he is, he will cease at once, and have his Ministers cease, any kind of alliance with protectionist forces in other parts of the world against any Government that may be in office in Britain or elsewhere. The surest way to break up the British Empire is to begin to have the political forces in different parts of the Empire seek to unite against other political forces, particularly the forces of special privilege against those who seek something in the way of freedom in different parts of the world."

In reference to Mr. Bennett's charge that the Liberal Government had been responsible for the trouble with New Zealand Mr. King admitted that his Government had given six months' notice to terminate the Treaty but reminded the House that a resolution asking for the abrogation of that Treaty had been moved by a Conservative. The very day that the Prime Minister of New Zealand had come to Canada, said Mr. King, Mr. Bennett had slammed the door in his face by putting up the rate of duty on butter to 8 cents per pound. Mr. Forbes (Prime Minister of New Zealand) had made this statement himself before the New Zealand Parliament.

Turning again to the discussion of the tariff, the Liberal Leader maintained that what the Prime Minister had in mind in his tariff changes was "a special privilege to special interests of a special class." What Mr. Bennett sought to do was to build up in this country at all costs a large number of manufacturing industries. In his Budget speech he had given a list of industries established within the country since August, 1930. He did not tell the House how many failures there had been in industry during the corresponding period of time. The Report on commercial failures, said Mr. King, showed that 331 manufacturing industries had died in 8 months while 87 were born in 10 months. Mr. King argued that if Mr. Bennett's plan succeeded it would mean the building up in Canada of "an industrial feudalism." "There will be an industrial feudalism," he said, "whereby the primary industries will be obliged to pay tribute to these secondary manufacturing industries More than that, beside tributary industries we will have tributary Provinces, we will have the Provinces other than the Central Provinces paying tribute." The coal subsidies and the subsidy on wheat freight rates he described as "sops as compensation for the special privileges given to the manufacturing industry of Ontario and Quebec" "The House had listened," said the Opposition Leader, "to the appeal of religion in support of the embargo against Russia, but not until the feudal barons had demanded that their home market should be kept inviolate." Mr. King, discussing the problem of unemployment, made a suggestion for action:

"The Ministry have done nothing to meet the present situation and I should like, if I may be permitted to do so, to make one suggestion which I would ask its Members to consider. The Minister of Labour has said that there is no need for any conference at the present time. I say there is need for two conferences. There is need for a conference

between the Dominion and the Provinces to discuss financial arrangements, and to come to some method of delimiting the fields of revenues and expenditures and so arranging matters that taxes in Municipalities, Provinces and the Dominion alike will not be unnecessarily increased at a time such as this. There should be a second conference of employers and employees, representatives of trade unions, representatives of associations of employers, representatives of Provinces and manufacturers, of transportation companies, of agricultural organizations, of representative women's organizations, of all those different bodies which represent an informed public opinion. . . ."

On the last day of the Debate (June 18) Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, discussed the Imperial Economic Conference and emphasized the view that the attitude of the Government as expressed in the Budget had shown conclusively to the whole Empire the sincerity of the Bennett proposals made in England as well as the earnest desire of the Government to help build on a mutually advantageous basis a larger Empire trade. Thomas Cantley (Con., Pictou) declared (June 15) that if the coal mining industry of Canada was to be saved from disaster a protective duty was needed on all forms of fuel, whether they be bituminous or anthracite coal or coke. To be effective, the duty should not be less than \$1 a ton.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, former Liberal Minister of Agriculture, paid special attention (June 15) to the proposal for a payment of 5 cents on export wheat. He expressed the view that as the proposal then stood the exporter was the only one who could earn that 5 cents, and that he might split it with the buyer abroad in order to ensure a sale in this depressed market with the result that the miller on the other side of the water would be subsidized by Canada against the Canadian milling interests. He proposed as a method of working out the assistance that the farmer might be given participating certificates as they were under the old Wheat Board. "Give the farmer that ships a load of wheat either for domestic or export use," he said, "a participating freight certificate for 5 cents per bushel and then present that to the Government for payment."

Hon. Fernand Rinfret, former Liberal Secretary of State, dealt (June 18) pointedly with the changes in the Income tax. This portion of his speech read as follows:

"If instead of making all these promises the Prime Minister had been courageous enough to say to the electors, 'In my first Budget to the House I shall tax fuel, I shall tax tea, I shall tax oranges, I shall raise the Sales tax from 1 per cent. to 4 per cent., I shall put a tax on small cheques, I shall add to the tax on Postal Service, and when I have done all that and have received from the humble people of this country more money than I need I shall detax myself by 25 per cent. of my income'—I say if my Right Hon. friend had done all that, not only would he have been sitting on this side of the House but he would not have been able to complete such a speech before an intelligent electorate.

"When the Prime Minister states that he has received a mandate from the people to detax himself by 25 per cent. I say he is exercising only one more deception after his deception of last year to the Canadian people. Unlike the Minister of Marine I say that the questions before us are most important, and on behalf of the modest, humble people whom I have the honour to represent and whose interests I am here to defend, I protest most vigourously."

The finances of the Canadian National came in for much attention during the Debate, two Ministers and two former Liberal Ministers dealing with this subject. Hon. J. L. Ralston, former Minister of National Defence, analyzed (June 4) the finances of the Railway to disprove the charge that the Liberals had been responsible for the \$604,000,000 advanced by the Government to these railways and stated that only \$100,000,000 had been ad-

vanced under the Liberal Administration. J. T. Hackett (Con., Stanstead) stated (June 5) that he considered "the peril to our financial fabric, to our national credit and even to our solvency was both real and imminent as a result of the ownership of this system." Hon. W. D. Euler, former Liberal Minister of National Revenue, on June 10 commented on the statement of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hackett with regard to the Canadian National and expressed disappointment that he could not read into Mr. Bennett's speech "anything that betrayed any friendliness for the National Railways." Mr. Euler referred to an estimate of his own made eight years earlier that amalgamation of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific would make possible a savings as high as \$100,000,000 and then continued: "But I did feel then, as I feel now, that the logic of events and the necessities of the case may still some day force that amalgamation, and when it does come, if it does, I for one would say that it must be under public ownership, and not under private ownership."

Hon. E. N. Rhodes (Richmond-West, Cape Breton), Minister of Fisheries, replied (June 12) to Mr. Euler and repudiated in the strongest possible terms any suggestion that there was any connection between the comments of the Prime Minister on the Canadian National and the speech by Mr. Hackett. The Minister of Railways, Hon. R. J. Manion, on June 17 paid a tribute to Sir Henry Thornton and his officials for the excellent work done by them in consolidating diverse and competing railways but he did not "give any credit to the late Government for the fact that they pressed forward scores of millions of dollars of expenditure by the Canadian National Railways that the railways would have been better without." Dr. Manion declared that "the principle of public ownership is not at stake because we are into public ownership to the extent I have shown by over \$2,000,000,000." The Minister announced in regard to the proposal for refinancing that he had in his desk a letter from Sir Henry Thornton stating that he did not consider the present time suitable for refinancing. The only scheme of refinancing that had been proposed by the Canadian National was that put up to Hon. C. A. Dunning when Minister of Railways for the writing off of a little over \$800,000,000 of the capital structure. He then referred to the demands for rate reductions and capital investments. "The people of Canada," said Dr. Manion, "cannot have it both ways. They cannot have rate reductions on all possible occasions, and capital expansion in every direction, and at the same time have the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway remain in a sound economic position. In addition to the demands for rate reductions, the railways during the last few years have had to meet severe motor bus and motor truck competition, which has been without regulation These bus and truck lines come under no regulation, and I believe that in this country as in other parts of the world we shall be compelled to put into effect some method of control."

The unemployment problem was in the background of all the speeches during the Debate but special attention was attracted by utterances by A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) and W. W. Kennedy (Con., Winnipeg S. Centre). Mr. Neill on June 11 declared that it was the duty of the official Opposition and Independent groups together with private Members on the Government side of the House "if they have any regard for the interests of their constituents, to exercise the only power they have by refusing to vote Supply until the Government of the day has brought down a statement of the policy they propose to pursue to deal not only with the immediate distress confronting us but also with the situation which we will have next Winter." Mr. Kennedy suggested that there be made a complete survey of the actual conditions as to unemployment and that the proposal of the Leader of the Opposition for a conference should be accepted. "It does seem to me," he said, "that something should be done along the lines on which the Government has already proceeded, namely, the initiation of a vigorous policy of construction of public works, such as highways, public buildings, and other

Federal undertakings at present needed. And it is not too much to expect that to create employment we shall have to anticipate to some extent the needs of the future. For that purpose it is obvious that revenues will not meet such a programme, and I suggest that a Federal loan be floated."

The divisions on the Budget took place on June 18. The Independent sub-amendment was defeated by 165 to 15. It was opposed by both Liberals and Conservatives and supported only by the Independent group and by A. W. Neill. The Liberal amendment was defeated by 109 to 70. In this division six Members of the Independent group voted with the Government and eight with the Opposition. With the Opposition voted also Mr. Neill and Mr. Bourassa. The motion for the adoption of the Budget was carried by 102 to 72. On this occasion all the Independents present in the House voted with the Opposition.

While the Budget resolutions were in Committee and during discussion of the Bills growing out of these resolutions a number of amendments were made. Among the amendments to the Tariff were a number of changes due to the Australian Treaty (for this Treaty see Sub-section entitled "Australian Trade Agreement"). The most important amendments made to the Tariff related to magazines. The Budget resolutions left newspapers and weekly literary papers unbound and certain fashion plates on the free list but put a duty of fifteen cents per pound on all other periodical publications with a *proviso* that publications deemed by the Governor-in-Council to be of a religious, educational or scientific character should be exempted from duty. On July 17 in Committee of Ways and Means the magazine sections were amended by including in the free list magazines in other than the French or English language and by providing for rates of taxation on magazines varying with the advertising content. Magazines in which the advertising matter did not exceed twenty per cent. were made free; those having between twenty and thirty per cent. were made taxable under the general tariff, two cents per copy, and over thirty per cent., five cents. Further, comic supplements and periodicals consisting largely of fiction or feature stories were made dutiable at fifteen cents per pound with a *proviso* that the tax should not be less than fifteen cents per copy. On this occasion it was provided that the duties on magazines containing over twenty per cent. of advertising and on comic supplements would come into effect on the first day of September. The other duties had come into effect on July 1. On July 23, when the Tariff Bill was in Committee a definition of religious, educational and scientific magazines was inserted and the coming into force of the provision regarding comic supplements, etc., was made dependent upon proclamation by the Governor-in-Council.

A strong protest was made against the magazine tax by Mr. Mackenzie King (July 17). He described the proposals as "a tax upon international goodwill," and deplored any "tax which will in any way restrict the widest spread of views and ideas throughout communities, particularly communities that are neighbours." He further criticized it as likely to injure the chances of Canadian authors to sell their productions to American publishers. In reply Mr. Bennett said that the definition regarding religious, educational and scientific periodicals had been inserted to remove the objection that the Government of the day was becoming the judges of what the people should read. He stated that "the magazines that supply food for thought" would continue to come in free. The tax on advertising, he pointed out, was based on postal regulations in the United States which themselves imposed differing postal rates on these classes of magazines. Far from the proposals being a handicap to Canadian authors, Mr. Bennett thought they would have the effect of stimulating the demand for the product of the mind and thought of Canadians.

An amendment dealing with the conditions of labour in protected industries was moved by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour in the previous Administration. This amendment declared that "the Governor-in-Council

may direct from time to time that any industry, the products of which receive protection under this Act, shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that freedom of association for employees for all lawful purposes is permitted in the operation of such industry, and that the hours of labour and rates of wages are observed consistent with the provisions of the labour part of the Treaty of Versailles, concluded at Paris, France, on June 28, 1919." The amendment was brought forward by Mr. Heenan on July 9 and was then discussed but was not moved as it was held that the amendment was then out of order at that stage. Later, July 23, in Committee on the Bill Mr. Heenan moved to add this provision as a separate section of the Bill. Mr. Heenan's amendment on this occasion was negatived "on division." He again moved it (July 28) on the third reading of the Bill when it was declared lost without a recorded vote.

In addition to the Tariff changes contained in the Budget, amendments were made during the 1931 Session to the administrative sections of the Customs Act. The most important of these dealt with the definition of territorial waters. The Bill was discussed briefly on July 20 when it was given second and third readings.

A number of amendments to the Special War Revenue Act were made subsequent to the Budget Speech. In the Budget Speech Mr. Bennett announced a radical reduction of the exemptions from the Sales tax but on June 30 the resolutions were amended to restore the former list of exemptions almost in their entirety. At the same time he announced that it was proposed to continue the system of collecting the revenue from both wholesalers and manufacturers instead of from manufacturers alone as he had stated in the Budget Speech. On July 2 the tax of fifteen per cent. on insurance in unlicensed companies was amended to provide for bringing the tax into force by proclamation and to substitute for fifteen per cent. a minimum of five per cent. and a maximum of fifteen per cent. On July 28 cheques and money orders, etc., up to five dollars in value were exempted from taxation. The original proposals allowed no exceptions.

On the second reading of the Special War Revenue Act (July 2) Mr. Bennett made a statement explaining why he had not adopted the "Turnover Tax" which he had advocated when in Opposition. He declared that he still regarded the tax as desirable but said that he had refrained from proposing it because he had been "flooded with memorials from various parts of the country," the origin of which he well knew. "The Turnover Tax," he added, "was not a success when in recent years it was first tried in France. It has, however, become a very great success. It takes time to accustom the people to it, and in my judgment, therefore, it followed that having regard to economic conditions and the very great difficulties which were to be experienced in this country in all forms of industry it was unwise to try a new form of taxation, and very desirable to secure the money required by recourse to well-known and practised forms of taxation rather than to break into new ground with a Turnover Tax. That is the reason Hon. Members are not asked to consider in this House a Turnover Tax."

On July 16 Mr. Bennett announced that he proposed to drop the new schedule of rates in the Income Tax Act which he mentioned in the Budget Speech had been prepared by the Income Tax Department. Under these schedules the exemptions were somewhat increased and 25 per cent. was made the maximum rate. To his surprise, said Mr. Bennett, (July 16) he had been personally attacked for this measure and in that connection he quoted remarks made by Mr. Rinfret, as cited above in this sub-section. Mr. Bennett continued:

"Another former Minister of the Crown, Mr. Gordon of Peterborough, made the statement at a public gathering that the proposed Income tax would save me \$25,000 personally. On the one hand there is the statement made in this Chamber that I was legislating to save myself

25 per cent. of my Income tax; on the other, there is the statement made out of the Chamber that I was legislating by lessening my tax to prevent myself paying \$25,000. I do not know at the moment what the effect of the proposed Income tax legislation would have been upon my personal Income tax. I have never been concerned about that. I have always paid with pleasure my Income tax, and on three occasions I have been refunded over-payments. I have maintained no corporation; I have set up no personal or family corporation with respect to my affairs. I have paid as an individual. I have maintained no trust funds abroad where my Income should accumulate and where no Income tax would have to be paid on it. But I do not think the Committee is concerned about my personal affairs. I defy any man to make about any business of mine with respect to the Dominion of Canada a single criticism that would be warranted or to point to any departure from the letter of the law in favour of myself. Not only are the statements, the one made in the House and the other made outside, untrue, but I confess when I saw the rancour with which the attacks were made upon me with respect to the matter, I felt that in the public interest I must ask the Committee to permit me to withdraw this resolution."

Dominion Finances. The Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending on Mar. 31, 1932, were tabled by the Minister of Finance on Apr. 13, 1931. A comparison between these Estimates and the total voted in the Session of 1930 for the fiscal year 1931 is shown in the following table:

Service	Main Estimates 1931-32	Main Estimates 1930-31
Interest on Public Debt, including Sinking Funds	\$124,271,332.97	\$122,639,742.50
Charges of Management	889,000.00	984,690.00
Civil Government	13,031,770.66	13,718,963.16
Administration of Justice	2,192,858.33	2,210,050.00
Penitentiaries	2,758,400.00	3,249,452.00
Legislation	2,441,711.75	2,492,290.39
Agriculture	9,929,908.08	9,515,343.44
Immigration and Colonization	2,158,000.00	2,931,000.00
Soldier and General Land Settlement	1,960,000.00	2,315,000.00
Pensions	52,420,351.18	51,777,322.03
Superannuation	1,199,200.00	1,330,500.00
National Defence	13,162,645.42	14,791,365.42
Aviation	5,142,000.00	7,475,700.00
Railways and Canals—Income	955,050.00	1,075,440.00
Public Works—Income	17,673,262.38	28,188,472.70
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions	1,052,220.00	1,394,077.26
Ocean and River Service	3,697,300.00	4,385,900.19
Lighthouse and Coast Service	2,998,900.00	3,605,217.35
Scientific Institutions	939,290.00	1,231,260.00
Steamboat Inspection	143,520.00	145,080.00
Fisheries	2,232,500.00	2,577,601.46
Subsidies to Provinces	12,744,201.32	12,590,708.50
Mines and Geological Survey	723,100.00	803,450.00
Labour	397,000.00	509,980.86
Public Printing and Stationery	212,300.00	213,433.63
Indians	4,750,313.00	5,956,855.00
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	3,176,341.34	3,126,638.40
Government of the North West Territories	625,345.00	785,000.00
Government of the Yukon Territory	185,500.00	225,500.00
Dominion Lands and Parks	2,659,125.00	5,423,178.16
Pensions and National Health	13,151,209.68	12,232,083.32
External Affairs	720,343.94	685,487.33
Miscellaneous	3,925,929.58	4,438,843.68
National Revenue	14,806,361.00	14,794,452.00
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue	3,000,000.00	3,291,500.00
Public Works—Collection of Revenue	962,800.00	964,400.00
Post Office	36,339,975.00	37,711,992.58
Trade and Commerce	8,181,100.00	7,863,303.00
Total Consolidated Revenue	367,810,165.63	389,651,274.36

<i>Service—continued</i>	Main Estimates 1931-32	Main Estimates 1930-31
Railways and Canals—Capital	10,494,310.00	18,279,500.00
Public Works—Capital	3,387,000.00	8,946,855.00
Public Works—Capital—Marine Department	4,602,933.00	6,222,033.99
Total Capital	18,484,243.00	33,448,388.99
Total Consolidated Revenue and Capital	\$386,294,408.63	\$423,099,663.35
Adjustment of War Claims	100,000.00	622,500.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$386,394,408.63	\$423,722,163.35

In addition to the Main Estimates for 1931-32 there were brought down (Mar. 27, 1931) Supplementary Estimates of \$6,148,655.29 for the Public Service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1931, and Supplementary Estimates for the same year for the Canadian National Railways, Canadian National Steamships and Maritime Freight Rates Act amounting to \$13,694,008.93. Of this last \$11,410,400.85 were loans to the Canadian National Railways system; \$434,210.89 loans to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited; and \$122,730.62, to the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, while \$1,726,666.57 was an additional amount required under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. On July 27 Supplementary Estimates for the Public Service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1932, were brought down to the amount of \$12,869,634.14 and on Aug. 1, an additional Estimate of \$2,466,000.

A comparison of Revenue and Expenditures for the two fiscal years ending in 1930 and 1931 was given in the statement of the Department of Finance for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 as follows (*The Canada Gazette*, Aug. 8, 1931):

Ordinary Revenue	Total Apr. 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930	Total Apr. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1931
TAXATION REVENUE—		
Customs Duties	\$179,429,920.46	\$131,208,955.15
Excise Duties	65,035,701.42	57,746,808.13
WAR TAX REVENUE—		
Excise Tax (Sales, Stamps, etc.)	63,409,143.14	34,734,661.17
Income Tax	69,020,726.23	71,048,022.05
Miscellaneous Taxes	1,656,135.92	1,537,949.60
TOTAL TAXES	\$378,551,627.17	\$296,276,396.10
Interest on Investments	13,518,204.62	10,421,224.50
Post Office	33,345,385.30	30,212,325.60
Dominion Lands	4,139,104.49	1,655,400.63
Canada Grain Act	2,047,207.09	2,179,046.52
Miscellaneous	9,810,277.51	8,842,905.32
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	\$441,411,806.18	\$349,587,298.67
Special Receipts and Credits on Consolidated Fund	4,540,479.42	6,622,059.65
TOTAL	\$445,952,285.60	\$356,209,358.32
Ordinary Expenditure		
Interest on Public Debt	\$121,566,213.21	\$121,289,843.72
Pensions	40,406,565.12	45,965,722.74
Subsidies to Provinces	12,496,958.50	17,435,736.12
Soldier Land Settlement	1,362,121.86	1,300,327.55
Pensions and National Health	9,515,647.78	10,717,740.69
National Revenue	13,130,611.33	13,206,441.92
Post Office	35,036,629.27	36,292,603.57
National Defence	20,193,767.76	14,677,160.28

Ordinary Expenditure— <i>continued</i>	Total	
	Apr. 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930	Apr. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1931
Agriculture	9,286,746.22	9,143,977.81
Public Works, chargeable to Income	18,134,359.08	23,763,284.09
Dominion Lands and Parks	5,479,834.55	4,970,068.55
Trade and Commerce	4,934,149.34	6,678,363.66
Civil Government	12,258,009.37	12,628,382.27
All other Expenditure	53,978,180.68	75,920,290.80
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	\$357,779,794.07	\$393,989,943.77
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE—		
Adjustment of War Claims	94,995.75	110,371.37
Discount and Expenses of Loan Flotations	17,071.29	193,338.43
Claims for Compensation	6,700,000.00	500,000.00
Miscellaneous charges to Consolidated Fund	3,026,949.28	11,553,965.44
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—		
Public Works	6,533,080.92	12,009,276.30
Railways and Canals	15,799,743.20	16,213,041.81
LOANS AND ADVANCES NON-ACTIVE—		
Loans to Canadian National Railways	2,932,652.91	.....
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine	1,628,907.71	834,210.89
Loans to Canadian National West Indies Steamships	862,389.98	992,730.62
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commission	2,821,000.00	3,491,000.00
Miscellaneous Non-active Accounts	14,954.60	169,457.53
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$398,211,539.21	\$440,057,336.16
Decrease of Debt	\$ 47,740,746.39	
Increase of Debt		\$ 83,847,977.84

In May, 1931, a debt conversion operation resulted in the conversion of Dominion bonds amounting, according to an announcement made by the Minister of Finance in the Budget Speech, to \$639,816,500. Of this total \$38,762,500 related to bonds due in 1931, \$37,011,400 to the 1932 loan, \$272,989,100 to the 1933 loan and \$278,703,500 to the 1934 loan. During the Session of 1931 an Act was passed to authorize the Government to borrow under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act a sum not exceeding \$750,000,000 for redeeming loans or obligations of Canada and also for purchasing unmatured securities of Canada and for public works and general purposes. (See Section: Finance and Insurance).

The Beauharnois Investigation

The Special Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the Beauharnois Power project, opened its investigation on June 15, 1931, and presented its Report to the House on July 28. The investigation was asked for by Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the U. F. A. group, on May 19.

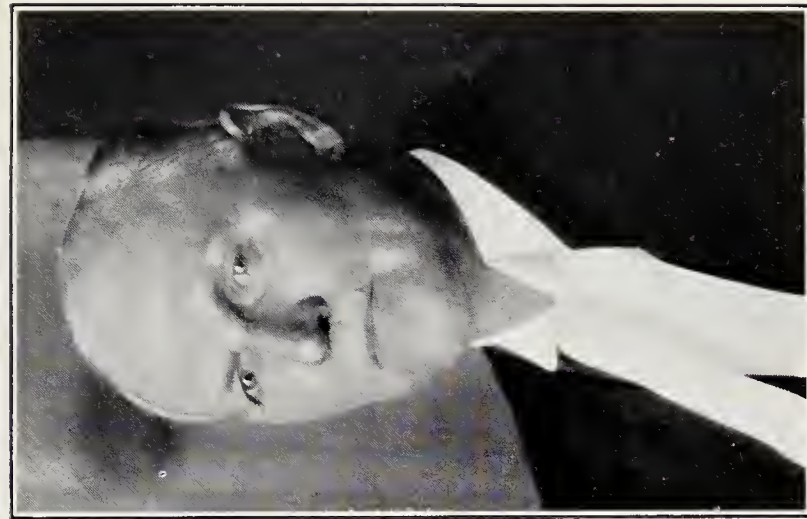
Mr. Gardiner had called attention to the need of an inquiry at the close of the final Session of the Sixteenth Parliament, Feb. 20—May 30, 1930 (see: *The Canadian Annual Review, 1929-30*, page 61). On May 19, 1931, during the second Session of the Seventeenth Parliament Mr. Gardiner brought up the subject as a matter of urgent public importance. Permission to debate it was granted on a recorded division by 147 to 21. The division was demanded under the rules by more than five Members belonging to the Independent group. Both the Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader expressed the view that the matter was not of urgent public importance but both voted in the majority. In his speech, after leave had been granted, Mr. Gardiner reviewed the circumstances of the case and asked for an investigation, preferably by a commission. Mr. Bennett spoke briefly in reply and proposed to submit the question either to the



HON. MAURICE DUPRÉ, K.C.
Solicitor-General of Canada
in the Bennett Cabinet



COL. THE HON. MURRAY MACLAREN,
C.M.G.
Minister of Pensions and National Health
in the Bennett Cabinet



HON. GEORGE BLACK
Speaker of the House of Commons,
Appointed, Sept. 8, 1930

Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce or to a Select Committee to be appointed by the House. He invited Mr. Gardiner to state in what terms he would like the order of reference made. Mr. Mackenzie King defended the action of his Administration in the matter as complying with the functions and duties of the Federal Government in the circumstances. He expressed gratification that the matter would be referred to a committee where everybody would be given a chance to prove any charge he might bring but would be "obliged to prove it by evidence of a character which would be accepted in a court of law."

On June 10 the Prime Minister moved for the appointment of a Committee consisting of Messrs. C. N. Dorion (Con., Quebec-Montmorency), Sir Eugene Fiset (Lib., Rimouski), Robert Gardiner (U.F.A., Acadia), Hon. W. A. Gordon (Con., Temiskaming S.), S. W. Jacobs (Lib., Cartier), Hon. J. B. Jones (Con., Royal), T. H. Lennox (Con., York N.), Hon. L. A. Mackenzie (Lib., Vancouver Centre), and J. S. Stewart (Con., Lethbridge). In its Report to the House, presented July 28, the Committee reviewed the history of the project in much detail and made findings regarding the work itself, the actions of officials of the Company, of Senators, and of others in connection therewith, and contributions to campaign funds.

With regard to Robert A. C. Henry, Vice-President and General Manager of the Beauharnois Power Corporation, Limited, the Committee found that he had been Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals at the time of the passing of Order-in-Council P.C. 422 granting authority for the diversion of 40,000 cubic feet of water from the St. Lawrence channel for the Beauharnois Canal, and that he had at the same time a very substantial interest in the Beauharnois Power Syndicate or the Beauharnois Power Corporation, Limited. The Committee stated that evidence had been submitted that Mr. Henry had not been consulted about any matters pertaining to Beauharnois and added that his position "was to say the least, quite anomalous." The Committee recited further that Mr. Henry had, with Senator McDougald, possessed the beneficiary ownership of the Sterling Industrial Corporation, Limited, which for its "nuisance value" had been purchased for 2,000 units in the Beauharnois Power Syndicate. It found finally that Mr. Henry was not "a fit and proper person to continue in the management of this public utility." With regard to R. O. Sweezey, President of Beauharnois Power Corporation, Limited, the Committee made a number of findings of which the chief related to contributions to campaign funds. In this connection it found that contributions for political purposes had been made by Mr. Sweezey amounting to \$864,000. Of this total, approximately \$300,000 was company funds and the balance was raised by Mr. Sweezey personally and "probably at least in part came out of the large profit made on the sale of the syndicate assets to the Beauharnois Power Corporation and, therefore, indirectly out of the moneys borrowed on the sale of the Company's bonds." It cited Mr. Sweezey's evidence that contributions to the Liberal Party were "somewhere around \$600,000 to \$700,000." The Report then continued:

This large sum was paid to Senators Haydon and Raymond. On page 822, Mr. Sweezey says that the total contributions to the Liberal Party would run up well over \$700,000 and in this there was included a sum stated by Mr. Sweezey to be in the neighbourhood of \$100,000 and by Mr. Griffith to be about \$120,000, which were Company funds.

Mr. Sweezey is unable to state how much was paid to them but he and Mr. Griffith (Secretary-Treasurer, Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company), agree that out of the sums paid to Senator Raymond, the Liberal Party of the Province of Quebec was to be taken care of. Mr. Sweezey says that he has no knowledge of how much went to the Province of Quebec nor does he tell how much of the total amount was paid each of these two Senators. He, however, ventures the statement that the amount received by Senator Raymond might have been in the neighbourhood of \$200,000.

On page 822, Mr. Swezey is asked the question, "Then you spoke of contributions to the Conservative Party. What amounts were they and to whom were they paid?" Answer—"They were small amounts. Some of them were to help personal friends whom I had been helping, as a matter of fact, for a number of years in their campaign work." Mr. Swezey spoke of contributing \$6,000 to the campaign of Mr. Leslie Bell (Con., m.p., St. Antoine) and Mr. Bell in his return under the Dominion Elections Act is said to have published this contribution, as required by Section 80 of such Act. Contributions were also made, according to the testimony of Mr. Swezey and Mr. Griffith, to General McCuaig, understood to be a collector for the Conservative campaign fund in Montreal, of \$10,000. Mr. Swezey is not clear as to whether there were any further contributions to the campaign fund of this Party. Mr. Griffith, however, states that there was a contribution to Mr. Cartier and that the total contributions to Conservative candidates or Party organizers were \$25,000. Mr. Swezey, on the other hand, thinks that the amount was \$30,000 but refers to Mr. Griffith for the correct amount.

Contributions were also made to Mr. W. R. P. Parker, President of the Ontario Liberal Association, amounting to about \$3,000. There was also a suggestion with reference to a proposed contribution to the Conservative Federal campaign fund through its organizer, General McRae. This, however, was not made. Asked if the reason for its not having been made was that Mr. Bennett would not accept it, Mr. Swezey in his reply said "I do not know that but I presume that may be so."

There appears to have been a contribution of \$20,000 to Mr. Cartier on behalf of the Conservative Party of the Province of Quebec, but it does not appear clearly whether this was included in the sum of \$30,000 above mentioned or in addition thereto.

Included in the \$864,000 as contribution for campaign purposes the Committee Report stated, was a payment of \$125,000 to John Aird, Jr. In this connection Mr. Swezey quoted Mr. Aird as saying that "he thought a contribution would be in order to the Ontario Conservative Party." On the other hand, said the Report, Mr. Aird stated that he belonged to no political organization; the Committee found there was no evidence that would indicate that any of these funds had reached any political organization or any person authorized to receive campaign funds.

With regard to Senator Andrew Haydon the Committee reported that he was the recipient from Mr. Swezey and the Beauharnois Corporation of sums of money for campaign purposes, said to be in excess of half a million dollars, and further that Senator Haydon's law firm had been paid \$50,000 and that an arrangement had been made to pay the firm a retainer of \$15,000 per year from the Beauharnois Power Syndicate. Regarding Senator Raymond, the Committee reported that he had profited through the Beauharnois syndicate and that he had received from Mr. Swezey some \$200,000 of campaign funds for the Liberal Party. The connection of Senator McDougald with the Beauharnois project was reviewed at considerable length and the Committee commented: "How one holding the high offices to which he had been called, as Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Board, member of the National Advisory Committee on St. Lawrence Waterways, a Senator of Canada, and a member of the Special Committee of the Senate, above referred to (dealing with the St. Lawrence waterway), and as he himself has stated, having a high regard for his public duties, should allow his private interest to so interfere with his public duty that he found it necessary, speaking from his place in the Senate to be 'ambiguous' and incorrect, it is difficult for your Committee to understand."

The Committee reviewed the financial position of the Beauharnois project and summed up the situation in these words:

As the situation now stands, the promoters of the Beauharnois project involving the exploitation of a great natural resource have been able to

secure to themselves a return of all moneys advanced by them or any of them, a profit of \$2,189,000 in cash and 1,000,000 Class A common shares, which, if saleable at the market quotation would at one time have been worth \$17,000,000 and at to-day's quotation of \$4 per share, would be worth \$4,000,000. This cash profit was paid out of moneys borrowed by the Beauharnois Power Corporation, Limited, by the sale of its bonds.

According to Mr. Henry, in order to complete the project up to the point where 500,000 horse-power will be produced, they will require a further sale of bonds in a capital amount of \$46,000,000. If this were accomplished the power project would have been constructed completely on borrowed money and the promoters would be in control of this vast enterprise owning 1,620,000 of the Class A shares out of a total issue of 1,799,995 and also the 5 Management Preferred shares which for 10 years give to the underwriters practical control of the Company's affairs and all of this without the present investment of money.

The main formal recommendations of the Committee were as follows:

That the Parliament of Canada take such action as may be within its power, and without prejudicing the rights of the Province of Quebec, to procure the development of this project in such a manner as will best serve the people of Canada.

That should the rights of the Dominion and the Province of Quebec come in conflict, every effort be put forth to arrive at a satisfactory agreement, so that the project may not be imperilled by delay.

That definite action be taken to preserve the rights of navigation and the complete jurisdiction of Parliament in respect thereto.

That a copy of this Report be remitted to the Speaker of the Senate for the information of that House.

A statement was given out in Montreal on July 29, 1931, by R. A. C. Henry, commenting on the finding of the Committee with regard to his actions when Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. Henry said in this statement that he had made a *proviso* that his tenure of office would be for the Session only, and that he would not be called upon to advise on any matters relating to the Beauharnois application or anything in connection therewith, and he gave to the Press at the same time a letter written to him by Hon. C. A. Dunning dated July 28, 1931, in which Mr. Dunning stated that on no occasion while he was Deputy Minister did Mr. Henry discuss Beauharnois with him or in any way attempt to exercise any influence with respect to it. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 30, 1931).

The adoption of the Report of the Committee was moved by the Chairman, Hon. W. A. Gordon, on July 30. His speech consisted mainly of the review of the evidence. He was followed by Mr. Mackenzie King who reviewed the course of action with regard to the Beauharnois project of the Government of which he was head. In opening Mr. King told of negotiations and correspondence which he had with Frank P. Jones. In that connection he quoted a letter sent to him by Mr. Jones, which was written by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, to the Prime Minister of Quebec, in which he stated that he recognized that the Beauharnois project was entirely within the Province of Quebec and he thanked Mr. Taschereau for making a provision in the Beauharnois contract that a portion of the power would be available to Ontario should that Province need it. Interpreting this letter and the surrounding circumstances, Mr. King said that the Federal Administration in December, 1928, was faced with an application from a company which was organized in the Province of Quebec, had received its charter from that Province and which had been approved by the Prime Minister of Ontario. The obligations of the Dominion Government, said Mr. King, did not imply that they were required to pass on the organization of the company or on the leasing of the power or on the diversion of the power. The obligation of the Dominion Government, he said, was limited to the approval of

the plans from the point of view of the protection of navigation. Further, the Dominion Government had to consider whether the proposals would interfere with the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Dealing with the question of political influence, Mr. Mackenzie King said that Mr. Jones, who was the prime mover in seeking to get the plans approved, was a strong Conservative and he had believed that the Government was dealing with a Conservative corporation. He did not know Mr. Sweezy's politics. At this point, Mr. Bennett intimated that Mr. Sweezy had been thought of as a Liberal candidate in the last Election in Kingston but Mr. King said that that was the first he had heard of it. The former Prime Minister stated that until after the approval of the application he had no knowledge that Senator McDougald had an interest in it. He declared that in dealing with the application the Government had acted wholly and solely on the merits, seeking to be perfectly fair and perfectly impartial and in view of the absence of anything in the way of direct influence or influence at all of a political kind that had a bearing on the situation, Mr. King thought that the Report of the Committee should have included a statement by the Committee that any political influence that had been paid for by this Company had not been brought to bear at all upon the Administration.

The question of campaign funds was dealt with at some length by the Liberal Leader. He stated at the outset that he had never regarded it as part of the function of the Leader to take charge of political campaigns. There must be a division of labour in a political party he said. It was the duty of the Party head to see to matters of policy but it was not his business to organize political campaigns. "I would not care to have to deal," said Mr. King, "with the questions with which this House has to deal and be possessed of an inventory of those who had contributed to the Party funds." He inquired of Mr. Bennett whether he knew who had contributed or how much they had contributed. "What is the country thinking to-day," said Mr. King, "if it is true that my Right Hon. friend had knowledge of all who were contributors to his Party fund, of the changes which have been made in the tariff in connection with cottons, in connection with woollens, in connection with rayon and silk? What about iron and steel, boots and shoes, gasoline, magazines, sugar refineries; what about Income taxes, what about agricultural manufacturers, what about motor car manufacturers and what about electrical goods manufacturers?"

"That is disgraceful," interposed Mr. Bennett.

Mr. King denied that he was making any insinuations with regard to Mr. Bennett. He was merely seeking to interpret the thought of the country if the view were accepted that the Prime Minister should know the names of all contributors to the Party funds. The difference between himself and the Prime Minister, he said, was that Mr. Bennett "may feel that as Prime Minister he can have a knowledge of how much has been contributed to the Party funds by the different members of his Party and yet keep free from any kind of direct or indirect feeling, conscious or unconscious, with respect to the matters in which those who have made contributions may be interested. Perhaps he is able so to do. Perhaps he can hold that position, but I say to him that I think the country would feel in a much happier frame of mind if it believed that my Right Hon. friend did not know what contributions had been made by the textile industries, did not know what contributions had been made by wealthy men with large incomes, did not know what contributions had been made by some of those concerns getting subsidies and other benefits at the present time. I repeat, I am not reflecting on the integrity of my Right Hon. friend." Mr. King further stated that he did not authorize Senator Raymond and Senator Haydon to go to Mr. Sweezy and that he did not know that they had done so or that they had got \$700,000.

The Liberal Leader concluded by demanding an investigation by Royal Commission to go into the question of campaign Party funds, the sources of those funds and the cost of conducting political campaigns, and to investi-

gate not only the Election of 1930, but the Elections of 1925 and 1926 as well. He proposed that the Royal Commission suggested should consist of three Judges, one chosen by the Leader of the Conservative Party, one by the Leader of the Liberal Party and one by the Independent group in the House.

The Debate closed on the following day when speeches were made by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Woodsworth and Miss Macphail. Mr. Woodsworth asked for the punishment of those who had defrauded the public, those who had been guilty of bribery and those who had betrayed public trust. He asked also for a further investigation and for Government control of the whole Beauharnois enterprise. Miss Macphail called attention particularly to the light which the investigation threw on the methods by which the old Parties secured campaign funds.

The Prime Minister described the remarks of Mr. Mackenzie King with regard to the position of Party leaders having knowledge of the sources of campaign funds as a smoke screen which it was hoped would divert the minds of the Canadian people from the Beauharnois project. He said that if the Liberal Leader or others did not think the matter had been adequately investigated he would give them an investigation, judicially or otherwise, if they required it. He was not, however, prepared to set up a roving commission to investigate campaign funds during the last three elections. In commenting on relations between Senator Haydon and the Liberal Leader, Mr. Bennett recalled Mr. King's intimation that Mr. Haydon did not have any patronage; that all he had was goodwill. "Look at the goodwill that his friend Senator Haydon had!" pursued Mr. Bennett. "All Mr. Swezey had to say to Senator Haydon was '\$50,000, if you secure our Order-in-Council.' And he got it. All Mr. Swezey had to say to Senator McDougald was 'Two thousand units, if you secure approval for our scheme.' And he got it." As to the conduct of the Senators Mr. Bennett said that he did not propose to discuss it. The Senate must act first. It was the custodian of its own honour. So far as restitution as advocated by Mr. Woodsworth and other Members of the House, that was not a matter over which the Dominion Government had any authority nor had the Dominion the right to institute criminal proceedings. These were matters for the Provinces concerned.

After discussion of some other details Mr. Bennett came to the question as to what action should be taken. The Beauharnois project would be declared a work for the general advantage of Canada. Further, the Government proposed to annul and cancel Order-in-Council P.C. 422 which approved of plans for the diversion of water from the St. Lawrence. It was proposed further by Act of Parliament to authorize the diversion of 40,000 second feet. "The net result of the action which we propose to make," said Mr. Bennett, "will be, first, to declare that this Canal is a work for the general advantage of Canada; second, we shall declare that the old Order-in-Council under which it operated is no longer operative; third, that no grants out of the River St. Lawrence shall be made by Order-in-Council, but only by Parliament and we shall provide further that the Order-in-Council shall be on such terms and conditions that this undertaking, its successors or assigns shall be able to carry on. But one provision must be that protection is given to *bona fide* investors who have subscribed \$30,000,000 to the enterprise and whose money has been there expended." As to the reorganization of the Company he stated there were four choices. First, the present management might be able to secure financial backing but he did not think they could. Second, the property could be taken over by the Province of Quebec under a public commission but this he did not believe the Province of Quebec would do. Third, the Dominion might take the project over but legal difficulties would in that case result in the stoppage of the enterprise. "Lastly," said the Prime Minister, "there might be complete reorganization of the enterprise under the circumstances to which I alluded, namely, by the creation of a new corporation under the authority of an Act of this Parliament with

the co-operation of the Province of Quebec under such terms as will insure the continued progress of the work and make it clear for all time that any concessions that may have been obtained with the thought in the minds of those who received them that it was necessary to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars for that purpose, are negatived absolutely and positively." As Mr. Bennett was closing E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) asked what the nature of the management would be and the Conservative Leader replied that he was not going to manage the Company or ask the people of the country to manage it.

The Report of the Committee was then agreed to "on division" but without a formal vote.

Two Bills to carry out the Government policy with regard to Beauharnois were introduced on August first and put through all their stages. One of these Bills declared the Canal to be a work for the general advantage of Canada while safeguarding the rights of the Province of Quebec with regard to water power. The other annulled Order-in-Council P.C. 422 and authorized the diversion from the St. Lawrence of 53,072 cubic feet per second. In connection with the former of these measures Hon. Ernest Lapointe made an extended argument on the constitutional phases of the question. During discussion in the Committee several announcements were made by Hon. C. H. Cahan, who was in charge of the Bill. Mr. Cahan told Mr. Gardiner that so far as the Canal section was concerned the Government of Canada was authorized by purchase or otherwise, even by expropriation, to acquire the lands and works appertaining to navigation. He stated further that it was the intention of the Government that when the deep water canal was completed through the Soulanges section, that is, between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, it and the works which appertain to it, which are necessary for navigation, should be vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion to the same extent as the lands and canal and appurtenances of the new Welland Canal were vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion. In reply to another question by Mr. Gardiner he stated that it was the intention of the Government that the issue as to the right to use the water of the St. Lawrence for the development of hydro-electric power would be placed before the courts either by agreement and common consent or by initiating proper action to that end. Hon. Charles Stewart (Lib., Edmonton West) asked whether the Government had decided to utilize the Beauharnois Canal as a link in the canalization system. Mr. Bennett replied that that would be subject to international obligations. Mr. Stewart asked further whether the Government had definitely decided to use the Beauharnois route in the international waterway, but that question Mr. Cahan did not think should be answered at the moment. In the same connection Mr. Bennett said, "The canal is there, it is an available route, it has been treated as the one that would be used, and has been held out in the Order-in-Council, as the route proper for the purpose, although not the one that the International Board thought at first should be the route selected. But it is said to be available for that purpose and to be satisfactory because you can get a depth of water the same as in the Welland Canal. The Government has not expressed any settled policy in regard to the matter." Both Bills were passed without a division.

On the last day of the Session (Aug. 3) Mr. Mackenzie King, on a question of privilege, took exception to a statement in *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, that the Prime Minister had said, "King told Senator Haydon: 'Get the money'." Mr. Bennett replied that he had not looked at *Hansard* but that if Mr. King said that the statement made in the newspaper was not an extract from speeches made in *Hansard* he was perfectly content to take his word in that regard. "Beyond that I cannot go," added Mr. Bennett.

The Beauharnois matter was the subject of discussion in the Senate on a number of occasions during the Session. Following Mr. Gardiner's motion in the House of Commons Senator McDougald on May 20, 1931, made a

statement on a question of privilege in which he declared that he acquired an interest in the Beauharnois syndicate in October, 1928, and that he put in the syndicate dollar for dollar with every other member of it. On July 13, 1931, the Senate received from the House of Commons messages requesting the attendance before the Special Committee of the House of Commons of Hon. Andrew Haydon, Hon. W. L. McDougald and Hon. D. Raymond. Permission was granted on the day following. On July 16 Senator McDougald presented to the Senate a statement, which he had given to the House of Commons' Special Committee, of his reasons for declining to appear and asked for a Committee of the Senate to investigate his connection with the Beauharnois Power Company. On the same day Hon. A. C. Hardy moved for the appointment of a Committee as requested by Senator McDougald. On July 21 this notice was withdrawn owing to developments in the meantime. Senator Haydon was too ill to appear before the Special Committee of the Commons but the other two Senators gave evidence before that body. On July 30, following the publication of the Report of the Committee of the Commons, Hon. W. B. Willoughby as Leader of the Senate proposed a Committee to consider action to be taken by the Senate in the premises. This suggestion was concurred in by Hon. Raoul Dandurand. Following the consultation suggestion by Senator Willoughby, the Senate on Aug. 1 adopted a resolution declaring that in view of the imminent prorogation which precluded immediate action by the Senate a Special Committee of the Senate should be appointed within the first week of the next Session of Parliament to deal with the conduct of the Senators referred to in the Report. The resolution declared further that since the constitution did not permit of effective penalties being applied to the Senators implicated, should they fail to justify themselves, the Parliament of Canada at its next Session should so amend the Independence of Parliament Act as to provide effective penalties against any Member who might be found guilty of dishonourable conduct.

**Unemployment
and Farm
Relief Act
of 1931;
Other Debates**

Unemployment and the agricultural situation were prominent in the Proceedings of the 1931 Session from its opening until its close. Many questions were put to the Government on the subjects and these led to debates which on several occasions precipitated divisions. On Mar. 20 A. A. Heaps (Lab., North Winnipeg) asked whether the Government had under contemplation any special measures to cope with the situation. Mr. Bennett replied that the Government did not propose to answer questions as to contemplated action. On the last day of that month Mr. Heaps

asked leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss unemployment as a matter of urgent importance. This was ruled out of order by the Speaker but later on the same day when the motion was made for Committee of Supply the discussion proceeded. On Apr. 17 Hon. Peter Heenan (Lib., Kenora-Rainy River) asked whether the Prime Minister would give assurance that a conference of the Provincial Governments on unemployment would be called. After receiving an indefinite reply Mr. Heenan proposed to move the adjournment of the House. This was ruled out of order and the Speaker's ruling was sustained by 82 to 56. One Independent voted with the Government and 16 with the Opposition. An extended debate on agricultural conditions and unemployment was initiated on Apr. 28 by J. L. Brown (Lib.-Prog., Lisgar) on motion to go into Supply. Mr. Brown moved an amendment expressing regret that the Administration had failed to implement its promises with regard to agriculture. In his speech in support of the amendment Mr. Brown described Western conditions as very unfavourable and Mr. Bennett in reply criticized the Opposition for decrying the country. "I have seen farmers grow hogs and wax rich on them," said Mr. Bennett in the course of his speech, "then I have seen the price go down, and instead of that steadiness of purpose which usually governs, there arose an atmosphere of speculation which lent its influence to all walks of life. There was specula-

tion in town lots and real estate, in oil stocks and mining claims, in farming, in everything. The very atmosphere breathed it. The farmers said, 'We cannot make money fast enough.' That idea was abroad throughout the country, and we are reaping the result of it. I did point out that I believed it would bring about the result it has brought about." The debate was adjourned and was resumed on May 5 and concluded on May 7. On May 5 a speech critical of the Government agricultural policy was delivered by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in the previous Government (Liberal), and on May 7 a reply was made by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture. It was Mr. Weir's first speech in the House and in it he made a reputation as an able and keen debater. He emphasized particularly the steps taken by the Bennett Government to encourage the live stock industry. The Brown amendment was defeated by 107 to 61. In the minority with the Liberals voted only 2 Labourites while 8 Independents voted with the Government.

After some further brief references to the unemployment issue in the latter part of May another division was precipitated over the subject on June 8. On this occasion A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) sought to discuss the general unemployment situation and was ruled out of order by the Deputy Speaker on the ground that the subject was included in the Liberal amendment to the Budget. The Speaker's ruling was again challenged but was sustained by 65 to 45. On this occasion 13 Independents voted with the Opposition and the majority was composed entirely of Conservatives. On June 30 T. F. Donnelly (Lib., Willow Bunch) called attention to the distress in the West and the Prime Minister replied that the Government had indicated to the Provinces and would continue to indicate that if conditions were as acute as had been described the Dominion would co-operate with the Province in any effort that might be necessary to deal with the situation. The next day the Prime Minister made a statement regarding Western conditions in which he said that it was undoubted that practically a national calamity had overtaken a portion of the country. Under such circumstances, said the Prime Minister, "Parliament has never been hesitant in granting relief by way of financial and other assistance to countries beyond our borders when such a disaster has overtaken their people, and before this House rises it is the purpose of the Government to submit to Parliament a measure that will, we believe, at least in part, show the desire and purpose of the Canadian people to assist those who are less fortunate than the inhabitants of other parts of Canada at this particular crisis in their history." Following the Prime Minister's statement the Leader of the Opposition intimated his willingness to co-operate with the Government in facing a matter of great national concern while spokesmen for the U.F.A. and the Labour groups expressed their satisfaction with the attitude of the Government.

The Government policy with regard to unemployment was put before the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on July 29 by way of resolution. This resolution was the basis of a Bill entitled The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. The Bill, besides authorizing expenditure of such moneys as the Governor-in-Council in his discretion might deem expedient, dealt with the maintenance of peace, order and good government in sections 5 and 6, as follows:

5. All orders and regulations of the Governor-in-Council shall have the force of law and shall be enforced in such manner and by such court officers and authorities as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe, and may be varied, extended or revoked by any subsequent order or regulation; but if any order or regulation is varied, extended or revoked, neither the previous operation thereof nor anything duly done thereunder shall be affected thereby, nor shall any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred thereunder be affected by any such variation, extension or revocation.

6. The Governor-in-Council may prescribe penalties that may be imposed for violation of the orders and regulations made under the

authority of this Act, but no such penalty shall exceed a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for a term of more than three years, or both fine and imprisonment, and may also prescribe whether such penalty shall be imposed upon summary conviction or upon indictment.

When moving the resolution Mr. Bennett discussed the general issue of unemployment and repeated his declaration made in the Election of 1930 that Canada had a right to expect that however good conditions might be elsewhere they should be better here. He did not claim that even had the Dominion for many years known the ideal economic policies it would have been unaffected by the present world conditions. The principle upon which the Government would proceed, he said, would be that where there was work there would be pay and that, if an individual was capable of work and would not work there would be no benefits. In that regard the measure provided for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. It was not for a moment to be thought that an insignificant number of strongly vocal persons should be able so to affect the population of the country as to make it impossible to work out our destiny as Canadians. "This is a land of freedom," said Mr. Bennett, "where men may think what they will and say what they will, so long as they do not attack the foundations upon which our civilization has been built. But as we have freedom, so have we justice, and it is not just nor right that now or at any other time we should permit such action by words or deeds as may tend to unsettle confidence in the institutions and customs under which we live." The resolution, he said, did not contemplate fixing a limit of expenditure because it would be difficult to indicate with any degree of precision the exact sums which might be required for the public. Dealing with the organization for the administration of relief Mr. Bennett said that he had endeavoured to make clear to the Provinces that they must be responsible for the creation within the area of the Province of those committees of control and supervision which would insure that during the Winter there would be no hardship, hunger or suffering. There would, however, be one exception to that in that the Red Cross had undertaken to care for the clothing interests of women and children primarily and with respect to food they would be able to supply such data as would insure the smooth and harmonious operation of every effort that might be made to meet the situation.

Mr. Mackenzie King opened his speech upon the resolution by reciting the efforts made during the Session to get the Government to state its policy on unemployment. He then criticized the resolution on the ground that it embodied three resolutions in one, dealing as it did with unemployment relief, farm relief and the maintenance of peace, order and good government. He recalled that at the September Session of 1930 he had advocated that the whole question of unemployment relief should be put in the hands of an unemployment relief committee and he again suggested that something of that kind should be done. He further urged upon the Government that a definite sum should be fixed by the Bill as the amount which the Government would have the right to expend. He was prepared to give the Government authority for the full amount that was considered necessary but he could not completely surrender the rights of the House of Commons and Parliament with respect to its control over expenditures. Debate on the resolution continued until the next day when it was agreed to and the Bill based upon it read a first time.

The motion for second reading was made by Mr. Bennett on July 31 when it was further criticized by Mr. Mackenzie King as "a complete usurpation of the rights of Parliament." No amendment to the second reading was moved, however, and the House went into Committee at the close of the sitting on the same day. In Committee on August first Mr. Mackenzie King moved an amendment to provide that the expenditure should be limited by "such amounts as may be appropriated by Parliament." This amendment was negatived without a formal vote. A second amendment proposed by Mr. King to provide for a report to Parliament upon the expenditures under

the Act was accepted by the Government. The Act as originally introduced provided that it should expire on Mar. 31, 1932, but it was amended to make the date of expiration the first of that month.

On the motion for third reading of the Bill the same day Mr. Mackenzie King moved an amendment to provide that the expenditures should not exceed "such amounts as may be appropriated by Parliament." This was rejected by 51 to 16. In the minority voted Liberals and four Independents, in the majority, Conservatives and nine Independents.

When the resolution regarding the bonus on wheat was under discussion (July 24) Mr. Bennett explained that the announcement in the Budget had been varied. Under the arrangement provided for in the Act the payment of five cents per bushel was to be made to the person who was the producer of the grain and the money was to be distributed through the machinery of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The payment was limited to wheat grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and it was payable on wheat delivered to any licensed elevator in the Western inspection division, commission merchant, track buyer or grain dealer as defined by the Canada Grain Act.

Two resolutions of private Members relating to the unemployment problem were discussed during the Session. On Apr. 22 O. L. Boulanger (Lib., Bellechasse) moved a resolution calling on the Government to ask the Railway companies to re-establish reduced colonist fares. The Minister of Railways said he would bring the matter to the attention of the railways and the debate lapsed. On Apr. 29 Mr. Heaps proposed a resolution declaring that the Government should take into consideration the immediate establishment of a Federal system of assurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. In speaking on the subject Mr. Bennett emphasized the need of further investigation and supported a contributory scheme. The discussion was adjourned and was not resumed.

The Tariff Board. An Act was passed during the 1931 Session to provide for the appointment of a Tariff Board. The resolution authorizing the Act was introduced by Mr. Bennett on May 15; it was passed the same day and the Bill based upon it was then given a first reading. The main debate on the subject took place on the second reading, which was moved by Mr. Bennett on June 26. Mr. Bennett stated that the Board would consist of three members, a chairman and two others: the chairman to receive \$12,000 per annum and the others \$10,000 per annum. The term of office was fixed for ten years and the members were eligible for re-appointment. Mr. Bennett stated that one of the main purposes of the Bill was to provide statutory authority for the powers of the Board. These powers, he said, would not be political but fact-finding. The Tariff Board would be charged with determining what duty was necessary to enable an adjustment being made of the differences between the cost of the goods which compete with Canadian goods, and the Canadian goods themselves.

On the same day J. L. Ilsley (Lib., Hants-King) moved an amendment declaring:

That this Bill be not now read a second time but that it be resolved that any Tariff Board entrusted with the duties set out in this Bill, and more particularly with making inquiry into and reporting on matters pertaining to tariff and taxation, should at all times be such as to enjoy the confidence of the Government of the day, and that accordingly the members of such Board, unless appointed upon the recommendation of independent agencies representing different views or interests, should hold office only during pleasure.

On June 29 Mr. Mackenzie King criticized the Bill for a number of reasons. He claimed that the Supply Bill had provided statutory authority for the existence of the previous Tariff Board. A reason why Mr. Bennett had abolished the previous Board was, he suggested, that the (present) Prime

Minister desired to make drastic changes in the tariff and wished to do so without reference to any advisory board. Mr. King took issue mainly with the provision making the tenure of office of the members of the Board ten years. No Parliament or Government, he said, had the right with respect to any fiscal question to seek to bind any subsequent Parliament or Government. He said that if a body of this kind "were forced upon a subsequent Administration that Administration would be justified in not voting the salaries of its personnel. I think," he continued, "this is the time to make that clear, and I hope that any person who accepts a position on this Board, in the event of the legislation passing in its present form, will realize that should there be a change of Administration and a Liberal Government come into office, and the members of the Board not enjoy its confidence, they may expect to find their term of office terminated by no salaries being voted." Mr. King further criticized the legislation as creating a "star chamber court" and expressed the view that it was undesirable that the Tariff Board should be charged with investigations under the Combines Investigation Act.

The vote on the Hlsley amendment (June 29) resulted in its defeat by 89 to 47. In the minority voted the Liberals and two Members of the Labour group, and with the Conservatives in the majority voted seven U.F.A. Members and Mr. Neill.

Mr. Bennett closed the debate on the motion for the second reading when he described the purpose of the Liberal amendment as suggesting that the only kind of Tariff Board worth while was one which was a political appanage to the Government of the day. Mr. Bennett described Mr. King's reference to the possible action of subsequent Governments in failing to provide salaries to the Board as a "delightful threat," and assured him that if the members of the Board did not measure up to their obligations as he saw them he would not wait for a change of Government to see them replaced. The second reading was carried "on division" without a formal vote.

When the Bill was in Committee it was amended in a number of particulars at the instance of the Government; the Liberals also moved a number of amendments, some of which were accepted. The most important amendment made at the instance of the Government was provision for an appeal to the Governor-in-Council from the Tariff Board sitting as a Board of Customs in the same manner as there had been an appeal to the Governor-in-Council from the Board of Customs. Among the Liberal amendments rejected were proposals: to make the term of office of the members of the Board during pleasure; to do away with the provision that no member of the Board should be eligible as a candidate for the House of Commons for two years after ceasing to be a member of the Board; and to remove from the duties of the Board that of deciding what increases or decreases in the rates of duty were required to equalize differences in the cost of production. Hon. Peter Heenan proposed (July 7) to direct the Board to investigate the capitalization, salaries, wages and hours of labour in manufacturing companies which made application for higher duties. This amendment was held over for the time being and when proposed again on the following day was ruled out of order. Mr. Mackenzie King then brought forward a substitute amendment requiring a similar investigation "whenever application is made to the Minister of Finance or to any other Minister of the Crown on behalf of a manufacturing company for higher duties." This amendment was also ruled out of order and an appeal was taken from the Chair, the Chair being sustained in the House by 92 to 62. On this vote the majority was composed of Conservatives while with the Liberals in the minority voted 9 Independents. When the House had resumed in Committee Mr. King moved a similar amendment which was accepted as in order and was negatived without a vote. E. J. Young (Lib., Weyburn) moved (July 7) to provide that the proceedings of the Tariff Board should be open to the public. This was rejected but subsequently an amendment by Mr. Mackenzie King that the hearings should be in public "except as herein expressly otherwise provided" was accepted. An amendment by A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) to permit persons appearing before the Board to examine witnesses was rejected.

On motion for the third reading of the Bill (July 9) the Liberal Leader moved that it be referred back to the Committee of the whole House "with instructions that they have power to amend the said Bill by making provision that any person feeling himself aggrieved by any existing or proposed tariff revision shall have the right to present his case before the Tariff Board." This amendment was defeated by 85 to 51. In the Committee majority voted two Independents while in the minority voted eight. Hon. Ernest Lapointe (Lib., Quebec East) then moved the "six-months' hoist" which was negatived "on division." The Bill was then given a third reading.

On Aug. 11, 1930, the dissolution of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation which had operated under an Order-in-Council since Apr. 7, 1926, had been announced. In the early part of 1930 the Board had consisted of W. H. Moore, Chairman, Hector Racine, merchant, Montreal, and Frank Jacobs, an Alberta agriculturist. Mr. Moore had resigned to become a candidate for the House of Commons in the constituency of Ontario; he was successful at the General Election.

The 1931 Australian Trade Agreement

During the 1931 Session Parliament ratified a trade agreement between Canada and Australia to take the place of an earlier agreement which had been in force since 1925; it was signed at Ottawa on June 5, 1931, and at Canberra, July 8, 1931. While the Budget was under consideration amendments were made to the Canadian tariff to bring it into harmony with the new Treaty. Legislation ratifying the Agreement was brought before Parliament by the Prime Minister on July 16, when the Bill was given a first reading. The Treaty contained two schedules. Schedule A set out the tariff on certain goods, the produce or manufacture of Australia when admitted to Canada while Schedule B set out the tariff on certain goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada when admitted to Australia. Article I of the Treaty provided that the rate of duty indicated by Schedule A should apply to goods therein mentioned and that all other Australian goods imported into Canada should receive the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff. Reciprocally, Article II, provided that Canadian goods enumerated in Schedule B should be subject to the duties therein indicated when imported into Australia while all other Canadian goods imported into Australia should have the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff. A special feature of the Treaty was Article IX, which was designed to meet a situation such as arose under the old agreement with respect to the importation of butter into Canada. This Article read as follows:

If—(a) at any time either party to this Agreement gives notice in writing to the other party, that, in consequence of the importation of goods of a kind specified in the notice, being the produce or manufacture of the exporting country, into the other country, the sale of similar goods produced in that other country is being prejudicially or injuriously affected; and

(b) measures sufficient in the opinion of the Government of the importing country to remedy the conditions complained of, are not put into effect by the Government of the exporting country within three months from the date of the notice, then, until the notice is withdrawn by the Government of the importing country, goods of the kind specified in the notice shall, when imported into such country, be subject to the rates of duty under its General Tariff.

(2) The parties agree to endeavour to reach a satisfactory arrangement, with a view to the withdrawal of the notice with the least possible delay.

(3) On the withdrawal of the notice, goods of the kind specified in the notice, shall again become subject to the tariff applicable to them before the notice was given.

The second reading of the Bill ratifying the Australian Trade Agreement was moved by Mr. Bennett on July 22 and the Bill was put through all its stages and given a third reading on the same day. When moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Bennett stated that the Agreement was founded on two main principles; first, that such commodities as Canada produces and Australia requires should find a favoured market in Australia and reciprocally such commodities as Australia produces and Canada requires should find a favourable place in Canada; second, that where goods were produced in Australia which would compete with Canadian goods or commodities, then there must be such tariff provisions as would insure fair competition in Canada to the goods from Australia and *vice versa*. Comparing the new and the old Trade Agreement Mr. Bennett stated that under the former agreement Canada received British Preferential treatment in Australia with respect to 4 items out of a total of 430 items while under the new Agreement Canada would receive British Preferential treatment on 415 items out of a total of 433 items. Under the Agreement of 1925 the Australian general tariff applied to Canadian exports in the case of 422 items, under the new Agreement the general tariff applied only to 12 items.

There was little criticism of the Treaty in the House, Mr. Mackenzie King stating that after all the benefit of the new Agreement as compared with the old would be known only by results. He pointed out, however, that in Australia they had really made it impossible, even under the British Preference, for commodities produced or manufactured outside of Australia to be imported into that country. Hon. J. D. Chaplin (Con., Lincoln) said there were some things about the Treaty he did not like, and in this connection he made a plea to the Minister and to the House not to destroy the wine industry of Canada. A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) criticized the Treaty on the ground that there was no provision for a preference on pulp and sulphite. He also expressed fears lest the special treatment given to eggs would result in damage to the Canadian poultry industry. In this connection and with reference to butter also he expressed doubts of the effectiveness of Article IX of the Treaty. Wilfred Hanbury (Lib., Vancouver-Burrard) partly supported the Treaty as submitted to the House. Hon. H. H. Stevens pointed out the method by which trade would be controlled under Article IX. This Article, he said, meant that if either party to the Agreement found that goods from the other country were being imported to the injury of any industry, notice would be given to the exporting country accordingly and request the restriction of such exports. "As regards Australia," he said, "the situation is very simple. They have export boards controlling butter, eggs, canned goods, meats and, indeed, most of the goods that may be affected by the Treaty."

The Canadian National Railways

The annual investigation into the finances of the Canadian National Railways at the Session of 1931 resulted in a Report by the Special Committee on Railways and Shipping which contained some striking recommendations. Attention was called in the Report, which was presented on July 16, 1931, to a proposal made by Sir Henry Thornton before the Committee that a commission be appointed for the purpose of examining the whole question of Canadian transportation. The Committee recommended serious consideration of this proposal by the Government, and, further, that the Government should carefully consider the abandonment of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and the making of arrangements with other shipping companies so that the external trade of Canada should not be jeopardized. It found that an operating loss of \$523,136.98 on the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited was partly offset by the fact that previously a subsidy of \$380,000 per annum was paid by the Dominion Government for a similar service to the West Indies. It recommended consideration of the elimination of the Triangular service between Vancouver, Seattle and Victoria.

Dealing with salaries on the Canadian National, the Committee expressed the opinion that many of the salaries were too generous and in some instances excessive. It pointed out that in addition to a contractual salary of \$75,000 per annum Sir Henry Thornton was paid legitimate out-of-pocket expenses and stated that information had been given the Committee that he was also in receipt of other substantial amounts in the form of salary and emoluments. It recited a resolution passed by the late Board of Directors in the year 1929 recommending the payment of an annuity of \$30,000 for life to Sir Henry Thornton if his services should at any time be terminated and expressed the view that the resolution was unnecessary and should be rescinded. Further, it advised that the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors should immediately consider the whole question of salaries, allowances, disbursements, pensions and retirement provisions for Executive officers and officials receiving salaries of \$5,000 and over in order that every reasonable and proper economy should be effected. Further, it strongly condemned the practice under which the National Railways were chargeable with large amounts for payment for the social entertainment and other activities of officials on other than official business. Finally, it recommended that an independent audit of the affairs of the Canadian National Railways and the Mercantile Marine should be made from time to time with regard to all such matters and accounts as might be designated by the Minister of Railways.

The Report of the Committee was discussed in the House on July 21 and 22, 1931, and adopted without amendment. John T. Hackett (Con., Stanstead) again criticized the expenditures of the National Railways and drew a protest from Hon. W. D. Euler. Mr. Bennett stated that Mr. Hackett had expressed his personal views and added the opinion that if the House would analyse what had been done since the Government came into office it would be discovered that an effort had been made to maintain the integrity of the property consistently with the obligations which in the end must be borne by the Canadian people. Mr. Mackenzie King emphasized that he had given Sir Henry Thornton a free hand other than that of restriction with respect to some of the expenditures proposed. E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) urged the construction of a railway from the Peace River to the Pacific and the Minister of Railways replied sympathetically but said that the matter needed further consideration.

During the Session a Bill was passed to authorize the Canadian National Railways Company to issue securities to the extent of \$68,500,000 for the purpose during the year 1931 of financing where the amounts available from net operating income or investments might be insufficient. (Further reference to Canadian National affairs will be found in the Sub-Sections on the Debate on the Address and on the Budget).

The Natural Resources of the Western Provinces

The Agreements between the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Governments of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan with regard to the return of the natural resources of each Province and with the Government of British Columbia for the return of certain lands were ratified by the Dominion at the 4th Session of the 16th Parliament in 1930. An Act confirming the action of the Canadian Parliament was passed by the British Parliament in July, 1930, and the Bill was given Royal assent. (See: *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*, pages 48-53). The transfer of the Manitoba resources took place on July 15, 1930, on the occasion of the celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the creation of the Province. The Prime Minister of the Dominion, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, was present to take part in the ceremony. The transfer of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia was made on Aug. 1, 1930, while the transfers to Saskatchewan and Alberta were made on Oct. 1.

On Oct. 14, the Supreme Court of Canada commenced the hearing of argument in a Reference by order of the Governor-General-in-Council to determine whether the Dominion of Canada was under obligation to account to the Province of Saskatchewan for any land within its boundaries alienated by the Dominion of Canada prior to Sept. 1, 1905. The Reference further raised the questions whether, upon Rupert's Land in the North West Territories being admitted into the Dominion under Order-in-Council on June 23, 1870, all lands then vested in the Crown were vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion or in the right of any Province or Provinces to be established within such area or to be administered for any Province or Provinces to be established within such area or to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants from time to time of such area. Judgment was given on Feb. 3, 1931, the reasons being read by Mr. Justice Newcombe who held that the Province had failed to advance any substantial reason to justify its claims. Therefore, he found that the Dominion was not under obligation to account to the Province for lands alienated by the Dominion prior to Sept. 1, 1905, and that the lands vested in the Crown in 1870 were vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada. On Mar. 17, 1931, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council granted leave to appeal from this decision of the Supreme Court.

During the Session of the Dominion Parliament in 1931 two Bills were passed to ratify supplementary agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta made, in the former case, on Aug. 7, 1930, and in the latter case on July 29. The original agreements had provided that the Provinces should take over the resources as of Aug. 1 and these supplementary agreements were necessary to ratify the change of date to Oct. 1, 1930.

The Statute of Westminster. The Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett) introduced in the House of Commons on June 30, 1931, a resolution for an Address to His Majesty requesting the enactment of "The Statute of Westminster." Mr. Bennett explained that the resolution had developed out of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930. (See: *The Canadian Annual Review, 1926-27*, page 126; also, this Volume, Relations with the Empire); the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation held at Westminster in 1929, provision for which had been made at the Imperial Conference of 1926. (See: *The Canadian Annual Review, 1929-30*, pages 116-117); and the Dominion-Provincial Conference held at Ottawa in April, 1931. At the Imperial Conference of 1930 Mr. Bennett had secured a postponement of the enactment of the Act of Westminster to enable him to consult the Governments of the Canadian Provinces. On Feb. 23, 1931, he had invited the Provinces to confer with him on the Report of the Conference held at Westminster in 1929 in which the expert Committee and the sub-Conference of the Imperial Conference of 1926 had been combined. The Dominion-Provincial Conference had, therefore, met in Ottawa, Apr. 7-8, 1931, when the representatives had unanimously agreed that the following section should be inserted in the Statute of Westminster and which was contained in the resolution before the House:

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder.

(2) The powers conferred by this Act upon the Parliament of Canada or upon the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be restricted to the enactment of laws in relation to matters within the competence of the Parliament of Canada or of any of the Legislatures of the Provinces respectively.

(3) The provision of (the) section (relating to the Colonial Laws Validity Act) of this Act shall extend to laws made by any of the Provinces of Canada and to the powers of the Legislatures of such Provinces.

In the debate which followed speeches were made by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Armand LaVergne, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Henri Bourassa and Hon. Maurice Dupré. Mr. Lapointe suggested that the Prime Minister was firmly of the opinion that in order to put into effect the decisions of the Conferences of 1926 and 1930 it was necessary that Canada secure the right to amend her own constitution. Mr. Bennett replied that at the Conference in April the Provinces had agreed to such a Conference and that he had then announced that a call would be issued later. Mr. LaVergne suggested that the time was opportune for Canada to recognize its duty by taxation for the maintenance of the King and the Royal family.

The resolution was approved by the Senate on July 6.

Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. The Canadian Parliament at the 1931 Session authorized the accession by Canada to Chapters I, II, III and IV of the General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, subject to certain conditions. The main exceptions provided by the Canadian resolution were as follows:

(I) Disputes arising prior to the accession, in respect of Canada, to the said General Act or relating to situations or facts prior to the said accession;

(II) Disputes in regard to which the parties to the dispute have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(III) Disputes between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of any other member of the League of Nations which is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(IV) Disputes concerning questions which by international law are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of states; and

(V) Disputes with any party to the General Act who is not a member of the League of Nations.

The resolution approving the accession of Canada on these terms was passed by the House of Commons on May 15 and by the Senate on June 9.

Rules of the House. During the divisions at the end of the Debate on the Address a question was raised as to the right of the Members to refrain from voting if present in the House. Independent Members, including Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the U. F. A. group, Henri Bourassa and others claimed the right not to vote. Mr. Gardiner cited a ruling of the former Speaker (Mr. Lemieux) in support of his abstention but the Speaker ruled against him and the Members withdrew for the next subsequent division. On the following day, Apr. 22, Mr. Bourassa gave notice to amend the Standing Orders of the House by inserting a declaration that "upon a division a Member is not obliged to vote." When Mr. Bourassa moved this motion on Apr. 28 Mr. Bennett proposed an amendment to make the Standing Order read that "a Member is obliged to vote." Hon. W. D. Euler moved to refer the matter to a committee. Further conferences took place on the subject and a Committee was appointed to consider jointly with the Speaker the amending of the Standing Order of the House governing the measure to be followed in taking a division. The Committee reported on June 18 recommending some changes in the method of counting the votes. When the matter was under debate on June 26 Hon. Charles Marcil asked whether the Committee considered the question of Members voting or abstaining from voting and Sir George Perley replied that that was not included in the reference. "But that was the reason for the appointment of the Committee," interjected Mr. Beaubien (National-Prog., Provencher). The Report of the Committee was adopted on July 22.

The High Commissioner. The appointment of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson to the post of Canadian High Commissioner in London and the resignation of Hon. Vincent Massey, as well as utterances of Mr. Ferguson after his appointment were the subject of discussion on several occasions during the 1931 Session. On Apr. 24 Mr. King called the Government's attention to a report of a speech by Mr. Ferguson in London in which he was quoted as saying "unless you are very careful how you treat us it will only be another generation before we take your place as leaders in industry and as economic leaders of the world." Mr. Bennett replied that the Ministry had not been advised of the purport of the remarks that were to have been made by the High Commissioner. On Apr. 30 S. W. Jacobs (Lib., Cartier) called attention to a speech by Mr. Ferguson at Leeds, Yorkshire, in which he referred to "insidious influence," in connection with the investment of American capital in Canada. Mr. Bennett promised to make inquiry as to the accuracy of the report.

When the estimates of the Department of External Affairs were under consideration in Committee (May 15) Mr. Mackenzie King inquired why Mr. Massey was "obliged" to resign the post of High Commissioner. Mr. Bennett replied that the use of the word "obliged" was rather strong. The position was that Mr. Bennett held the view that the post of High Commissioner was not a diplomatic office but should be held by some one who had the political confidence of the Government. Mr. King differed with Mr. Bennett on this view upon which Mr. Bennett asked him if he would continue Mr. Howard Ferguson in the post of High Commissioner should there be a change of Government. Mr. King replied that if Mr. Ferguson had discharged his duties in the highly acceptable manner that Mr. Massey had he would have thought twice before asking him to resign. "If the Hon. Howard Ferguson," he said, "were to be asked by me to resign immediately it would not be on the score of partisanship exhibited before the Election, though Heaven knows that no man ever exhibited more in the way of partisanship; it would be for the manner in which he has discharged the duties of High Commissioner since he has been in London." Later in the discussion Mr. Bennett charged Mr. Mackenzie King with having written Mr. Massey's letter of resignation. This was vigorously denied by Mr. King and described as "an absolute falsehood." There followed a vigorous interchange between the two Leaders which ended with Mr. King withdrawing the word "falsehood" and Mr. Bennett withdrawing his statement that Mr. King had written the letter.

On July 2 Hon. Ernest Lapointe called attention to discussion of an appeal to the Privy Council by Mr. Ferguson at the Dominion Day dinner in London and described them as a reflection on those who held views in favour of discontinuing appeals to the Privy Council. Mr. Bennett replied that he was satisfied that any observations made by the High Commissioner were not meant to reflect either upon the capacity or ability of his fellow Canadians or upon their judicial qualities.

Copyright. The Copyright Act of Canada was amended at the 1931 Session to bring it into harmony with the Rome Copyright Convention of 1928. The period within which Canada could adhere to this Convention expired on July 1, 1931. The legislation on the subject, which was introduced by Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State, was the subject of extended hearings before a Special Committee of the House. It was sent to the Committee on Apr. 23 and emerged therefrom on June 2. It was given a third reading by the House of Commons on June 9 and was passed by the Senate and given the Royal Assent on June 11.

When presenting the Report of the Committee of the House on June 8, Mr. Cahan stated that the Bill sought to enlarge the definition of Copyright and in particular to define more clearly the words "original, literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work." The most contentious portions of the Bill were sections VI, and X, as numbered in the Act as it came from the Committee.

The first of these exempted from infringement of Copyright the performance of musical works without private profit; while the second dealt with performing rights. This Section (X) set out regulations proposed for the conduct in Canada of those whose business it was to acquire copyrights of dramatico-musical works or musical works, or of performing rights therein and to issue licences for the performance in Canada, of dramatico-musical or musical works in which a Canadian copyright subsisted; and provided that the fees, charges and royalties should be subject to revision by the Governor-in-Council, in certain eventualities. Mr. Cahan stated that the changes made in the law were those which had been asked for on behalf of authors but this statement was challenged by E. R. E. Chevrier (Lib., Ottawa) who presented an argument to the House against certain features of the Bill.

Other Debates in the House. On Apr. 27 J. P. Howden (Lib., St. Boniface) proposed a resolution in favour of a measure of Federal state medicine. The resolution was opposed by the Prime Minister and defeated by 70 to 41.

A. E. Ross (Con., Kingston City) moved a resolution favouring more dignified funerals for ex-Service men. It was carried.

On May 4 Alfred Speakman (U.F.A., Red Deer) moved for the establishment of a National Council of Social and Economic Research. This proposal was debated again on May 6 and was opposed by both Hon. H. H. Stevens on behalf of the Government and by the Opposition Leader. No vote was taken.

On May 8 in Committee of Supply Michael Luchkovich (U.F.A., Vegreville) presented a statement of the grievances of the Ukrainians in Poland.

On May 11 Miss Agnes Macphail (U.F.O., Grey South East) proposed that for every one hundred dollars spent on war a dollar should be spent to promote peace by instituting international professorships and scholarships in leading Canadian universities. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations. The Committee reported that expenditure for National Defence and Cadet Training was not money spent on war and that it was not practicable to establish professorships and scholarships but that books on Inter-Imperial and international relations should be added from time to time to the Library in the Department of External Affairs. This Report was adopted by the House on July 21 after speeches opposing it were made by Miss Macphail, and J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg, North Centre).

J. S. Woodsworth brought forward a resolution declaring that it was desirable that Canada should have the right to amend her own constitution but that scrupulous care should be taken to safeguard the rights of minorities. The resolution was sympathetically discussed by the Minister of Justice, by Hon. Ernest Lapointe and by others and was withdrawn without a vote.

On May 12 Sir George Perley made a statement regarding the Canadian delegation to the British Empire exhibition in Buenos Aires.

On May 13 G. G. Coote (U.F.A., Macleod) moved for the establishment in Canada of a nationally-owned central bank. The proposal was opposed by Mr. Bennett, who eulogized the banking system of Canada. An amendment to refer the resolution to the Banking and Commerce Committee was presented to the House but was not voted upon.

On May 18 H. E. Spencer (U.F.A., Battle River) moved for the consideration of the advisability of establishing full-time health units with Federal aid as had been approved by the House on Mar. 3, 1930. The resolution was agreed to.

W. T. Lucas (U.F.A., Camrose) proposed consideration of intermediate credit for agriculture and the subject was referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. The Committee reported deferring consideration pending developments in regard to the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company.

S. C. Robinson (Con., Essex West) moved for the repeal of the Export Act relating to the export of liquor to the United States. The motion was negatived.

Martial Rheaume (Lib., St. Johns-Iberville) proposed a resolution to provide for increasing the compensation paid for animals slaughtered by the Government. The motion was ruled out of order as involving expenditure.

Hon. Peter Heenan proposed that the Government should take appropriate steps to insure the fulfilment of treaty obligations arising out of the Peace Treaty relating to hours of work. The discussion lapsed without any action being taken.

On May 19 Thomas Reid (Lib., New Westminster) on motion to go into supply brought up the question of freight rates and on the day following moved an amendment declaring that an early date should be fixed for hearing the appeal from the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners with regard to export and domestic grain rates from the Prairies to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Bennett in reply said that the judgment concerned was given in 1926 and that an appeal was taken to the former Government. This appeal was heard in 1929 but no decision was given. The amendment was again debated briefly on May 21 when it was withdrawn.

On May 25 A. E. Ross (Con., Kingston City) proposed a resolution declaring that it was the duty of the Federal Government to provide insurance for the mariners on Canadian boats from November first to the end of navigation. Mr. Bennett explained that this matter could be dealt with by an amendment of the Shipping Act as soon as the Act of Westminster had become law. The motion was then withdrawn.

Cameron R. McIntosh (Lib., North Battleford) brought forward a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee to consider the advisability of adopting a Canadian flag in which the British flag should occupy the position of honour. The resolution was supported by Armand LaVergne. No vote was taken and the debate was not resumed.

On May 26 in Committee of Supply E. J. Young (Lib., Weyburn) moved to abolish the vote of \$5,000 to the National Dairy Council and precipitated a debate on the New Zealand and Australian agreements which ranged over several days. Consideration of the estimate was then adjourned and when it was resumed on July 28 the Young amendment was negatived on division.

On May 27 on motion to go into Supply, Henri Bourassa (Ind., Labelle) proposed an amendment protesting against the practice of deciding important matters by Order-in-Council as an encroachment against the privilege of Parliament and in this connection criticized the Government action in prohibiting certain imports from Russia. The debate was resumed on June first when Mr. LaVergne replied to Mr. Bourassa and the Bourassa amendment was negatived.

On June 22 A. W. Neill, on motion to go into Supply urged on the Government the advisability of appointing a commission to deal with the claims of sealers on the Pacific coast. Mr. Bennett promised to make inquiry. No amendment was moved on the subject.

On July 27 on motion to go into Supply J. S. Woodsworth brought before the House alleged inequalities in the treatment of prisoners, citing the case of the Toronto brokers. Mr. Guthrie replied on behalf of the Government.

The Senate in 1931 The main incident affecting relations between the two Houses of Parliament at the 1931 Session arose out of the Beauharnois Inquiry. Three Members of the Upper House were invited to give evidence before the Committee of the Commons which conducted that Inquiry. Two of these Senators gave evidence; the third was prevented from doing so by ill-health (further particulars in this connection will be found in the Sub-Section on the Beauharnois

Inquiry). The Senate amended only one Commons Bill of importance during the Session. This was a Bill amending the criminal code with regard to "nude parades," enacted, it was stated, with a view to checking certain practices among the Doukhobors. The Senate made two main amendments to the Act, one of which was accepted by the Commons. The amendment which was accepted provided that no prosecutions should take place without the consent of the Attorney-General. The other which the House of Commons rejected dealt with the definition of "scantily clad." The Senate did not insist on this amendment.

Three other Bills related to criminal law were initiated in the Senate but did not pass that House. One of these sought to legalize sweepstakes of which the profit or portions of the profit were to be devoted to the benefit of hospitals. This was given the "six month's hoist" on June 18 by 34 to 22 on motion by Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster. A measure to authorize the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada to conduct sweepstakes was likewise defeated on motion for the second reading (July 6) by 28 to 14. A similar Bill with regard to "The Soldiers' Aid Society" was introduced in the Commons but failed to pass that House. A Bill to require the registration of all aliens was debated extensively during the Session but was eventually (July 29) withdrawn. Its sponsor, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, supported the Bill chiefly by arguments based on the dangers of Communism in Canada. Another Senate Bill affecting the criminal code related to the use of fire-arms by the police. It likewise failed to pass the Upper Chamber.

The Debate on the Address in the Senate was brief and largely formal in character. In its course Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, made a statement (Mar. 18) regarding the measures taken to deal with unemployment. Hon. R. Dandurand, ranking Liberal Senator, described as inconsistent the two policies of blasting a way into foreign markets and at the same time refusing to open the home market. Hon. Robert Forke discussed Western conditions. Sir George Foster dealt with unemployment and expressed the view that no nation would in future permit such an uneven division of profits as now existed. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, first Chairman of the former Tariff Board, did not criticize the Prime Minister for abolishing the old Tariff Board but congratulated him for so quickly providing for another. The Address was adopted Mar. 19.

A number of non-contentious issues of public import were discussed before the Upper House. On May 6 Sir George Foster initiated a discussion of reduction of world armaments, and on the following day Hon. J. J. Hughes called the attention of the Senate to economic conditions in Canada. Hon. C. P. Beaubien reported (May 19) on the trade mission to South America and this was discussed subsequently on May 20 and 21. On May 27 Hon. J. J. Hughes, inquired with regard to a suggested investigation of liquor smuggling from St. Pierre and Miquelon to lower Quebec and other

ports on the St. Lawrence river. He suggested that the Maritime Provinces be included in the inquiry. On June 10 the fiftieth anniversary of the Canadian Pacific Railway was made the occasion of complimentary speeches by Hon. F. L. Bédicque and other Senators. Hon. L. McMeans moved (June 18) for a Committee to examine into the system of appointing judges. This was discussed on several occasions and a Committee was appointed on July 14 but did not report during the Session. Hon. Thomas Chapais called attention to the activities of the League of Nations on July 8 when a portrait of Mr. Dandurand was presented to the Government on behalf of his friends and on behalf of the Chamber, the portrait to be hung at the headquarters of the League of Nations at Geneva. The Rideau Canal Centenary was honoured on July 14 on the instance of Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain. On July 23 Hon. Rufus Pope put before the Upper Chamber the desirability of taking over portions of the Canadian National Railways lines to form part of the proposed Dominion highway across Canada.

A proposal that Ministers of the Crown having seats in the Commons should be permitted to appear in the Senate from time to time was made (May 26) by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and discussed at considerable length. The proposal was supported by Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. W. B. Willoughby, Sir George Foster, Hon. G. D. Robertson and some other Senators. Rt. Hon. George P. Graham expressed doubts of its practicability.

Independents of Parliament and the relations of Senators to the Government were discussed on a number of occasions during the Session, growing out of a question of privilege by Hon. N. A. Belcourt. Mr. Belcourt first brought the matter before the Upper Chamber on June 12 and June 16 in connection with the comments in the Press on a suit by the law firm of Belcourt, Leduc and Genest for a fee from the Canada Newspaper Company of London, England. The suit grew out of negotiations carried on by Mr. Belcourt for the Canada Newspaper Company with Departments of the Government. Mr. Belcourt informed the Senate that in the negotiations with the Government Departments he was acting merely in his professional capacity as a Department agent. He claimed that his action involved no breach of the Independence of Parliament Act as the payment to him was not from Governmental moneys. On the ground that the case was still before the courts it was suggested that the Senate should not deal further with it at the time. Subsequently (June 17) Mr. Pope brought the matter before the Senate again on the ground that the incident was a reflection on the Senate of Canada and should be dealt with as affecting the honour and integrity of the House. He gave notice of motion on the subject that day and on July 2 moved for the appointment of a special committee to consider the matter. Discussion was again postponed till July 8 and on July 6 Mr. Dandurand placed on record some correspondence and explanations with regard to the subject and moved that a special

committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the advisability of a rule being adopted by the Senate defining the nature and extent of the relations which a Member of the Senate might have with the Dominion Government or any of its Departments. On July 8 when Mr. Pope's motion was under discussion Hon. F. L. Béique moved as an amendment the proposal made by Mr. Dandurand for the adoption of a rule defining the nature and extent of the relations which a Member of the Senate might have with the Dominion Government or any of its Departments. This amendment was adopted by 32 to 27. The following day when the appointment of the Committee to draft the rule was under discussion Hon. W. B. Willoughby announced on behalf of the Hon. gentleman behind him that it was not their intention to take any further part in the discussion of this question at the current Session. The matter was again discussed on July 15 without any action being taken and on July 21 Mr. Béique moved for the enactment of the following rule:

No Senator shall be entitled, directly or indirectly, personally, or as a member of a firm, or as a shareholder of a personal or family corporation, to any benefit or profits resulting from relations, either by himself or by such corporation with the Government or any of its Departments.

Mr. Béique's motion was negatived the same day by a vote of 36 to 13.

Prorogation of the 1931 Session

The Second Session of the Seventeenth Parliament closed on Aug. 3 with the Speech of the Governor-General in which was enumerated the important work accomplished by Parliament during its five months' Session: the creation of a Tariff Board; change in the system of Government accounting; measures granting assistance to the wheat producer; approval of the proposed measure to be known as the Statute of Westminster and the suggestion of a clause to be included which defined the rights of the Dominion and the Provinces with respect to its provisions; the Trade Agreement with Australia; the Inquiry into the Beauharnois Power Corporations and the enactment of measures to secure the public interest against harmful exploitation of the natural resources of Canada and to safeguard the rights of *bona fide* investors; measures for unemployment and farm relief and for the maintenance of peace, order and good government. The following is a list of some of the Bills assented to during the Session:

Canada Evidence Act	Act incorporating the Board of Canadian
Ticket of Leave Act	District of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint
Salaries Act	Synod
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	Government Annuities Act
Government Employees Compensation Act...	Loan for the Public Service
Armistice Day Act	Bridge over St. Lawrence river at Beaupré...
Copyright Act	Loan to New Westminster Harbour Com-
Soldier Settlement Act	mission
Prisons and Reformatories Act	Further Loan to Halifax Harbour Com-
Bankruptcy Act	mission
Bankruptcy Act (Priority of Claims)	City of Ottawa
Judges Act	Alberta Natural Resources Act

Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act	Dairy Industry Act (Increase of Penalties)..
Trust Companies Act	Special War Revenue Act
Post Office Act	Customs Tariff
Interpretation Act	Old Age Pensions Act
Companies Act	Further Loan to the Chicoutimi Harbour
Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act	Commission
Royal Canadian Mint	Criminal Code
Income War Tax Act	Unemployment and Farm Relief and the
Naturalization Act	Maintenance of Peace, Order and Good
Tariff Board	Government in Canada
Canada Shipping Act	Appropriation for the Public Service (5)....
Root Vegetables Act	Kettle Valley Railway Company
Pension Act	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Agreement with Australia	Montreal & Atlantic Railway Co.
Non-re-election of Members of the House	Railway Employees Casualty Insurance Co...
of Commons on acceptance of office	Canadian Woodmen of the World
Vocational Education	Dominion Agricultural Credit Co. Ltd.....
Canadian Red Cross Society Act	Eastern Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Customs Act	Wapiti Insurance Co.
C.N.R. Expenditures and Indebtedness	St. Lawrence River Bridge Co.
Securities under C.N.R. Financing Act, 1931..	International Convention for the Safety of
Further Loan to Three Rivers Harbour	Life at Sea
Commission	International Convention respecting Load
North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act,	Lines
1913	Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co. Ltd...
Respecting Wheat	Works of the Beauharnois Light, Heat &
Further Loan to the Saint John Harbour	Power Co.
Commission	

**Other
Legislation
and
Miscellaneous
Incidents**

With a view to centralizing the financial control of the business of the country the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act was amended at the 1931 Session to provide for the appointment of a Comptroller of the Treasury and to secure a more uniform and adequate control over the administration of financial Receipts and Expenditures. The existing Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act had been on the Statute Books since 1878 practically without change.

The Royal Canadian Mint was established by another Act which authorized the taking over of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint by the Dominion.

The Government Annuities Act was amended to limit annuities to a maximum of \$1,200 a year.

An amendment to the Old Age Pension Act provided that the Dominion might pay up to 75 per cent. of the cost of pensions to a Province.

The Canadian Red Cross Society Act was amended to clarify and increase its financial powers. This amendment was adopted among other reasons to enable the Red Cross to assist in meeting the unemployment problem.

An Act to define Canadian Nationals was introduced by the Secretary of State but was dropped before the end of the Session.

The Naturalization Act was amended to make the change of a married woman's nationality dependent on her consent.

A number of Bills relating to railways were enacted during the Session. The Canadian National Railways Act was amended to admit of the appointment of seventeen Directors. Certain agreements between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the use of joint track and premises at Regina were ratified. The time for the construction of a number of branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway was extended as was the time for the construction of certain lines of the Northern Alberta Railways Company (which latter was owned jointly by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways). An agreement was ratified between the Algoma Central and the Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Central Terminal, the holders of the first mortgage bonds of both these and the Lake Superior Corporation which guaranteed payment of the bonds.

Four Bills dealing with bridge construction were passed. These concerned the bridge over the St. Lawrence between the Island of Orleans and the coast

of Beaupré, the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga, the bridge over the St. Lawrence in the neighbourhood of Brockville, Ontario, and the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and bridge on the Pacific coast. An Act to incorporate the Sarnia and Port Huron Vehicular Tunnel Company was introduced in the Commons but did not pass.

Among other legislation passed dealing with public utilities was an Act to authorize a reduction in the share capital of the Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company and to make other amendments to the charter of that Company. A Bill was introduced to extend the time for the completion of the works of the Montreal Central Terminal Company but failed to pass the Commons.

Under the auspices of the Minister of Fisheries, Bills were introduced to amend the Fish Inspection Act and to repeal the Biological Board Act but neither of these measures reached the Statute Books.

The Soldier Settlement Act was amended to provide for the re-organization of the Soldier Settlement Board and the replacing of that organization under a Director instead of Commissioners.

Further loans were authorized to the Saint John Harbour Commissioners, the Halifax Harbour Commissioners, the New Westminster Harbour Commissioners, the Three Rivers Harbour Commissioners and the Chicoutimi Harbour Commissioners and amendments were made in the territory controlled by the North Fraser Harbour Commissioners.

Mr. E. W. Beatty made a statement before the Banking and Commerce Committee relative to the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company Limited which was organized for the purpose of lending money to assist the live stock industry. The capital of this Company, which was incorporated under Letters Patent on Jan. 23, 1931, was fixed at \$5,000,000. An Act was passed at the Session of 1931 authorizing insurance companies, trust companies and loan companies to acquire shares of stock in the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company Limited.

The Government Employees Compensation Act was amended to define the term "Employee" so as to exclude permanent members of the Militia, Naval and Air Forces for whom provision is made under other statutes and to extend the interpretation of the term "Compensation" so as to include benefits provided for under Provincial Compensation Acts.

An Act was passed to give authority for the ratification of two international conventions, the first, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, and the second, the International Convention respecting Load Lines, 1930.

An Act for the promotion of vocational education in Canada passed at the 1931 Session of Parliament authorized an annual appropriation of \$750,000 for a period of fifteen years from which payments might be made to the Governments of the various Provinces for the purpose of assisting vocational education.

On the instance of S. W. Jacobs (Lib., Cartier) an Act was passed to remove the necessity of the re-election of the Members of the House of Commons on acceptance of office if that office is an office the holder of which is capable of being elected to the House of Commons.

The Armistice Day Act was amended to provide that November 11 should be observed as a holiday under the name of Armistice Day. This Bill was sponsored by A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni).

H. E. Spencer (U.F.A., Battle River) introduced a Bill to provide that no higher rate of interest than seven per cent. might be charged by a bank. The Bill failed to pass.

A Bill regarding the right of discussion of public affairs which provided that a public gathering should not become an unlawful assembly by reason of speeches unless the general nature of such speeches should be likely "in the opinion of firm and reasonable persons to cause an immediate breach of

the peace" was introduced by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North Centre). The Bill did not pass but during its discussion there were a number of references to the policy of the Toronto police with regard to public gatherings.

Angus MacInnis (Ind.-Lab., Vancouver South) introduced a Bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Act in regard to hours of labour on ships of Canadian registry. The Bill was withdrawn in view of a statement by the Minister of Marine that the Canadian Shipping Act would be ready for revision at the 1932 Session.

Owing to the transfer of the natural resources to the Western Provinces a reorganization of the Interior Department took place and there was much discussion of the retirements from that Department. On May 6 Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, informed E. R. E. Chevrier (Lib., Ottawa) that 442 permanent and 126 temporary employees at Ottawa had been retired or notified of their retirement, while outside of Ottawa 591 permanent full time and seasonal employees and 136 temporary employees had been retired or notified of their retirement. A further question on the same subject was answered on July 6 but information was then still incomplete.

On July 9 Joseph Mercier (Lib., Laurier-Outremont) asked whether there had been any negotiations for the transfer of sale of Labrador from Newfoundland to Canada. Mr. Bennett replied that the question could be answered "only in the way that conversations have taken place but no negotiations have been entered upon."

The Combines Investigation Act was declared valid by a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Jan. 29, 1931.

The Privy Council on July 23, 1931, granted the appeal of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada from a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada which had held that the capital of the company was limited to \$2,000,000. The action in the Supreme Court was taken to test a decision of the Superintendent of Insurance fixing the capital at \$2,000,000. The company had claimed that its capital was \$4,000,000.

Inquiries by Committees. Special investigations were held by standing and special committees of the House of Commons during the Session of 1931 as follows:

Agricultural and Colonization (Standing Committee)—Conducted Inquiry into agricultural production, particularly eggs, pork and pork products, beef and beef cattle, and exportable wheat; with regard to wheat, recommended that the Government should take whatever step it might deem necessary to prevent a drastic decline in the price of wheat to producers. Report on this subject concurred in. Also investigated charges of Robert Whiteside, farmer of Brisay, Saskatchewan, that the Government had made millions from the sale of 1917, 1918 and 1919 crops; Committee reported that Whiteside expressed himself as satisfied that neither the Government nor its Members nor the Board of Grain Supervisors had profited from the transactions at the expense of the farmers. Report not dealt with, and not printed.

Banking and Commerce (Standing Committee)—Had under consideration a reference regarding intermediate credits for agriculture; received statement by E. W. Beatty, regarding the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company Ltd.; Committee reported that in view of the plans of this Company it was advisable to await developments before making further investigation of intermediate credits. J. F. Darling, retired English banker, addressed the Committee (May 15) on the silver question. Report printed in Journals.

Beauharnois (Special Committee)—Committee was composed of Messrs. Dorion, Fiset, Gardiner, Gordon, Jacobs, Jones, Lennox, Mackenzie (Vancouver Centre), Stewart (Lethbridge). Investigated Beauharnois power project. Report concurred in and printed in Journals (See Sub-Section Beauharnois Inquiry).

Copyright (Special Committee)—Committee consisted of Bury, Cahan, Chevrier, Cowan (Port Arthur-Thunder Bay), Ernst, Irvine, Rinfret. Heard evidence regarding Bill to amend Copyright Act, which received Royal assent. Report printed in Journals and in Blue Book.

Industrial and International Relations (Standing Committee)—Held hearings regarding resolutions of Miss A. Macphail (U.F.O., South-East Grey) proposing that one per cent. of expenditures for war be spent to promote peace; reported that expenditures for defence were not for war, found international professorships impracticable and recommended additions to the Library of the External Affairs Department of works on Inter-Imperial and International matters. The Report was concurred in by the House.

Privileges and Elections (Standing Committee)—Investigated complaints of disfranchisement of voters at Port McNicoll, found they should have been allowed to vote, and recommended amendments to the Dominion Elections Act to enable persons similarly situated to vote. The House approved the Report which was printed in Journals.

Railways and Shipping (Special Committee)—Committee consisted of Messrs. Beaubien, Bell (St. Antoine), Bothwell, Cantley, Chaplin, Duff, Euler, Fiset, Fraser (Cariboo), Geary, Gobeil, Gray, Hanbury, Hanson (York-Sunbury), Heaps, Kennedy (Peace River), McGibbon, MacMillan (Saskatoon), Manion, Power, Rogers, Stewart (Lethbridge); Heard evidence from Sir Henry Thornton, President, and other officers of the Canadian National Railways; recommended sale of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and made other recommendations. The Report was concurred in by the House and printed in the Journals. (See special Sub-Section on Canadian National Railways).

Delegations. The following is a list of some delegations which were received by the Prime Minister from Aug. 7, 1930, to June 30, 1931:

Jan. 22, 1931—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:—Representations made regarding unemployment, old age pensions, technical education, electoral reform and other matters.

Jan. 22, 1931—National Council of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce:—Subjects dealt with included: increase of research into new uses for Canadian grain, adjustment of Pacific Cable rates, development of commercial aviation and a report of the trade mission of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to the Orient.

Feb. 13, 1931—Deputation from Nova Scotia headed by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Gordon Harrington: that Province made representations for the improvement of the coal and steel industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Feb. 19—Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce urged the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Apr. 15—"Workers Unity League of Canada, Canadian section, Red International of Labour Unions": non-contributory unemployment state insurance.

Adminis- tration of Justice

The Criminal Code was amended in the 1931 Session in a number of particulars. The most important was the insertion of a provision against nude parades designed, it was stated, to meet the situation among the Doukhobors. Other subjects dealt with in the amendment were the publication of false advertisements to promote sales, counterfeiting Government liquor seals, etc., forging trade marks and false fire alarms. An Act was passed to fix the salary of the Solicitor-General at \$10,000. The Judges Act was amended to preserve the right to pension of judges who might be or had been appointed to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. Amendments to the Prisons and Reformatories

Act dealt specially with Roman Catholic Reformatories. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act was amended to provide for the taking over of constables from Provincial forces. There were amendments also to the Ticket of Leave Act and the Canada Evidence Act.

Penitentiaries. The number of inmates in Canadian penitentiaries on Mar. 31, 1930, was 3,187, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, presented at the Second Session of the 17th Parliament. The average daily population during the year was 2,868. The *per capita* cost *per diem* was \$1.39 and the Net Expenditure was \$2,372,810.43. Of those in the Penitentiaries at the end of the year 2,056 were born in Canada; 240, in England and Wales; 95, in Scotland; 31, in Ireland; and 33, in other British countries. The foreign born numbered 732, of whom 253 were born in the United States; 119, in Russia; 94, in Austria-Hungary; 74, in China; 60, in Italy; 23, in Roumania; and 109 in other foreign countries. There were among the inmates 155 serving life sentences; 17 serving sentences of 25 years and over; 35, of 20 and under 25 years; 76, of 15 and under 20 years; 43, of 12 and under 15 years; 134, of 10 and under 12 years; 45, of 8 and under 10 years; 612, of 5 and under 8 years; 205, of 4 and under 5 years; 738 of 3 and under 4 years; 82, of over 2 and under 3 years; and 1,045, of 2 years. With regard to age, 377 were under 20 years; 1,460 were between 20 and 30 years; 738, between 30 and 40 years; 395, between 40 and 50 years; 144, between 50 and 60 years; and 73 were over 60 years. There were 611 abstainers, 2,033 who were temperate and 543 who were intemperate. Those who were single numbered 1,967; married, 1,088; widowed, 123; and the divorced, 9. As to racial distribution, 2,995 were white; 60, coloured; 52, Indian; and 80, Mongolian. Classification according to creeds was as follows: Roman Catholic, 1,561; Church of England, 546; Presbyterian, 318; United Church, 273; Baptist, 158; Lutheran, 74; Greek-Catholics, 54; other Christian creeds, 76; Hebrew, 62; Buddhist, 62; other non-Christian creeds, 3. The Report of the Dominion Parole Officer showed that from 1899 to Mar. 31, 1930, 10,038 were released from penitentiaries on parole while 11,502 were released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories. The licences revoked or forfeited numbered 1,297, or 6.02 per cent.

Criminal Statistics. The total number of indictable offences disposed of in the criminal courts of Canada for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, was 34,751. Of this number, 6,246 were acquitted, and 48 retained for lunacy, leaving 28,457 convictions. The corresponding figures for the previous year were: indictable offences, 29,572; acquitted, 5,432; detained for lunacy, 43; convicted, 24,097. The classes of crime which, according to the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Criminal Statistics, increased to the greatest extent, were burglary, shop and house breaking, robbery, false pretences, fraud, receiving stolen goods, forgery and theft under the various headings. These offences, which constituted nearly 70 per cent. of the total, increased, collectively, 26.3 per cent. All other crimes increased by 3.6 per cent. These deductions, the Report stated, were based on convictions.

Although the convictions of non-indictable offences in 1930 showed an increase over the figures for 1929, there had been decided check during the years 1929 and 1930 in the upward trend of these cases. The rates of increase during the three years 1928-29-30 were, 27.14 per cent., 18.05 per cent. and 6.45 per cent. Breaches of traffic regulations were mainly responsible for the growth in this category of offences as a whole. Elimination of breach of traffic regulations showed there was an actual decrease in the remaining convictions in 1930 as against 1929. Drunkenness showed a decline of 3,037 of 7.8 per cent. Breaches of the Gambling Act declined 1,679 or 20.4 per cent. Breaches of liquor Acts decreased 1,195 or 6.6 per cent. The main increases in addition to traffic regulations were to be found in loose, idle, disorderly, non-support of family and breach of the Railway Act, by stealing rides on trains.

The following table gives, by Provinces, convictions for offences (indictable and non-indictable) for years 1928, 1929 and 1930:

	Indictable			Non-Indictable		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
Prince Edward Island ..	43	55	59	662	783	906
Nova Scotia	891	869	875	4,499	6,231	6,299
New Brunswick	365	358	354	3,031	4,032	4,072
Quebec	4,299	4,780	5,540	29,302	51,099	60,098
Ontario	9,052	9,489	11,774	146,586	153,385	163,913
Manitoba	1,672	1,988	2,272	19,921	26,536	26,879
Saskatchewan	1,761	1,918	2,355	9,108	11,413	11,574
Alberta	1,701	2,201	2,525	10,927	13,939	12,904
British Columbia	1,931	2,425	2,694	21,598	22,499	21,989
Yukon and N.W.T.	5	14	9	51	126	125

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, stated that the strength of the Force on that date was 56 officers; 1,067 non-commissioned officers and constables; and 122 special constables; or 1,245 of all ranks. Omitting special constables the strength of the Force proper was 1,123. The increase of the uniformed Force during the year was about four per cent. The Report stated that the year under review had seen a decrease in the amount of work performed; the number of cases dealt with during the year was 72,007, a decrease from the previous year of about 12 per cent.

Reparations. Two reports with regard to reparations were made by the Commissioner, Errol Malcolm McDougall, k.c., during 1931. Mr. McDougall was appointed Sept. 6, 1930, and his First (Interim) Report was presented Mar. 6, 1931. This Report stated that at the time of his appointment there were outstanding 150 claims, 88 of which had been filed after the Report of Commissioner Friel. Subsequent to Mr. McDougall's appointment 579 other claims were filed, making 729 cases in all. The Interim Report contained recommendations in 272 cases. A Supplementary Report dated July 10, 1931, reported on 54 cases. At the conclusion of this Report the Commission had heard 669 cases of which 326 had been disposed of. This left the military maltreatment cases and three civilian claims yet to be considered.

Divorce. A total of 875 divorces was granted in Canada during the calendar year 1930 by both Parliament and the courts, according to a return prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as compared with 816 during the calendar year 1929. The 1930 total was the largest number so far recorded in any one year. The number of divorces granted during 1930 by Provinces was: 255 in British Columbia, 207 in Ontario, 151 in Alberta, 114 in Manitoba, 62 in Saskatchewan, 40 in Quebec, 27 in New Brunswick, 19 in Nova Scotia and none in Prince Edward Island, where, indeed, only one divorce had been granted since Confederation. The largest increases in divorces granted during the year were in British Columbia and Manitoba with increases of 33 and 25 respectively, while there were increases in Quebec, New Brunswick and Alberta. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Ontario showed decreases. Of the divorces granted in 1930, 364 were granted to husbands and 511 to wives.

The report of the Divorce Committee of the Senate for the Second Session of the Seventeenth Parliament showed that 50 notices were given in *The Canada Gazette* of intention to apply to Parliament for Bills of divorce. Of these, 43 petitions were actually presented in the Senate and dealt with as follows: unopposed cases heard and recommended, 36; opposed cases heard and recommended, 3; opposed cases heard and rejected, 1; applications not dealt with owing to delays not having expired, etc., 3; total, 43. Of the petitions recommended 8 were by husbands and 31 by wives. Of the applications recommended 38 were from residents of the Province of Quebec, and 1 from the Province of Prince Edward Island.

**Department of
Pensions and
National Health;
Other Reports**

The Pension Act was amended at the 1931 Session with regard to the Pension Tribunal and with regard to the duties of the Pension Commission. The amendment in regard to the Pension Tribunal increased the limit of the membership of the Tribunal from 9 to 12 and provided that 8 members should hold office for 10 years, and 3 for 2 years. The Act was further amended with regard to the Pension Commission by providing that where the Commission refused an application the Commission should refer the application to the Chief Pensions Advocate and the Chief Commission Counsel for presentation to the Pension Tribunal if the applicant or any person on his behalf duly authorized should make such a request in writing.

According to the Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, which was presented to Parliament in 1931, the number of patients on strength at the end of the fiscal year 1930 was 2,113. The number who received in-patient treatment during the year was 12,828 and the number of treatments in the out-patient department, 122,651. The number of pensioners who were granted unemployment relief was 5,548. The total Expenditure of the Federal Appeal Board and Board of Pension Commissioners was \$52,849,165. The number of soldiers' insurance policies in force at the end of the fiscal year was 29,113.

The Report of the Narcotic Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health, estimated that some 8,000 citizens were addicted to the use of narcotics. This estimate, it was stated, included certain unfortunate people who by reason of a medical condition had acquired the habit and others who had acquired it from over-work or nervous strain, as well as the underworld type of criminal addict. "This Department is quite prepared," said the Report, "to definitely state that in cases where there is no underworld association, and the person involved is in a position where a continuance of the narcotic habit will involve serious social, professional or pecuniary consequences, there is every reason to hope that a proportion of cures can be effected, although naturally a number will revert." The Report expressed the view that a great step in advance in dealing with the evil would be made if all Provinces would pass legislation as Alberta had done giving power to commit addicts for treatment and provide treatment not necessarily in a central institution but in local hospitals where control of the patient was possible. The total number of convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the judicial year ended Sept. 30, 1929, was 567. Of the persons convicted 104 were British and American and 450, Chinese.

Department of the Interior: Explorations. The patrol ship *Beothic* of the Department completed its 1930 annual trip on Sept. 27 after a journey of approximately 9,000 miles in the Eastern Arctic. Leaving North Sydney, Nova Scotia, in May, calls were made at Godhavn, Greenland, and at the Canadian posts of Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island; Dundas Harbour, Devon Island; Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Pangnirtung, and Lake Harbour, Baffin Island; Chesterfield and Coats Island, Hudson Bay; and Port Burwell, Hudson Strait. George P. Mackenzie was Officer in Charge of the expedition. The patrol ship carried sixty-nine persons and a heavy cargo. Four motor boats and one hundred and twenty barrels of gasoline and oil for their operation were taken north for the use of the police. In addition there were the usual supplies for the re-provisioning and the re-fuelling of the various posts. Conditions among the Eskimos were found fairly satisfactory. With the exception of two outbreaks of influenza, the health of the natives was comparatively good.

Major L. T. Burwash, Investigator of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch, returned in the Autumn of 1930 from his latest investigation of a wide stretch of territory along the Western Arctic Coast. In June 1930, accompanied by Richard Finnie of the Branch, he had left Fort Smith.

Nearly two thousand miles of coastline were photographed and important facts secured with regard to the topography, geology and mineral development of the country lying between Coronation Gulf and Great Bear Lake. With reference to the report that the graves of Sir John Franklin and others of his party were to be found in the Victory Point area, King William Island, Major Burwash stated to the Minister of the Interior that he had found no evidence in confirmation of the statement. At the same time he had discovered further traces of the unfortunate explorers. He brought back with him several relics and a remarkable series of photographs of the country where the ill-fated 105 members of the crews of the *Erebus* and the *Terror* attempted to find a way overland to civilization.

In September, 1930, Dr. L. D. Livingstone, Chief Medical Health Officer of the N.W.T. and Yukon Branch of the Department left Chesterfield, after establishing a medical post there and leaving in charge Dr. D. S. Bruce who would remain for two years.

National Parks. The Annual Report of the Commissioner of National Parks for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, indicated expansion and increased activity. The number of visitors entering the Parks was 559,329, the largest ever recorded. The Revenue collected during the year amounted to \$251,007, compared with \$237,470 in 1928-29. It was announced that the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, of which the establishment as a National Park had been authorized in February, 1930, would be opened in the Summer of 1931. The prospective park covers an area of 1,148 square miles and is another link to the great chain of parks of which four in the mountains touch at some point in their boundaries, thus making possible to the motorist a continuous loop route. The number of bird sanctuaries in Canada numbered forty at the end of 1930. A census taken during the year of a group of ten reserves along the north shore of the St. Lawrence reported that the bird population of the reserved areas had increased by 19 per cent. since 1925.

Dominion Observatory. In his Report for the year 1930 of the observations made by the Observatory, R. Meldrum Stewart, Director, stated that in the regular programme work of the meridian circle there were obtained, on 195 observing days, 3,103 observations for right ascension and declination of stars and 178 of the sun, moon and planets. On 27 nights, observations for clock correction were made also with the three-inch Cooke transit. The time service was maintained as in previous years with no material changes. Wireless time signals were received regularly from Rugby, Annapolis, Bordeaux and Nauen, the reception being made by coincidence by extinction, and when convenient by registration. Time signals were broadcast at 3 P.M. except Sundays, through radio station CNRO on concert wave length, and daily through the Observatory station on 40.8 metres.

The programme of solar rotation determination was continued and some 240 nine-strip spectrum photographs about r 5,600, recording centre, midway, limb, and iodine absorption were made, and about 350 measurements and computations. Direct photographs of the nine-inch solar image were made (daily when possible) to the number of 194. A very striking relationship to the fluctuations of sunspots was found in some Manitoba records of numbers of grasshoppers, two kinds of grouse and varying hares. The sunspot effects are so profound that a great number of tree sections were secured from various parts of Canada in order to investigate the relationship and the change of phase for different regions. The sections were photographed and a number of these were measured. A second pre-glacier spruce revealed the sunspot cycle as did an earlier specimen.

Radial velocity work on spectroscopic binaries was continued. In all, 297 spectrograms were obtained. The stars chiefly studied were ϵ Aurigae, η Virginis, ζ Ursae Majoris and χ Draconis. Several complete series of spectrograms were measured and the orbits computed. In particular, η Virginis proved

to be of special interest, its orbit exhibiting marked variations both in period and eccentricity over a range of several years. A Moll microphotometer was obtained and its installation completed.

The preparation of charts of the revised list of Cepheids was continued, all but one of the fields being photographed and charts forwarded to Harvard. Observations were continued also for the determination of the light curves, three hundred and sixty plates being obtained. Tables were completed for the prediction of occultations by a semi-graphical method and occultations visible at Ottawa were computed for 1931.

During the year 317 earthquakes were registered, of which 11 were reported to the Press and 13 by telegraph to Science Service at Washington, D.C. With the exception of the year 1928, the number of recorded earthquakes was less during 1930 than for several years previous. The one major earthquake of the year occurred on July 14 and originated near Central America. The seismographs at Ottawa, Halifax and Saskatoon, as well as the short period instruments at Shawinigan Falls and Seven Falls, were in practically continuous operation throughout the year. The investigation of the earthquake of Mar. 1, 1925, was completed. Work on the Grand Banks quake of Nov. 18, 1929, was underway. A study of the Tango earthquake of Mar. 7, 1927, was also being undertaken.

Magnetic work during the year 1930 was confined to the occupation of repeat stations for secular change of the magnetic elements. The total number of stations at which observations were made was forty-seven. These, with the exception of three northerly stations, namely, The Pas, Mile 200, Hudson Bay Railway, and Churchill, are distributed over the area lying between longitudes 75° W. and 116° W., and the Canada—United States boundary and latitude 53° .

Following a lapse of two seasons, the field work in connection with the gravity survey of the country was resumed with the occupation of thirteen stations in Eastern Canada. In continuation of the investigation of the application of geophysical methods of prospecting, torsion balance surveys were made of one ore body and two faults in the vicinity of Ottawa. Surveys with magnetic variometers were made of three ore bodies and three typical geological structures in different parts of the country.

Eight of the regular series of Publications were issued during the year 1930: Volume 7, No. 5, *The Location of Epicentres, 1926-27*; Volume 8, No. 10, *Magnetic Results, 1924-26*; Volume 10, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, *Bibliography of Seismology*; Volume 11, No. 1, *Wireless Time Signals Observed at Ottawa, 1921-26*.

The Geodetic Survey. The operations of the Geodetic Survey of Canada during 1930 were reported by the Director, Noel J. Ogilvie, as follows:

Triangulation—Work on the southern and eastern sides of a loop from Vancouver to Prince George *via* the Fraser River watershed, was commenced in 1929 at the Vancouver end and was continued in 1930. Operations in Saskatchewan were carried south from the vicinity of Prince Albert through Saskatoon and Regina to join the International Boundary net. Control was supplied for the City of Saskatoon and the geodetic position of a pier in the new Observatory was furnished the University of Saskatchewan. The operations of the parties in Northern Ontario were carried on in three sections of the country, precise traverse northerly along the James Bay extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, triangulation from Sudbury westward towards Sault Ste. Marie and aerial reconnaissance from Sudbury north-west to the north-west end of Lake Nipigon. Two groups of parties operated in Western Quebec during the season, both being engaged on the triangulation chain which roughly follows the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railway, together with the north and south net which runs north from Ottawa to intersect the above scheme.

Precise Levelling—Operations were carried out in three of the Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In addition to the regular work of extending lines of control levels and establishing standard bench marks, a special party was engaged in the establishment of Fundamental bench marks in South-eastern Manitoba and Northern and Eastern Ontario.

Geodetic Astronomy—During the season of 1930 six triangulation stations of the Geodetic Survey of Canada were occupied as Laplace stations (longitude and azimuth), three in the Province of Saskatchewan, two in the Province of Ontario and one in the Province of Quebec. Isostatic investigations had been carried out in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island where the astronomic latitude and longitude were observed at eleven stations in the geodetic triangulation net. The location of the Ontario-Manitoba boundary on Hudson Bay and also of two intermediate points between Island Lake and Hudson Bay were determined, and a latitude and longitude determination was made for the location of a Hydrographic Survey beacon at York Factory.

Base Lines—One base line in the Gatineau triangulation was measured. It was over a very uneven stretch of country and there were large differences of elevation between posts and a number of broken chain lengths. Several towers of from ten to forty feet high were built on the various parts of the base to reduce the grades and to cross ravines and swamps.

The International Boundary Commission reopened the vista and repaired monuments on a considerable section of the Quebec-Maine Highlands boundary. In addition, the positions of a number of monuments on the 49th parallel boundary south of British Columbia were determined, and two new monuments of a special type were erected to mark this boundary where it is crossed by the Penticton-Wenatchee highway, the first important international highway east of the Fraser delta. The boundary was also located and marked in the new tunnel for highway traffic between Windsor and Detroit, previous to the opening of the tunnel for use by the public.

Topographical Survey. F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General of the Topographical Survey of Canada, reported that during the year 1930-31 editions of 46 new maps including twelve new sheets of the National Topographic series, and reprints of twenty-seven maps of all descriptions had been printed at the Topographical Survey as well as 77 township and townsite plans. New topographical mapping by ground methods in the field as a preliminary to the issue of further map sheets comprised 17,073 square miles and a second revision was made of 1,428 square miles. The wide range of topography covered in this work and the requirements as to scale, necessitated, for best results, the use of various methods of mapping. Surveys for providing sufficient control for the mapping work were carried on in seven of the Provinces, this work ranging from the running of chain and stadia traverses and of spirit and stadia levels for the larger scale mapping work to the obtaining of astronomical observations for latitude and longitude as control for the smaller scale maps of areas lying back from present settlement. Aerial photography for mapping purposes carried on in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force included 54,100 square miles of which 39 per cent. was by vertical axis photography and the remainder oblique. In addition, 700 square miles were covered by photo-topographical methods in British Columbia. Field operations extended into eight of the Provinces of Canada and into the Northwest Territories. During the year the Topographical Survey in its capacity as the central federal agency for the filing, indexing and plotting of all aerial photographs taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force, placed in the index 105,508 aerial photographs, bringing the total number of index prints on hand to nearly 450,000.

Department of National Revenue. The Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, showed a total Customs Revenue for that year of \$199,011,628; revenue from Excise duties on spirits, tobacco, etc., \$65,668,848 and from Excise taxes,

\$64,153,596. The details of the Excise taxes, chief of which was the Sales tax, though they included certain imposts on cigars, wines, etc., which were in addition to the long-standing Excise duties, were as follows:

EXCISE TAXES COLLECTED DURING 1929-30

Licences	\$ 44,530.00	Cigars	\$ 329,216.70
Stamps	5,559,844.24	Wines	299,465.80
Automobiles	742,470.92	Ale, Beer, etc.	7,475,125.12
Matches	1,794,556.20	Transportation	650,171.97
Sales	34,936,375.98	Embossed Cheques	190,212.95
Playing Cards	291,184.00	Penalties and Interest	169,451.62
Domestic total		\$52,482,605.50	

The average percentage of Customs duty on the total value of goods entered for home consumption dutiable and free, for the fiscal year was 15.94. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 16,813,433 proof gallons; the number of cigars manufactured was 196,290,107; and the number of cigarettes, 5,073,502,520. The annual consumption per head of population of Canada was given as: spirits, .440 gallons; beer, 6.367 gallons; wines, .130 gallons; tobacco, 4.001 pounds. This compared with the average figures since Confederation of .846 gallons of spirits, 4.114 gallons of beer, .107 gallons of wine, and 2.698 pounds of tobacco.

Department of National Defence. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the latest returns available, the total Expenditure of the Department of National Defence was \$21,981,398; of this \$11,163,169 was for Militia Services; \$5,920,669 for Air Services; and \$3,013,396 for the Naval Service. The total figure also included \$910,126 for General Services; \$573,793 for The Imperial War Graves Commission; \$88,606 for the adjustment of war claims; \$168,966 for Canadian Battlefields Memorials and \$140,161 for Radio Services in the Mackenzie Basin System.

The actual strength of the permanent active Militia was 401 officers and 3,109 other ranks; of the non-permanent Militia, 3,062 officers and 19,568 other ranks were trained at local headquarters while 2,472 officers and 15,637 other ranks were trained at camps exclusive of district camp schools. The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force was 175 officers and 669 airmen. Out of this total about half were attached for duty with other branches of the Air Services. The number of cadet units carrying out training was 947 with a strength of 130,307.

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy consisted of 83 officers and 709 ratings. Of the 83 officers, only 9 were on loan from the Royal Navy. Of this number, 4 were Commissioned Officers and 5 were Warrant Officers. The recorded strength of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve was 34 Officers and 130 ratings. The ships in commission during the year were H.M.C.S. *Champlain*, a destroyer, and H.M.C.S. *Festubert* and *Ypres*, minesweepers, based on Halifax. H.M.C.S. *Vancouver*, a destroyer, and *Thiepval* and *Armentieres*, minesweepers, based on Vancouver.

The 2 new Canadian destroyers went into commission in 1931; H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* on May 22 and H.M.C.S. *Skeena* on June 10.

Civil Service Commission. In the Report of the Civil Service Commission for the year 1930 which was dated Apr. 15, 1931, there was a reference to irregularities in the examinations held for the Civil Servants. "The number of candidates," said the Report, "who misrepresent their age for the purpose of being admitted to Civil Service examinations is continually increasing, and it has been necessary to deal drastically with all such offenders in an effort to stamp out the practice. The Commission has now made a rule that any candidate who is guilty of misrepresentation of age, whether intentionally or otherwise, shall have his examination cancelled, and shall be debarred from taking part in any other competition for a period

of one year. Due to the introduction of the taking of finger-prints at large examinations, and comparing them with finger-prints taken when the candidate receives an appointment, some cases of impersonation have been discovered. Not only have candidates engaged others to write the examination for them, but in one case a candidate who wrote the examination successfully under his own name and received an appointment, resigned his notice of assignment to his brother-in-law, and allowed him to report in his place to the Department. In all cases where impersonation was suspected a careful investigation was conducted; the guilty parties, if employed in the Service, were dismissed."

The Commission stated that it had refrained from prosecuting guilty parties. However, prosecutions were later initiated and on Apr. 10, 1931, J. Leo Bouchard, Civil Service Examiner and Lionel Chartrand, Income Tax employee, were acquitted of a charge of conspiracy to defraud. Other charges were laid against them, however, and the trial was traversed to the Fall Assizes.

According to a statistical Report on the Civil Service issued in January, 1931, the total number of permanent and temporary employees in the Civil Service on Mar. 31, 1930, was 44,175 and the total amount of salaries paid to these classes during the fiscal year was \$67,178,198. In addition there were paid during the year salaries and wages to classes not included in the previous numbers to the amount of \$23,630,227.

Vital Statistics. The following table contains a condensed summary of births, deaths, infant and maternal mortality, and marriages in 1930 as given in a Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Vital Statistics for the year 1930. The figures for all deaths and for infant mortality both exclude still births:

Provinces	Population in Thousands	Living Births		All Deaths		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Marriages	
		No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population
P.E.I.	86	1,747	20.3	960	11.2	132	75.6	5	2.9	488	5.7
N.S.	554	11,312	20.4	6,194	11.2	937	82.8	76	6.7	3,445	6.2
N.B.	423	10,520	24.9	4,983	11.8	1,047	99.5	58	5.5	2,760	6.5
Que.	2,735	83,625	30.6	35,945	13.1	10,045	120.1	463	5.5	18,543	6.8
Ont.	3,313	71,182	21.5	37,236	11.3	5,257	73.9	438	6.2	25,603	7.7
Man.	672	14,411	21.4	5,685	8.5	1,035	71.8	75	5.2	5,061	7.5
Sask.	882	22,051	25.0	6,308	7.2	1,600	72.6	112	5.1	5,717	6.5
Alta.	660	17,576	26.6	5,487	8.3	1,120	63.7	114	6.5	5,331	8.1
B.C.	597	10,867	18.2	6,397	10.7	562	51.7	63	5.8	4,697	7.9

The total number of illegitimate births in the Registration Area of Canada in 1930 was 8,053 and the percentage of illegitimate to living births was 3.31. Illegitimate births were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 41; Nova Scotia, 555; New Brunswick, 310; Quebec, 2,519; Ontario, 2,644; Manitoba, 540; Saskatchewan, 619; Alberta, 551; British Columbia, 274. The total number of still births in the Registration Area was 7,695 and the percentage of still births to total births was 3.1.

Among causes of death the diseases of the heart were 132 per one hundred thousand population; cancer, 93; diseases of early infancy, 90; violent deaths, 75; pneumonia, 74; tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 66; diseases of the arteries, 66; diarrhoea and enteritis, 61; nephritis, 56; cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy, 28; influenza, 25; senility, 23; traffic accidents, 21; congenital malformations, 15; tuberculosis, other than the respiratory system, 15; appendi-

citis, 15; diseases of the stomach, 14; puerperal causes, 14; diabetes mellitus, 12; diseases of liver, 12; accidental drowning, 11; suicides, 10; whooping cough, 10; hernia, 10; paralysis, without specified cause, 9; meningitis, 8; anæmia, 7; diphtheria, 7; typhoid fever, 5; measles, 5; bronchitis, 5; venereal diseases, 5; scarlet fever, 4; epilepsy, 4.

The total number of deaths from cancer in Canada in 1930 was 9,263. They were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 92; Nova Scotia, 555; New Brunswick, 368; Quebec, 2,346; Ontario, 3,631; Manitoba, 602; Saskatchewan, 480; Alberta, 482; British Columbia, 707. Of the total, 4,462 were males and 4,801 females.

According to preliminary figures there were, in 1930, 243,291 living births in Canada, 71,645 marriages and 109,245 deaths.

Education. "The increase in school enrolment in 1929," stated the Annual Survey of Education issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1929, "while slightly less than in the year preceding, was greater than the average for the last five years. The tendency of recent years to disproportionate increase in students of advanced work—university, college, and secondary schools—continued unabated. Within the group of secondary grade the swing to normal or vocational training continued. For every four pupils in ordinary secondary schools there is now one pupil in day technical schools."

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1929, or the latest year reported, according to the same authority, was calculated at 2,387,057 or about 45,000 more than in 1928. This number was distributed among the various institutions as follows: publicly controlled kindergarten elementary, and secondary schools, 2,080,949; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities' and colleges' courses), 74,235; Indian schools, 15,347; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,743; technical and night schools, 122,671; schools for teacher training, including vocational teacher training and some departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 9,926; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 18,600; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 4,821; vacation or short courses at universities and colleges, exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 14,330; classical colleges in Quebec including non-subsidized classical schools, 10,894; regular courses in colleges other than classical, 9,128; regular courses in universities, 27,870. The total of 2,387,057 was exclusive of 1,556 in Indian schools and 2,904 in private business colleges which may be elsewhere included in the above list; it includes all the Provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and North West Territories. A certain percentage, it was stated in the Report, should be deducted on the score of the pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another during the year.

The preliminary Report on Higher Education in Canada for the year 1929-30, stated that the total number of students was 74,183 of whom 38,244 were university grade, 18,152 pre-matriculation and 17,974 other students. Of the total of 74,183 there were 48,399 men and 25,784 women. There was an increase in total enrolment over 1928-29 of 2,000, which occurred entirely among the men.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

1930

(July 1 to Dec. 31)

Office	Name	Date
Sergeant-at-Arms of House of Commons	Lieut.-Col. H. J. Coghill	July 26
Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex	Joseph Wearing	July 26
Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Gravelbourg	Thomas Gallant, K.C.	July 26
Speaker of the Senate	Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin	Sept. 3
The Canadian Ministry (Conservative)	(See last page this Section)	Aug. 7
Members, Chicoutimi Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 5

Members, Quebec Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 5
Members, Three Rivers Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 5
Members, Montreal Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 5
Senior Judge of the County Court of Wentworth	George C. Thomson	Sept. 5
Members, Saint John Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 20
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Louis Cousineau	Sept. 20
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada	James F. Smellie	Sept. 20
Members, Halifax Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 23
Members, Vancouver Harbour Commission	(See Transportation Section)	Sept. 23
Chief Pensions Advocate	Lieut.-Col. C. B. Topp, o.s.o., M.C., A.O.C.	Sept. 27
Chairman, Pension Tribunal	Lieut.-Col. Thomas Morrison, v.d.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Col. L. H. MacKenzie, o.s.o., v.d.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Lieut.-Col. Norman Philip MacLeod, M.C., A.O.C.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Col. Joseph T. E. Gagnon, o.B.E.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Captain John Irwin Grover	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Captain Leo Warde	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Lieut.-Col. Hugh Edwin Munroe, o.B.E., v.O., M.O.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Captain E. C. MacKenzie	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Tribunal	Col. C. W. Peck, v.c., d.s.o.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Appeal Court	Lieut.-Col. L. R. Lafleche, d.s.o., A.O.C.	Sept. 27
Member, Pension Appeal Court	Col. Livius P. Sherwood, A.O.C.	Sept. 27
Registrar, Pension Appeal Court	Maj. Thomas Hamilton Warren	Sept. 27
Registrar, Pension Tribunal	Antoine Chasse	Sept. 27
Chief Commission Counsel, Board of Pension Commissioners	Richard A. Olmstead	Sept. 30
Member, War Veterans' Allowance Committee	John Reginald Bowler	Sept. 30
Chief Justice of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario	Hon. H. E. Rose	Oct. 2
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia	Frank Stanfield	Nov. 19
Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island	Charles Dalton	Nov. 19
High Commissioner for Canada in England	Hon. George Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.B.	Nov. 28
Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario and <i>ex-officio</i> a Judge of the Appellate Division	George Herbert Sedgewick, K.C.	Dec. 19
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec	Emile Gelly	Dec. 20
Members, Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways	(See Transportation Section)	Dec. 24

1931

(Jan. 1 to June 30)

Office	Name	Date
Member, His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada	Hon. George Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.B.	Jan. 14
President, Pension Appeal Court	Hon. James Duncan Hyndman	Jan. 19
Justice of Appeal of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Hon. William Legh Walsh	Jan. 27
Justice of the Trial Division and <i>ex-officio</i> a Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Albert Freeman Ewing	Jan. 27
Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Charlotte, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska	Marvin L. Hayward	Feb. 5
Senior Judge of the County Court of the County of Simcoe	Dudley Holmes	Mar. 4
Second Senior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ont.	John Arthur Jackson	Mar. 4
Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	Melville B. Tudhope	Mar. 4
Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, Ont.	Thomas Moore Costello	Mar. 4
Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Parry Sound, Ont.	James Boyd Moon	Mar. 4
Judge of the County Court of the County of Kent, Ont.	Uriah McFadden	Mar. 17
Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan	Lieut.-Col. Hugh Edwin Munroe, M.D., F.A.C.S., O.B.E.	Mar. 31
Commissioner of the North West Territories	Hugh Howard Rowatt	Mar. 31
Chairman, Commission to inquire into Grain Futures	Sir Josiah Stamp, C.B.E.	Apr. 10
Commissioner to inquire into Grain Futures	Hon. James Thomas Brown	Apr. 10
Commissioner to inquire into Grain Futures	William Sanford Evans	Apr. 10
Member of Agriculture on the Dominion Council of Health	J. H. Middagh	Apr. 17

Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta	Hon. William Legh Walsh.....	Apr. 24
Judge of the County Court of the County of Dufferin, Ont.	Hugh Paterson Innes	Apr. 29
Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, Ont.	Andrew A. Ingram	Apr. 29
Sixth Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ont.	James Parker	Apr. 29
Seventh Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Ont.	Frank Meade Field	Apr. 29
Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Essex, Ont.	Frederick William Willson	Apr. 29
Justice of the Appellate Division and <i>ex-officio</i> a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta	Alexander Andrew McGillivray.....	May 8
Judge of Appeal of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick	Hon. John Babington M. Baxter...	May 19
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Hon. Joseph A. Chisholm	June 8
Member, King's Privy Council for Canada	William Duncan Herridge, K.C.,...	June 17
Member, Historic Sites and Monumental Board of Canada	Professor Fred. Landon	June 24
Member, Geographic Board of Canada	Francis C. H. Lynch, A.M.E.I.C.	June 24
Secretary, Historic Sites and Monumental Board..	G. Wilford Bryan	June 24

NOTE.—On July 6, 1931, Arthur Marcotte, K.C., Ponteix, Saskatchewan and Patrick Burns, Calgary, were appointed to the Senate of Canada.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

The Governor-General	His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, C.M.G., G.C.M.G.
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The Canadian Ministry (Conservative)

(As at June 30, 1931)

Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs	Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.
Minister of Finance	Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio	Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Perley
Minister of Labour	Hon. Gideon D. Robertson (Senator)
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C.
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. E. N. Rhodes, K.C.
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. H. H. Stevens
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. R. J. Manion, M.C., M.D.
Minister of National Revenue	Hon. E. B. Ryckman, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. J. A. Macdonald
Postmaster-General	Hon. Arthur Sauvé
Minister of Pensions and National Health	Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.A.M.C., C.M.G., M.O., C.M., M.R.C.S.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. H. A. Stewart, K.C.
Secretary of State	Hon. C. H. Cahan, K.C.
Minister of National Defence	Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, M.B., O.S.O.
Minister of Marine	Hon. Alfred Duranleau, K.C.
Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thomas G. Murphy
Solicitor-General	Hon. Maurice Dupré, K.C.
Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines	Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C.
Minister of Agriculture	Major the Hon. Robert Weir

Speaker of the House of Commons

Hon. George Black

Deputy Heads of Departments

Clerk of the Privy Council	Ernest J. Lemaire
Clerk of the Senate	Austin E. Blount, C.M.G.
Clerk of the House of Commons	Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C.
Governor-General's Secretary	A. F. Lascelles, M.V.O., M.C.
Auditor-General	Georges C. Gonthier
Deputy Minister of the Interior	H. H. Rowatt
Deputy Minister of Public Works	J. B. Hunter, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce	(Vacant)
King's Printer	F. A. Acland
Under-Secretary of State	Thomas Mulvey, K.C.
Deputy Minister of National Defence	G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Marine	Alexander Johnston
Deputy Minister of Fisheries	W. A. Found

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Duncan Campbell Scott, F.R.S.C., F.R.S.L., LITT.D.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals	Valentine I. Smart
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	J. H. Grisdale, D.S.C.A., B.AGR.
Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health	J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.B.
Deputy Minister of Finance	(Vacant)
Deputy Minister of Mines	Charles Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Deputy Postmaster-General	L. J. Gaboury, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Labour	H. H. Ward
Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization	W. J. Egan
Superintendent of Insurance	G. D. Finlayson, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Justice	W. Stuart Edwards, K.C.
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	O. D. Skelton, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.
Commissioner of Customs	R. W. Breadner
Commissioner of Excise	G. W. Taylor
Commissioner of Income Tax	C. S. Walters, L.A., C.P.A., F.C.I.S.
Registrar of the Supreme Court	J. F. Smellie, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Public Archives	A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.
General Librarian of Parliament	J. B. de LaB. Taché
Chairman, Civil Service Commission	Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D.
Civil Service Commissioner	J. E. Tremblay
Civil Service Commissioner	N. McF. MacTavish, M.A., D.LITT.
Commissioner Royal Canadian Mounted Police	Col. C. Starnes
Parliamentary Librarian	Hon. Martin Burrell, P.C.
Chief Electoral Officer	Jules Castonguay

Other Chief Dominion Officers

Dominion Statistician	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
President, National Research Council	H. M. Tory, M.A., D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S.
Surveyor-General	F. H. Peters
Commissioner of National Parks	J. B. Harkin
Director of North West Territories and the Yukon	O. S. Finnie, B.S.C.
Chief Commissioner, Railway Commission	Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C.
Chief Commissioner, Board of Grain Commissioners	E. B. Ramsay

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Economic Conditions During the Year 1930

Like the other Provinces of the Dominion, Ontario suffered from the economic depression that ruled throughout the world during the year, affecting to a more or less extent every branch of industry. Ontario, as the Provincial Minister of Agriculture pointed out in his Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1930, had fairly good yields from its field crops but inadequate financial returns from their marketing owing to the world-wide low commodity prices. The revenue from this important branch of the agricultural industry in 1930 was officially estimated at \$61,879,000 less than in 1929, and \$81,345,000 below the figures of 1926. In the total revenue received by the farmers of the Province from all branches of their industry there was a decrease of \$87,966,000, but notwithstanding this, the aggregate amounted to the substantial sum of \$421,242,000. The mining industry of the Province maintained its position remarkably well, the aggregate value of its product being only 4.3 per cent. lower than the year previous, when a new high record was established. Gold output in 1930 was the highest in the history of the Provincial industry, having a value of \$35,903,841, while that for the first quarter of 1931 exceeded that of the corresponding period of the previous year by \$1,676,658. Forestry production from primary operations in the woods of Ontario, which in 1929 had an estimated value of practically \$61,000,000, experienced curtailment during the year 1930. The manufacturing industry of the Province, the output of which in 1929 had a value of \$2,103,000,000, was much less active during 1930, and while during the Spring and early Summer of 1931 there was seasonal expansion, it was not equal to that of the year before. An encouraging feature of the industrial situation during the year was that, while there was a decrease in production, there was in many instances a substantial strengthening of the capital position of corporations situated within the Province. Commercial failures in Ontario during 1930, numbering 776, were the largest since 1924, but during the first four months of 1931 there was a decrease compared with the corresponding period of the year before. Foreign tourist travel, which had become such an important revenue-producing factor in the Province, experienced a further increase in 1930, according to official estimates based on the entry of automobiles, and while there was believed to be on the whole a smaller *per capita* expenditure, the amount estimated to have been spent by tourists in the hotels of Ontario was placed at \$9,905,000—a slight increase. Ontario's export trade, like its domestic trade, suffered a recession, its value for the fiscal year 1930-31 being estimated at \$283,087,000—a decrease of \$164,700,000. Bank debits, being

the amount of cheques charged against bank accounts at the clearing houses of Ontario during 1930, aggregated \$15,044,000,000—a decrease of 19.1 per cent. compared with the year before. Waterpower development in Ontario was active throughout 1930, resulting, according to official report, in the addition of 136,000 horse-power to the Province's total, while other undertakings under way involved installations aggregating 442,000 horse-power.

Political Affairs;
Resignation of
Mr. Ferguson;
Appointment of
Mr. Henry as
Prime Minister

In the political life of the Province of Ontario during the year 1930-31, the most outstanding event was the resignation in December, 1930, of the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.B., LL.D., upon his appointment as High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom and the acceptance by Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.B., of the vacant office. A few months before, on Sept. 16, 1930, several changes had been made in the Cabinet, when five new Ministers were appointed, with Portfolio standing, and one transferred from one Portfolio to another. The new Ministers were gazetted on Sept. 20, and were: Hon. Edward Arunah Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer; Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Secretary and Registrar; Hon. William George Martin, Minister of Public Welfare; Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, Minister of Public Works and Minister of Labour; and Hon. John Morrow Robb, Minister of Health. Dr. Monteith had been formerly Provincial Treasurer and Mr. Dunlop, Minister without Portfolio. In this reorganization of the Cabinet the Portfolios of Public Works and Highways were no longer under the jurisdiction of the one Minister, while the Portfolio of Labour was removed from the control of the Minister of Health. Public Welfare was a newly created Department. A statement issued on the same day by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was as follows:

In this reorganization of the Government, an effort has been made to allot the work of the Administration so that the burden will be more evenly distributed, and so that no Member of the Cabinet will be required to undertake more work than should fall upon the shoulders of any one man. For instance, we all realize that the Department of Highways is sufficient to occupy the time and the energy of one Minister without the added responsibility of the Department of Public Works, which has hitherto been administered by the Minister of Highways. The same observations apply to the Department of Mines, which is coupled with the Department of Game and Fisheries. The Department of Health, likewise, is sufficiently important and exacting to occupy the full time of a Minister, without requiring him to discharge the functions of the Minister of Labour as well. In solving these problems and in providing for a Minister of Public Welfare to take care of the humanitarian activities of the Government, it has been necessary to increase the number of Ministers, but, with the one exception, no new departments are created.

The new appointments to the Cabinet were necessitated by the resignations, a few days before, of Hon. Lincoln Goldie (Wellington

S.), Provincial Secretary; Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M.B. (York West), Minister of Health; and Hon. John S. Martin (Norfolk), Minister of Agriculture. Ill health was given as the reason of the resignations of all three Ministers. Mr. Martin, who had exceptional ability for the Portfolio he occupied, subsequently died.

Consequent upon his appointment as High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, Mr. Ferguson placed his resignation as Prime Minister and Minister of Education in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor on Dec. 15, 1930. On the same day, Hon. George S. Henry was summoned to Government House and asked to accept the vacant Government leadership, which he did, and the following day was sworn in as Prime Minister and Minister of Education. In addition he retained the Portfolio of Highways, which he had held for some years. On the same day, the new Prime Minister announced the appointment of Henry C. Schofield, Member for Toronto (St. George's), and Dr. Paul Poisson, Member for Essex North, as Ministers without Portfolio.

Mr. Ferguson's Last Year as Prime Minister. The activities of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson during the year, up to the date of his resignation (Dec. 15, 1930) as Prime Minister of Ontario, after having held office since 1923, were as varied as in other years, with the addition of speeches of farewell delivered during the weeks preceding his departure for London, to take up his new duties as High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

On Aug. 6, 1930, while welcoming the officers of the *R.100* at a luncheon tendered by the Empire Club, Toronto, the Prime Minister intimated that the Ontario Government was wholly in favour of Dominion co-operation in the knitting of Empire ties through the establishment of British airship lines around the world. At a banquet tendered on Aug. 15, by the Ontario Government to the Canadian Bar Association in convention at Toronto, Mr. Ferguson spoke strongly in favour of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and declared that "Canadians as a whole realize that the Privy Council has been the great bulwark in shielding and safeguarding our constitution." Right Hon. Viscount Dunedin, senior member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was among those present on the occasion. Mr. Ferguson's speech was endorsed by *The Globe* of Aug. 18. On Aug. 21 he announced that his Government would launch an extensive educational campaign to encourage the buying and eating of Canadian products by the people of Ontario. At a luncheon of the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition on Sept. 1, Mr. Ferguson announced that the Government would make a redistribution of the existing general school grants on a *per capita* and local expenditure basis. On Sept. 3, again during a luncheon of the last-named Directors, he further touched upon the consumption of Canadian products within the Province and went, with considerable detail, into the various kinds of products which were imported from the United States but which should be obtained in the home market.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the Provincial Government, wrote Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Dominion Prime Minister, on or about Sept. 10, urging that at the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London nothing should be done with respect to the taking of steps to have the British North America Act amended until the Provinces had been given an opportunity to express their opinions with regard to such undertaking, holding that this was in accordance with the Pact of Confederation.

On Sept. 23, before his departure on a visit to Great Britain, Mr. Ferguson announced the intention of his Government to establish in Toronto an institute for the treatment of cancer. While in England the Prime Minister conferred with a number of authorities with regard to the use of radium. On Oct. 21, Mr. Ferguson officiated at the opening of Ontario House, the Province's new London headquarters on the Strand; on Nov. 11 he was one of the speakers at a dinner of 450 Canadian Veterans of the Great War. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson—the latter had accompanied her husband—took part in many of the social functions connected with the Imperial Conference. The Prime Minister returned to Canada on Nov. 20 after an absence of nearly two months.

Meantime, there had been rumours that the High Commissionership for Canada in the United Kingdom had been offered to Mr. Ferguson. These were confirmed on Nov. 28 by Mr. Ferguson's announcement of his acceptance; that he would tender his resignation and that a successor would be appointed to the post which he had held continuously since 1923. It was announced at the same time at Ottawa that the Federal Cabinet had passed an Order-in-Council appointing Mr. Ferguson to the Canadian High Commissionership. A number of addresses were delivered by Mr. Ferguson during the several weeks preceding his departure for London. On Dec. 2 over 1,500 people gathered in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, at the annual banquet of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association at which Mr. Ferguson delivered a stirring speech on Empire unity, and outlined his reasons for accepting the post of Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Two days later, at the second annual dinner of the Executive of the Technical Service Council at the Royal York, Mr. Ferguson again spoke of his appointment: "I am not going over there to sell wheat. I am going to London with the hope that I may be able to do something to remould or revive the contemporary spirit of the British people." (*The Globe*, Dec. 5, 1930). This address and the one delivered two evenings before aroused some criticism in the Liberal Press.

Before a gathering at Spencerville, on Dec. 16, the day after his resignation as Prime Minister of the Province, Mr. Ferguson made a brief reference in his speech to these Press comments: "In some newspapers the other day I was credited with having said that I was going to England to rebuild the British spirit. In the sense in which my words were misinterpreted, it would be foolish to talk that way. I am fully conscious of the fact that it is not my business to interfere in British politics. But if I can interpret Canada, with its unlimited resources and opportunities; if I can interpret that spirit of optimism and confidence to the British people, and make them realize that in Canada they can count on every atom of our strength and aid, I hope in that way they will feel the better of having a message coming from this country." (*The Globe*, Dec. 17).

Mr. Ferguson made his last public appearance before sailing for England at London, Ont., on Jan. 7, 1931, when he bade *au revoir* to the Conservative Party and to the people of the Province. Widespread regret was expressed throughout Ontario at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. In Toronto, the latter had been given a farewell luncheon by the Women's Canadian Club when nearly 1,000 women gathered to do honour to the wife of the retiring Prime Minister and new High Commissioner for Canada.

The New Prime Minister. Mr. Henry's appointment as Leader of the Government met with general approval throughout the Province. Speaking of the new Prime Minister *The Globe* (Dec. 17, 1930) drew attention to the benefit of his long experience in the Legislature and continued: "In fact, ten years ago, when Mr. Ferguson was chosen Leader, Mr. Henry was regarded as one of the chief contenders for that honour. He is a successful business man, a practical farmer, an estimable citizen, an honoured member of fraternal organizations, and a man of calm and judicial tempera-

ment." *The Montreal Star* (Feb. 17, 1931) eulogizing the new Leader, said "he is, in other words, a person who thinks instinctively in terms of action. His genius is that of practicality developed to a high degree and enriched by a wide experience in life. He will, if destiny spares him for the brief time necessary for him to make himself felt in his new position, go down in Ontario's history as one of its strong, silent men."

Hon. George S. Henry was born in King Township, Ontario, in 1871, and educated at Toronto Public Schools, Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto (B.A., LL.B.) and the Ontario Agricultural College. Some of Mr. Henry's numerous affiliations before his appointment as Prime Minister of Ontario were: a Member of York County Council, from 1903 to 1910; Reeve of York, 1907 to 1910; Warden of York, 1909; Chairman, Toronto and York Commission; a Past President of Ontario Good Roads Association and had held the same office in the Canadian Good Roads Association, 1926-27. Mr. Henry was also a Member of Niagara Parks Commission. The new Prime Minister had been a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, representing East York, since 1913, having been re-elected in 1914, 1923, 1926 and 1929. He was Minister of Agriculture, May, 1918, to November, 1919, and in 1923 was appointed Minister of Public Works and Minister of Highways. As Minister of the latter Department, Mr. Henry was credited with covering, in an automobile, 20,000 miles of Provincial highways each year on inspection tours.

The Prime Minister was soon effectively engaged in the administration of his office while, at the same time, discharging the duties connected with the Portfolio of Highways. Several functions were given in his honour, *à propos* of his appointment as Prime Minister of Ontario. On Jan. 3, 1931, he was entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, by about 500 members of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of which he had been a member for fifteen years. Mr. Henry's first appearance on a public platform in his own riding following his acceptance of the office of Prime Minister was on Jan. 10, when he spoke at the joint Annual Meeting of the East and West York Conservative Associations, during which he vigorously replied to the attacks made by Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal Leader, a few days before at Prescott, and particularly those levelled at the Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price. At a dinner in his honour on Apr. 25 by the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association, the Prime Minister spoke reminiscently of his school days. On Apr. 27, he addressed the Canadian Club, Toronto, during which he spoke on hydro-electric matters and declared that as a result of the purchases of power from power plants in the Province of Quebec "we are prepared to take care of our needs for the next seven or eight years." Speaking as Minister of Highways at the Annual Meeting of the Hamilton Automobile Association on Apr. 28, the Prime Minister remarked that he was popularly known as "the chief highwayman of Ontario, but I am like Robin Hood, in that I do not keep those millions collected, but pass them on in the development of highways for your use." He said the standard of the King's Highway system in Ontario was second to no other in the world. "Five years ago if a curve had a 300-foot guard rail it was felt to be satisfactory. To-day, all curves had railings of from 700 to 1,000 feet and were banked." Addressing members of the Ontario Motor Truck Owners' Association on May 19, in Toronto, Mr. Henry declared that it was the intention of the Government to enforce the law prohibiting drivers of motor trucks from being employed more than ten consecutive hours out of 24. On the following day, replying to a challenge of Mitchell F. Hepburn, Provincial Liberal Leader, to the Government to bring on a General Election with taxation as an issue, the Prime Minister said he was quite prepared to "carry on with the task passed to me by my former Leader who was so overwhelmingly endorsed by the people of this Province 18 months ago." Addressing the Board of Trade, Alliston, on May 21, Mr. Henry criticized manufacturers of automobiles for

claiming high speed for their product. The Prime Minister was in Allandale on May 21 for the purpose of opening what was said to be the first co-operative pork packing plant in Ontario, and in his address expressed the opinion that "if similar plans are started following your initiative in Simcoe County, I feel sure we will be able to sell abroad as we did 35 years ago when Canadian bacon was much in demand in the English market." On May 27 Mr. Henry attended the Annual Convocation of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where, referring to the 53 young men who had received the degree of Bachelor of Science, he expressed pleasure in noting "that 90 per cent. of this year's graduating class come from Ontario." On June 26 Mr. Henry was in Ottawa attending the convention of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association and in a speech during the banquet asserted that while under the Statute the Government was required to approve all expenditures of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, it left the administration of business affairs in the hands of the Commission and in no way sought to dominate it from a political point of view.

At a special Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario held in Toronto, June 24, 1931, and attended by over 2,500 delegates, Mr. Henry, on a motion by Hon. W. H. Price and Hon. Charles McCrea, was unanimously elected Leader of the Conservative Party for the Province of Ontario. During his address accepting the appointment, the Prime Minister dwelt at some length upon the development of hydro-electric power under the Provincial Commission: "We have had to provide an extra 100,000 horse-power every year during the last five or six years. Last year, at the close of our fiscal year in October we were delivering no less than 1,268,000 horse-power, so that with the increase going on year by year it will only be a few years until we have a consumption of electric current of no less than 2,000,000 horse-power."

The Prime Minister officially announced through the Press of June 26 that he had "no intention of keeping all the departments under my control, and at the proper time I will relinquish one of the two Portfolios which I took over from Mr. Ferguson."

The Ontario Liberal Leader. Mitchell Frederick Hepburn, Member (West Elgin) of the House of Commons, was elected Leader of the Liberal Party for the Province of Ontario during a Convention of the Ontario Liberal Association in Toronto, Dec. 16-17, 1930, by a vote of 427 to 97 for his opponent, Capt. Elmore Philpott. W. E. N. Sinclair, M.P.P., South Ontario, who had been Leader since 1923, retired from the contest a few minutes before the vote was taken. Mr. Hepburn was first elected to the House of Commons for West Elgin in 1926. He was at the time the youngest Member of the Federal Parliament, being 34, and was the youngest to have ever been made Leader of the Ontario Liberal Party, of which he made the eighth since that Party went out of office in 1905. Mr. Sinclair consented to serve as House Leader until such time as Mr. Hepburn would be elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. During the Convention a comprehensive Party platform was drafted and adopted, the details of which were printed in the Press of Dec. 18. One of the outstanding features of this platform was the dropping of prohibition of the liquor traffic as a plank thereof, it being declared that "prohibition should not be regarded as a partisan political issue."

During the By-election campaigns in Hamilton West and Grenville, which closed with the voting on Feb. 11, 1931, Mr. Hepburn was a vigorous participant, taking the platform on behalf of the Liberal candidates. In June he underwent a serious operation.

Provincial By-elections. There were 12 By-elections in Ontario between July 1, 1930, and June 30, 1931. Five were due to the acceptance

of Portfolios in the Cabinet by sitting Members. Each of these five were elected on Oct. 18, 1930, by acclamation. They were: John Morrow Robb (Algoma), Minister of Health; William George Martin (Brantford), Minister of Public Welfare; Thomas Laird Kennedy (Peel), Minister of Agriculture; Edward A. Dunlop (North Renfrew), Provincial Treasurer; Leopold Macaulay (South York), Provincial Secretary.

On Oct. 29, 1930, By-elections were held in four constituencies. These and the successful candidates were: South Lanark, Egerton Ryerson Stedman (Con.), majority, 1,257; Nipissing, Charles R. Harrison (Con.), majority, 3,092; South Perth, Charles Edward Richardson (Con.), majority, 236; South Waterloo, Norman O. Hipel (Lib.), majority, 170. The By-elections in South Lanark and South Perth were caused by the deaths of the sitting Members, while those in Nipissing and South Waterloo were due to the resignations of sitting Members for the purpose of contesting ridings in the Dominion General Election of 1930. South Waterloo by the By-election was changed in its political allegiance from Conservative to Liberal, while in the case of the other three there was no change in this respect. The standings of the two old Parties in the Legislative Assembly after these By-elections were given by the daily Press as Conservatives, 88 and Liberals, 14.

Two By-elections* were held on Feb. 11, 1931. They were: Hamilton West, necessitated by the death of Hon. F. T. Smye, the former Member, where Argue Martin (Con.) was elected by a majority of 443; Grenville, necessitated by the resignation of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, where James A. Sanderson (Con.) was elected by a majority of 1,475.

The 1931 Session of the Legislature

The Second Session of the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Ontario was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William D. Ross, LL.D., on Feb. 12, 1931. A noteworthy feature of the occasion was the *début* of Hon. George S. Henry as Prime Minister of the Province. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the former Prime Minister, had resigned his seat in the

Legislature on Dec. 14, 1930, upon his acceptance of the office in London, England, of High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom.

The Speech from the Throne expressed sympathy with His Majesty in the death of his sister, the Princess Royal; regret at the departure of the Earl of Willingdon to assume the duties of Viceroy of India; and consciousness of the honour conferred on the Province of Ontario by the selection of the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson as High Commissioner. Special interest was shown in the decision to hold the adjourned meeting of the Imperial Conference in Canada, "it being considered a significant recognition of our position in the British world." Extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Railway to tidal waters in James Bay was promised by the end of the current year. "Plans for further assistance to agriculture now being matured," said the Speech, "will engage your attention. These plans involve special surveys of local crop conditions and marketing opportunities, the improvement of herds in regard to milk production, and more effective means of protecting live stock against the ravages

NOTE.—There was a By-election in Norfolk on July 8, 1931, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John S. Martin, former Minister of Agriculture, when Dr. Arthur C. Burt (Con.) was elected by a small majority.

of parasites." The Speech further announced that: "Legislation will be introduced respecting the Department of Public Welfare; confirming municipal expenditures to relieve unemployment; respecting the establishment of health units; to amend the Judicature Act concerning the construction of the Supreme Court of Ontario; for better marketing of agricultural products; regarding compensation to blind persons engaged in industrial occupations; respecting trades disputes; to revise and consolidate the laws concerning hospitals; to promote uniformity of legislation respecting the assignment of book debts and for other purposes." Referring to the mining industry, the Speech pointed out that "it is of interest to observe that Ontario's contribution has raised Canada to second position among the gold producing countries of the world.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Feb. 13 by C. E. Richardson (Perth South), who dealt with agricultural problems. C. R. Harrison (Nipissing), in seconding the Address, said that in Northern Ontario, as a result of systematic development, \$225,000,000 had been invested in the forest industry, from which the Province derived an annual revenue of four million dollars.

Hon. George S. Henry (Prime Minister) spoke, Feb. 17, in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Referring to the Liquor Control Act, he held that the Provincial Liberal Party had at last come to the conclusion that it was the proper form of administration. Dealing with the changes in the Dairy Act, he declared they had been made to better the industry and raise the standard. Replying to a charge of W. E. N. Sinclair, k.c., Liberal Leader in the Legislature, that the farmers were being taxed too heavily, Mr. Henry declared that it was the result of the people of Ontario desiring the best and that, through grants to rural hydro, rural roads, mothers' allowances, old age pensions and similar new legislation, millions and millions were going to farmers that never had gone to them before. (*The Mail and Empire*, Feb. 18.)

Mr. Sinclair, Liberal Leader on the floor of the House, referred to the fact that the Liberal Party had not its Ontario Leader in his place in the House. "The Members elected by the Liberal Party are here. They have honoured me by permitting me to lead them." He was, he continued, Leader of the Opposition by virtue of the Legislative Assembly Act. Referring to existing economic problems, Mr. Sinclair urged the Legislature to make a special effort to solve them and especially in their relation to agriculture. "My suggestion is that this Session should be given over almost entirely to a study of farm conditions in Ontario." "I am," he declared later, "moving no amendment to the Address. I hope the Progressives will move none. This is no time for political manœuvring. It is time for all to give our best thought along a common line. It is time to try to render a real service to the people. They are looking for us to do

something. I am prepared to do my part and I believe all the Liberals will do theirs." (*The Globe*, Feb. 18).

H. C. Nixon, Progressive Leader, termed the Speech from the Throne the most barren he had ever seen. He asserted that a good deal of the legislation passed by the Government the previous Session, and particularly that which increased by \$2,000 the salaries of the Members of the Cabinet to \$12,000, was not in the public interest. He urged that the \$10,000 rate be restored, and that legislation be introduced to make it retroactive. He also suggested that a reduction be made in the salaries of the higher paid civil servants, and severely criticized the Milk Act of the previous Session. (*The Globe*, Feb. 18).

The Debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne ended on Mar. 10. An amendment which had been moved earlier in the Debate by Farquhar Oliver (Grey South), censuring the Government for failure to protect farmers' markets, was defeated by 95 to 6. It was supported by the mover and the Progressive group, and opposed by the Liberals as well as by followers of the Government. Main motion for the adoption of the Reply to the Speech from the Throne was carried by 83 to 19, the Liberal group in this instance voting against the Government.

Legislation of the 1931 Session. The second Session of the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly was prorogued on Apr. 2 by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William D. Ross, LL.D., when Royal assent was given to 185 Bills.

One of the most important Acts was that creating the Department of Public Welfare. This Act was consequent upon the appointment of a Minister of Public Welfare and was necessary to provide adequate legislation to enable him and his Department to function. The scope and functions of this Department would be developed as the work progressed.

The Ontario Marketing Act (Bill No. 169) provided for the appointment of a Board whose duty, briefly outlined, was (1) to make a general survey of conditions existing in the agricultural industry; (2) to collect information regarding conditions as to soil, climate and other conditions which might be useful to any particular class of agricultural industry; (3) to make recommendations as to packing, marketing and transporting any agricultural product; (4) to encourage the best methods for the manufacture, preparation and packing of dairy products for marketing in Ontario or elsewhere.

Legislation affecting the mining industry made a number of minor changes, largely to conform to other legislation. A few of the changes were: The name "Provincial Forest" was substituted for "Forest Reserve" or "Crown Forest Reserve;" permission or prohibition of work on mining claims was made a function of the Provincial Forester; and a written permit in future would be necessary before assessment work could be done on mining claims as provided in the Forest Fires Prevention Act of 1930. It was also enacted that mining partnerships would not be recognized in future, although provision was made for continuing those already in force.

A number of Bills were passed affecting labour. Bill No. 132 granted the Minister power, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to make regulations deemed necessary for the safety and protection of persons employed in compressed air and in the construction of tunnels and open

caisson work. Hitherto there had been no statutory authority for providing safety in such cases. An Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act (No. 131) was designed to define the term "employer" in order to remove the possibility of misinterpretation in connection with assessment. "Employer," read the amendment "shall mean and include any person, firm or corporation, or municipal, provincial or other public authority to whom an apprentice is, or may be at any time bound in accordance with this Act, by contract of apprenticeship in any designated trade." An Act Respecting Unemployment Relief (Bill No. 71) was passed for the purpose of providing funds to finance relief undertakings and of giving the necessary authority to municipalities that had helped to create useful opportunities for labour. It was not, however, to be administered by the Department of Labour. A similar condition was attached to an Act (Bill No. 85) designed to encourage the employment of blind workmen by relieving employers of liability.

An Act Respecting Public Hospitals (Bill No. 114) was designed, without disturbing in any essential respects the existing law, to effect improvements with respect to hospitals so that they might function more easily and in a more uniform manner.

Statutory provision was made (Bill No. 136) for establishing training schools for boys and girls on lines similar to the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville, the aim being to provide under-privileged boys and girls with mental, moral and vocational education.

An Act to Confer upon the Supreme Court certain Powers in Actions for Divorce (Bill No. 181) had for its main purpose the conferring upon the Ontario Courts the same powers as those of the courts in England in divorce proceedings, and the conferring of power upon the Ontario courts to deal with matters of property and civil rights as the result of the granting of divorces. They were also given authority to direct payment of alimony.

By an amendment to the Judicature Act (Bill No. 176) the Supreme Court of Ontario was reconstituted on lines better adapted to the needs of the Province; a sub-section provided means for releasing certain judges from appeal work and made them available for circuit duties, thus facilitating the administration of justice throughout the Province. Another sub-section provided that as vacancies occurred in the Court of Appeal the Court should correspondingly be reduced until it finally consisted of the Chief Justice of Ontario and seven other judges.

An Act to amend the Security Frauds Prevention Act (Bill No. 163) was passed for the purpose of setting up an independent Commission to administer and enforce the Act; it stipulated that brokers must obtain specific contracts from their customers before making use of their stock, and it enabled the Board or Commission to control unreasonable contracts. Greater power was also given the stock exchanges over their members and means were provided for facilitating prosecution of salesmen operating without registration.

An amendment to the Game and Fisheries Act prohibited the use of dogs in deer hunting north of the French and Mattawa rivers.

By an amendment to the Dentistry Act the Minister of Health was made an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Directors of the Dental College in addition to the Minister of Education.

A Bill was passed giving the United Gas and Fuel Company a ten-year exclusive franchise to sell gas in the section of Hamilton already served by it and to sell gas in East Hamilton, where it was not already operating. In the latter instance a reduction in the price level by 25 cents to 75 cents per 1,000 feet was called for.

An amendment to the Highway Improvement Act was necessitated by the change made in the Ministry and by the setting aside of a separate Department of Highways and substituting the "Minister of Highways" for the "Minister of Public Works and Highways."

Other enactments were those that provided additional safeguards on public highways with a view to curbing reckless driving and preventing congestion of traffic; that conferred the municipal franchise on farmers' daughters; that encouraged the use of British films in the Province; and that compelled parents to maintain and educate their children until they reached sixteen years of age.

Amendments were made in the Succession Duty Act by Bill No. 172. One change was to remove from doubt the inclusion in the aggregate value of property debentures of the Province of Ontario issued free of Succession duty; debentures would still be free from duty. Another change was designed to clear up a difficulty experienced in the case of joint bank accounts and other property held in the joint names of a deceased and another person; the amendment provided that the duty was payable on all property so held except that portion which could be shown to have been contributed by the survivor. In order to prevent evasion of payment of duty a clause was inserted declaring that no transfer of any property of the deceased person could be made without the consent of the Provincial Treasurer; neither could a safety deposit box be opened without the consent of the latter.

An amendment to the Married Women's Property Act was made for the purpose of making it quite clear that the husband was not responsible for his wife's torts—a course made necessary by a decision of the House of Lords.

There were a number of Acts affecting the Department of Agriculture other than those already mentioned. An amendment to the Bees Act gave to the Apiary Inspector power to destroy bees found to be affected with foul brood. An amendment to the Agricultural Associations' Act provided that municipalities that had the power to make grants to agricultural societies should be empowered to make grants to agricultural associations as well. By an amendment to the Agricultural Representatives Act each chief representative would have \$500 deposited to his credit to be used in the furtherance of the agricultural industry. An amendment to the Veterinary Science Act provided for many minor changes in the old law.

Legislation to amend the Corporation Tax Act (Bill No. 171) repealed Sub-Section 14 of Section 3 and substituted a clause which imposed a tax on all car companies other than railway companies transacting business in Ontario; a further amendment imposed a tax on capital of incorporated companies carrying on business in Ontario with certain exceptions.

“Hydro” Policy Defended. The policy of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission aroused considerable discussion during the last week or two of the Session, particularly so during the Budget Debate on Mar. 19. The discussion was precipitated by G. A. McQuibban (Lib., Wellington N.-E.) who vigorously attacked the policy of both the Government and the Commission. This attack followed a highly laudatory speech by G. H. Chalmers (Con., Dundas) on the Provincial Hydro-Electric System. Mr. McQuibban criticized, in particular, the contracts which had been made outside the Province for the supply of hydro-electric power, and reviewed in some detail the power contracts made with Beauharnois, Gatineau, Ottawa Valley and MacLaren-Quebec development corporations. He charged that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission was “fast becoming a closed corporation,” adding: “MacLaren-Quebec, Beauharnois and other companies issue their prospectuses, their plan of finance, price of power, and business transactions. They have to do this in order to secure funds from the public. All that ‘Hydro’ has to do is to fill in its cheque and send it to Queen’s Park to have it signed What we demand is to pry off the lid of the ‘Hydro’ chest and reveal the skeleton in all its details.”

Turning to the export of power, Mr. McQuibban said: “In 1929, the items of export to the United States totalled 122,000 horse-power, practically the same as we receive from MacLaren-Quebec. It is an iniquitous thing. We

develop 122,000 horse-power at Niagara, export it to the United States, and then go down to Quebec to compensate and buy 122,000 there, bring it to Ontario over extensive and expensive transmission lines; deliver it to Toronto at a loss probably of 10 to 15 per cent. depreciation. We pay an exorbitant price in Quebec; by the time it reaches Toronto it is sky-high." He recognized that Ontario needed hydro-electric power for its future needs, but held that there were great sources of supply in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers and the streams of Northern Ontario. He said that reliable joint engineers had computed that on the St. Lawrence, power could be developed at \$10 per horse-power. (*The Globe*, Mar. 20, 1931). At the point in Mr. McQuibban's speech referring to the export of power to the United States, the Prime Minister, Hon. George S. Henry, interjected: "But the Honourable gentleman undoubtedly knows that there are contracts—one contract for 50,000 horse-power for 100 years. He knows that the private corporations bought up by 'Hydro' had long-term contracts with American users of power."

On Mar. 24, Hon. J. R. Cooke, Minister without Portfolio, and acting Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, made a vigorous defence of the Commission in direct reply to the attack of Mr. McQuibban five days before. After referring to the water-power development sites and the power corporations which the Commission had purchased, he explained that "during the past three or four years there have also been contracts, long-term contracts, for the purchase of power from independent sources outside the Province to take care of the intervening years until power can be developed on the St. Lawrence." In making these contracts, the Commission had not departed from the policy of (the late) Sir Adam Beck, as the Opposition had charged, asserted Mr. Cooke, and he quoted from letters of Sir Adam to show that the latter, anticipating the time when Niagara development would be exhausted, had negotiated in 1923 with private interests in Quebec for power. The price at which the Commission was obtaining power from the Ottawa, namely \$15 per horse-power, Mr. Cooke declared to be reasonable. Taking up the criticism of the policy of the Commission with regard to power for rural districts, Mr. Cooke said it was "a startling thought to realize that in the last seven years the rural consumers themselves have acquired a paid-up equity in the \$15,000,000 investment of practically \$9,000,000—over 60 per cent. of the total investment." (*The Mail and Empire*, Mar. 25, 1931).

The debate on the "Hydro" policy of the Government and the Commission was resumed on Mar. 30. Regarding the export of power, Mr. Cooke explained that it was "off-peak" power, which meant that it was not used during the night by Canadian customers, nor could it be used by them, and it would have been wasted had not a market for it been found in the United States. When the Commission purchased the Ontario Power Company several years before, he further explained, it had been forced to assume contracts for export of full-time power, but through the efforts of Sir Adam Beck these contracts had been cut from 100 years' duration to 50 years, and would expire sometime in 1950.

Later in the debate the Prime Minister explained that "the Commission pick up \$1,000,000 through the sale of this otherwise waste power," and he joined with Mr. Cooke in assuring the House "that the 'off-peak' power would be sold in Ontario whenever a market was found for it." Mr. McQuibban, H. C. Nixon (Progressive Leader), and W. E. N. Sinclair (Liberal Leader) also participated in the debate on this date, during which the last-named "expressed amazement at the Minister's having carefully avoided reference to the contracts discussed in the House by Mr. McQuibban."

During the Session a Bill (No. 133) was passed providing that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council "may authorize at any time and from time to time, to acquire by purchase, lease or any other manner, or without the

consent of the owner thereof to enter upon, take possession of, expropriate and use" land or water property necessary for the purposes of the Commission. On its second reading the Bill was severely criticized by the Liberal Leader, which led to its being re-drafted before being read for a third time.

The Budget of 1931; Public Accounts. Hon. Edward A. Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his first Budget Speech on Mar. 12, 1931. After his introductory summary of the causes of the period of existing depression so world-wide in scope, Mr. Dunlop said:

"I believe that in so far as ordinary expenditure is concerned, every retrenchment and possible economy should be effected. Capital expenditures may be in a different category, and it is probably the part of a wise economy so far as capital expenditure is concerned, and where such expenditures are for works of enduring advantage and benefit, these expenditures should be continued by borrowing from the future to provide employment for the present. One of the most serious problems which the citizens of Ontario have to face to-day is that of Municipal taxation. Municipal taxation has increased tremendously in recent years. This Government, however, is contributing generously and doing its fair share in relieving the municipal taxpayer by increased grants to education and to the maintenance and up-keep of roads, by increased grants to assist in the care of the sick, and in aid of charitable and philanthropic undertakings."

Toward Education the Government contributed during the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the sum of \$11,558,179; for hospitals and charities, \$8,448,205; toward Mothers' Allowances, \$1,368,368; toward Old Age Pensions, \$2,120,638; on activities connected with the health and physical welfare of the Ontario people, \$880,032, of which the sum of \$195,017 was the cost of the manufacture of insulin, vaccine, anti-toxins and serum, which were distributed free of charge. With regard to the latter expenditure Mr. Dunlop said: "If those in need of these medicines had had to pay for them at retail prices I am satisfied they would have cost approximately half a million dollars." Expenditure on Highways and Roads in 1930 amounted to \$28,962,000, of which \$21,584,000 was on capital account and \$7,378,000 on maintenance. As an aid to Agriculture the sum of \$2,723,778 was expended during the same year.

In dealing with the Public Accounts for the financial year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the Provincial Treasurer called attention to the new plan whereby Revenue and Expenditure funds were adjusted and cross-entried so that the Expenditure or the Revenue, as the case might be, would show the net amount expended or received. This plan had been outlined in the Budget Speech of the previous year. The Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, amounted to \$57,343,291; the Ordinary Expenditures, to \$57,989,352, or a Deficit for the year of \$646,061—"not, I am sure," said the Provincial Treasurer, "a very serious condition considering the depression which has existed throughout the whole of the last financial year." The Provincial Debt as of Oct. 31, 1930, stood at \$471,621,000. Of this indebtedness \$408,794,000 was invested in revenue-

producing assets, approximately 85 per cent. of the total indebtedness of the Province, and was invested in such undertakings as: The Hydro-Electric Power Commission, \$175,048,000; Good Roads, \$146,420,000; the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, \$30,208,000; Loans to the Agricultural Development Board and in Drainage Loans, etc., \$38,957,000; besides Cash and Accounts Receivable in amount of \$18,161,000. The net Revenue to the Province from these investments was over twenty millions of dollars annually.

Referring to the Hydro-Electric undertaking in the Province the Provincial Treasurer estimated that if, as a result of the venture, the people had been saved only one-half of one cent per kilowatt hour based on 1930 figures it meant a saving to Ontario citizens of approximately \$25,000,000. Attention was drawn to the peculiar situation in Ontario with regard to power: in the Province with the exception of Niagara "there is not a water power of consequence between Prescott in the East and Windsor in the West, neither have we any coal within this area." It was necessary, therefore, in order to meet existing requirements, to transmit power over long distances either on the St. Lawrence or the Ottawa River. Mr. Dunlop pointed out that the Government, in an endeavour to encourage the distribution of electricity as power throughout the rural sections of the Province, had contributed \$6,376,645.10 by way of bonuses to rural line construction up to the year 1930.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway had repaid the Province in dividends (to date), \$13,388,245. The gross earnings for the year 1930 were \$4,959,841; and the net earnings, \$949,989. Through the Agricultural Development Board farm loans at the low rate of 5½ per cent. were made to farmers of the Province; the outstanding loans as of Oct. 31, 1930, amounted to \$29,442,986, an increase of \$5,607,099 over the previous year. As a result of the Government's efforts in constructing good roads there were 5,838 miles of water-bound macadam roads in the Province; and 1,304 miles of concrete roads, as against 1,450 miles in the whole of Canada. Thus Ontario had 90 per cent. of the entire construction of concrete roads in the Dominion of Canada. The Revenue from Roads for the year 1930 was \$16,741,083 and the Expenditure for the same period, \$19,127,123. It was estimated roughly that \$200,000,000 was expended in Canada during the year 1930 by foreign tourists, and if three-quarters of their cars came to Ontario it would not be unfair to say that Ontario received three-quarters of the amount so expended. Therefore, an indirect Revenue of approximately \$150,000,000 for the year might be counted.

Succession Duties collected during the year 1930 amounted to \$11,229,438 with arrears amounting only to \$278,148 outstanding at the end of the fiscal year; the amount of the Corporations Tax collected during the same period was \$4,845,363, with only \$46,742

in arrears at the end of the year. The Government Savings Offices showed increases both in deposits and new accounts opened. At Oct. 31, 1930, there were 80,000 depositors, having a total deposit at the end of the financial year of \$23,307,118. The Liquor Control Board returned to the Province from the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, \$7,495,000; and from the sale of permits, \$965,000.

Of the Ordinary Expenditure (\$57,989,352) Education accounted for \$11,558,179; the Provincial Secretary's Department, \$8,448,205; and Public Highways, \$4,968,625.

Capital Expenditure for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, aggregated \$25,035,109 as compared with \$20,047,794 the year before. Capital Revenue (less refunds) was \$887,097 and \$1,462,441 respectively.

A forecast of the financial situation for the year ending Oct. 31, 1931, showed estimated Receipts of \$59,985,000 as compared with \$57,343,291 received the previous year; Estimated Expenditures of \$62,655,000 or an excess of Estimated Expenditure over Estimated Receipts for the financial year ended Oct. 31, 1930, of \$2,670,000. An increase in Ordinary Revenue over the previous year of \$2,641,709 was anticipated. Estimated revenue from the Gasoline Tax (\$11,000,000) and Motor Licence fees (\$5,885,000) showed an increase of over \$600,000. A decrease in the revenue to be derived from Succession Duties of approximately \$2,000,000 was expected but it was estimated that there would be an increase in the revenue from the Liquor Control Board of \$2,500,000—not from an expansion in trade but as a result of an adjustment of prices to be made by the Board. It was the intention of the Government to raise a revenue of approximately \$2,000,000 by extending the Corporations Tax Act and applying to corporations not already included in this Act a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on their paid-up capital. The Highways Department was estimated (under both Ordinary and Capital Account) to spend \$19,400,000, as compared with \$17,908,412 the year before. Ordinary and capital expenditure on Education was expected to reach \$12,015,000—an increase of about \$242,000. Capital expenditures on account of Loans and Special Funds were estimated as follows: Hydro advances, \$20,000,000; Agricultural drainage and other loans, \$8,470,000; Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances chargeable to the Dominion and to Municipalities, \$6,770,000; Public Service Superannuation fund, \$340,000; other special funds, \$130,000. Total Expenditures under these items were estimated at \$35,710,000. Interest on Public Debt, which came under Ordinary Expenditure, was estimated at \$13,750,000. Total Expenditure on Capital Account was estimated at \$28,935,000, as compared with \$25,035,109 spent the previous year. Speaking of Old Age Pensions and unemployment, Mr. Dunlop stated:

No provision was made last year, nor has any been made this year, for an increased revenue to take care of Old Age Pensions, and both for the last financial year and for the present we are taking care of our obligations in

this respect from Ordinary Revenue. . . . We estimate an expenditure in unemployment relief during the present year (1931) of \$3,500,000. A portion of this will be expended in direct relief, and a larger portion in assistance to municipalities on account of capital expenditures undertaken for the purpose of providing relief. For the present this is carried in Capital Account. Provision will be made for its distribution as between direct relief and grants given toward public undertakings at the end of the financial year.

Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1931, totalling \$10,482,627 were tabled by the Provincial Treasurer when delivering his Budget Speech. Public Welfare Department accounted for \$2,724,800; Public Works Department, \$2,452,861; Education Department, \$2,212,837; Prime Minister's Department, \$930,000; Lands and Forests Department, \$350,240; Health Department, \$691,975; Mines Department, \$274,615; Agricultural Department, \$273,177; Provincial Secretary's Department, \$147,154.

The Debate on the Budget began on Mar. 17. S. C. Tweed (Lib., Waterloo N.) moved an amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee of Supply, declaring: "This House regrets that the Government has failed to relieve the people of the Province from unnecessary and burdensome taxation, and has announced no plans for a complete survey of all taxation, Municipal and Provincial, within the Province to make taxation reduction possible." The amendment was questioned by the Speaker on the ground that it closely bordered upon a motion instead of an amendment to a motion, but on Mr. Sinclair's (Liberal Leader) stating that the custom for years had been followed in drafting it, it was accepted. Mr. Tweed criticized the expenditure of highway revenues, urged reform of existing Income tax legislation and attacked the Government's policy of withdrawing funds from the earnings of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. He urged the Government to impose a five per cent. charity tax on all meals costing one dollar or over and a ten per cent. similar tax on the retail sale of all spirituous liquors excepting beer and native wines.

The Debate closed on Mar. 24. Mr. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, discounted the Government's statement that the Deficit was created by the existing period of depression. The Revenue, he said, had increased by \$3,363,361. Eleven sources of income had shown increases and five had shown decreases. "The Deficit is accounted for," he declared, "by the increased Expenditures of the Government." The statement regarding Assets and Liabilities, he described as a "window dressing" affair. The proposed Corporation tax he declared would be a burden on business and would affect the commodities bought by the people. The appropriation of money by special warrant he condemned and pointed out that the amount obtained the previous year by this means was \$8,931,109. Mr. Sinclair severely criticized the Government's Hydro policy and declared that the arbitrary powers granted the Commission were without parallel in the British Empire. By dictating to users as to how they should

wire their homes they enhanced prices, and a farmer had virtually to mortgage his home for 20 years if he took Hydro.

H. C. Nixon, Progressive Leader, characterized the Government's Debt-retirement plan as a myth, and asserted that if the Provincial Debt continued to mount the Government would find itself unable to meet the annual demands of the retirement scheme and that the Province would ultimately find itself in the same position as Australia.

In order to allow Hon. John R. Cooke, Acting Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, to reply to the criticisms regarding the Provincial Hydro system, the Prime Minister (Mr. Henry) decided to forego the custom of having the Leader of the Government conclude the Debate on the Budget.

After a few words from the Prime Minister, explaining his reason for giving place to Mr. Cooke in the Budget Debate, the division on Mr. Tweed's amendment, which the Government recognized as a motion of Want of Confidence, took place. It was defeated by 81 to 18 and the Government motion making way for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply, was carried on the same division.

Main Estimates for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1932, were introduced on Mar. 31, and several departments thereof were voted during a Session which was prolonged beyond midnight. Marked reductions were shown in the estimates for several of the Departments as compared with the year before. In Education there was a decrease of slightly over \$500,000, of \$18,000,000 in "Hydro," of \$2,000,000 in Public Works and the amount for Public Welfare was fixed at \$3,540,375, although it was first set at \$11,589,000. When the Estimates were first submitted for Old Age Pensions the allowance was fixed at \$8,200,000—the same as the previous year—but it was reduced to \$500,000, when the Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price, pointed out that the Dominion would shoulder the main burden under this item. Main Estimates voted for the fiscal year 1932 amounted to \$44,764,359—a reduction of over \$23,000,000 as compared with the vote of the previous year.

Incidents of the Session. H. C. Nixon, the Progressive Leader, moved a motion on the second day of the Session urging that the people of the Province should be given an opportunity, when demanded, to vote upon the liquor question independent of partisan opinion. Later in the Session the motion was rejected by 81 to 18.

During the Debate on the Budget, on Mar. 24, W. E. N. Sinclair (Liberal House Leader), reverting to the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee the previous year (see *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*, pages 367 and 371), criticized the practice of paying salaries in Northern Ontario development work in lump sums and he charged that workmen in giving evidence before the Committee had perjured themselves. The Minister of the Department took exception to this. A few days later (Mar. 27) Mr. Sinclair produced a cheque which he charged had been improperly issued to one of the workmen in Northern Ontario and demanded the appointment

of a Commission to investigate the system of expenditure by the Department. (*The Globe*, Mar. 28).

When speaking on the second reading of the Bill to approve the \$4,000,000 expenditure to aid unemployment, the Prime Minister explained that 201 municipalities had received approval of their projects on which the Dominion and Ontario Governments paid half costs. Projects approved totalled \$11,600,000. Ultimately \$15,000,000 would be spent in the Province and the employment of 43,000 men had already been approved.

The Agriculture and Colonization Committee of the House endorsed at its first meeting on Feb. 19 the joint proposal of the Dominion and Ontario Governments to supply grants to encourage the erection and operation of power seed-cleaning plants in the Province.

Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, speaking on Feb. 25 said that immediate steps would be taken to aid the grape-growing industry by trying to secure markets in Eastern and Western Canada.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey (Con., York West), former Minister of Health, severely criticized the \$10,000 a year salary that was paid Dr. B. T. McGhie, the new Director of Hospital Services. The Prime Minister explained that the amount had to be paid to retain Dr. McGhie's services, and prevent his going to Alberta.

While the grant of \$1,381,887 to the University of Toronto was before the House on Mar. 26 H. C. Nixon, Progressive Leader, raised the question, as a result of the (recent) charges of alleged atheism in the University, as to the powers of the Government in dealing with such matters in that institution. "Regarding this item," he said, "I would like the Minister of Education to tell us his stand. I want to know just what authority he has." Hon. George S. Henry (Minister of Education and Prime Minister), in reply, asserted that the Government had ample machinery to cope with any situation should it ever arise "in the passing of this grant," adding that no such necessity was anticipated so long as the University was controlled by its present Board of Governors.

When the Government Bill, giving the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council authority to demand that every film exchange have available for distribution, and every motion-picture theatre for exhibit, a percentage of films of British manufacture and origin, was under discussion in the House on Mar. 26, the Provincial Treasurer stated that of 2,000 films censored and approved by the Provincial Censors' Board in 1930 only 17 were of British make.

A silver-mounted gavel, made from a beam of the first Ontario Parliament Buildings, Kingston, was presented to Hon. T. A. Kidd, Speaker of the Legislature, during the Session on Mar. 16, by the Prime Minister on behalf of W. F. Nickel, k.c., former Attorney-General of the Province.

Mr. Henry (the Prime Minister) announced in the House on Mar. 18 that up to that time paving and bridge construction contracts for 1931 had been let by the Ontario Government at a total estimated cost of \$2,300,000.

Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare, announced on Mar. 18 a new personnel of the Ontario Soldiers' Aid Commission, as follows: Major-General Victor Williams, Major W. G. Blair, Perth; Capt. Alan McFarlane, Hamilton; Capt. Harold Tolley, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, Toronto, Capt. C. S. Stonehouse, Wallaceburg; Hon. W. G. Martin, Chairman.

Major-Gen. D. M. Hogarth (Con., Port Arthur) on Mar. 5 asked the Government to order an investigation of the Newsprint Institute of Canada, charging that the activities of the latter were responsible for a loss of \$25,000,000 worth of business to the newsprint mills of Ontario.

During a session of the Municipal Laws Committee on Mar. 11, the Provincial Secretary announced that the Government had decided to ap-

point a Commission to investigate the provincial and municipal systems of taxation.

Speaking before the Agricultural Committee on Mar. 4, A. H. Acres (Con., Carleton) made a strong protest regarding the failure of existing legislation to provide for the branding of tubercular cattle.

Replying to a criticism by C. A. Robertson (Lib., North Bruce), that he had advised railways to change to bus lines, Hon. George S. Henry (the Prime Minister) declared in the House on Apr. 1 that the Department of Highways had never encouraged competition between bus lines and railways and had only allowed the establishment of the former when the traffic demanded it. He said there were only between 500 and 600 buses in the Province, while there were 500,000 motor cars, which were the principal competitors of the railways.

During the dying hours of the Session of the Legislative Assembly, the Prime Minister announced a Government survey of highway taxation and a select Committee to study the Municipal Act.

During the Session on Feb. 24, James Lyons (Con., Sault Ste. Marie) urged the adoption of compulsory Dominion-wide unemployment insurance contributed to by workmen, employers and governments equally, the fund to be administered by the Government.

D. J. Taylor, Progressive Whip, asserted in the Legislature on Feb. 19 that the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Ltd. plan for the lending of money to Western farmers to encourage the raising of live stock would prove detrimental to live stock interests in Ontario.

**Department
of Education;
Organizations
and
Institutions**

Hon. George S. Henry, who succeeded Hon. G. Howard Ferguson as Minister of Education, introduced the Report of the Department of Education for the year 1930 by predicting that, just as the Great War had not injured the Ontario School System, so the existing depression would not interfere with the progress of the schools. Parents recognized that better schooling was an investment, not a needless outlay. There were 7,706 schools of all grades in the Province, excluding the night schools. The number of teachers in 1930 exceeded 20,000. The enrolled attendance of pupils was over 747,000 and the average attendance, 547,000. The value of the property invested in elementary schools was \$113,327,632. The revenue of Public school boards was \$44,488,305. The investment in secondary schools was \$46,500,000, with an annual revenue of \$21,211,022. Popular interest in elementary education had led to the establishment of 1,239 fifth classes with approximately the same instruction as the lower school of High schools. The results of the High school Entrance examinations in 1930 were satisfactory. The policy of appointing county Public school inspectors by the Crown instead of by county councils, as formerly, was proving successful. In adopting this policy the Province freed the counties of an annual expense of \$175,000. School attendance was improving steadily, the urban attendance in a few years having risen by 12 per cent. and the rural by 14 per cent. Illness was the chief cause of irregular attendance, accounting for 60 per cent. of the whole loss. Truancy was no longer a vital factor. The railway cars, five in number, serving the sparsely settled northern fringe of the Province, continued effective training for those who otherwise would have had none. A dental car for this region was planned by the Health Department. The cars provided night classes for foreign-born adult settlers and the wives of the car school teachers instructed in home craft. The region served by these cars was reported free of Communistic doctrines or "red" propaganda. The Correspondence courses of the Department, reaching pupils in isolated districts, in 1930 gave elementary training to 1,000 pupils, an increase from 200 pupils five years before. To lessen the cost and burden of examinations for

entrance to the professions and the universities, the Department was accepting teachers' reports for lower school grade of High schools and was considering the application of this principle for the middle school course which provided junior matriculation standing and entrance to Normal schools. The fees were not meeting the annual cost of examinations, the deficit for 1930 being approximately \$256,000. The supply of teachers was reported as adequate and the second year of Normal school training for those who had taught on *interim* certificates for four years would become compulsory in 1932. Auxiliary classes, providing suitable educational facilities for physically handicapped or otherwise under-privileged children, were attended by 5,893 pupils; they had been established in 24 of the 27 cities of Ontario and in 12 of the 21 towns. This training was being extended to the rural communities and small towns. Day Vocational schools were reported as having an attendance of more than 20,000 pupils and the evening schools of 44,431. Classes for training apprentices, by an agreement with the Labour Department, were set up in Hamilton and Toronto with more to follow as required. The schools attended by French-speaking pupils showed marked improvement. Of the teachers in those schools 60 per cent. were attending Summer schools to improve their qualifications. Co-operation by pupils, teachers and school boards was shown. "The fact," said the Minister, "that 962 French-speaking pupils passed the High School Entrance examinations in 1930 is evidence of the success of the work that is being done." Ability to read, write, and speak in both the English and French languages was shown by the pupils.

Educational Organizations and Institutions. The Annual Convention of the Ontario Educational Association was held in Toronto, Apr. 6-9, 1931. Resolutions were passed by the Trustee's Section urging (1) the change of the age of admission to Public and Separate schools from five to six years; (2) the standardization of the first two years of secondary school work; (3) the amending of the School Act so as to make it obligatory for county councils to pay to the treasurers of the various school sections the sum of \$30 for each pupil taught first and second form studies; (4) a Government grant on an Interim second-class certificate; (5) the inauguration of a pre-school age physical examination of children; (6) the supervision of the noon hour in all rural schools. A recommendation of a special committee appointed the year before, favouring the abolition of middle school Departmental examinations for pupils attaining a standard of 66 per cent. in their year's work, was defeated by 121 to 102 by the High school and Continuation school teachers in attendance at the Convention. The year previously it had been defeated by a vote of two to one. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, J. H. Putman, B.A., D.PÆD., Ottawa; Vice-President, Rev. W. M. Morris, Toronto; General Secretary, A. E. Bryson, Toronto; Treasurer, R. M. Speirs, Toronto.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation was held in Toronto on Dec. 30, 1930. One of the most important items under discussion was the proposed method of granting middle school examination standing, on the teachers' reports, instead of by Departmental examinations, to those who showed grading of 66 per cent. or more in any subject. Among resolutions adopted were the following: (1) appointment of a committee to investigate the question of "increasing incentives which the teaching profession might offer to young men of the highest attainment;" (2) that the Federation express their belief in educational research as a necessary factor in modern educational development and that they urge the Minister of Education to organize it as a function of that Department. Officers elected for 1931 were: President, A. S. Zavitz, B.A., Peterborough; 1st Vice-President, J. Jeffries, B.A., Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Miss A. Noonan, Kennedy Collegiate, Windsor; General Secretary, S. H. Henry, M.A., Toronto.

The Thirty-First Annual Conference of the Ontario Library Association was held in Toronto on Apr. 6-7, 1931. The principal topic of discussion

was the need for adequate library service in the country, with trained librarians, so that those outside the cities would not be handicapped by their geographical location. Officers elected were: President, Richard E. Crouch, London; 1st Vice-President, Rev. T. P. Howard, Waterford; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Norman Lyle, Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss E. Blanche Steele, Toronto.

The University of Toronto. The University reported the total enrolment of students during the session 1930-31 as 7,840. Among important appointments to the staff made during the year 1930-31 were: J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., PH.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Dean of the School of Graduate Studies; J. L. Synge, M.A., SC.D. (Dub.), Professor of Applied Mathematics; W. M. Treadgold, B.A., Professor of Civil Engineering, Surveying and Geodesy; J. C. Boileau Grant, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), and J. C. Watt, M.A., M.D., Professors of Anatomy; R. D. Defries, M.D., Professor of Epidemiology and Hygiene; A. B. Fennell, M.C., M.A., Registrar of the University. The following assistant Professors were made Associate Professors: H. R. MacCallum, B.A. (Qu., Ox.), Philosophy; G. C. Patterson, M.C., B.A., and Juan Cano, A.B. (Tol.), M.A., PH.D. (Col.), Italian and Spanish; H. A. Cates, M.B., Anatomy; G. H. W. Lucas, M.A., PH.D., Pharmacy and Pharmacology; E. J. King, M.A. (McM.), PH.D., Chair of Banting Medical Research; J. A. Newcombe, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.S.M., Metallurgical Engineering; F. M. Lott, D.D.S., B.Sc. (Dent.), Prosthetic Dentistry; H. A. Hoskin, D.D.S., Dentistry; C. A. Kennedy, D.D.S., and C. A. Corrigan, D.D.S., Orthodontia; and Thomas Cowling, M.A. (McM.), B.PÆD., Dental Technology. On Dec. 31, 1930, the resignation of C. R. Fay, M.A. (Camb.), D.Sc. (Lond.), Professor of Economic History for seven years, became effective. Professor Fay returned to England to take up his former post as Lecturer at Cambridge University. The title of Professor *Emeritus* was conferred upon H. A. Bruce, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), who resigned from the Professorship of Clinical Surgery during the year.

At a special Convocation on Aug. 16, 1930, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D.," was conferred upon Rt. Hon. the Viscount Dunedin, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; the Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin, P.C., B.C.L., Lord of Appeal in Ordinary; Sir William Allen Jowitt, K.C., M.P., Attorney-General of England; the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P., all of London, England.

On Sept. 16, 1930, the Banting Institute, dedicated to medical research and erected in honour of Dr. F. G. Banting, famous discoverer of insulin, was formally opened by Rt. Hon. Lord Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., M.S., of Leeds, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. At a special Convocation held at the University on the same day in connection with this ceremony the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D.," was conferred upon Rt. Hon. Lord Moynihan, Thomas Stephen Cullen, M.B., Professor of Clinical Gynæcology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Charles Seward Blackwell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital. The Honorary degree of Doctor of Science, "D.Sc.," was conferred (*in absentia*) upon Davidson Black, M.A., M.B., Professor of Anatomy, Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping, China.

The unveiling of a bronze plaque presented to the Literary Society of University College in memory of Maurice Cody, a former Honorary President, by the Maurice Cody Foundation, took place Oct. 15, 1930, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

On May 26, 1931, at a special Convocation His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough, C.M.G., D.L., Governor-General of Canada; Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C., LL.B., Prime Minister of Canada, and Hon. George S. Henry, B.A., LL.B., Prime Minister of Ontario, received the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D."

At the Annual Convocation held June 11, 1931, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D.," was conferred upon Simon James McLean, LL.B.,

PH.D., Ottawa, and James Playfair McMurrich, M.A., PH.D., Professor *Emeritus* of Anatomy, University of Toronto; Doctor of Science, "D.Sc.," upon Lawrence Vincent Redman, New York; and Doctor of Engineering, "D.Eng.," upon Norman Rothwell Gibson, B.A.Sc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Victoria University. This University, the corporate body of the two Colleges, Victoria in Arts and Emmanuel in Theology, reported a total enrolment of students for 1930-31 of 994 as follows: Victoria College—men, 439; women, 488; Emmanuel College: men, 67. Outstanding changes in the staff during the year were: the death, on Mar. 2, 1931, of Rev. W. A. Potter, M.A., B.D., Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature; the appointment of Rev. John MacLeod, M.A., of Edinburgh, as Professor of Systematic Theology, following the resignation of Rev. John Baillie, M.A., D.LITT., the previous year; the resignation of Rev. J. F. McLaughlin, B.A., D.D., from the registrarship of Emmanuel College and the appointment of his successor, Prof. F. W. Langford, B.A., M.R.E.; the appointment of Rev. Richard P. Bowles, M.A., D.D., LL.D., and of Rev. Richard Roberts, M.A., D.D., as supply Professors of Systematic Theology. Events of importance during the year included a visit from Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon to the University on Nov. 25, 1930, the completion of the building of the new Emmanuel College and the awarding of the two Rhodes Scholarships of Ontario to Victoria College students. The Honorary degree of "D.D." on Oct. 12, 1930, was conferred upon Rt. Rev. Edmund Henry Oliver, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Moderator of the United Church, and on Apr. 21, 1931, upon the following: Rev. John Edward Hogg, Clinton, Ont.; Rev. William Alexander MacTaggart, Toronto; Rev. John Bruce Hunter, B.A., B.D., London, Ont.; Rev. William Harold Young, B.A., B.D., Toronto.

St. Michael's College. The College, including the two Women's Colleges, Loretto Abbey College and St. Joseph's College, had an enrolment for the session 1930-31 of 350 in Arts. There were twenty-five graduate students taking the courses afforded by The Institute of Mediæval Studies connected with the College. The three annual fellowships to students outside Ontario, valued at \$800 each and granted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the Institute of Mediæval Studies, were awarded in 1930 to Daniel J. Bronstein, New York; Anton C. Pegis, Milwaukee, and Rev. F. O'R. Boyle, Antigonish, N.S. The two travelling fellowships of \$1,000 each, tenable at the University of Strasbourg, also donated by the Carnegie Corporation, were awarded to George B. Flaniff, Paris, Ont., and to Terence McLaughlin, Cornwall, Ont.

It was announced that Prof. Etienne Gilson, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT., of St. Michael's College had been selected to deliver the Gifford Lectures at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1931. This was the first time that a Professor from a Canadian University had been chosen for that important lectureship.

The year 1931 marked the Golden Jubilee of the Federation of St. Michael's College with the University of Toronto in 1881.

Trinity College. The number of students enrolled in Trinity College for the session 1930-31 was 330. Important changes in the staff during the year included the resignation of Rev. Sidney Childs, Extension Secretary and Clerk of Convocation and the appointment of Rev. K. C. Evans, M.A., to a Fellowship in the Department of Semitic Languages. It was announced that a new chair in the Department of English, to be known as the Chancellors Chair, had been established through the generosity of descendants of several former Chancellors. At a special Convocation held Sept. 23, 1930, the Honorary degree of "D.D." was conferred upon Rt. Rev. Philip Lindel Tsen, Assistant Bishop in Honan, China; Rev. Christopher Naoye Yoshizawa, Tokyo, Japan; and Rev. Alexander Webster Mackenzie, Lakefield, Ont. Among important bequests during the year was that of \$5,000 made in the will of Col. H. J. Grasett, C.M.G., for the endowment of a scholarship in the Faculty of Divinity; and the sum of \$1,000, bequeathed by Mrs. F. B. Fetherstonhaugh to the Building Fund of St. Hilda's College.

Knox College. The Annual Convocation of Knox College was held Apr. 7, 1931. The Honorary degree of "D.D." was conferred upon Rev. A. J. Burch, B.A., Scarboro', Ont.; Rev. Neil Campbell, B.A., Barrie, Ont.; Rev. George P. Duncan, Stratford, Ont.; and Rev. F. Scott MacKenzie, M.A., TH.D., Principal of Presbyterian College, Montreal.

Wycliffe College, Toronto. The enrolment of students for the academic year 1930-31 was 65. Rev. R. B. McElheran, of Winnipeg, was officially installed as Principal of the College on Oct. 6, 1931, in succession to the Rev. Canon O'Meara, D.D., LL.D. (deceased). At the Annual Convocation held on the same day the Honorary degree of "D.D." was conferred upon Rev. Sydney Gould, B.A., M.D., C.M., D.D., D.C.L., General Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Church in Canada, and Honorary Canon of St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem; and upon Very Rev. Lewis Norman Tucker, M.A., D.C.L., D.D., Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Students in attendance at the 1930-31 session totalled 1,912. Among the important appointments to the staff of the College during the year were the following: L. J. Bohn, M.A.Sc., Professor and Assistant Director of Trent Institute; R. P. Quance, B.A.Sc., Cereal Chemist, Trent Institute; R. W. Thompson, B.S.A., Assistant Entomologist; and C. M. Huntsman, B.S.A., Extension Specialist, Department of Poultry.

The new Administration Building and Students' Residence, built on the site of the old Main Building, Scholastic Gothic in style, 262 feet long, five storeys high, and offering accommodation to 248 students, was successfully completed during the year. The completion was also announced of Watson Hall—the Girls' Dormitory—providing accommodation for forty-five students, to be available for occupation in the Autumn of 1931.

Queen's University, Kingston. The total registration in all faculties, including the Summer School and extra-mural students during 1930-31, was 3,933. The appointments of W. E. McNeill, M.A., PH.D., formerly Registrar and Treasurer, as Vice-Principal and Treasurer and of Miss Alice King, formerly Deputy Registrar, as Registrar, were announced. The following bequests were made to the University during 1930-31: City of Kingston, \$150,000; C. J. Booth, Ottawa, \$25,000; Estate of J. Frederick Booth, Ottawa, \$25,000. At a special Convocation held Oct. 24, 1930, W. Hamilton Fyfe, M.A., LL.D., was installed as tenth Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. On the same day the Honorary degree of "LL.D." was conferred upon: Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Principal of McGill University, Montreal; Hon. George Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.B., Prime Minister of Ontario; William Hamilton Fyfe, M.A., Principal of Queen's University; Reuben Wells Leonard, St. Catharines, Ont.; His Grace, Most Rev. Michael Joseph O'Brien, D.D., Coadjutor Archbishop of Kingston; Louis Stephen St. Laurent, K.C., President, Canadian Bar Association; Robert Charles Wallace, PH.D., D.Sc., President of the University of Alberta. The Honorary degree of "D.D." was conferred upon Rev. Edmund Henry Oliver, Moderator of the United Church of Canada. At the Annual Convocation on May 6, 1931, the Honorary degree of "LL.D." was conferred upon: Alfred Granville Burrows, M.A., B.Sc., Toronto; Hans Theodore Güssow, Ottawa; Charles William Jefferys, York Mills, Ont.; Thomas Clarence Routley, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Canada), Toronto; and the Honorary degree of "D.D." upon Rev. Nathaniel Micklem, M.A., Queen's Theological College, Kingston, and Rev. Robert John McDonald, M.A., B.D., Yorkton, Sask. It was reported by the Board of Trustees for the University that operations for the year showed a deficit of \$32,558.40 and that the total expenditure on new buildings had been \$755,604.39. On May 18 the City of Kingston carried a By-Law to grant the University \$150,000 for the extension of the Arts Department, the Arts Building having been partially destroyed by fire.

University of Western Ontario, London. Enrolment of students for the year 1930-31 was as follows: Faculty of Arts—Alma College, 5; Assump-

tion College, 116; Huron College, 20; University College, 785; Ursuline College, 89; Waterloo College, 35; Extension credit, 78; total, 1,128; Faculty of Medicine, 225; Faculty of Public Health, 27; net totals, 1,380. Important appointments during the year included that of Miss Margaret G. Keyes, Kensington College, London, England, who succeeded Miss Margaret Thompson as head of the Department of Secretarial Science; and that of John Howard Crocker, M.P.E., who succeeded J. G. Lang, B.P.E., as head of the Department of Physical Education. At the Annual Convocation held May 29, 1931, the Honorary degree of "LL.D." was conferred upon Rev. Henry John Cody, Toronto; William Hamilton Fyfe, M.A., Principal of Queen's University; William Moir Gartshore, London; and John Alexander Macgregor, London.

The University of Ottawa. The enrolment of students for the year 1930-31, including the affiliated institutions, was approximately 2,000. On Sept. 11, 1930, the Superior of the Oblate Scholasticate, Rev. J. M. R. Ville-neuve, O.M.I., was consecrated Bishop of Gravelbourg, Sask. During the year a chapel for the students, a dormitory, a gymnasium and a stadium were erected by the University. A building for the Ottawa University Normal School was also under construction. At the Annual Convocation held June 14, 1931, the Honorary degree of "LL.D." was conferred upon A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa, and Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa.

McMaster University. The enrolment figures for 1930-31 showed a total of 500, comprising 323 men and 177 women, divided as follows: Arts, 421; Theology, 49; and Graduate Students, 30. On Nov. 14, 1930, the formal opening and dedication of the University in its new home at Westdale, Hamilton, took place. Addresses were delivered by many distinguished academicians from Great Britain and the United States as well as from the universities throughout Canada. The architectural beauties of the new buildings which were of Collegiate Gothic was commented upon and gratitude expressed to those donors, both individuals and organizations, who had made possible the removal of the University to Hamilton. On the same day the Honorary degree of "LL.D." was conferred upon E. W. Beatty, K.C., Montreal; Daniel Buchanan, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Dean of Arts, University of British Columbia; S. C. Mewburn, Hamilton; Frank W. Padelford, New York; Rush Rhees, President of the University of Rochester, N.Y.; and M. W. Wallace, Ph.D., Principal of University College, Toronto. At the Annual Convocation held May 12, 1931, the Honorary degree of "D.D." was conferred upon Rev. A. W. Beaven, Rochester, N.Y.; Rev. John H. McDonald, Acadia University, N.S.; Rev. Charles H. Schutt, Toronto; and Rev. Edward W. Wallace, Victoria College, Toronto.

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto; (Law Society of Upper Canada). The Annual report of the Dean, John D. Falconbridge, K.C., showed registration of students for 1930-31 as: first year, 75; second year, 82; third year, 92; total, 249. Changes in the staff were as follows: the resignation of Vincent C. MacDonald, to join the staff of Dalhousie Law School, and the appointment of J. C. McRuer, K.C., and Wishart F. Spence, M.A., LL.M. Under the standing arrangement for exchange lectures with McGill and Dalhousie, Dr. C. A. Wright, Osgoode Hall, visited Dalhousie; Dean Sidney E. Smith, Dalhousie, visited McGill, and C. S. LeMesurier, K.C., McGill, visited Osgoode Hall.

Upper Canada College, Toronto. The College had an enrolment in 1930-31 of 405 in the Upper School and 275 in the Preparatory School, a total of 675. The following changes in staff occurred during the year: the appointment of M. K. Parlee, M.A., as Head of Seaton's House, with D. G. McCullagh, B.A., as his assistant; and of Geoffrev Andrew, B.A., as Form Master; the resignation of H. H. S. Wright to return to Wellington College, England, and the appointment, as his successor, of Alan Stephen, M.A. (Balliol College, Oxford), of Christ's Hospital, Horsham, England; and the appointment to the Preparatory School of G. Rocksborough-Smith, B.A. (Bishop's

College, Lennoxville), in succession to J. L. Remington. The purchase of a new site for the College on Yonge Street, north of Hogg's Hollow, was announced, but no date for moving had been arranged.

Department of Agriculture; Other Annual Departmental Reports

Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, in submitting the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, paid a personal tribute to Hon. John S. Martin, the retiring Minister (whose death later occurred in May, 1931) and to W. B. Roadhouse, retiring Deputy Minister of Agriculture, for their services to the advancement of the industry in Ontario. Dealing with agricultural conditions Mr. Kennedy said: "While it is gratifying to record that as far as yields are concerned decided

improvements over the Province can be seen, yet it is only too evident that returns to the growers for this production are still most inadequate. I feel the most important matter the farmers must concern themselves with this year and in which this Department should be responsible for providing some share of the leadership, is the improvement of our agricultural marketing machinery. In this connection I have been fortunate in having for the past six months the assistance of Mr. W. B. Somerset as Special Commissioner on Fruit and Vegetable Produce Marketing." Attention was drawn to the increased attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, as shown by the registration in September, 1930. The total enrolment in the General Course in Agriculture reached 492. Including short courses the total attendance in all courses reached 2,102. The Ontario Veterinary College had a total of 79 students for the session ended Apr. 30, 1930. Of the senior year 15 were successful in passing the final examinations and were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) conferred by the University of Toronto on Apr. 30, 1930. For the session commencing Oct. 1, 1930, 97 students registered at the College.

The Publications and Statistics Branch of the Department printed and distributed a total of 193,000 copies of Annual Reports pertaining to the Department; and in addition, 168,000 copies of crop bulletins and 200,000 circulars.

The Agricultural and Horticultural societies of the Province, according to the Departmental Report, had many new societies added to their number during the year 1930, particularly by the pioneer settlers of Northern Ontario; progress was made in nearly every department of the Fairs and Exhibitions of the Province. More attention was being paid than before to the preparation of animal and farm products for display; exhibits of flowers, fruits and vegetables were becoming a feature of special interest. The Department was assisting new settlers to improve their stock, judges were sent to the Fairs throughout the Province, application for nearly 1,300 judges having been made during the year ended Oct. 31, 1930. The finest quality ever exhibited of grain, clover, and potatoes was seen at the Fairs during the year. In 1930, 199 Agricultural Societies held the regular standing field crop competitions and 36 Societies entered the combined field crop and cleaned seed competitions for registered grain, with a total of 3,620 contestants entering from the various societies in Ontario. Previous to 1930 the grant from the Government to Horticultural societies of the Province was \$20,000; this was increased in 1930 to \$40,000. The maximum grant to a local Horticultural society was \$500, and 14 societies qualified for this amount in 1930; 18 new societies being organized during the year. Three prizes, each of \$720, were awarded in Field Crop competitions. Attention was called to the new line of mushroom growing; increased production had lowered the cost to the consumer by over 50 per cent. The International Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Demonstration staged in October, each year in a different section of the Province, was attracting large attendances, 100,000 people visiting the

last demonstration held. Up to 1930 there were organized in the Province 51 Sheep clubs, with a total membership of 636. During the fiscal year 62 new Bacon Hog clubs were formed. Every effort was being made by the Live Stock Branch of the Department to improve live stock conditions in the Province and in this work they had the co-operation of the Dominion Live Stock Branch.

The Women's Institute Branch Report showed steady progress in their 1,150 branches totalling over 40,000 members throughout the Province during the year 1930. The reports of the several standing Committees were records of achievement. There were 85 Junior Institutes with a membership of approximately 1,800. 52 counties and districts took advantage of coaching classes provided through the Institutes Branch during the year. 260 farm girls won a trip in a competition to Toronto during the Royal Winter Fair. The T. Eaton Co. Ltd., gave Five Hundred Dollars in scholarships (\$100 each), based on examination on the trip, for girls to be used in defraying expenses for a regular course at MacDonal Institute, Guelph.

The Report of the Agricultural Development Board for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, stated that the outstanding feature of their activities for the period was "the big increase in the demands made for the services of the Board"—an increase that began in the Autumn of 1929. There were 2,764 applications for loans aggregating \$8,969,225, while 1,887 loans totalling \$7,000,000 were paid out. Operating surplus for the year amounted to \$105,773. This was after the sum of \$178,588 had been paid to the Provincial Treasurer to more than offset the expenditures for administration expenses and after \$48,216 had been written off for losses on farms sold or on hand. Surplus earnings carried forward from year to year aggregated \$477,871 at the end of the year. There was a slight revival of interest in the short term loan associations with the result that the total amount outstanding at the end of the fiscal year was \$139,064 as against \$133,999 for the previous year.

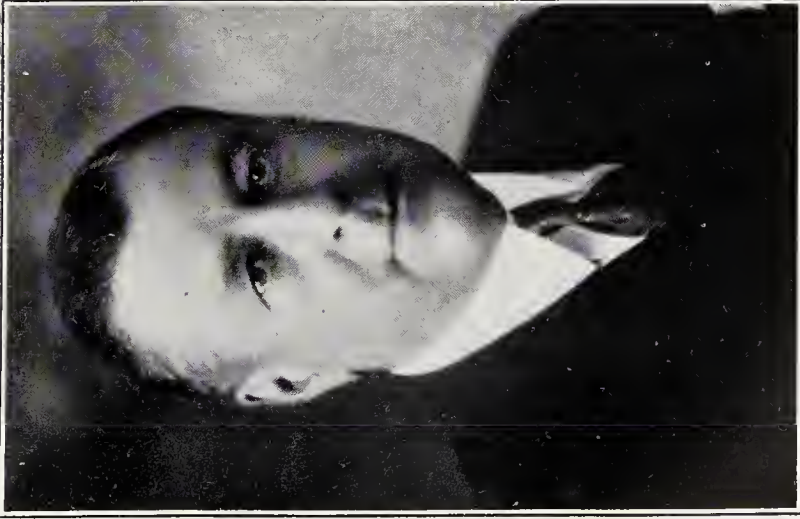
The total value of the field crops of the Province in 1930 was estimated at \$179,919,000, compared with \$241,778,000 for the preceding year. The following table of crop statistics is a comparison between the years 1930 and 1929:

Crop Statistics

	1930		1929	
	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres
Fall Wheat	18,047,207	676,802	17,820,739	691,662
Spring Wheat	2,179,204	98,966	1,929,892	106,610
Oats	97,481,866	2,468,913	73,640,478	2,335,310
Barley	20,910,731	609,879	18,032,191	622,063
Rye	937,302	52,881	873,239	52,023
Buckwheat	5,675,616	275,317	5,562,013	294,388
Peas	1,581,468	80,093	1,235,658	79,532
Beans	905,498	67,540	1,113,310	63,732
Corn for Husking (in the ear)	7,723,347	130,094	6,674,942	120,000
Mixed Grains	37,512,279	958,086	29,903,638	892,897
Flax	51,257	5,235	46,927	5,429
	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres
Alfalfa	1,409,528	641,686	1,596,212	685,880
Hay and Clover	4,353,094	2,849,702	4,661,660	2,915,221
Fodder Corn	2,619,049	311,817	2,221,467	287,566
	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres
Potatoes	18,275,055	159,192	14,140,088	148,435
Turnips	25,386,998	74,133	22,848,692	75,502
Sugar Beets	13,614,358	38,220		

Live stock and poultry statistics: horses, 606,719; cattle, 2,675,488; sheep, 1,134,457; swine, 1,661,556; poultry, 22,560,260.

The total gross agricultural revenue of Ontario in 1930 (according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics) was \$421,242,000. A total of 113,215,916 dozen of eggs valued at \$33,964,800 were produced on the farms of Ontario in 1930, as compared with 110,268,191 dozen valued at \$36,388,503



HON. EDWARD ARUNAH DUNLOP
Provincial Treasurer
of Ontario



HON. GEORGE S. HENRY, LL.B., LL.D.
Prime Minister and Minister of Education
Province of Ontario
Appointed, Dec. 16, 1930



HON. WILLIAM GEORGE MARTIN
Minister of Public Welfare
of Ontario

in 1929. A preliminary estimated report valued the commercial fruit crop of the Province in 1930 at \$7,404,249—a decrease of \$1,251,849. The most valuable crop was that of grapes at \$1,791,300; while apples came next at \$1,768,800.

The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions had a successful year according to the Report of the Superintendent for 1930, the exhibits in almost all classes excelling those of any previous year. As many of the smaller Fairs were finding it difficult to finance their undertakings the Superintendent (J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto) advised such to become stock societies. Three new societies had been organized by Indians, bringing the total number controlled by the aboriginals to twelve, all of which had held satisfactory Fairs.

The Ontario Horticultural Association held its 25th Annual Meeting on Feb. 13, 1931. A resolution was passed suggesting that the Department of Agriculture set aside \$10,000 for horticultural research at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The Association decided to withdraw from affiliation with the Canadian Horticultural Council. Officers elected at the Meeting were: President, J. Albert Smith, Kitchener, and Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto. Other Annual Meetings of Agricultural Societies were: the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association on Feb. 10, 1931, President, Joseph Cyr, Cyrville, and Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; The Ontario Plowmen's Association, on Feb. 4, 1931, President, D. A. McIntyre, Alvinston, and Secretary and Managing-Director, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; The Ontario Field Crop and Seed Growers' Association, on Feb. 3, 1931, President, A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg, and Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

The Department of Mines. The Annual Preliminary Report of the Department of Mines, submitted to the Minister, Hon. Charles McCrea by the Deputy Minister, Thomas W. Gibson, stated that the value of the mineral production of the Province for the twelve-month period of 1930 well maintained its position, in spite of trade depression there being only a decrease of 4.3 per cent. compared with the previous year. The total value for 1930 was (subject to later corrected reports) \$112,926,411, as against \$117,960,722 in 1929. The decreases were proportionately greater in clay products and structural materials than in the metallics and non-metallics. Metallics continued to be the most important group with 73.8 per cent. of the total. Gold mining accounted for \$35,903,841, the value of 1,736,855 fine ounces, against final corrected figures of 1,622,267 fine ounces valued at \$33,535,226 in 1929. Further important strides in production were made in the Kirkland Lake area, the six producing mines therein closely approaching in output the eight mines operating in the Porcupine area, the value of the gold produced in the two areas in 1930 being \$17,758,726 and \$17,188,556 respectively. Quantity production of the principal minerals in the Province for 1930 was:

Gold (oz.)	1,736,855	Zinc, concentrates (lb.)	3,527,894
Silver (oz.)	10,481,722	Arsenic (lb.)	2,750,887
Copper metallic (lb.)	116,018,833	Natural gas (M. cu. ft.).....	7,901,137
Nickel, metallic (lb.)	57,482,455	Petroleum, crude (bbl.)	117,302
Nickel oxide (lb.)	5,797,257	Salt (ton)	245,793
Lead, pig (lb.)	2,193,856		

The Report pointed out that Canada had moved into second place among the gold producing countries of the world, largely due to the expansion of the industry in Ontario, where the output in 1930 exceeded all previous records. The extensive construction undertakings of the nickel-copper industry begun in the Sudbury District two or three years before were brought to completion during 1930, but owing to the world-wide depressed market conditions it was found necessary to curtail production during the latter half of the year. In spite of this, however, ore raised during the year was 2,115,139 tons, against 1,991,910 tons in 1929, while the ore smelted was

2,357,154 tons as compared with 2,033,457 the year before. Bessemer matte produced was 166,703 tons against 132,030 tons in 1929. Of this total 139,653 tons were refined in Canada, against 109,818 tons the year before. Total nickel produced in Ontario, that is the metal content of all nickel-bearing substances, amounted to 103,768,857 pounds valued at \$24,455,134, as compared with 110,275,912 pounds and \$27,115,461 respectively in 1929. Copper of all kinds produced during 1930 amounted to 127,728,699 pounds, valued at \$15,190,206, while the figures for the previous year were 88,816,091 pounds and \$14,609,178 respectively. A copper refinery was established at Sudbury during the year, the largest of its kind in the British Empire, and capable of producing 10,000 tons of electrolytic copper per month. Dividends paid by Ontario's metal mines in 1930 totalled \$27,586,220, making the grand total to the end of the year \$339,039,726.

Notwithstanding the low prices ruling during the year, the output of silver was larger in quantity than in 1929, being 10,481,772 fine ounces as compared with 8,711,643. The value, however, was lower, being \$3,994,169 and \$4,630,820 respectively. The increase in the production was accounted for principally by the keen demand for the associated metal cobalt and the profitable return it brought to the operators. Non-metallic minerals showed values aggregating \$7,965,155 for 1930, compared with \$8,621,427 in 1929; structural materials were valued at \$16,237,791 against \$18,541,687 and clay products \$5,350,024 compared with \$6,830,162 in 1929.

Investigations into the lignite deposits in the Moose River basin were continued throughout 1930, and the Report announced that drilling operations indicated that between five and six square miles were underlain by the lignite seam. A shaft was sunk to the bottom of the lignite seam and several tons were mined and shipped for testing purposes. These tests showed the lignite to be less mature than Saskatchewan lignite and to contain approximately 50 per cent. moisture. During the drilling operations high grade fire clays and ball clays were discovered overlying the lignite seam. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, which was extended during 1930 to the crossing of the Moose River, was laid through the lignite field.

The value of the metallic production from Ontario's mines and smelters during the first three months of 1931 was \$18,453,508, against \$21,164,412 the corresponding period of 1930. In output of gold during the three months there was an increase of \$1,676,658, total value being \$9,998,570. The nickel-copper industry showed curtailment in value of converter copper, although in quantity output there was a small gain. Output of silver approached that of the first quarter of 1930, but the value was much lower.

The Report of the Department of Game and Fisheries (under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Mines) for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, showed Revenue of \$775,862.84, with Expenditure of \$687,545.90, leaving a net Surplus of \$88,316.94. Revenue derived from non-resident angling licences in 1930 was \$209,019.75, against \$214,470.25 in 1929. The production of raw furs was worth \$2,410,987.79 to the trapper. Fox pelts produced in licensed fur farms were worth \$430,786.18. There were 1,557 licensed fur farms in 1930, showing an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year. The Wolf Bounty Act created an expenditure of \$38,074.77, covering application for bounty on 2,551 pelts.

Department of Lands and Forests. The word-wide depression affected all branches of the forests products industry of Ontario according to the Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, which was submitted to the Minister, Hon. William Finlayson, by the Deputy Minister, Lands and Forests, W. C. Cain; the Deputy Minister, Forestry, E. J. Zavitz; and the Surveyor-General, L. V. Rorke. This depression "was reflected in the inability of dealers to market their manufactures and to readily meet their payment obligations to the

Crown." While the bush operations throughout the year comprised accruals to the extent of over five million dollars, as against approximately four and a quarter million for the previous year, the actual collections or entire Revenue of the Department amounted to only \$3,307,945, as compared with \$5,059,878 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1929—a decrease of \$1,751,933. Special concession privileges on the basis of instalment payments with interest abatements were extended to operators and this urged some to effect at least initial instalments which otherwise might not have been paid within the year. Of the total amount collected \$2,024,248 was directly attributed to timber administration and the balance to the sale and lease of lands, water powers, rentals, land tax and incidental items. Expenditures totalled \$3,834,684—an increase of \$329,069. Of this total \$2,408,332 comprised Ordinary and \$1,426,351 Capital. Activities to contend with forest fires accounted for the increase by over \$500,000. Forest ranging and measurement of timber accounted for \$362,703, reforestation for \$400,000, and the Surveys Branch for \$194,475.

A noticeable increase in the number of persons buying Crown lands for settlement purposes occurred during the year, every district in Northern Ontario showing an increase, and particularly in the Cochrane District traversed by the Transcontinental Railway. Fifty-two parcels of timber areas, varying in size from one-quarter square mile to 55 square miles, were offered for sale by public competition during the year. The Crown received beyond its upset price in 70 per cent. of the sales. In the logging industry the areas covered by some 1,010 timber licences comprised 21,744 square miles other than those included in special pulp agreements. Red and white pine cut almost equalled that of the previous year, there being 200,027,064 feet b.m., as against 207,742,496 feet b.m. In other kinds of timber, except pulpwood, there was a marked decrease in the cut. It had been expected, owing to the general instability prevailing in the newsprint industry, that the cut of pulpwood would be adversely affected. From Crown lands, however, over 1,000,000 cords were cut, as compared with less than 500,000 cords in 1929, while on settlers' lands the cut was 917,026 cords against 461,992 cords. Fifty-four per cent. of the cut on settlers' lands was exported against 64 per cent. the year before.

The negotiations that had been going on for some time between Ontario and the Federal Department of Indian Affairs for the purpose of concluding a treaty with the Indians inhabiting that area north of the Albany River and added to Ontario in 1912 were brought to a successful conclusion, the Indians surrendering and the Province acquiring the entire area—some 128,000 square miles.

Department of Northern Development. The Chief Engineer's Report of the Department of Northern Development showed that during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the sum of \$7,308,506 had been expended on the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges in the Electoral Districts of Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Manitoulin, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, Temiskaming, Cochrane South, Cochrane North, Port Arthur, Fort William, Rainy River and Kenora; that part of the Electoral District of Nipissing lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to certain main roads in the Electoral Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Renfrew North and that part of Nipissing lying south of the C.P.R. Construction was mostly by day labour, though some grading and nearly all the better type of surfacing was done by contract. Several isolated settlements were given an outlet by the opening up of new roads. Many new bridges were erected and several old ones replaced by more permanent structures.

A total of 3,740 miles of trunk and secondary trunk roads were kept in good shape during the season by the use of power graders, drags and steam graders. The construction, improvement and maintenance of 1,472 miles of main trunk roads was entirely supervised and the cost borne by the Depart-

ment. Assistance was given to the cities, towns and villages through which these roads pass. Some of the most important of these were the Ferguson Highway from Severn to Cochrane; the Cochrane-Hearst Road, which was opened late in the season; the Pembroke-North Bay Road and the North Bay-Sudbury-Sault Ste. Marie Road. All of these were in North-eastern Ontario. In North-western Ontario there were: the Nipigon Highway, the International Highway, the Fort Frances-Rainy River Road, the Kenora-Fort Frances Road (of which 50 miles remained to be constructed), the Kenora-Manitoba Boundary Road, and the Vermilion-Dyment Road. Over 200 miles of these roads were widened to 30 feet. In unorganized townships, where there were 1,435 miles of roads, many roads were opened during the year without cost to the settlers, many of whom were given employment on the work. In most of the townships that were organized, and operated under a municipal agreement, the Government contributed 50 per cent. for overseer and road work and 25 per cent. for machinery. There was a total of over 3,100 miles of roadway in those townships. Every effort was made by the Department to eliminate level railway crossings by relocating and building new sections of main roads and the construction of subways and overheads.

Department of Public Highways. During the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the total Expenditure by the Department of Public Highways was \$17,908,412, of which \$12,939,786 was on Capital and \$4,968,625 was on Ordinary Account. Of the total, \$10,327,284 was spent on Provincial highways, while subsidies for county and township roads amounted to \$4,590,367 and \$2,131,211 respectively. Total Revenue was \$20,012,723, of which \$10,756,835 was from the Gasoline tax and \$5,253,993 from Licence collections. Total road mileage stood at 64,962, of which 33,565 were improved gravel and 7,986 paved roads, compared with respective totals in the preceding year of 64,730, 37,721 and 6,947 miles.

Registration of motor vehicles in Ontario for 1930 were: passenger cars, 490,906; commercial vehicles, 67,676; motor-cycles, 3,924; public buses, 643. Public vehicle operators licensed during the year were 95; P.C.V. markers issued, 1,155; P.C.V. operators licensed, 372. Tourist motor cars entering the Province numbered 4,164,603, against 3,505,500 in 1929. Of the 1930 entries 3,470,589 stayed 24 hours or less; 693,607, from 2 to 90 days; and 407, from 3 to 6 months.

A number of changes designed to increase public safety were made by amendments to the Highway Traffic Act during the 1931 Session of the Legislature: Bill (No. 138) was introduced by Hon. George S. Henry (Prime Minister and Minister of Highways). The most important amendments were: Regarding the exposure of number plate on trailers; requiring garages to report to police, cars showing signs of shooting; prohibiting unnecessary slow driving; specifying signs for turning; prohibiting the soliciting of rides on the travelled portion of a highway; regarding insurance and notifications of accidents by insurers.

Department of Public Works. On Sept. 16, 1930, Hon. Joseph D. Monteith, M.D., C.M., resigned as Provincial Treasurer and was appointed Minister of the Department of Public Works in succession to Hon. George S. Henry, who retained at the time the Portfolio of Highways only. Dr. Monteith had also under his jurisdiction the Department of Labour. In the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the total expenditure of the Department of Public Works was placed at \$3,544,674. Of this total \$2,324,489 was expended on Parliament Buildings, hospitals, schools, Court Houses, etc. New bridges to the number of 114 were built during the year, while the total spent on such public works as locks, dams, bridges, drainage, etc., was \$241,069. The amount spent on maintenance and repairs of Government Buildings was \$809,183. During the year the re-arrangement of the

seating in the Legislative Chamber was finished and an adequate ventilating system for the Chamber installed. New jails were completed and occupied at Sudbury, Kenora and North Bay.

Department of Labour. On Sept. 16, 1930, Hon. J. D. Monteith, M.D., C.M., was sworn in as Minister of Labour in succession to Hon. Forbes Godfrey. The Annual Report of the Department for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, showed the total number of vacancies listed at the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada as 155,514, as compared with 182,620 for the previous year—a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. Applications for work were 237,367—an increase of approximately 6 per cent. Placements made were 141,841, as compared with 159,519 the previous year.

The 44th Annual Report of the Factory Inspection Branch for the fiscal year showed a total of 20,227 inspections made, or 2,283 more than the year previous. The number of employees in the industries, mercantile establishments and office buildings inspected totalled 319,556. Plans for buildings to the value of over \$21,000,000 were submitted for approval, of which 53.8 per cent. was for factories; 38.9 for office buildings; and 7.3 per cent. for shops.

In the Boiler Inspection Branch 417 drawings and specifications for steam boilers and pressure vessels were surveyed and registered; 641 new pressure vessels and 1,582 used pressure vessels were inspected; and 3,522 certificates were issued during the year.

Registration according to the Apprenticeship Act during the fiscal year numbered 1,418, an increase of 369, while the number of active contracts was 1,168, an increase of 140. A total of 129 successfully completed their apprenticeship period as compared with only 31 during the previous year.

The 10th Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board (Chairman: J. W. MacMillan) for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, gave the total number of female factory workers in the Province as 50,069, a decrease of 6.7 per cent. compared with the previous year; and many on the pay rolls were working short time. Girls under 18 were dropped in larger proportion than adults, while the proportion of married women at work was greater. Wage levels were maintained, more gains than losses being reported, "partly due, no doubt, to the desire of employers to pay a decent wage." The cost of a living budget for an independent working woman in Toronto, as revised by the Board up to October, 1930, placed the total expense for the year at \$653 or \$12.50 per week. Board was estimated at \$364; expenses for clothing at \$127; and sundries at \$162. During the year 4,159 reports were collected giving particulars as to wages of 70,888 women and in all cases the wages in question were satisfactorily explained.

Department of Health. Previous to Sept. 16, 1930, when several changes took place in the Cabinet, the Portfolios of Health and Labour were under the jurisdiction of one Minister, Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M.B. On that date, John Morrow Robb, M.B., was appointed Minister of Health, Dr. Godfrey having resigned, and the Department was enlarged by the transfer from the Provincial Secretary's Department of all public and general hospitals, private hospitals, sanatoria and the Ontario Mental hospitals, the latter being Government institutions.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Department for the calendar year 1930 stated that there had been a severe outbreak of infantile paralysis, fairly widespread over the Province during the year. In the treatment of cases convalescent serum was an important factor. Other serious outbreaks were those of septic sore throat, in Kirkland Lake during the month of December, and typhoid fever. In each case the infection was milk-borne.

The Annual Report of the Vital Statistics Branch, for the calendar year 1929 gave the following statistics for that year:

Births	68,458	Maternal mortality	368
Deaths	38,123	Tuberculosis	1,703
Marriages	27,605	Organic heart disease	5,891
Deaths under 1 year	5,203	Cancer	3,402

The 61st Annual Report of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Ontario for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1930, showed that at the close of the period 340 hospitals and charitable institutions were under operation in the Province, 118 of which were public hospitals; 70 private; and 6 for incurables. During the year three new public hospitals were designated to receive Provincial aid. The total Revenue for the year was \$14,675,468; and the total Operating Expenses, \$13,168,833. The average cost *per diem* in public hospitals of each patient, including infants, was \$3.66.

The 62nd Annual Report of the Inspector of Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptic of the Province for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929 (issued in 1930), stated there were nine hospitals for the special treatment of the insane; one for the criminal insane; one for epileptics; and one for idiots and the feeble-minded. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 2,328, an increase of 280; and the total number under treatment was 12,102, an increase of 347. The cost per patient *per diem* was \$1.00.

Department of Public Welfare. As an outcome of a suggestion contained in the Report of the Royal Commission of Public Welfare, dated Aug. 13, 1930 (see Report in this Section), the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, announced on Sept. 16, 1930, the creation of a new Portfolio of Public Welfare. Rev. William George Martin (Brantford) was sworn in as Minister on the same day. Under the direction of the new Department were the following divisions: the Children's Aid Branch and Industrial Schools; Mothers' Allowances Commission; Old Age Pensions Commission; Houses of Refuge and Orphanages; and the Soldiers' Aid Commission.

J. J. Kelso, Superintendent, and the Provincial Officer under The Adoption Act and The Children of Unmarried Parents Act, in the 37th Annual Report of the Children's Aid Branch stated that 1,429 children had been made wards of the various societies during the year 1930—729 permanent and 700 temporary. There were 706 complete legal adoption—2,180 unmarried mothers were reported—a considerable increase over previous years. The amount collected in cash from putative fathers was \$123,605.95 and in disbursing the money 6,982 cheques were sent out.

In submitting the 10th Annual Report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the Chairman, Dr. David Jamieson, stated that the number of families under the care of the Commission at the end of the year was 5,626, an excess of 216 over the previous year. Children in these families numbered 16,908, an increase of 924. The amount of money paid to beneficiaries was \$2,394,088, an increase of \$88,005 over the previous year. The cost of administration during the year was \$84,116.73, being 3.54 per cent. of the amount expended, which was a slight increase over 1929, but at a lower rate than any other year since the Act came into force.

The First Annual Report of the Old Age Pension Commission of Ontario for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, stated that the number of those eligible for and receiving pensions was considerably in excess of the original estimate before the Act came into force. During the year 38,905 applications were received by the Board, of which 37,115 were granted and 1,790 refused. There were 3,107 cancellations, 2,747 being by death and 360 from other causes, making the total at the end of the fiscal year, 34,066. New applications were coming in at a greater rate than the cancellations, "but we estimate," said the Report of the Chairman, Dr. Jamieson, "the number will not at any time be in excess of 40,000."

The Attorney-General. The Report of the Liquor Control Board (Chief Commissioner: Sir Henry Drayton, K.C., Kt.) for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, showed that sales had a total value of \$52,283,001.71, a decrease of \$3,007,568.10, or 5.5 per cent. compared with the previous year. The principal reductions were in imported spirits and wines. The gross trading profit was \$11,162,858.93 and the net trading profit, \$8,373,352.68. With other revenue the total profit was \$9,315,967.30, which was carried to the balance sheet, and the amount paid the Provincial Treasurer was \$7,495,000. Neither new stores nor new brewery warehouses were opened during the year, the number remaining at 122 and 105 respectively. Three breweries discontinued during the year, leaving the number producing and selling beer at 33. There were 52 wineries.

The number of resident permits issued during 1930 was 409,329 as against 416,185 the previous year, resulting in a reduction of 6,856 resident permits, while the number of non-resident permits issued was 111,715, as against 107,164 the year previous—an increase of 4,551. The Report announced that a change had been made in the permit form, a column being added showing the actual cash amount of each purchase. The permit system had also been extended to the purchase of native wines. Administration and operating expenses for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, totalled \$2,715,839.43, or 5.19 per cent. of the total sales. There were 1,181 employees on the staff.

The Annual Report of the Ontario Provincial Police (Commissioner: Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams) recorded 14,594 cases prosecuted under all Acts during the year ended Oct. 31, 1930. This was an increase of 1,406 over the previous year. Prosecutions under the Criminal Code numbered 8,079, an increase of 1,386, while prosecutions under the Liquor Control Act numbered 6,515, an increase of 20. The Commissioner ascribed the increase in prosecutions to increase in the strength of the Force and to returns made by county constabulary. He pointed out that crimes against the person and property, particularly in Northern Ontario, were particularly low in number. There were during the year a number of instances of unrest and disturbances alleged to have been fostered by Communists, but only in Port Arthur was there any necessity for special police attention. Amount collected in fines for offences under the Liquor Control Act was \$252,235, a decrease of \$5,839; the total collected in other kinds of prosecutions was \$51,177. Expenditure of the Department for the year was \$907,715, an increase of \$200,827, while the Revenue derived from all sources was \$585,659.

The Report of 1930, issued in February, 1931, of the Superintendent of Insurance (R. Leighton Foster) covered the business of the year 1929. It showed that 45 companies, 2 less than the previous year, were licensed at the end of 1929 to transact life insurance in the Province, while the net premium income was \$80,609,532 and disbursements to policy-holders, \$45,607,047. New business issued in Ontario amounted to over \$493,000,000, an increase of a little over 11 per cent. Thirty-seven fraternal societies were holding licences at the end of the year, with premiums and dues amounting to \$3,889,901 and disbursements, \$3,641,627. Companies licensed to transact fire insurance in the Province increased during the year from 313 to 328, and the net premiums of the joint stock companies amounted to \$19,122,335 and the net losses paid were \$9,410,537. Companies licensed to transact automobile insurance in Ontario numbered 140 at the end of the year. Net premiums written were \$8,324,146 and net losses paid, \$4,182,537, making the ratio of losses paid to premiums written 50.24, as compared with 50.26 in 1928 and 55.47 per cent. in 1927. Casualty and miscellaneous insurance other than automobile wrote net premiums to the amount of \$8,146,372 and net losses paid were \$3,406,642. During the licence year ended Sept. 30, 1930, upwards of 10,000 life insurance agents and 7,000 other than life insurance agents were licensed—a substantial increase in both cases.

The 33rd Annual Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations (R. Leighton Foster) covered the year 1929. It placed total assets at the end

of the year at \$224,000,000—a decrease of \$3,000,000. Slightly more than half of this decrease was due to one company ceasing its registry as a loan corporation. Trust companies assets increased by \$14,000,000 to \$181,000,000. Collateral loans of all corporations decreased from \$47,000,000 to \$42,000,000. Bond investments of all corporations made a net increase of more than \$4,000,000. Total deposits and debentures of loan corporations and guaranteed funds of trust companies amounted to \$262,000,000—an increase of \$3,800,000. The net worth of shareholders' capital invested in all corporations stood at \$125,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1929—an increase of \$3,000,000. Estates, trusts and agency funds under administration by trust companies at the end of 1929 amounted in the aggregate to \$1,628,000,000—an increase of \$360,000,000 over the previous year.

Accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board (Chairman: V. A. Sinclair, k.c.) during the year 1930 showed a total of 69,267, a decrease of 17,836 as compared with the year previous. Fatal accidents were 520, as against 510 during 1929. Total benefits awarded during the year amounted to \$7,423,018, as compared with \$8,012,157 in 1929. The figures for 1930 were made up of: \$6,086,972 compensation and \$1,336,046 medical aid. On a basis of 300 working days, this showed average daily benefits awarded to be \$24,743, requiring an average of 865 cheques per day. There was a decrease in the average number of new claims reported daily from 290 in 1929 to 231 in 1930.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board (Chairman: C. R. McKeown, k.c., and Secretary: H. C. Small) presented its 25th Annual Report covering the calendar year 1930 to the Legislature during the 1931 Session. 692 applications were made to the Board during the year; nearly all had been heard and disposed of except a few of the more important cases. Revenue collected by the Board in Law Stamps for 1930 totalled \$10,859.50. Four Financial Bills introduced into the 1930 Session of the Legislature were inquired into and reported upon. Under the Municipal Act there were 151 applications before the Board in 1930 involving debentures of a total value of \$11,339,944.85 and in nearly all cases relief was granted by the Board. Made under the Highway Improvement Act the Board officiated as Arbitrators in respect of three different references and under The Niagara Parks Act and The Public Works Act, two. Two assessment appeals made to the Board involved property valued at over \$650,000. Accidents in 1930 reported to the Board by Provincial railways totalled 22 persons killed and 899 injured.

Rules respecting the conduct of matrimonial causes, otherwise known as divorce cases, were revised and passed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario on Nov. 21, 1930. The more important clauses were 3, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, as follows:

“(3) No cause of action, save for alimony or the custody of children, shall be joined with a claim for the dissolution of marriage or for the annulment of marriage without the leave of a judge to be obtained *ex parte* before the issue of the writ. (13) If either party serves a jury notice the action shall be heard at a sittings for the trial of actions with a jury and any question of fact shall be determined by the jury upon a written question submitted to them by the judge. A general verdict shall not be taken. Notwithstanding this provision an action may in the discretion of the trial judge be tried without a jury when all parties consent. (14) Every judgment for a divorce shall in the first instance be a judgment *nisi*, not to be made absolute till after the expiration of six months from the pronouncing thereof, and during that period any person shall be at liberty to show cause why the said judgment should not be made absolute by reason of the same having been obtained by collusion or by reason of material facts not brought before the Court; and, on cause being so shown, the Court may make the judgment absolute, or reverse the judgment *nisi*, or may direct further inquiry, or make such other order as justice may require. (15) The Attorney-General at any stage of the action may intervene for the purpose of showing collusion or

of bringing any evidence before the Court. (16) Where the Attorney-General or any other person desires to intervene he shall file and serve notice of his intention and shall thereafter be served with notice of all proceedings in the cause. (17) After the expiry of the period of six months mentioned in the judgment *nisi* the cause may be set down for hearing before a judge in Court upon motion that the judgment may be made absolute. Upon this motion it shall be shewn that a copy of the judgment *nisi* was served upon the Attorney-General within one month from its date and that no notice of intention to intervene has been given or that due notice has been given to the Attorney-General or any person who has given notice of intention to intervene."

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The 23rd Annual Report for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, covered all the activities of the Commission. It also embodied the financial statements of the calendar year 1930. At the end of the fiscal year the number of municipalities served in Ontario by the Commission was 668. This number included 26 cities, 94 towns, 251 villages and police villages and 297 townships. With the exception of 12 suburban sections of townships known as voted areas, the townships and 79 of the smaller villages were served as parts of 160 rural power districts.

During the year the Commission purchased the properties of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, for the sum of \$21,000,000. The capacity of the generating plants and contracts for power purchased were stated to be 83,900 horse-power. Power was being delivered to a large number of municipalities and industrial consumers in the territory extending from Port Colborne and St. Catharines to Hamilton, Brantford and Oakville.

The chief constructional activities of the Commission during the year comprised the putting into service of the tenth unit at Queenston generating station on the Niagara river; the virtual completion of the Alexander power development on the Nipigon river; substantial progress of the Chats Falls development on the Ottawa river; the completion of the second 220,000-volt circuit on separate towers of the transmission line conveying Gatineau power from the Ottawa river to Leaside, Toronto; the addition of transformer capacity to many transforming and distributing stations; and the construction of no less than 1,890 additional miles of primary lines in rural power districts. As to operating conditions; the total load supplied by the Commission to the territory reported upon in the Report of the preceding year had increased. In 1930 there was a further increase due to the loads supplied as a result of the acquisition of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, and the Bruce County service. During 1930 the output of the Commission's generating plants in the Central and Eastern parts of the Province was curtailed due to deficient stream flow resulting from sub-normal precipitation.

The Report stated that the total investment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in power undertakings and hydro-electric railways was \$260,593,779.36, and the investment of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets were \$99,054,262.47, making in power and hydro-electric undertakings a total investment of \$359,648,041.83. The Commission collected from the municipal utilities and other customers, a total sum of \$28,555,998.47. This sum was appropriated to meet all the necessary fixed charges and to provide for the expenses of operation and administration. After meeting all charges there was a new surplus of \$1,262,456.60. (These figures do not include the revenue from the operation of the undertakings and companies which were acquired by the Commission from the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited). At the end of the year there was more than \$12,665,000 invested in the rural power district systems established by the Commission. Toward the rural work the Ontario Govern-

ment, pursuant to its policy of promoting the basic industry of agriculture in the form of grants-in-aid, contributed 50 per cent. of the costs of transmission lines and equipment, or some \$6,300,000. A total of 6,726 miles of transmission lines had been constructed to the end of the fiscal year; a total of 1,891 miles during the year, a mileage in excess of any other year's construction. A total of 46,000 customers at the end of the year, was reported.

On June 7, 1931, the Prime Minister (Hon. George S. Henry) announced the following appointments to the Commission: Chairman, Hon. J. R. Cooke (Acting Chairman since the resignation in February of Charles A. Magrath); and Commissioner, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. These, with C. Alfred Maguire, who had been a Commissioner for some years, would constitute the Commission.

The T. and N. O. Railway Commission. In the 29th Annual Report of The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1930, the Chairman, George W. Lee, stated that notwithstanding the severe reduction experienced by Canada's two premier railways in traffic operation, the results for the year of the T. and N. O. Railway, in both volume of business and resulting earnings compared quite favourably with those of the previous year. Gross Revenue was \$4,959,841, a decrease of \$10,440, or 0.21 per cent. compared with 1929, while Gross Expenditure was \$4,009,852, an increase of \$67,450 or 1.76 per cent. compared with the preceding year. Net Earnings were \$949,989, a decrease of \$77,891 or 7.58 per cent. compared with 1929. The increase under the head of "Operating and other Expenditures" was mainly attributable to the unprecedented heavy rains and consequent numerous washouts sustained in the early Spring.

Ontario Research Foundation. The Report of the Foundation (Chairman: Sir Joseph Flavelle, BART., LL.D., and Director: Dr. H. B. Speakman) for the calendar year 1930 showed the total amount of subscriptions received during the year as \$722,160. The whole endowment fund of \$2,059,190.60 was invested in high-grade bonds with an average maturity of 23 years, and an effective yield of 5.23 per cent. The Foundation was recompensed during the year for researches on behalf of Government Departments and industrial corporations to the extent of \$44,176, and there was an operating surplus of \$10,761. Full-time investigators were increased from 10 in 1929 to 16 in 1930. Dr. A. C. Goodings of the Textile Department of the University of Leeds joined the staff of the Department of Textile Research of the Foundation in 1930. This Department attended to 488 specific inquiries in connection with testing and control work, as compared with 289 in 1929. A separate research laboratory was equipped for, and some investigations carried out in connection with the absorption of moisture by wool in the raw and manufactured condition. The Department of Metallurgy, in addition to extensive laboratory investigations and subsequent compiling of Reports on work sent in by members of the Research Association, performed independent fundamental work in research into the effect of Nickel on Bronze and the effect of Cold Work on Metals and Alloys. An investigation of some of the properties of Ontario iron ores was also undertaken at the request of Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines. The main problem under examination in the fuel laboratory of the Department of Chemistry was in connection with the technical development of the Onakawana lignite deposit. Successful researches were made by the Department into the cause of the formation of a white coating on the outside of some domestic chimneys and the general deterioration of the structure, which was discovered to be from the action of condensate from flue gases formed by the burning of fuels rich in hydrogen. The Departments of Veterinary Science, of Bio-Chemistry and of Physiology also carried on extensive research operations during the year.

**Automobile
Insurance
Premium Rates;
Other Royal
Commissions**

By a Commission issued to the Hon. Frank E. Hodgins, dated Feb. 8, 1929, he was directed to inquire into and report upon: (a) the reasonableness of automobile insurance premium rates in the Province, as fixed by the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association, and as charged by any licensed Company; (b) the methods, rules, regulations, and practices of the above-named Association with regard to the making, promulgating, enforcing, or controlling of rates, commissions, forms, clauses, contracts or the placing of insurance; (c) the existing laws of Ontario and their practical operation in relation to the supervision, regulation and control of insurance premium rates in the Province; (d) any matter which, in the opinion of the Commissioner it was necessary to investigate in view of the above inquiries. Recommendations were to be made with regard to the above. The primary question which gave rise to the Commission was whether rates fixed on Feb. 1, 1929, by the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association, called the "Bureau," were reasonable. These rates had been raised 50 per cent. above those of 1928 for Public Liability and Property Damage risks on private passenger cars and commercial vehicles, and 25 per cent. for Collision Damage on similar classes of cars.

On Mar. 3, 1930, an *Interim* Report was issued dealing with compulsory Insurance and Safety Responsibility laws and with other matters referred to in the Final Report dated Dec. 20, 1930, in which some of the Findings were: (a) that rates fixed by the "Bureau" effective Feb. 1, 1929, "were unreasonably high and were not properly deduced from the experience which the Company then had, and are not justified by the later and detailed experience of the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 submitted to me since this Inquiry began;" on private passenger cars alone the rates were excessive to the amount of \$654,318; (b) that Fleet rates for commercial cars, public vehicles, etc. were inadequate; there was no evidence to prove that excessive rates had been charged on the following: public vehicles, garages, dealers', and manufacturers' cars; (c) that rates charged by companies not members of the "Bureau" were found to be unreasonable in comparison with the rates of those indicated in the Commissioner's statement; (d) that although the premium rates of 1929 were excessive and unreasonable, the rates of 1927 and 1928 were inadequate.

While the Commissioner considered that an accounting for the excess in rates fixed in 1929 would be justifiable he attached more importance to his investigations if "it produced not so much refunds based on actuarial results to individual policy-holders in the past two years, but a more uniform and, subject to considerations which I have mentioned in my Report, a lower rate in the future, which I think the Companies could well afford." Another recommendation was that Section 275(2) of the Insurance Act passed during the 1930 Session of the Ontario Legislature be proclaimed and put into force.

On Jan. 22, 1931, a deputation representing a number of insurance companies, waited upon the Prime Minister. Criticism was voiced with regard to the claim of the Commissioner that there had been an overcharge to the extent of \$654,318 during 1929. It was claimed that no consideration had been given to the amount of the accrued dividends and discounts allowed by the companies to the policy-holders. (*The Globe*, Jan. 23, 1931). It was announced (*The Mail and Empire*, Mar. 5, 1931) that the Government of Ontario had decided against proclaiming for the time being Section 275(a) of the Insurance Act. Instead, more time would be given the insurance corporations to present argument, "since it is their claim that they have not had adequate opportunity to present views upon the issue."

The Royal Commission on Public Welfare. Under Order-in-Council, dated Sept. 10, 1929, the following were appointed a Commission

to investigate and report upon the Public General Hospitals of Ontario, the private Hospitals, the Public and Private Sanatoria, the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane and Mentally Defective, etc., the Penal and Corrective Institutions, the Jails and Industrial Farms, the Houses of Refuge, the Agencies for the Care of Children, and any cognate subjects: Chairman, P. D. Ross; and Commissioners, D. M. Wright and J. M. McCutcheon. The Report of the Commission, dated Aug. 13, 1930, stated that the Charitable, Mental and Corrective Institutions of the Province, as a whole, other than the Jails, "are in considerable part as creditable, as regards their condition and management, as their accommodation and equipment permit." There was, however, bad over-crowding in the majority of Institutions; there was great call for additional construction or extensions, also for better equipment for utility and occupation.

The Commission found that the Province was badly lacking in the following respects: (1) Preventive, Social and Health Work; (2) Social Follow-up Work; (3) Training of Social Workers; (4) Provision for Occupation of Inmates of Provincial and Municipal Institutions; (5) Segregation of Various Classes of Inmates of Institutions; (6) Proper Inspection of the Institutions Maintained or Assisted by the Province; (7) Efficient Co-ordination of the Various Charitable and Corrective Agencies.

Emphasis was laid on the great need in the Province of trained social workers. Even under existing conditions, the Commission stated, a couple of hundred could be provided with positions; if their recommendations were carried out, several hundred more would be needed within a few years. Laws, similar to those "in other States and Provinces on this Continent" were recommended for the sterilization of mentally defective persons with criminal or immoral tendencies, holding records of immorality. As to the cancer scourge, the Commission stated:

"As our Report points out, cancer has become the chief scourge of our modern physical ills. The cost and scarcity of radium definitely preclude recourse to its beneficent effects for the greater portion of the population. In view of this fact, two Canadian Provinces,—Saskatchewan and Manitoba—this year have embarked on a most constructive service, which has now been heralded with grateful enthusiasm by the general public, the health, medical and hospital groups of the whole Canadian West, namely, the provision of a quantity of radium as a public service, purchased and owned by the Government Health Department and rendered available as such for cancer treatment. It would be a great and humane service for this Province, which pioneered in public provision of insulin, to make similar provision for radium emanation services."

The capital cost of the institutional improvements which were suggested in the Report would amount to about \$20,000,000. The specific recommendations included the following:

New Mental Hospital in Northern Ontario	\$3,350,000
Two Vocational Schools	6,300,000
Half cost of New Sanitorium for Tuberculosis	525,000
New expenditure at the Ontario Hospital, Orillia	800,000
Additional accommodation for sane epileptic children at Woodstock	400,000
Institution for the criminal insane	300,000
Replacement of the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico	1,065,000
Replacement of the Alexandra Industrial School	770,000
Replacement of the Industrial Refuge, Belmont St., Toronto	577,500
Nurses' Home at Brockville	147,000
Cottages at the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville	105,000
Rebuilding of the Ontario Hospital, London	4,590,000
Hospital and School for Handicapped Children	770,000
Aid to give special Hospital Wards for Alcoholics and Drug Addicts	300,000
	\$19,999,500

The above expenditures were believed absolutely and immediately necessary. In addition, the following expenditures were extremely desirable unless the object in view could be attained in an alternative way:

"1. A Provincial Psychiatric Hospital. Establishment and equipment of this, for even only 100 beds for adults and 25 beds for children, and including utilization of the present Toronto institution, would probably cost one million dollars (\$1,000,000). The alternative is special aid to establish psychiatric schools or departments in the universities and in the larger hospitals.

"2. A Provincial Cancer Hospital, which would cost from one to two million dollars (\$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000), according to accommodation. The alternative is special aid to cancer research in the universities, and for special cancer wards in the larger General Hospitals.

"3. We venture to think that the Ontario Hospital, London, should be entirely replaced, which would mean an expenditure of four million five hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$4,590,000) instead of the eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000) which is necessary to patch it up.

"4. The placing of the Industrial Farms at Langstaff and Concord under Government control.

"5. A large immediate expenditure is desirable to improve the occupational equipment of practically all the Hospitals, Charitable and Corrective Institutions, and to make many minor improvements which have been suggested in our Report.

"None of the estimates of expenditure for new institutions takes account of cost of land."

It was further suggested that the existing Government supervision of social and corrective institutions and agencies might be strengthened by a Public Welfare Department, under a Cabinet Minister. If such a Department seemed feasible to the Government it might be found advisable to have several branches under the Deputy Minister, with a Director at the head of each with the following classification: Mental Hygiene; Psychiatry, Research work, etc.; Child Welfare; Adult Relief; Handicapped Children; Adult Corrective Institutions; Juvenile Delinquency; Supplies and Products; and Inspection, embracing special officers and technicians of various classes.

Announcement was made on Sept. 16, 1930, by the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, of a new Department to be known as the Department of Public Welfare with Hon. W. G. Martin as Minister.

By Order-in-Council passed on May 29, 1931, a Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the use of radium and X-Ray in the treatment of Cancer; it was composed of Rev. H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D., Toronto; Prof. John C. McLennan, Ph.D., D.Sc., O.B.E., Director of the Physical Laboratory, University of Toronto; Prof. Walter T. Connell, Queen's University, Kingston, and Arthur Ford, Managing Editor of *The London Free Press*. The Commissioners, during the Summer of 1931, were to visit the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Commission.

Under authority of Order-in-Council, dated Sept. 30, 1930, W. B. Somerset was appointed a Commissioner to conduct an Inquiry into the Fruit and Vegetable Growing Industry of the Province, with a view to studying its marketing problems and, if possible, of offering practical solutions of those problems that would be beneficial both to grower and consumer. After visiting all sections of the Province and discussing the subject from all angles at meetings with Committees of Growers of both fruits and vegetables as well as with shippers, dealers, wholesalers and packing organizations a Report was submitted to the Government on Feb. 12, 1931.

The Findings were:

(1) That Ontario Growers' problems were mainly problems of distribution and marketing; (2) that a carefully thought out crop planting and marketing plan should be recommended to all Growers; (3) that there was

a need of increased production to take care of potential markets outside the Province; (4) that Central Packing and Cold Storage plants were necessary in all districts; (5) that research into the development of Commercial By-Products from fruits and vegetables with a view to removing inferior grades from local markets was important; (6) that Advertising would prove beneficial in increasing local consumption of fruits and vegetables and also in developing Western and Eastern Canadian markets; (7) that collective purchase of fertilizers, packages and other supplies would save Growers large sums of money; (8) that the Growers' relations with the Canneries and Wineries need revision; (9) that Toronto was at present a most unsatisfactory market for Ontario fruits and vegetables and could be improved through the establishment of a modern Union Terminal available to both Railways and also to motor truck and farmer truck shipments; and (10) that there was a decided lack of any organization to deal with these problems effectively.

During the 1931 Session of the Legislature Bill (No. 169) was introduced by the Minister of Agriculture to give effect in principle to the Somerset recommendations which were fourteen in number. In brief, the Bill which passed the House provided for the establishment of a Board to be known as "The Ontario Marketing Board" with power to make a general survey of conditions existing in the agricultural industry in all its branches; to collect information regarding conditions as to soil, climate and other particulars that might be useful in determining the adaptability of the various counties and districts of the Province for any particular class of farming or agriculture; to make recommendations as to packing, marketing and transportation of any agricultural product. The Act came into force by Royal Assent at the close of the Session and on Apr. 22, 1931, the Board was appointed by the Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy). Its personnel was named as follows: W. B. Somerset, Burlington (Chairman); Howard B. Clemes, Manager of the United Farmers of Ontario; J. B. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; and John A. Carroll, Director of Crops, Markets and Co-operative Branch of the Department of Agriculture (Secretary). The Board was to meet at least once a week.

Announcements and Events. Hon. W. H. Price, announced on Sept. 5, 1930, the putting into effect of the new regulations, under the Security Frauds Prevention Act of 1930. "If a broker buys securities in the Province of Quebec and sells them in Ontario there is nothing on file concerning it," explained the Attorney-General in his statement to the Press. "Now we tell them they must file a prospectus. It is a safeguard for the public and a very important check."

The Ontario Government, by Order-in-Council passed on Oct. 10, 1930, approved of the recommendation of the Liquor Control Board to issue a new permit for the purchase of beer and wines, the cost of the permit to be \$1.

At a meeting of 50 wine-makers of the Niagara peninsula and Western Ontario on Jan. 5, 1931, it was asserted that the regulation of the Liquor Control Board of Nov. 1, 1930, ordering that native wines should be sold only under permit was seriously affecting the Ontario industry, and on Feb. 24, a deputation representing the grape growers and allied interests appeared before the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature and strongly urged the discontinuance of the permit system for the sale of wine.

W. E. N. Sinclair (Lib., South Ontario) was unanimously chosen as House Leader at a pre-Sessional caucus of Liberal Members of the Legislative Assembly held in Toronto on Jan. 15, 1931. On Mar. 12, Mr. Sinclair was presented with an enlarged picture of himself by William H. Bragg, Chairman of the Liberal caucus, on behalf of the Members.

The appointment of Hon. W. E. Middleton as Royal Commissioner to investigate the advisability of amending the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario was announced on Jan. 20, 1931.

Mr. Justice McEvoy of the Supreme Court of Ontario handed down a decision in Ottawa on Jan. 23, 1931, to the effect that dower rights barred in the Province of Quebec were likewise barred in the Province of Ontario. The case at issue, according to a Press report, was one in which a Miss Chaussé, before her marriage in Montreal in 1875 to Cyrille Laurin, had signed a marriage contract before a notary public in which she had barred her dower rights for herself and any children that might result from the union. In 1930 the husband arranged to exchange property he owned in Cobalt, Ont., for property in Montreal, Que., but when the deed for the Cobalt property reached the Master in Titles at Haileybury, Ont., he refused to pass it because the dower right of Mrs. Laurin was not barred. His Lordship ruled that as the marriage contract was binding in Ontario no additional bar was required. According to *The Citizen*, Ottawa, no similar case had ever come before an Ontario law court, and the ruling, in consequence, established a new precedent of much interest to the legal profession of Ontario and Quebec.

Northern Ontario was the subject of attention, both on the public platform and in the Legislature during the 1931 Session. On Feb. 5, 1931, during the Provincial By-election campaign in West Hamilton, Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour in the former King Government (Liberal), charged that the men employed by the Ontario Government during the Winter months in Northern Ontario were working under slavery conditions and with inadequate pay. On the following day, Hon. Charles McCrea, Provincial Minister of Mines, speaking in the same constituency, vigorously replied to the charge. He explained that the Government was having done only such work as was possible in Winter; and were it not for existing unemployment, even this would not be done. The workmen were housed in eight-man tents with board floors and walls four feet up the sides. There was a stove in each tent. The wages paid the men were \$40 a month and their board, and he intimated that the men were satisfied. Mr. McCrea read telegrams from ten municipalities in which the work was being carried on, each commending the Government's treatment of its employees. (*The Mail and Empire*, Feb. 7, 1931).

In the Legislature, on Mar. 5, Earl Hutchinson (Lab., Kenora) stated that the attention of the Department of Northern Development had been called to the need of more Justices of the Peace in Northern Ontario for the convenience of both settlers and prospectors but no action had been taken in the matter. He also claimed that men employed on highway work were forced to live in unhealthy camps. Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Northern Development, declared that he had found the tents to be warm and comfortable and that the district engineer had denied that conditions were as critics had described.

On Feb. 12, 1931, the Attorney-General announced the appointment of Judge J. A. McKinley as Senior Probationary Officer in the newly-formed Ottawa District, which includes the counties of Grenville, Russell, Prescott and Glengarry and the City of Ottawa—the appointment was the foundation of a Province-wide scheme of domestic relations and juvenile courts.

W. E. N. Sinclair issued a statement on Apr. 21, 1931, opposing further development of the Beauharnois waterway undertaking. "Montreal and its financial and political interests," he declared, "doom Ontario and its lake ports to remain inland and not open to world trade, and the people of Ontario, to the use of power purchased from private individuals in Quebec. In the Beauharnois development the depth of the ship canal is limited to 27 feet, while below Montreal the river is being dredged to a depth of 35 feet to allow large ocean vessels to reach Montreal, which would thus become the head of navigation for all such vessels, he maintained.

Hon. H. C. Schofield, Minister without Portfolio in the Provincial Government, was elected Chairman of the Ontario Training Schools Advisory Board at a meeting of the Board in Bowmanville, Ont., on June 1. The Board was enlarged by legislation enacted at the 1931 Session of the Legislature.

A section of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act of the Ontario Legislature, providing that a licence to operate a theatre should be granted only when the building in which such theatre was located was of fire-resistant construction, went into effect on June 1, 1931.

James Lyons, M.P.P., Sault Ste. Marie, and a former Minister of Lands and Forests, acting as spokesman for a deputation that waited upon the Ontario Government on June 6 regarding the unemployment situation in the pulp and paper industry in Sault Ste. Marie, urged the Prime Minister (Mr. Henry) to call a special Session of the Legislature to deal with the matter in the event of its not being otherwise solved.

The Second Appellate Court of Ontario ruled on June 12, 1931, that the City of Toronto could not collect Income Tax on the estates of Harris H. Fudger (deceased) or of Joseph Wright (deceased) in respect of income for the year 1929, thus upsetting a decision of the Court of Revision. The Appeal Court, according to Press reports, held that both these cases fell under the amendments to the Assessment Act in 1930, which Judge Orde held did not justify the assessment of the executors of the estates concerned in respect of income received by the testators prior to Jan. 1, 1930.

The Toronto District Labour Council having expressed disapproval against the manufacture of automobile licence markers by prison labour, Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Provincial Secretary, explained that as the Government had purchased the plant of the Canadian Colortype Company of Hamilton the automobile licence markers would be manufactured at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, with former employees of the Company serving as instructors. He stated that the undertaking filled a long-felt need of providing inmates with an agency of reformation and would not in any way conflict with free labour. (*The Mail and Empire*, June 10, 1931).

Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, announced on June 19, 1931, the appointment of a Committee, acting under specific directions of the Department of Game and Fisheries, to inquire into conditions relating to Ontario game resources. The Committee was composed of: W. D. Black, M.P.P., Parham (Chairman); T. P. Lancaster, M.P.P., Havelock; Coulter McLean, M.P.P., Toronto; Frank Spence, M.P.P., Fort William; A. Z. Aubin, M.P.P., Sturgeon Falls; William Newman, M.P.P., Lorneville; D. J. Taylor, M.P.P., Wiarton; Jack Miner, Kingsville, and Lynn Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie.

An issue of \$30,000,000 40-year instalment bonds was sold by the Province of Ontario in January, 1931, on a cost basis of 4.598 per cent. Referring to this sale during a political speech at Kemptville on Feb. 5, Hon. E. A. Dunlop, the Provincial Treasurer, said that Ontario had obtained \$1 per \$100 more for its \$30,000,000 bond flotation than the Canadian National Railways had secured the same month for its \$70,000,000 issue, although the latter was guaranteed by the Dominion Government. On June 4 the Province sold another issue of \$30,000,000 40-year 4 per cent. instalment bonds at 94.19, which, according to a statement by the Provincial Treasurer, was a cost basis of 4.40—the cheapest long-term money, he claimed, that Ontario had obtained since the Great War.

The U.F.O. and The U.F. Co-op. Limited. The 17th Annual Meeting of The United Farmers of Ontario opened in Toronto on Dec. 10, 1930. The Secretary, J. J. Morrison, in his Annual Report deprecated the dumping of products on the market by farmers. A resolution was adopted providing that an inactive club could hold a meeting to close its affairs or

for the purpose of reorganization. Another resolution condemned the existing system of distributing "Hydro" power to the farmers and urged that farmers be put on an equal basis with towns and villages. The following officers were elected: President, R. J. Scott, Belgrave, and Vice-President, W. G. Nicholson, North Bruce. At the Annual Meeting of the United Farm Women of Ontario held at the same time, officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. W. H. Wilmot, Sharon, and Vice-President, Mrs. E. C. Guyitt, Muirkirk.

At the Annual Meeting of the United Farmers Co-operative Company Limited on Dec. 10, 1930, the financial statement showed a surplus of \$13,011 and, despite the recommendation of H. B. Clemes, General Manager, it was decided to pay the 1929 dividend of 65 cents a share. Officers elected were: President, W. W. Amos, Palmerston, and Vice-President, R. J. McMillan, Seaforth.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Office	Name	1930
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, <i>pro tem</i> , Co. of Lanark	J. A. B. Dulmage	July 5
Deputy Police Magistrate, City of Toronto	Arthur Leopold Tinker	July 19
Registrar of Deeds for the Registry Division, West Durham	George Weeks	Aug. 30
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, District of Sudbury	Elwin Dean Wilkins	Aug. 30
Police Magistrate for Oshawa and Township of East Whitby	Thomas Kelso Creighton	Sept. 13
Police Magistrate, Co. of Victoria and provisional Co. of Haliburton <i>pro tempore</i>	Robert Ivan Moore	Sept. 13
Police Magistrate, Townships of North and South Crosby, Bastard, Burgess, Leeds, Lansdowne and Escott	James Henry Sampson	Sept. 13
Police Magistrate, Brockville and Townships of Elizabethtown, Kitley and Young	George A. Wright	Sept. 13
Sheriff, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	James Frederick Ault	Sept. 20
Police Magistrate, Districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma, Sudbury and Patricia and along line of C.N.R. between Port Arthur and Sudbury	Samuel Crawford Young	Sept. 20
Clerk of Peace and Crown Attorney, Co. Grey	Colin Stewart Cameron	Oct. 4
Police Magistrate, Town of Sioux Lookout, District of Kenora as far west as Redditt, the District of Thunder Bay as far east as Nakina; also for the District of Patricia	Richard Forde Dynes	Nov. 22
Local Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Co. of Essex	Arthur Watson McNally	Nov. 22
Registrar of Deeds, Registry Division Co. of Halton	George Hilmer	Dec. 13
Police Magistrate, Counties of Carleton and Russell	George Russell Boucher	Dec. 20
Deputy Police Magistrate, City of Ottawa	Glenn Elford Strike	Dec. 20
Police Magistrate, Districts of Algoma, Sudbury and Thunder Bay	Thomas Henry Wolfe	Dec. 20
Registrar of Deeds, Registry Division of South Riding of Co. of Grey	J. Nelson Purdue	Dec. 27
1931		
Sheriff, County of Hastings	George Henry Stokes	Jan. 24
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	Harworth Atkinson	Feb. 7
Police Magistrate, Co. of Prince, including Town of Picton	Edward Albert Calnen	Feb. 28
Police Magistrate, Town of Paris and Townships of Burford and South Dumfries	Cecil Fountayne Saunders	Feb. 28
Registrar of Deeds, District of Thunder Bay except electoral District of Fort William	George Walker Dunn	Apr. 18
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Co. of Huron	Dudley Elwood Holmes	Apr. 18
Surrogate Judge, Co. of Huron	Thomas Moore Costello	May 2
Surrogate Judge, Co. of Simcoe	Dudley Elwood Holmes	May 2
Surrogate Judge, Co. of Kent	Uriah McFadden	May 2
Surrogate Judge, District of Parry Sound	James Boyd Moon	May 2
Surrogate Judge, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville	Melville Brockett Tudhope	May 2

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS—(Continued)

Office	Name	1931
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace <i>pro tem</i> , District of Cochrane	Archibald C. Brown	May 9
Commissioner of the Security Frauds Prevention Board	George A. Drew	May 9
Police Magistrate, Provisional Co. of Haliburton	James Edmund Finlay	May 9
Local Registrar of Supreme Court, Co. Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar, Co. of Norfolk	Charles Stewart Buck	May 16
Crown Attorney and Clerk of Peace, Co. of Lambton	William Smith Haney	May 16
Sheriff, <i>pro tem</i> , Town of Picton	Robert A. Newman	May 16
Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Osgoode Hall, Toronto	Irwin Hilliard	May 30
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, Co. of Grey	Walter Douglas Henry	June 13
Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	Hon. John Robert Cooke	June 13
Member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen	June 13
Surrogate Judge, Co. of Dufferin	Hugh Paterson Innes	June 13
Deputy Registrar-General	Francis Vickers Johns	June 13

By Order-in-Council dated June 4, 1931, the following were appointed His Majesty's Counsel (K.C.): R. G. Agnew, Toronto; J. S. Allan, Windsor; C. H. A. Armstrong, Toronto; A. Aubin, Sturgeon Falls; F. H. Barlow, Toronto; J. H. Bone, Toronto; J. A. E. Braden, London; R. R. Bruce, Hamilton; A. C. Casselman, Prescott; N. S. Caudwell, Toronto; A. Cochrane, Cobourg; R. Code, Ottawa; A. B. Collins, Belleville; J. A. Dyke, Fort William; W. C. Fitzgerald, London; A. L. Fleming, Toronto; J. G. Forgie, Pembroke; A. M. Garden, Toronto; A. R. Hassard, Toronto; D. Henderson, Toronto; A. W. Holmested, Toronto; J. G. Hamilton, Toronto; J. M. Kearns, Guelph; G. M. Kelley, Toronto; O. A. Langley, Peterborough; W. Lawr, Toronto; E. F. Lazier, Hamilton; Norman Lisle LaSueur, Sarnia; R. P. Locke, New Toronto; J. E. Lawson, Toronto; A. A. Macdonald, Toronto; W. P. MacKay, Simcoe; F. A. Magee, Ottawa; G. M. Miller, Sudbury; J. D. Montgomery, Toronto; W. S. Montgomery, Toronto; G. W. Morley, Collingwood; J. W. Payne, Toronto; E. C. Sanders, St. Thomas; H. Saint-Jacques, Ottawa; and F. P. Varcoe, Ottawa.

The Province of Ontario

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor Hon. William Donald Ross, LL.O.

The Henry Ministry* (Conservative)

President of the Council, Minister of Education and Minister of Highways	Hon. George Stewart Henry, LL.B., LL.O.
Attorney-General	Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Mines	Hon. Charles McCrea
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. William Finlayson, K.C.
Minister of Public Works and Labour	Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, M.O., C.M.
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Edward Arunah Dunlop
Minister of Health	Hon. John Morrow Robb, M.B.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. Leopold Macaulay, LL.B.
Minister of Public Welfare	Hon. William George Martin
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. John Robert Cooke
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Henry Chadwick Scholfield
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Paul Poisson, M.D., M.C., V.O.

Speaker of the Legislature Hon. Thomas A. Kidd

*NOTE.—On July 31, 1931, Hon. Leopold Macaulay was transferred from the Portfolio of Provincial Secretary to that of Highways, and George H. Challies (Dundas) was sworn in as Provincial Secretary; Hon. George S. Henry retained the Portfolio of Education. It was announced at the same time that the Department of Game and Fisheries, hitherto under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Mines, would in future be under the administration of the Provincial Secretary.

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister	Horace Wallis
Deputy Minister of Education	A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	George Hogarth
Deputy Minister of Public Highways	R. M. Smith
Deputy Attorney-General	Edward Bayly, K.C.
Clerk, Executive Council	C. F. Bulmer
King's Printer	H. H. Ball
Public Trustee	A. N. Middleton
Superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of Loan Corporations	R. Leighton Foster
Deputy Minister of Mines	T. W. Gibson
Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries	Donald McDonald
Deputy Minister of Labour	Arthur W. Crawford
Deputy Minister of Health	Dr. W. J. Bell
Assistant Provincial Secretary	F. V. Johns
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Deputy Minister of Hospitals	H. M. Robbins
Registrar of Companies and Brokers	Walter Wallbridge Denison
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	James B. Fairbairn
Chairman, Agricultural Development Board	W. B. Roadhouse
Chairman, Mothers' Allowances Commission	David Jamieson, M.D.
Chairman, Old Age Pensions Commission	David Jamieson, M.D.
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests	W. C. Cain
Surveyor-General	L. V. Rorke
Deputy Minister of Forestry	E. J. Zavitz
Deputy Minister of Northern Development	C. H. Fullerton
Finance Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer	F. Martin Turnbull
Provincial Auditor	Gordon A. Brown
Provincial Archivist	Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D.
Comptroller of Revenue	John T. White, K.C.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	Alexander C. Lewis
Law Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	Allan M. Dymond

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

General Conditions; Leading Events

As Hon. L. A. Taschereau observed in his first Budget Speech as Provincial Treasurer, with reference to world-wide economic difficulties, the Province of Quebec suffered from them less than other sections of the Dominion but could not hope to escape some of their results. The newsprint and lumber industries were still faced with serious problems during the last six months of 1930, industry and commerce in general were experiencing the effects of the depression, agriculture had been hit by the Hawley-Smoot tariff in the United States, and the usual Winter unemployment persisted into the Summer months. On the whole, however, the strain of this untoward situation was successfully withstood. Business failures of any importance were few in number, beyond those connected with market speculation that were caused by the sensational collapse of mining and other shares, and led to the prosecution of several brokerage and investment firms. Construction work was reasonably active and even before the emergency Session at Ottawa, special efforts were put forward by the Provincial Government to cope with unemployment, such as the addition of \$500,000 by the Cabinet on Aug. 20 to the budget of the Roads Department. During the Winter months at the beginning of 1931, there was more work in progress in the Cities of Montreal and Quebec than at the same season of any other year, and yet there went with it a greater volume of unemployment. One explanation is that an unusually large number of individuals were attracted to these centres by the work in process, by the money made available for direct relief, and by special agencies set up to provide food, shelter and temporary jobs for the distressed. Ordinary labour fared the best; craftsmen, mechanics and clerical workers being subjected to the worst pinch.

On Sept. 27, 1930, Hon. L. A. Taschereau (Prime Minister) notified the Federal Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon Robertson, that the Province of Quebec was willing to co-operate with the Dominion in unemployment relief and on Oct. 2, a Cabinet decision was reached to convene the Provincial Legislature on Dec. 2, in order that necessary measures might be adopted without delay. On Oct. 10, after conference, the offer made by Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Federal Administration, to allot the sum of \$2,850,000 to the Province for unemployment relief, was tentatively accepted by Hon. J. N. Francoeur, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Labour. Formal confirmation of this acceptance was given on Oct. 16 by the Prime Minister (Mr. Taschereau) who, at the same time, announced

the intention of his Government to appoint a non-political Board to distribute the money. On Oct. 25 the composition of the Unemployment Commission was made known as follows: George Bancroft (banker), Quebec City; J. H. Fortier (manufacturer), Quebec City; Charles Duquette (former Mayor of Montreal); C. E. Gravel (former President of the Chambre de Commerce), Montreal; J. H. Blue (manufacturer), Sherbrooke; Omer Fleury (President of the Trades and Labour Council), Quebec City; Pierre Beaulé (President of the National Catholic Unions), Quebec City; Abbé Jean Bergeron (Chief Colonization Missionary); and Ivan Vallée (Deputy Minister of Public Works), Secretary. The following day at their first meeting, the members elected C. E. Gravel, Chairman, and J. H. Fortier, Vice-Chairman. On Nov. 13, G. Laffoley, former President of the Montreal Board of Trade, was added to the Commission. Several hundreds of applications from municipalities throughout the Province were passed upon by this body and relief work involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, in all, was approved of, inside of six weeks. So well was the work done that its recommendations were accepted by the Federal Department and virtually no complaints were heard from municipal sources regarding the manner in which the distribution had been made.

The Provincial Social and Economic Commission whose creation had been authorized at the previous Session of the Legislature, was appointed on Sept. 24, 1930. Its members were: Dr. Edouard Montpetit, Secretary of the University of Montreal, Chairman; Archdeacon F. G. Scott, Quebec City; Mgr. Georges Courchesne, Bishop of Rimouski; John T. Foster, President of the Trades and Labour Council of Montreal; Gerard Tremblay, Secretary of the National Catholic Unions of Montreal; George A. Savoie, President of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association; and Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Provincial Health Bureau.

A few years after the close of the Great War, a sweepstake on the famous Derby horse-race was organized by the Quebec City Branch of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, of which a large portion of the proceeds was devoted to relief work among returned men and their families. This lottery grew and spread rapidly until similar enterprises were launched by other organizations and the gullible were victimized by brazen frauds. Presumably because of the situation that had thus arisen, the management of a theatre in Quebec City received a formal letter of warning from the Deputy Attorney-General, on Aug. 4, 1930, advising them that the holding of an advertised lottery draw on their premises was illegal, and a few days later the Prime Minister announced a ban on all lotteries and sweepstakes operating in the Province. Notwithstanding the plea of the Army and Navy Veterans to be allowed to hold "just one more," he remained firm in his decision and they later transferred their activities to Newfoundland.

On Apr. 29, 1931, an important agreement was reached between the Provincial Governments of Quebec and Ontario for reciprocity in the taxation of corporations, so as to avoid duplication, and the Order-in-Council issued by Quebec provided that it should become effective July 1. Another important move was that announced by the Prime Minister of Quebec (Mr. Taschereau) on May 13, 1931, in the submission of the Public Accounts of the Province for the first time to an independent audit. The name of the firm to which the task had been entrusted was not at first disclosed but it was afterwards stated to be that of Price, Waterhouse and Co. An unusual incident was the claim made by the Attorney-General to the assets of the Montreal Botanical Gardens Association, the directors of which were all dead, under the provisions of the law that an estate vacant for more than thirty years without a master reverts to the public domain. On June 12, 1931, Mr. Justice Patterson of Montreal, authorized the Crown to take over the bank account of this non-functioning body, and the Province became richer to the extent of \$3,000 thereby. During the first six months of 1931 the little village of L'Ange Gardien, near Quebec City, established an unenviable record; being visited no less than seven times by mysterious and costly fires. These outbreaks, of which the last was on May 3, occurred on a Sunday in nearly every case and are believed to have been the work of a fire fiend.

At the distribution of Mérité Agricole awards on Jan. 27, 1931, at Quebec City, the gold medal was awarded to Adélarde Belisle of St. Eustache and Hon. Donat Raymond and Thomas B. Macauley, both of Montreal, were made Laureates.

On Nov. 13, 1930, C. J. Simard, Assistant Provincial Secretary, was named Curator of the new Provincial Museum just completed in the National Battlefields Park at Quebec City, and Alexandre Desmeules replaced him in the Assistant Secretaryship. On Nov. 21, A. O. Dufresne, Superintendent of the Mines Bureau, was appointed Director of the Mining Service.

Political Activities of the Year

The last half of 1930 was characterized by considerable political activity in the Province, although less than during the same period in 1929, so far as the Provincial field was concerned. During the month of July, the Federal Election campaign which culminated in a victory for the Conservative Party at the polls, was carried on vigorously throughout the Province. Mr. Camillien Houde (the Provincial Opposition Leader) took no part in it and Mr. Taschereau (the Prime Minister) intervened only toward the close of the fight, when there were widespread repercussions of the comment that he had made upon the treatment of minorities by the Conservative Administration of Saskatchewan. Several of the Provincial Ministers and most of the Members of the Legislature, on both sides, were active; Mr. Arthur Sauvé, the former

Opposition (Conservative) Leader, resigning his seat in order to contest the Federal constituency of Laval-Two Mountains. At an early stage it became apparent that the Conservative cause was making headway, with unemployment and New Zealand butter proving two exceptionally telling weapons against the King Administration. Whether many seats would actually be turned over, however, disinterested observers hesitated to predict and the scope of the Conservative victory in the Province came as a general surprise. To the Liberals it came as a most unwelcome one and, although there had been rumours beforehand of a Provincial General Election to follow hard upon that of the Federal Parliament, the Prime Minister (Mr. Taschereau) promptly announced on July 30, two days after the polls closed, that there was no occasion for a local campaign in the Province of Quebec and that he would give the voters a rest.

At July, 1930, the Provincial constituencies of Huntingdon and Maskinongé had been vacant for some months and that of Bellechasse since the elevation of Hon. Antonin Galipeault to the Bench. To these was added Two Mountains, consequent upon the resignation of Mr. Sauvé, referred to above. Robert Taschereau, son of the Prime Minister, had been chosen as the official Liberal standard-bearer in Bellechasse at an early date, and J. A. Nadeau, a notary, promptly came out against him as an Independent Liberal, so these two opened their fight long before the date of the By-election was fixed. Nominations took place Oct. 13 when no third candidate appeared, and on Oct. 20 Mr. Taschereau gained a majority of 893 votes. Meanwhile, on Oct. 11 official announcement had been made of the resignation of Hon. A. R. McMaster as Provincial Treasurer, because of ill-health, and of the appointment of Gordon Scott, a distinguished chartered accountant of Montreal, but previously a stranger to public life, as his successor. Mr. McMaster retained his seat in the Assembly as Member for Compton. A few days later, Hon. Gordon Scott was chosen as the Government candidate by a Liberal convention in Huntingdon and the Conservatives lost no time in pitting against him Martin B. Fisher. A bitter campaign ensued on the issue of whether a stranger or a native son should represent the County. In Two Mountains, Ernest de Bellefeuille of St. Eustache was the Liberal choice, while the Conservatives showed their loyalty to Hon. Arthur Sauvé, by selecting his young son, Paul Sauvé, to succeed him. The opposing candidates in Maskinongé were L. J. Thisdel, Liberal, and Armand Lemay, Conservative. By-elections in these three constituencies were held on Nov. 4, when Martin Fisher won a sensational victory over Hon. Gordon Scott, his majority being 185 votes. Mr. Thisdel held Maskinongé for the Liberals with a majority of 326 votes, while Mr. Sauvé kept Two Mountains in the Opposition column with a majority of 226 votes.

The day following the Elections the Prime Minister (Mr. Taschereau) issued a statement foreseeing danger to the racial and

religious *entente* in the Province, due to the Huntingdon result; charging that Mr. Scott had been defeated by the members of his own race and religion. The Provincial Treasurer offered his resignation on Nov. 6 but this was declined by the Cabinet and he agreed to carry on temporarily. One week later, Mr. Scott was appointed to the Legislative Council, succeeding Hon. William Frederick Vilas, who had died at Cowansville, July 16, 1930, in the Wellington Division; the new Councillor also was made Minister without Portfolio.

The death occurred at Montreal on Nov. 20 of Hon. J. L. Perron and on the same day the appointment was announced of Hon. Jacob Nicol as Speaker of the Legislative Council, succeeding the late Hon. Adélarde Turgeon, who had died at Quebec on Nov. 14. Soon after, on Nov. 27, Mr. Taschereau announced that he had taken over the Provincial Treasurer's portfolio and that Adélarde Godbout, Member for L'Islet, had been named to succeed Hon. J. L. Perron as Minister of Agriculture. At the same time Hon. J. C. E. Ouellet, Minister without Portfolio, left the Cabinet and was appointed to the Legislative Council, succeeding Hon. Adélarde Turgeon; while Dr. A. V. Roy, Member for Levis, was likewise appointed to the Upper Chamber succeeding the late Hon. George Elie Amyot, who had died Mar. 28, 1930.

On Jan. 7, 1931, the day that the Legislature re-assembled following the Christmas holidays, Members were shocked to learn of the sudden and untimely death of Carlton James Oliver, the popular representative of Brome County, who had seconded the Address in reply to The Speech from the Throne only a few weeks before. Some time later, on May 11, Col. Ralph Stockwell was chosen by a Liberal convention of the County, as the official Party candidate to succeed Mr. Oliver. Following the announcement of his resignation as Provincial Treasurer, to which reference has already been made, the contestation proceedings which had been hanging over Hon. A. R. McMaster for about a year were withdrawn on Sept. 5, 1930, and he retained his seat as Member for Compton throughout the Session, although the condition of his health permitted him to make but one brief appearance in the Assembly. It was plain that he would not be able to continue in public life and so there was no surprise when his complete retirement was announced and W. J. Duffy, Mayor of Gould, was selected by a Liberal convention, June 17, 1931, as Ministerial standard-bearer whenever an election should be held to fill the vacancy thus created in Compton County. Up to June 30 no conventions had been held in Montcalm, Levis or Dorchester, which were also vacant. A gap was made in the ranks of the Legislative Council on Feb. 2 by the death of Hon. Edouard Ouellette at his home in Outremont, at an advanced age. On May 15, Hon. Athanase David sailed for Europe, to be absent several weeks, and Hon. J. E. Perrault was named Acting Provincial Secretary to carry on

the administration of that Department. After years of service as Party Organizer, marked by an unbroken succession of victories, Hon. P. A. Paradis resigned from that position following his appointment as Vice-President of the Quebec Liquor Commission, in succession to Hon. J. E. Caron (deceased) on June 11. Toward the end of June, 1931, both Party Leaders were embarking upon what were heralded as political tours of the Province, a situation that seemed to point to the holding of a General Election by the Autumn at latest. Hon. L. A. Taschereau opened his campaign at St. Raymond, Portneuf County, on June 14, while Mr. Houde swung into action after him one week later, June 21, at Rivière-du-Loup in the County of Temiscouata.

During the period under review, apart from By-election speeches and addresses at political banquets, the Prime Minister (Mr. Taschereau) made fewer public appearances than usual. On Nov. 24, 1930, he attended a banquet of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, in celebration of the foundation of that institution, when he said:

It is a note of optimism that I wish to sound in your ears on this exceptionally favourable occasion. I come to ask you to associate yourselves with me in sowing optimism everywhere. Let it be the general cry throughout the Province. This crisis that we are traversing will pass and I predict that it will not leave very deep traces in our Province. Preach optimism everywhere and show the other Provinces of the country, and the world, which have their eyes fixed on us, that we have confidence in the future of our Province let us attract to ourselves new industries and foreign capital. It is by this means that we will create the industrial centres needed by our farmers in which to distribute their produce. We are always ready to open our doors to strangers who wish to aid us in developing our Province so that it may retain the preponderant place it now occupies. We wish to form a youth that is educated and capable of occupying all those positions that industries offer in greater numbers than ever; also to aid us in developing our natural resources.

The same note of optimism had been sounded previously by Mr. Taschereau on Oct. 10, 1930, addressing a dinner of the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants and Industrial Engineers, also at Montreal. With particular reference to one field of accountancy, he said that the Government had been sparing no efforts to induce school corporations and municipal bodies to have a proper system of book-keeping and to submit to the inspection of qualified accountants. The previous day, at Quebec City, Mr. Taschereau had attended the dinner that closed the Annual Convention of the Retail Merchants Association, when he affirmed that people did wrong to show pessimism in the Province of Quebec and offered some practical advice to the members of the Association upon modern methods of merchandising.

Like the Prime Minister, the Conservative Leader (Mr. Houde) made few important public addresses, outside of politics, during the twelve months. Speaking at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Hotel Association of the United States and Canada at Montreal, the Leader of the Opposition said (May 9, 1931):

The hotel business is the best one in the Province and those who are interested in it should do their utmost to keep it so. I have always done my level best to promote the tourist trade and if ever I get a bigger opportunity of displaying my interest in this industry, I am going to do great things. Those among you who are Americans I would urge to keep their hands off the Province of Quebec in so far as any attempt at Americanizing its inhabitants is concerned. If Quebec was not what it is, tourists would have no interest in coming here. And if ever I have a hand in the matter, the tourist will come to Quebec and see sights similar to those in Tours, Lyons, Paris and Marseilles. I will introduce for good and all French pastries, French manners and French cookery, generally, and at the same time will make an effort to import a few of those people—preferably women—who have brought the French cuisine to the unequalled position it holds to-day. Leave us alone: even if we are paupers, we like it. We are the only people on this earth who have kept their traditions, their religion and their school system, so please leave us what we have. Come again and enjoy the cordiality of the old French nobility but do not try to make us different from what we are.”

On June 10, addressing the members of the Rotary Club of Westmount, and their wives, Mr. Houde challenged the women of the Province to prove their worth as voters.

**The 1930-31
Session
of the
Legislature**

Because of the unemployment situation existing in the Province which, although not generally acute, was serious enough in certain localities; and because of the unemployment legislation adopted by the Federal Parliament at a special Autumn Session (1930), in which the participation of Quebec would be necessary to give it Provincial application, the Fourth Session of the Seventeenth Legislature was summoned four or five weeks earlier than usual; it was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. G. Carroll, on Dec. 2, 1930. The public anticipation was that this would be the last Session before a General Election was brought on and the general tenor of the Speech from the Throne was such as to strengthen this impression: in Opposition circles it was bluntly referred to as an Election Manifesto. Be the fact what it might, at all events a great deal of Conservative thunder appeared to be stolen in regard to policies that might enlist the support of the labouring and of the agricultural classes, and throughout subsequent proceedings Mr. Houde (the Conservative Leader) and his colleagues were constantly embarrassed in efforts to criticize the Administration, since major planks in their own platform were being given effect. After regretting the deaths of three eminent citizens in the persons of Hon. J. E. Caron, Hon. Adélarde Turgeon and Hon. J. L. Perron, the Speech referred to the economic situation as something that one must not exaggerate, continuing: “Confidence in ourselves and in our marvelous resources is certainly one of the major factors in the re-establishment of our social equilibrium but certain measures which are urgent in order to permit municipalities to take advantage of the Federal legislation concerning unemployment, have led the Government to

summon the Legislature at an earlier date than usual. You will promptly have submitted to you proposals for Acts which the Government thinks necessary to meet the situation." Reference was next made to the work being done by two Commissions: that concerning the civil status of woman and that concerning old age pensions and kindred issues, respectively; with a view to solving the social problems involved. And the significant statement followed that "the farmers and the working men are the two great factors in our prosperity. The Government desires to give them all possible assistance." To this end and for the benefit of the former class, it was announced that substantial credits would be offered for land drainage, for the distribution for chemical fertilizer and to indemnify owners of tubercular cattle that it might be necessary to destroy. Furthermore, the Government would contribute one and a half per cent. of the interest and of the cost of administering the farm loans created by the Federal Parliament, so that the farmers might be able to borrow at the uniform rate of five per cent.; and would reduce immediately from two to one per cent. the interest on money advanced to municipalities for the repair of roads. In one year's time interest charges would be wiped out completely. The use of electric power was to be extended and made easily accessible to the countryside. So much for the farmer: to meet the demands of the labouring class a complete revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act was forecast that would include "a system of collective insurance such as exists in certain Canadian Provinces, but with amendments which will make the law still more favourable." Destined to be much less popular with an important minority was the announcement that legislation adopted one year previously relating to the Jewish schools would not have to be put in force, as Protestants and Jews had come to an understanding, thanks to the conciliatory spirit brought to bear upon the matter and for which the gratitude of the Government was expressed.

The Members of the Assembly being duly dismissed from the Council Chamber to begin their Sessional duties, Robert Taschereau, K.C., Member-elect for Bellechasse, was presented to the Speaker, Hon. T. D. Bouchard, by the Prime Minister (Hon. L. A. Taschereau) and Hon. J. N. Francoeur. Needless to say, Hon. Arthur Sauvé, could not perform a similar proud office for his son, Paul Sauvé, Member for Two Mountains, but he was an interested spectator on the floor of the House when his successor was led in by Camillien Houde, Leader of the Opposition, and Joseph Renaud, the veteran Member for Laval. L. J. Thisdel, the victor of Maskinongé, was next presented by the Prime Minister and Hon. Hector LaFerté, and, finally, Martin Fisher of Huntingdon by Mr. Houde and that other hale and hearty veteran, C. E. Gault of St. George, Montreal. The desk of Hon. J. L. Perron (deceased) was covered with flowers. Meanwhile, in the Upper House, Hon. Gordon Scott was sworn in as Minister without Portfolio and Member of the Legislative Council,

while Hon. Jacob Nicol was sworn in as Speaker. Hon. J. C. E. Ouellet and Hon. A. V. Roy were also sworn in as Legislative Councillors. The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Assembly by Mr. Thisdel and seconded by Mr. Oliver of Brome. In the Council it was moved by Dr. Roy and seconded by Hon. Frank Carrel.

Legislation and Incidents of the Session. While the Government was evidently unwilling to expose itself to the reproach of having taken its time from Ottawa by calling a special emergency Session, the fact was nevertheless made clear from the start that unemployment relief was to be the first order of business and was to have precedence even over debate upon the Address. On Dec. 3 Hon. J. N. Francoeur, as Minister of Public Works and Labour, introduced Bill No. 2, whose purpose was to authorize the expenditure of a total sum of \$8,500,000 in the Province by the Federal and Provincial Governments and the various municipalities; the Provincial contribution to be \$3,000,000. To these proposals the Opposition could not offer any very determined objection without running the risk of antagonizing the labour element, and they contented themselves with twitting the Prime Minister upon his supposed denial that unemployment existed in Quebec; also casting doubt upon the ability of the Administration to distribute the proposed fund to the best advantage. On Dec. 5 the measure passed third reading in the Assembly and the following week was given over to the postponed Debate upon the Address. This Session was to be characterized by feats of oratorical endurance on the part of Conservative speakers and Mr. Houde set the ball rolling with a five-hour address in which he accused the Government of having stolen the Opposition's thunder as a very much belated election move. Mr. Taschereau vigorously defended the Administration's programme and Mr. Tremblay of Maisonneuve, who followed him, spoke for three hours. On Dec. 11, the Unemployment Bill passed the Upper House with a very contentious amendment added, providing that where no other work was available, municipalities might expend moneys for the construction of churches and schools, in order to provide employment. This amendment was concurred in by the Assembly, under formal protest from the Opposition, which professed to fear that racial and religious discord might result, and was duly sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was also adopted and the Legislature then adjourned over the Christmas holidays, until Jan. 7, 1931.

It had been thought that, having gained such a useful start, the Session might be wound up at a much earlier date than usual; more particularly as the programme of legislation included few measures with which the Opposition could join issue squarely. This expectation was not realized, however, and until nearly the last moment there was some doubt as to whether it would not be necessary to adjourn over Easter. Mr. Houde made some spectacular appearances in the House but for the most part was detained in Montreal on municipal business and delegated his Parliamentary duties to Mr. Duplessis of Three Rivers, whose skill in debate and whose tactful handling of a delicate situation were greatly admired. At all times, the probable date of a General Election was the subject of eager discussion and various rumours were rife. The combative spirits of both sides were aroused and the public was prepared for a campaign in the Spring or early Summer which was not brought on. Despite the electricity in the atmosphere, however, it cannot be said that the Session was especially lively or marked by strenuous incidents other than an all-night sitting for which Aimé Guertin, Member for Hull, was responsible and during which he held the floor continuously for more than six hours. Indeed, the warmest debate was probably that which attended the passage of a Bill ratifying the agreement reached between the Jewish and the Protestant peoples for the education of Jewish

children on the Island of Montreal. Most favourable impressions were created by the maiden efforts of Robert Taschereau and Paul Sauvé.

Easily the most outstanding piece of legislation was the revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, sponsored by Mr. Francoeur. For whatever reason, the insurance companies and the larger industries seemed to be satisfied that nothing drastic would be attempted by the Government and only awoke to the realities of the situation at the eleventh hour, when their protests, although determined and exhaustively argued, were unavailing. The Bill itself was voluminous and highly technical in character but the main feature of interest was the substitution of a system of collective insurance for that of self-insurance. With this measure as a whole the Opposition was in hearty agreement and if they had any fault to find, it was that it did not go far enough. The interested parties referred to above urged against it that collective insurance would work to the detriment of the very people whom the Government desired to assist, since there would be no longer any incentive to keep down insurance costs by reducing industrial accidents to a minimum; companies having the best experience being placed on the same footing with those that had the worst. Moreover, it would add considerably to the cost of doing business and would expose the Government to heavy losses. Nevertheless, the Bill was pressed through, even in face of the objection raised by Mr. Duplessis that the Province was exceeding its constitutional powers by assigning a judicial quality to the Commission. The new Act was to go into effect on Sept. 1, 1931.

Radio received its share of attention from the Legislature, three different measures being introduced by the Government and finally adopted. The most important, perhaps, was that which asserted the principle of Provincial jurisdiction over broadcasting and made provision to regulate the same. There developed a lengthy and fairly warm exchange of views between the Prime Minister (Mr. Taschereau) and Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Federal Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who resisted the claim of Provincial rights in the matter. Reference was at first made by Charles Lanctôt, k.c., Deputy Attorney-General, to the Appeal Court of Quebec but it was later agreed to submit the issue direct to the Supreme Court of Canada, where several other Provinces joined with Quebec when argument was finally heard. The Provincial Act would become effective if and when the constitutional question was decided favourably to the local Government's pretensions. There was also bitter controversy on the floor of the Assembly over the Prime Minister's Radio Libel Bill: this provided that the proprietor of a broadcasting station was responsible for libellous utterances sent out from his station. If such utterances were made, it would become his duty to stop the broadcast and to refund to those concerned any money paid for unexpired time. This measure was denounced as an effort to limit freedom of speech for partisan purposes. It was further pointed out that the owners of broadcasting stations were not legal experts and that, even if they were, the libel complained of would be uttered before any action was possible on their part. The third Bill, whose purpose was to increase the Provincial grant for broadcasting the "Provincial Hour" from \$15,000 to \$30,000, proved to be more generally regarded with favour.

Unusually interesting debates occurred in the Upper House upon a motion by Hon. Frank Carrel and in the Lower House upon one by Hon. Athanase David, calling attention to the Russian menace and urging the Federal Government to place a ban on Soviet goods. Able speeches were delivered by these two gentlemen and by other Members of the Legislature who participated in the discussion. Needless to say, both Parties were unanimous in their condemnation of Bolshevism, but a curious and rather amusing situation developed, following the issue of an Order-in-Council at Ottawa declaring an embargo upon imports from Russia. At that time, the Carrel motion had been adopted by the Legislative Council and discussion was in progress in the Assembly upon the David motion, which had been on the order paper

for several weeks. Accordingly, it was felt that this latter motion was still in order, notwithstanding the Federal action. On the other hand, Opposition speakers felt that it ought to be changed so as to congratulate the Bennett Administration upon what it had done. The Prime Minister (Mr. TascherEAU) argued that this would be to deprive the Provincial Secretary of all credit for his initiative but signified his willingness to support a second motion of congratulation, after the motion actually before the House had been adopted. Later, Mr. David amended his proposed resolution so that it would express appreciation of the acceptance by Ottawa of the policy suggested to it by the Legislature of Quebec. Such a change entirely failed to meet the Conservative view and so the motion was finally adopted upon division.

The feminist cause won a striking but only partial success during the Session: a Bill amending the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure with respect to the status of women, in accordance with the recommendation of the special Commission of study, was adopted without serious objections. A second Bill for the admission of women to the Bar was rejected in the Assembly, but only by a close division; the vote, which was non-partisan in character, being 34 to 32. Less headway was made by that hardy perennial, the Bill to extend the Provincial franchise to women, which once more received the six months' hoist; the vote in this case standing 47 to 21.

Party warfare raged for the greater part of the Session around the customary Montreal Bill, providing for amendments to the charter of that City. While this measure was being considered in the Private Bills Committee, its sponsors, the City Council of Montreal—headed, of course, by the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Houde—decided to withdraw it, alleging the impossibility of obtaining fair dealing from a Legislature controlled by the Liberal majority. When the Bill was reported to the House as having been thus withdrawn objections were raised by representatives of Montreal constituencies seated on the Ministerial benches, notably Dr. Anatole Plante, and thereafter every form of device and technicality was resorted to: on the one side to revive the Bill and on the other to prevent its revival. Eventually the majority won a moral victory by referring the report back to the Private Bills Committee but, in the meantime, features of the Bill directly affecting individual parties were transformed into separate Bills, introduced by special permission and duly disposed of, so that no attempt was made to force through its own legislation against the will of the City Council of Montreal. Another highly contentious measure was that which provided for the preparation of electoral lists for the Province by Provincial officers in Montreal, instead of by those of the municipality, as heretofore. It was represented that this was another attempt on the part of the Government to secure an improper electoral advantage, but the Prime Minister insisted that the change was in the public interest and the Opposition was over-ridden.

A strong element of drama entered into the debate upon the Jewish School Bill, which was opposed, almost passionately by Messrs. Cohen and Bercovitch who, although loyal Party men, were on this occasion the spokesmen of their own race and creed. This Bill empowered the Jewish School Commission set up under the legislation of the previous Session, to enter into an agreement with the Protestant School Commissions of Montreal and Outremont for the education of Jewish children but, once this was done, it would cease to have any practical functions or jurisdiction. Against such an anomalous situation the two Members just referred to protested vehemently, but to no purpose. For their part, Members of the Opposition objected to the measure no less strenuously but for a contrary reason; namely that the Jewish Commission, in which was embodied the principle of a third denominational school panel—non-Catholic and non-Protestant—would still remain in being. A Conservative amendment in this sense was defeated on a straight party vote, with the assistance of Messrs. Cohen and Bercovitch, but when it came to approving of the Bill itself, these two Jewish Members,

although in their seats, resolutely refused to vote one way or the other, even when called upon to do so in conformity with Parliamentary rules, and the Government tactfully avoided a direct issue. On Apr. 20, 1931, the fact became known that the entire Commission had resigned in a body, out of protest. It was composed of the following gentlemen: S. W. Livingstone, Chairman; Max Wiseman, Michael Garber, A. Z. Cohen, Dr. Abramowitz, Nathan Gordon and Edgar Berliner. In an explanatory statement they declared that "Whereas we have no objection to legislation that had for its purpose the confirmation of these agreements (*i.e.*, with the Protestant School Boards of Montreal and of Outremont), we feel that it was entirely unwarranted that such legislation should, in addition, have taken away from the Jewish School Commission of Montreal the status of equality granted by the Legislature in 1930. . . . The Jewish School Commission of Montreal, representing the Jewish community of the Island of Montreal, feels that the school problem can never be settled as long as any portion of the community is left in a position of inferiority to the rest of the community. The recent legislation places the Jews of Montreal in a position which is intolerable, unfair and contrary to the tradition of the Province of Quebec, which recognizes equality for minorities and majorities. As a protest against the injustice and indignity of the recent legislation, the Jewish School Commission of Montreal resigns."

The Boards of Trade of Quebec and Montreal, together with other commercial and financial bodies, were much disturbed by a proposed amendment to the Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure with respect to election of domicile in matters of contract. This Bill was sponsored by members of the legal profession living in rural districts and had for its aim to prevent rural customers of city merchants and supply houses from electing domicile in those cities for purposes of contract covering any transaction between them, unless by notarial agreement. Many business firms had standard contract forms in which a clause was inserted committing the rural customer to an election of city domicile. As a result, trade litigation arising out of transactions of this kind, would be dealt with almost exclusively by law courts of urban jurisdiction. The injustice and inconvenience to the country resident or small country merchant was strongly stressed, and the loss of practice by the country advocate more lightly passed over. As against this, the greater inconvenience to city merchants and supply houses, who would be obliged to contest lawsuits all over the Province, was pointed out; together with the prejudice to the interests of the rural customer by reason of the fact that credit would be sharply curtailed. This was not the first time that such a measure had been submitted to the Legislature but never before had the issue been so bitterly fought out. Promoters of the Bill won an initial victory by piloting it through the Lower House before opposition to it was fully mobilized, and also secured its adoption by the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council, after vigorous argument *pro* and *con*. When it came on the floor of the Council Chamber, however, an eleventh hour compromise was proposed by Hon. Henry Miles, which carried in a close division and was accepted by the Assembly, eliminating rural traders from its scope.

Other noteworthy legislation included a Bill to create a separate portfolio of Labour; the amendment to the Succession Duties Act, increasing the exemption from estates of \$15,000 to those of \$25,000 and reducing the assessment on large estates; the Rural Credits Bill and the Bill to indemnify farmers for the slaughter of tubercular cattle, promised in the Speech from the Throne; a Bill for the construction of seven large bridges at various points in the Province at a total cost of \$8,000,000, the biggest undertaking being that to connect the Island of Orleans with the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, just below Quebec City; a Roads Bill to relieve municipalities of \$17,000,000 of obligations; and a Bill for the construction of a new wing to the Legislative Buildings. On Mar. 5, 1931, the sixty-fourth birthday of

the Prime Minister (Mr. Taschereau) was pleasantly remembered as usual by his supporters in both Houses, presentation being made of a bouquet of sixty-four roses, together with a handsome gift of silver. On Apr. 2 Mr. Guertin of Hull brought about an all-night sitting, the first in a number of years. He rose to speak shortly before midnight, while the Assembly was in Committee of Supply on the Colonization estimates, and held the floor for more than six hours, as already stated, discussing the affairs of that Department. Notwithstanding this trial of endurance, the House met the next morning at eleven o'clock and no one, not even the Member for Hull, seemed to be any worse for the experience.

Prorogation took place on Apr. 4, 1931, the Speech from the Throne being exceptionally brief and making reference principally to the Workmen's Compensation Act. In all, 86 Bills were sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; previously, on Mar. 11, he had sanctioned 82 Bills; on Jan. 15 the Bill for unemployment relief works in the City of Montreal; and on Dec. 11, 1930, the Bill for general Unemployment Relief. There were, therefore, 170 new laws placed on the Statute books of the Province during the Session.

The Budget Speech of 1931. Hon. L. A. Taschereau having assumed the Treasury Portfolio under circumstances previously explained in these pages, delivered his first Budget Speech in the Assembly on Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1931. The appearance of the Prime Minister in this unaccustomed rôle aroused the greatest possible interest and the ability with which he acquitted himself delighted his supporters. Not for many years had this financial statement been presented in the French language. It had been noted of Hon. A. R. McMaster twelve months before that he had taken evident pains to make the Budget easily comprehensible to the ordinary citizen and in Mr. Taschereau's hands it was brought still further into line with the approved practice of business accountancy. In this it is reasonable to assume that he received assistance from Hon. Gordon Scott, whose services, indeed, he gratefully acknowledged. After a reference to the economic difficulties from which the whole world was suffering and by which Canada was inevitably affected, the Treasurer went on: "to say that the Province of Quebec has suffered less than other sections of the Dominion is a statement readily admitted on all sides. Favoured by nature as we are, we could not hope, however, to escape some of the results of the conditions I have described." For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, Ordinary Revenue exceeded Ordinary Expenditure by \$4,210,230.52; a result, of course, achieved under Mr. McMaster's administration, before his enforced retirement through illness. This Surplus was disposed of as follows: contribution to Public Charities Fund, \$1,000,000; to pay off or provide for the redemption of Public Debt, \$1,743,906.25; and miscellaneous Capital Expenditures, \$1,466,324.27. The Surplus estimated for the period had been only \$1,221,901.94 but Mr. Taschereau pointed out that the larger actual Surplus was to be accounted for by the increase in Revenue derived from the operation of the Alcoholic Liquor Act and from duties on successions—two sources of revenue most difficult to estimate accurately. These enhanced revenues had permitted the expending of larger sums than

called for in the original Estimates, more especially on roads, mines and public instruction. The Ordinary Revenue had come from various sources in the following percentages: Dominion Subsidy, 5.30; Alcoholic Liquor Act, 19.63; Lands and Forests, 12.75; Motor Vehicle Act, 12.43; Gasoline duties and fees, 9.11; Duties on Successions, 12.09; Taxes on Corporations, 7.90; Licences, Hotels, Shops, etc., 5.15; Miscellaneous, 15.62. The Ordinary Expenditure was divided into percentages in the same way, thus: Education, 11.38; Roads, 27.76; Public Works and Labour, 4.68; Agriculture, 6.10; Lands and Forests, 5.92; Colonization, 4.58; Administration of Justice, 6.33; Civil Government, 5.10; Asylums, 4.28; Charges on Revenue, 3.44; Interest and Sinking Fund, 11.19; Miscellaneous, 9.24. This analysis showed that 59.24 per cent. of the Revenue was direct and only 25.14 per cent. the product of taxation; similarly that 60.42 per cent. of the Expenditure was for development or productive purposes and only 30.34 per cent. for administration.

On July 1, 1929, there were in the various banks to the credit of the Province amounts totalling \$4,607,783.31, while the outstanding warrants at the same date amounted to \$5,334,291.61, an apparent Deficit of \$726,508.30. The Receipts from that date to June 30, 1930, totalled \$54,505,942.63 and the Payments during the same period, \$54,284,344.51; the excess of Receipts being \$221,598.12. At the end of the year there were in the banks on deposit sums amounting to \$2,005,730.79 and the outstanding warrants, which represent Accounts Payable, totalled \$2,510,640.97, an apparent Deficit of \$504,910.18. The Net Funded Debt of the Province as at June 30, 1930, was \$54,022,526.84 and marked an increase of \$4,744,931.99 in the ten years since 1921. "Where is there a Province in Canada," demanded Mr. Taschereau, "which has a better record than this, more especially when it is taken into account that this Province has not been behind in its expenditures for development and productive purposes?" A financial statement prepared in the same form as if it were to be put forward by a board of directors to their shareholders, showed Total Liabilities of \$75,144,000 and Total Assets of \$13,076,310.61; leaving a Net Debt of \$62,067,779.48. This indebtedness had been accumulated since Confederation and was represented by Expenditures as follows: Public Buildings, \$19,582,464.48; Water Storages, \$8,714,312.18; Bridges, less tolls collected, \$560,578.69; Good Roads, \$46,239,872.44; and Colonization, \$6,012,862.94. From the total of \$81,120,090.73 thus produced there should be deducted balances from Consolidated Revenue Account so expended, totalling \$19,052,311.25, which would give the balancing figure of \$62,067,779.48.

Coming to the Estimates for 1931-32, Mr. Taschereau pointed out that never in the history of the Province had it been necessary to consider so many variable factors in making the necessary calculations. It had been considered the part of wisdom to steer a middle

course between optimism and pessimism as to the prospects for the immediate future. On this basis Ordinary Revenue was estimated at \$38,895,286.57 and Ordinary Expenditure at \$38,736,499.76, giving an Estimated Surplus of \$158,786.81. In the past it had been possible to finance the requirements of the Government and of Public Services with the minimum of borrowing; warning was given, however, that to finance projects in order to encourage employment and relieve unemployment, it might be necessary to secure loans in the near future. The Treasurer announced, under the heading of reductions of taxation, that municipalities were to be relieved of the millions advanced to them for the construction of their roads and that the Government would pay 1½ per cent. of the interest on agricultural loans. Owners whose cattle were killed owing to tuberculosis would be generously indemnified, certain fees would be abolished and the Succession duties would be reduced in a large measure. In conclusion, economy was strongly advocated, together with close co-operation between employer and employee, and the secession cry lately heard in certain quarters outside of the Province was deeply deplored.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar. The revenue derived by the Department of Hon. Athanase David from fees collected during the year 1929-30 amounted to \$155,014.30, stated the Minister in his Annual Report. During the course of the year, 1,073 companies were organized under the Quebec Companies Act, whose aggregate capital was \$131,613,685. Supplementary Letters Patent to the number of 146 were also granted for the purpose of changing the corporate name of a company, of increasing or reducing the capital or of granting additional powers. Licences to carry on business in the Province were issued to 26 foreign companies and 41 special or general permits were issued to mortmain corporations. In all, more than 3,300 companies forwarded their annual reports to the Department. The Report noted an increase in the number of patients in the hospitals for the insane so that, notwithstanding new buildings and organizations, the accommodation in these institutions was no longer adequate. In the same way new reformatory and industrial schools would soon have to be opened to meet the needs of the population which was undergoing a normal growth from year to year. In 1929-30, special grants to aid in the construction of primary schools in the rural centres totalled \$904,700 and the Government, moreover, increased its annual grant to the Polytechnical School to \$125,000 by adding \$25,000 to the former amount. In the two Schools of Fine Arts at Quebec and Montreal respectively, 869 students were enrolled; while at the School for Higher Commercial Studies the registrations were 912; degrees in commercial science being obtained by 15 students and in accountancy by 4. The Province maintained 29 sanitary units, whose activities covered 29 counties and served a population of 800,000 people. Remarking that ten years had elapsed since Mr. Pierre-Georges Roy took over the direction of the Archives Bureau, the Provincial Secretary stated that the great hopes entertained in his appointment had been realized; Mr. Roy was publishing works of great value, in addition to an Annual Report filled with unpublished documents much sought after by lovers of history. Regretful reference was made by the Minister to the loss sustained during the year under review by the Historical Monuments Commission, through the death of its distinguished President, Hon. Adélar Turgeon. The Commission was reported to have in its possession several thousands of records of monuments in the Province.

Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Provincial Bureau of Public Health, submitted his Eighth Annual Report to Hon. A. David, stating that the year 1929-30 had been a normal one and free from any serious epidemic. The death-rate from the principal infectious diseases was 49.1 per 100,000 of population, exactly the same as in the previous year, but the diphtheria rate was said to be still too high; a total of 401 children having fallen victims to this disease during 1928. Deaths from cancer were also increasing, numbering 2,131 during the same year. Dr. Lessard observed: "The experience of most of the countries and provinces other than ours is being repeated here; infant mortality, as well as that from tuberculosis, is on the decrease, whereas the mortality caused by certain diseases usually associated with more advanced age is constantly increasing. Is the diminution, in the first instance, due to diffusion of knowledge relating to hygiene? Without doubt. Is the hurried life of modern times, and the lack of repose permitted the various organs, responsible for the increase, in the second instance? Perhaps. In any event, these findings indicate to sanitarians the problem of the future."

Colonization, Game and Fisheries. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, the Annual Report of this Department was transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by Hon. Hector LaFerté. In it the Minister stated that since June 30, 1929, there had been opened 156.62 miles of Winter roads. Vehicular roads had been completed to a total of 232.75 miles; while 1,252.05 miles of deteriorated roads had been repaired and more than 4 miles of bridges and culverts constructed. In all, work had been undertaken of a total length of nearly 1,650 miles. Thanks to fine weather, considerable activity was displayed during 1929-30 by the settlers, who did first ploughing of 12,029 acres on their non-patented lots; this representing an increase of 2,279 acres over the previous year. They also put under first sowing 14,267 acres, an increase of 1,404 acres. As a result, \$227,747 was paid by the Department in bonuses, as compared with \$206,865 in 1928-29. Spring seed was distributed to the settlers at a cost of \$39,256.48. There was a very marked increase in the number of lots sold or granted, a total of 1,732 being thus disposed of, covering 162,702 acres, as against 1,581 lots covering 147,192 acres in the previous year. On the other hand, the number of letters-patent issued dropped from 518 to 469. The number of new parishes or missions founded was given as 45, with a population of 22,583 souls. The repatriation of Canadians established in the United States but desirous of returning to the Province in order to take up farming, was continued, and by Oct. 1, 1930, a total of 844 families, including 3,289 persons, had returned. For this excellent result tribute was paid to the energetic work of Abbé A. S. Deschene and of his assistant, Abbé Forcier.

The reorganization of the fish and game service, effected two years before, was said to have given good results and a better observance of the laws was noticed, although much still remained to be done in this connection and the assistance of sportsmen in the work of educating the people was asked for. The number of fur-bearing animals kept in captivity had so increased in the Province that it had become necessary to create a service of technical experts in Mr. LaFerté's department. These officers had conducted a general investigation, ranch by ranch; had held regional meetings and given practical demonstrations. The cod, which is the most important of Quebec's maritime fishes, was scarce during the season of 1929-30 and the fishing below the average. On the other hand, salmon fishing was particularly good. The Department increased the number of officers engaged in the classification of fish and this work was more carefully attended to than previously, with the result that a better product and one better suited to the demands of the market was turned out. During the previous two seasons nearly 1,500 grants were distributed to assist in the building of fishing boats.

Department of Lands and Forests. The Report of Hon. Honoré Mercier for the fiscal year 1929-30 showed that during the period 179,859 acres had been subdivided and 121,461 acres had been repossessed by the Crown, thus making the total area of lands sub-divided and available on June 30, 1930, one of 8,625,512. Out of this, 164,696 acres had been granted for agricultural, industrial and other purposes. Receipts from the sale of village lots and the administration of the Jesuit Estates and of the Seigneurie of Lauzon were \$18,829.69. Those from the sale or location of beach lots, water powers, etc., were \$438,143.39; from the Running Streams Commission, \$704,315.09, and from timber limits, \$4,360,620.67. These amounts, with other miscellaneous receipts, made up a grand total of \$5,555,588.64 from all services. Total expenses of the Department for 1929-30 were \$2,331,571.06, including surveys, forest protection, reforestation and aviation.

G. C. Piché, Chief of the Forest Service, reported that forest inventories were still proceeding and that sufficient information had been collected to establish the probable wealth of the forests of the St. Lawrence Basin. In spite of economic difficulties the institutions of forestry instruction were functioning with success and most of their graduates had found work under relatively advantageous conditions. Reforestation work was being pursued with vigour. New township reserves had been created and those already organized were being improved and reforested. The Commission for the revision of land classifications had had its third season of activity. Temiscouata County had been entirely revised and work had been done in the County of Rimouski. Also, in concert with the Colonization Department, a first permanent reserve had been created at Lake St. John. Mr. Piché stated that the sawn lumber industry still continued to suffer from the depression that had afflicted it since 1921 and declared that reorganization was necessary in order to revive it. The newsprint industry, moreover, was declining more and more, although an early solution of its problems was expected. Imports of Russian wood were noted as casting an additional shadow upon the picture. Generally speaking, the year had been good for the timber cut: it was feared, however, that 1930-31 might be less satisfactory, due to economic depression and enormous stocks still undistributed. At the beginning of 1930, out of 81,005 square miles of limits, 74,149 square miles, or more than 91 per cent., were under the control of the paper industry. During the Winter 37,749 men were employed in 3,133 lumber camps. Inventories made during the year covered 6,389 square miles and showed totals of 27,700,415 cords of resinous woods and of 2,150,843 cords of non-resinous woods, respectively. This brought up to 31,700 square miles the area of forests inventoried since 1923, of which 7 per cent. is water and sand, 18 per cent. recently burned-over territory and 75 per cent. wooded for twenty years and longer. It included in all 108,889,840 cords of resinous woods and 21,718,000 cords of non-resinous woods. The total cut was 1,708,580,833 feet board measure, valued at \$43,182,134. Other products were valued at \$19,148,129.

The nursery at Berthierville sent out 3,097,030 plants during 1929-30, with a total value of \$31,144.01; also 22,657 pounds of seed. Experiments were begun with seeds received from foreign sources and exchanges were made with various countries; notably Japan and Russia. The first Provincial forest research station had been established at Berthier, with the help of the Federal Government. With regard to private forests Mr. Piché complained that these were not always exploited with foresight, a condition that sooner or later would necessitate fairly expensive reforestation work. At St. Clet and St. Lazare, for instance, the Department had been obliged to spend a great deal of money to arrest erosion on a sandy plateau that had been imprudently cleared of wood. From the Province, 1,283,243 cords of pulpwood were exported. There were 426 forest fires reported and 67,316 permits to travel in the forests were issued to sportsmen and others.

Department of Agriculture. The Annual Report of this Department for the year ended June 30, 1930, and bearing the signature of Hon. J. L. Perron (later deceased), stated that the harvest had been satisfactory, though certain regions had been affected by incessant rains. The yield of hay and cereals was excellent, but the potato crop suffered from alternations of rain and heat. During the year there was a drop in the prices of a large number of marketable agricultural products. Reorganization of the Department supplied four main services: agronomy, rural economy, animal husbandry and horticulture. By grants from the Department, drainage works amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 had been undertaken. Farmers were assisted with freight charges on manures and chemical fertilizers. An exhibition held in Quebec City indicated a revival in the domestic arts and rural industries. The Report affirmed that Quebec stood first in Canada for the quality of butter produced and second for cheese. It was hoped that creameries and cheese factories would attain to a greater volume. The zone for the tuberculinization of cattle was being gradually extended. It was thought advisable to leave to the Federal Department the testing of herds, except in certain counties. In collaboration with the latter Department a system of loans and competitions was instituted to facilitate the acquisition of pure-bred bulls by the farmers of the Province; during the year 1,800 thoroughbred bulls were distributed, as well as loans amounting to \$78,316.86, and prizes, \$20,000. To promote the better feeding of cattle, 127 groups of young people were formed with a membership of over 4,000. Sheep-breeding was encouraged; a large and successful exhibition of lambs was held in Montreal during October, 1929, in conjunction with the Federal Department and the municipal authorities. By a system of Departmental loans, 4,350 young ewes of mixed breeding and 447 thoroughbred rams were distributed. In the Spring of 1930 a series of 35 poultry competitions were inaugurated with 488 farmers taking part; 150,000 chicks were purchased and distributed among the competitors. The Department supervised the construction of 279 buildings and supplied 7,858 plans of various kinds to the farmers gratuitously.

The fruit industry was extended in a number of counties; 65,000 apple trees were planted in the most suitable districts. Tobacco-growing, diminishing for several years, took on a new impulse by the formation of a powerful co-operative of growers to operate in Montcalm, Joliette, L'Assomption and Berthier Counties. With the gradual improvement in methods of potato-growing there had sprung up 39 special co-operatives in a number of parishes. The estimated gross value of agricultural production of the Province for the year 1930 was as follows:

Field Crops	\$120,366,000	Fur Farming	2,600,000
Farm Animals	32,300,000	Maple Products	3,612,000
Wool	745,000	Tobacco	792,000
Dairy Products	82,363,000	Clover and Grass Seed....	89,000
Fruits and Vegetables ..	6,306,000	Honey	550,000
Poultry and Eggs	13,513,000		
			<hr/>
			\$263,236,000
Lands	546,666,000	Animals on Fur Farms...	7,100,000
Buildings	285,530,000	Agricultural Production ...	263,236,000
Implements and Machinery	111,940,000		
Live Stock	136,470,000		
Poultry	8,909,000		
		Total Wealth	<hr/>
			\$1,359,851,000

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes was held at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in conjunction with the Seventh Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, June 16-19, 1931. A Report on the progress of the organization in Quebec, made by Miss Hazel B. McCain, Provincial Superintendent, showed that one new branch had been opened during the year, bringing the total number in the Province to 81 and the total membership to about 1,700. Annual Receipts had been \$11,554 and Expenditures, \$11,452. Speakers at the annual banquet were Prof. F. Clarke, Head of the Department of Educa-

tion, McGill University, and O. Beriau, Director of Handicrafts for the Province of Quebec.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. J. G. Le Baron, North Hatley; President, Mrs. A. W. Pratt, Cookshire; First Vice-President, Mrs. F. S. Browne, Lennoxville; Second Vice-President, Miss Alice Dresser, Richmond; Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Lipsey, Lennoxville; Treasurer, Miss Abbie S. Pritchard, Wyman. Convenors of Committees: Agriculture, Mrs. R. J. Blair, Ormstown; Canadian Industries, Miss V. M. Lefebvre, Cookshire; Canadian Affairs, Mrs. B. B. Morrill, Stanstead; Child Welfare and Better Health, Mrs. A. L. Chamberlain, Foster; Home Economics, Mrs. Morley Honey, Abbotsford; Education and Better Schools, Mrs. W. R. Kennedy, Brownsburg; Immigration, Mrs. J. E. Cross, Kirk's Ferry; Legislation, Mrs. H. Cuthbertson, Wakefield; and Publicity, Mrs. G. G. McCurdy, Lennoxville.

Department of Education. In his Report to the Provincial Secretary, Hon. Cyrille Delâge, Superintendent of the Department, drew attention to the severe losses sustained by the Protestant Committee of Education in the deaths of three of its distinguished members: Rev. A. T. Love, whose appointment dated from 1892; Eugene Lafleur, κ.c., and George F. Calder. The staff of the Committee also suffered by the death of Charles McBurney, Special Officer for nine years, just after he had assumed the position of Inspector of High Schools in January, 1930. He was replaced by M. C. Woodley of the Argyle School, Westmount. In September, 1930, Dr. G. W. Parmelee, English Secretary of the Department and Secretary of the Protestant Committee for nearly forty years, retired, receiving well-merited recognition of his services from the Government by appointment to the Committee. He was succeeded by Dr. W. P. Percival, Professor at the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, who had graduated from McGill and received his doctorate from Columbia University. J. C. Sutherland, Inspector-General, had been also appointed Assistant English Secretary, with the special duty of supervising the centralization of Protestant schools in the municipalities under his control.

During 1929-30 there were erected 11 school municipalities; 8 Catholic and 3 Protestant, making a total of 1,825 in the Province, of which 1,469 were Catholic and 356 Protestant. Normal schools were increasing in number and in value, the total being 19. C. J. Mangan, Inspector-General of these institutions, reported that in 1914-15 there were only 905 Catholic lay female teachers with diplomas from a Normal school, while in 1928-29 there were 1,761, in addition to which 40 per cent. of the lay male teachers also had Normal diplomas. Dr. Delâge still affirmed that "female teachers' salaries are increasing slowly, very slowly, too slowly." The statistical part of his Report showed a total of 624,601 pupils, with an average attendance of 462,789 at 8,200 schools. Of these the Catholic pupils were 542,873 and the Catholic schools, 7,449; the Protestant pupils, 81,728 and the Protestant schools, 751. In the Catholic schools there were 5,818 male and 15,084 female teachers; in the Protestant schools, 885 male and 3,383 female teachers. The total amount contributed by the Government to the schools was \$5,152,316.65 and that contributed by the municipalities and independent institutions was \$26,729,566.14.

Educational Institutions: McGill University, Montreal.

For the year 1930-31 there were enrolled at McGill University a total of 3,021 students, of whom 2,150 were men and 871 women. Among the staff changes during the year were a number of appointments: A. S. Eve, c.b.e., m.a., d.sc., f.r.s.c., f.r.s., to be Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies; Douglas Clarke, m.a., mus.b., to be Dean of the Faculty of Music; Neil Bruce MacLean, d.sc., m.a., ph.d., to be Professor of Mathematics and Joint Chairman of the Department; Kiang Kang-hu, ph.d., to be Professor of Chinese Studies; A. J. D. Porteous, m.a., to be Associate Professor of Moral Philo-

sophy; C. Leonard Huskins, B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., to be Associate Professor of Genetics; F. M. G. Johnson, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., F.R.S.C., to be Dean of Science; E. G. D. Murray, C.B.E., M.A., L.S.A., to be Professor of Bacteriology; and T. H. Matthews, M.A., to be Registrar. One death occurred, that of H. M. MacKay, B.A., B.A.Sc., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science; while there were three resignations, those of J. A. Nicholson, M.A., LL.D., as Registrar; F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., as Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies; and D. A. Murray, Ph.D., as Professor of Mathematics, respectively.

Several important changes were made in courses of study: the Faculty of Arts was changed to the Faculty of Arts and Science, with an Arts Division and a Science Division; the Faculty of Science was changed to the Faculty of Engineering. The new degrees to be granted would be Bachelor of Engineering (B. Eng.) and Master of Engineering (M. Eng.). These, however, were not to be granted until 1932. The course in Library Science was made a graduate study: a Bachelor's degree would be required for entrance and the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, (B.L.S.) would be granted to those who successfully completed a year's work. Bequests and donations received during the year totalled \$111,200, being made up as follows: Estate of Mrs. J. H. R. Molson (deceased), further on account of legacy, \$10,000; Miss M. A. Nutting, to establish a Prize in Law, \$1,000; Endowment of the Edwin Botsford Busted Memorial, by Mrs. E. B. Busted in memory of her husband, \$6,000; Sir William Peterson Scholarship and Prize, endowed by Lieut.-Col. W. G. Peterson (deceased) in memory of his father, former Principal of the University, \$11,000; Towards the support of the Department of Neuro-Surgery, in various amounts by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hodgson, Mrs. Jean Reford and Dr. L. L. Reford, \$9,000; The Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada for a Scholarship in Physical Chemistry, \$2,000; the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, towards the support of the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, \$7,500; The Carnegie Corporation of New York, towards the support of the Library School, \$18,000; The Rockefeller Foundation, for Research in Surgery, \$27,500; The American Otological Society, for Research in Physiology, \$2,000; The Spelman Fund of New York, towards the support of a Child's Clinic, \$6,000; E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., for the E. W. Beatty Scholarship for 1930-31, \$1,000; Mrs. J. R. Fraser, towards special work in Obstetrics, \$1,200; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker, as a further contribution for the purchase of books and journals and the printing of a catalogue for the Blacker Library of Zoology, \$5,000; Dr. Casey A. Wood, for the same purpose, \$1,000; The Montreal Board of Trade, for an Industrial Survey of Montreal, \$2,000; and Percy P. Cowans, for a Scholarship in Surgery, \$1,000.

The Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D." was granted by the University to six distinguished persons: to Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir Frank Boyd Merriman, O.B.E., K.C., M.P.; the Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, P.C., K.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D. (Lord of Appeal in Ordinary), and Maître Henri Decugis, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris et Vice Président de la Société de Législation Comparée, on Aug. 13, 1930; to Lord Moynihan, K.C.M.G., C.B., of Leeds, President of the Royal College of Surgeons (England), on Sept. 18, 1930; and to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., LL.D., on May 29, 1931. At the Founder's Day Convocation, Oct. 7, 1930, twenty-six degrees and six diplomas were awarded, many of them *in absentia*. Of the degrees, seventeen were for undergraduate work and the remainder for graduate studies and research. At the Spring Convocation, held May 29, 1931, which was attended by Lord Bessborough for the first time as Visitor of the University, 486 students in the several Faculties received degrees.

University of Montreal. The total enrolment of students claimed by this institution was 7,335 for 1930-31; this figure, however, included 1,744 attending the various affiliated Classical Colleges in which an Arts Course is given and for which there is no exact equivalent in the Protestant Universities. At the Annual Convocation held May 29, 1931, the degree of Doctor

of Laws *Honoris Causa* was conferred on Mr. Justice L. E. Panneton of the Superior Court and on Ernest Décary, President of the Board of Administrators of the University; also that of Doctor-at-large upon L. de G. Beau-bien, a prominent financier and one of its generous benefactors. More than one hundred doctorates, licentiates and baccalaureates were awarded, in addition to a number of special prizes and diplomas. Edward Monpetit was appointed during 1930-31, Director of Extra-Mural Relations.

School of Higher Commercial Studies. L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (School of Higher Commercial Studies), affiliated with the University of Montreal, had a registration of 1,109 during the scholastic year 1930-31, of which number 168 followed the regular Day Courses; 469, the Evening Courses and 472 were in the Home Study Department.

Laval University, Quebec. The total number of students enrolled at Laval during the period under review was 7,233 and during the year Cancer and Biological Institutes were established. Honorary degrees were conferred on the following: Joseph Charles Antoine Belot, Paris, France, "M.D.," Sept. 28, 1930; Mgr. Jean Marie Rodrigue Villeneuve, Bishop of Gravelbourg, Gravelbourg, Sask., "D.D.," Nov. 13, 1930; Hon. Adélard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture in the Province of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., "Doctor in Agriculture," Jan. 8, 1931; Mr. Justice Emile Gelly, Levis, P.Q., "LL.D.," Jan. 14, 1931; and Father Martin Stanislas Gillet, o.p., Ph.D., Rome, Italy, "Ph.D.," Nov. 15, 1930.

Bishop's University, Lennoxville. During 1930-31, there was a total enrolment of 170 students at the Lennoxville institution. On Oct. 9, 1930, awards were made of scholarships and bursaries to a total value of \$900. At the Annual Convocation, held on June 18, 1931, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon the Rt. Rev. Samuel B. Booth, Bishop of Vermont; Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields, B.A., B.C.L., acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec; Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University; and Sir George Garneay, K.C.M.G., Chairman of the National Battlefields Parks Commission. In addition to these, 7 degrees of "M.A." were awarded; and 30 of "B.A." A number of diplomas and special prizes were also presented.

Loyola College, Montreal. Some important staff changes were made at this institution during the year 1930-31. On Aug. 11, 1930, announcement was made of the appointment by the Provincial of Rev. Thomas McMahan, S.J., of Winnipeg, as Rector to succeed Rev. Eric G. Bartlett. Ten other transfers were made by which new Professors were brought to Loyola, replacing previous instructors transferred elsewhere. On June 21, 1931, Rev. E. de la Paza, S.J., was named Dean of Studies, while Rev. Raphael Kennedy, S.J., became Assistant to the Rector. Several other changes were made at the same time. At the Annual Convocation, held on June 5, 1931, the degree of "B.A." was conferred upon 17 graduating students; and numerous special prizes were awarded.

Public Works and Labour. His first Annual Report as Minister of this Department was made by Hon. J. N. Francoeur for the year ended June 30, 1930. Total receipts during the period were \$388,468.13 and total expenditures \$1,793,116.59, apart from \$51,719.45 for insurance premiums. According to the Chief Engineer of the Department, Ivan Vallée, 68 bridges were built and 77 placed under construction, to a total length of 3,998 feet and at a cost of \$838,547.79. The construction of the vehicular way over the Quebec Bridge and its approaches were terminated and the bridge opened to traffic on Dec. 22, 1929, or 133 days after the commencement of the work. In May, 1930, the Government decided to assume the maintenance of subsidized highway bridges and to contribute more largely toward the cost of improvement work, without intention of taking over their ownership from the municipalities. No important new public buildings were begun in 1929-30 but a number were still under construction and main-

tenance, and improvement work was being done upon a number of others, chiefly schools, gaols and court-houses. The Provincial Museum and the Quebec Court House were nearly completed. Railway construction was greater than in 1928-29, including a deviation of 8 miles of the C.N.R. north shore main line between Montreal and Quebec; completion of the Quebec, Saguenay and Chibougamou Railway, as far as the Grand Peribonka River; and of an industrial branch from the N.T.R. main line between Taschereau and Rouyn to the Amulet Mine. During the year, the C.N.R. absorbed the Quebec Oriental Railway, the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway and the Montreal Southern Railway.

The Fire Commissioner, Ernest Lavigne, reported that 40 municipalities had asked for aid to protect themselves against fire, and that in 35 cases grants were made by the Government. Among the municipalities previously assisted, special bonuses of \$50.00 were awarded to 15 that had retained the original efficiency of their services. The total number of fires reported was 10,743 and the loss, \$6,498,300.73.

The Report of Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour, to Hon. J. N. Francoeur, stated that there had been 1,343 accidents in the district of Montreal, 232 in that of Quebec, and 43 in the Eastern Townships, the great majority of them slight in each instance. The revenue from boiler and heating system examinations, the examination of plans for building boilers and of the qualifications of stationary engineers was \$24,857.80 in the Montreal Division and \$10,185.90 in that of Quebec. Suggestion was made that either night schools be opened in each important industrial centre or else requirement be made that no child should enter a factory without a certificate of study from the local school commissioners. The number of children factory workers between 14 and 16 years of age registered during the year at Montreal was 1,064 and in the country, 68. Since the passing of the Act, 31,996 children had been registered at Montreal and 322 at Quebec. Free employment bureaux at Rouyn and Amos had been added to those at Montreal, Quebec, Hull and Sherbrooke. The opening of new private employment bureaux would not be permitted in future. At the seven Government bureaux 49,150 applications for employment were received and 24,117 were placed. With regard to trade disputes, Felix Marois, Registrar of Conciliation and Arbitration Councils, reported as follows: "I did not intervene in any industrial dispute this year because there was no serious one. . . . Members of workmen's associations have less faith than ever in strikes as a means of settling labour disputes."

Department of Roads. In a review of the year 1930, Hon. J. E. Perrault reported that during the twelve months the Department maintained directly at the expense of the Government 11,950 miles of improved roads, or 1,775 miles more than in 1929. Permanent paving was laid on an additional 80 miles and preliminary work done on another equal number of miles. There were improved 1,188 miles of roads and the attention of the Department continued to be given to corrections in alignment, and the easing of sharp turns and dangerous curves. In addition, 13 grade crossings were eliminated, either wholly or in part. The length of Winter roads maintained from December, 1929, to April, 1930, exceeded that for the corresponding previous period by more than 100 miles. In spite of the financial depression felt in the United States, as well as in Canada, tourist traffic increased considerably in volume, thanks in large part to the publicity campaign carried on by the Department. In order to relieve unemployment road work was done to the amount of \$1,000,000 over and above the regular budget, thus giving employment to a greater number of men for a longer period than usual. The Department was one of the largest employers in the Province. There were 23,700 persons on its payrolls during the Summer months, not including the regular office personnel. The inventory to date of Jan. 31, 1930, showed a total of 33,040 miles of rural roads and 12,464

miles of improved roads. A census taken by the Department showed an average daily traffic per road, for 37 highways, of 952 motor and horse-drawn vehicles, or 135 more than the previous year; the total traffic for 14 days being 131,977 vehicles. The total number of accidents reported in 1929 was 10,705, including 187 deaths, and it was anticipated that the 1930 figures would be still larger. A preliminary statement gave 711,000 foreign cars, as the number entering the Province during the period, an increase of 102,000 over 1929, and estimated the total amount expended by these tourists at \$65,000,000; bringing up the grand total since 1915 to \$312,373,000. The Department distributed no less than 1,783,050 booklets, road maps, bulletins, etc. The number of trees planted was 20,995, bringing the total of ornamental trees planted since 1922 to 231,533. In addition, 1,875,165 pounds of lime for embellishment purposes were distributed along main highways and seven embellishment competitions were held, to the winners of which medals were presented.

Bureau of Mines. In his Report to Hon. J. E. Perrault for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, the Director of the Bureau, A. O. Dufresne, stated that for some years past the annual mineral production of the Province had been increasing rapidly. Figures collected directly from the mines and quarries showed for the calendar year 1929 a total value of \$46,454,820, by far the highest yet recorded. For the first six months of 1930 the value of the production of metallic minerals was \$7,770,972 and of non-metallic minerals, \$12,764,970. Notwithstanding the decline in the prices of metals and the downward trend of mining shares, practically all of the companies that had started production in Western Quebec were said to have actively carried out the development programme which they had planned, to block out reserves. The producing mines had a greater number of men working than for the corresponding six months of 1929. In La Corne township, south of Amos, a very promising deposit of molybdenum ore excited attention. Asbestos mining greatly slackened in the first six months of 1930, following a marked falling-off in the demand on the part of foreign manufacturers, both in Europe and in the United States. The prices consequently weakened and even at the end of the period there was still a strong tendency towards lower levels. Although the number of prospectors in the field had somewhat diminished since the Autumn of 1929, the interest accorded to the possibilities of the mineral resources of the Province had been but little affected. In Gaspé, development work on the zinc and lead occurrences had been carried out steadily and efficiently. Prospecting was active in the Eastern Townships, and in the investigation of the possibilities of the presence of oil and natural gas in the lowlands of the St. Lawrence Valley. Since the Autumn of 1929 gas and oil claims, covering a total area of more than 175,000 acres, had been staked out. Altogether, during 1929-30, 8,245 mining claims were recorded. Certificates issued numbered 2,500 and licences, 1,007. The total revenue collected by the Bureau was \$734,702.62. Following the policy inaugurated in 1926, special grants continued to be made to assist in the opening and construction of roads to connect newly discovered mineralized areas and mining properties with main roads and railroads. During the fiscal year, the sum of \$292,974.25 was expended by the Bureau in this way.

Municipal Affairs. The Annual Report of this Department made by Hon. L. A. Taschereau for the year ended June 30, 1930, showed that municipal loans authorized amounted to \$42,629,271.35, a decrease of \$26,035,238.51 from the previous year, attributable in part to the unfavourable condition of the financial market; long-term loans not finding many subscribers at the ordinary 5 per cent. rate of interest. But it must also be taken into consideration that the amount of loans made during 1928-29 was unusually high. School loans, on the other hand, which aggregated \$3,301,764.85, showed an increase of \$1,159,306.17; this notwithstanding the Depart-

ment's refusal to authorize loans to a total amount of \$825,000 in cases where the Minister was of the opinion that it was not in the interest of the municipality to accede to the petition. In addition, 121 municipal by-laws, other than those for loans, were disallowed. There were erected 16 municipalities during the period, comprising 8 village and as many rural municipalities. There were also enacted by proclamation 8 annexations for municipal purposes and the names of 3 municipalities were changed. Vacancies were filled in the office of 1 Mayor and in those of 16 Councillors. Permission to publish official notices in French only was given to 7 municipalities.

The Civil Rights of Woman Commission. The Third Report of this body, of which Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion was the Chairman, gave the text in detail of amendments to the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure and certain statutes that would have to be adopted by the Legislature in order to give effect to the reforms asked for in the legal condition of woman, and recommended in the previous Report. With regard to the recommendation that registration of the dissolution of community should be required, the Commission was unable to find a *formula* of amendment to the code to that effect which received the approval of a majority of its members. The Report therefore stated that this question would be dealt with in a further communication.

Quebec Liquor Commission. The Ninth Report of the Commission for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, was addressed to Hon. Gordon Scott, during his brief period of office as Provincial Treasurer, by the Chairman, L. B. Cordeau. Sales of wines and spirits remained practically stationary during the twelve months, as compared with those of the preceding year. Indeed, there may be said to have been a falling-off, if the natural increase in the population is taken into account; a falling-off that must have been quite considerable in the case of the permanent population, since the tourist traffic was steadily growing and this transient population was responsible for a relatively large consumption. In gallons, the total consumption of wines for 1929-30 was 1,620,558.4, and of spirits, 996,394.3. The total assets of the Commission as at Apr. 30, 1930, were \$7,201,607.66 and the liabilities, \$3,851,519.22, leaving a balance of \$3,350,088.44. The gross revenue for the year from sales was \$27,539,966.43, and the net revenue from all sources, including permits, licences, fines and seizures, was \$10,080,612.76. There were in operation on Apr. 30, 1930, a total of 109 stores, of which 85 were in the Montreal and 24 in the Quebec district. This represented an increase of 5 stores during the year; 4 in the Montreal and 1 in the Quebec district. The number of clerks and cashiers employed in these establishments was 245 for Montreal and 79 for Quebec. The net sum paid out in Customs and Excise was \$9,299,906.76. The total number of permits was 1,492 for Montreal and 251 for Quebec. To manufacturers of industrial alcohol 139 permits were issued. At the beginning of the year there were 1,208 police investigations still uncompleted throughout the Province. During the period, 7,561 further complaints were received. In all, 6,833 were disposed of. The number of actions taken was 3,473. The illegal traffic in alcohol carried on in the distilleries had been almost completely eliminated. Several stills and import bases were discovered. On the whole, and in spite of the discovery of a certain number of "blind pigs," the situation in the rural districts was satisfactory. The increase in the number of convictions for serious offences, noted two years previously, continued again in 1929-30 but at a slower rate; nevertheless, it remained excessive and the hope was expressed that the figures might be more satisfactory for 1930-31.

Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Third Annual Report, signed by Robert Taschereau, Chairman, and Simon Lapointe and O. E. Sharpe, Commissioners, covered the operations of this body for the

year ended Dec. 31, 1930. Expenses amounted to \$129,870.96, of which \$94,779.32 was accounted for by salaries of the staff. During the year, 20,900 claims were received; a reduction of 4,710 from 1929. This does not mean that the number of accidents was much less but rather that there was an increased knowledge on the part of workmen as to whether the Act applied to their particular claims in individual cases, or not. The total amount of indemnities granted in 1930 was \$3,792,346.15, exclusive of fees paid by employers or insurance companies to physicians, nurses and hospitals, exclusive also of transportation and funeral expenses. On account of indemnity for temporary total disability alone the sum of \$845,628.61 was paid out. Forest operations were responsible for 6,412 claims, or practically one-third of the total number. Factories or workshops came second with 4,814 claims. The greatest number of claims maintained on account of permanent incapacity related to the loss of one finger: that is to say, 809 cases. Victims of accidents included 3,334 minors of both sexes, 235 being girls. In all, 3,583 awards were rendered and 22,432 files of correspondence closed. As usual, the Commission held sittings at various centres and the chief difficulty in the application of the law was found to be in securing evidence from individuals who resided at considerable distances from either Quebec or Montreal.

Union of Municipalities. The Union of Quebec Municipalities held their Autumn meeting at Three Rivers, P.Q., on Nov. 6, 1930, when more than 150 delegates received addresses of welcome from Mayor Bettez and Maurice Duplessis, M.L.A. The Session was presided over by the President, Joseph Beaubien, Mayor of Outremont, who laid stress on the necessity for the careful conduct of municipal affairs, in view of the difficult prevailing conditions. Oscar Morin, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs reviewed the laws passed at the previous Session of the Legislature affecting municipalities. Other speakers were: Arthur Gariépy, Secretary of the Quebec Safety League; Ernest Lavigne, Provincial Fire Commissioner; A. J. O. Bergeron of the Provincial Hygiene Service; Joseph Jean, legal advisor of the Union; and Hon. T. D. Bouchard, who presented a brief with regard to the abolition of seigniorial dues.

The Summer Convention of the Union was held, as usual, aboard ship. The delegates embarked upon *SS. Noronic* at Kingston on June 11, 1931, and proceeded through the recently completed Welland Canal to Toronto, Niagara Falls and Detroit, at all of which points they were officially received; the cruise lasting an entire week. A number of business sessions were held, presided over by Joseph Beaubien and other officers. Papers were read by A. W. L. Butler, C.E., Ottawa; Oscar Morin, Quebec; W. Amyot, K.C., Quebec; J. C. Piché, Quebec; Dr. J. P. Decarie, Quebec; George Petolas, Director of L'Hotellerie; F. C. Todd of the Town Planning Institute of Canada; P. N. Verge, Treasurer of Quebec City; Edgar Rochette, K.C., M.L.A.; and Sam Baker, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was featured by the re-appointment, for his twelfth consecutive term as President, of Joseph Beaubien, Mayor of Outremont. Hon. L. A. Taschereau, as Minister of Municipal Affairs, was elected Patron with J. Allan Bray, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Montreal, and Col. H. E. Lavigueur, Mayor of Quebec City, as Honorary Presidents. The Honorary First Vice-Presidency fell to C. E. Dubé, Mayor of Rivière-du-Loup; the Honorary Second Vice-Presidency to Dr. J. O. Leblond, Mayor of Levis, and the Honorary Third Vice-Presidency to Albert Giguère, Mayor of Shawinigan Falls. The active officers chosen under Mr. Beaubien were: First Vice-President, W. H. Biggar, Montreal; Second Vice-President, P. E. Boivin, Granby; and Third Vice-President, Alfred Cherrier, St. Jerome. The following Directors were elected: C. H. Robillard, St. Therese; J. T. E. Boissy, St. Lambert; Walter Maclean, Drummondville; A. S. Skinner, Sherbrooke, and Alfred Sherrier, St. Jerome.

The Province of Quebec

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-GovernorHon. Henry George Carroll

The Taschereau Ministry* (Liberal)

Prime Minister, Attorney-General, Provincial
 Treasurer, and Minister of Municipal AffairsHon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau
 Minister of Lands and ForestsHon. Honoré Mercier
 Minister of Roads and MinesHon. Joseph Edouard Perrault
 Provincial SecretaryHon. Louis Athanase David
 Minister of Colonization, Game and FisheriesHon. Hector LaFerté
 Minister of Public Works and LabourHon. Joseph Napoléon Francoeur
 Minister of AgricultureHon. Adélard Godbout
 Minister without Portfolio and Leader of the
 Legislative CouncilHon. Narcisse Pérodeau
 Minister without PortfolioHon. Gordon Scott
 Minister without PortfolioHon. Emile Moreau
 Minister without PortfolioHon. Lauréat Lapierre
 Minister without PortfolioHon. Joseph Henry Dillon
 Minister without PortfolioHon. Alfred Leduc

Speaker, Legislative AssemblyHon. Telesphore Damien Bouchard
 Speaker, Legislative CouncilHon. Jacob Nicol

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive CouncilAlfred Morisset
 Clerk of the Legislative CouncilR. A. Benoit
 Clerk of the Legislative AssemblyL. P. Geoffrion
 Deputy Attorney-GeneralCharles Lanctôt, K.C.
 Deputy Provincial SecretaryA. Desmeules
 Assistant Provincial TreasurerA. P. B. Williams
 Provincial AuditorEdgar Vezina
 Deputy Minister of Lands and ForestsF. X. Lemieux
 Deputy Minister of Colonization and FisheriesL. Arthur Richard
 Deputy Minister of AgricultureJ. Antonio Grenier
 Deputy Minister of RoadsJoseph L. Boulanger
 Deputy Minister of Public WorksIvan E. Vallée
 Deputy Minister of LabourLouis Guyon
 Deputy Minister of Municipal AffairsOscar Morin
 Director of Public HealthAlphonse Lessard, M.D.
 Director of MinesA. O. Dufresne
 Superintendent of Public InstructionCyrille F. Delâge
 Secretaries of the Department of Public
 InstructionLionel Bergeron and Dr. Walter Percival

*NOTE.—A Provincial General Election took place on Aug. 24, 1931, resulting in a Liberal victory. Only one Cabinet Minister met defeat, Hon. Gordon Scott (Montreal-St. George). The Conservative Leader, Camillien Houde, met defeat in both the Montreal seats (St. Mary and St. James) where he was a candidate. The standing of the Parties as a result of the Election was: Liberals, 79; and Conservatives, 11 (unofficial).

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

General Conditions in 1930-31

While feeling to a certain extent the effect of the world-wide depression, which caused everywhere a contraction of business in 1930-31, the Maritime Provinces did not experience quite as pronounced a recession in trade as most other parts of the Dominion. This was indicated in part by the record of car loadings in the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways and by the statistics of employment, both of which factors exhibited a relatively smaller decrease than in other provinces. The diversification of industry in the Maritime Provinces and the conservative business methods practised there probably accounted to a considerable extent for this result. Agricultural production on the whole was well maintained, though market prices were lower. On the other hand the production of coal and of other classes of mineral products was considerably less than in the previous two years and the steel industry was slacker. Lumbering was carried on on a reduced scale, though the cutting of pulp wood showed an increase. The total catch and marketed value of fish decreased slightly but there was encouraging expansion in the fresh fish trade. Manufacturing generally followed the lowered trend of business.

Maritime Board of Trade. Organized to unite the various local boards of trade in the Maritime Provinces and to voice their views in a more forceful manner, the Maritime Board of Trade was again an important factor in promoting Maritime interests in 1930-31. It held its 32nd Annual Meeting at Moncton, Dec. 2-3, 1930, under the presidency of C. H. Read, Amherst. The first day was featured by the report of the Transportation Commission, presented by D. R. Turnbull, Halifax. The Commission, it was stated, had ceased to function for lack of funds, after five years of useful work. Mr. Turnbull warned the Governments of the three Provinces that in the interests of the future of the Provinces, the work performed by the Commission must be continued. A. P. Paterson, Saint John, read a paper on the injurious effect of the rate structure on the Maritimes, claiming that "Canada's freight rate structure is one, if not the chief, of the factors crushing the social and economic life of the Maritimes." Approval was given to resolutions opposing the proposed call of the C.N.S. *Lady* boats at Boston; requesting the Government to take steps toward an early determination of the economies involved in the construction of the proposed Chignecto Canal; approving the proposal for an extension of the Point Tupper-St. Peters Railway to Sydney; asking the Government to assist the construction of a new international bridge between St. Stephen, N.B., and Calais, Me., and approving the diversion of the C.N.R. main line through Dalhousie, N.B.

During the second day's sessions, a resolution was passed calling for a conference of members of the development boards of the two great railway systems and the Government, with a committee of Board members, to arrange for a survey of the natural resources of the Maritime Provinces and of the opportunities for their utilization. By a vote of 14 boards to 3, a resolution was adopted declaring that if, after full consideration, the people

of Canada as a whole favoured construction of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway, the Maritime body would not oppose it, even though it resulted in no benefit to the Maritime Provinces, qualified by the condition that districts detrimentally affected or deriving no benefit be given compensation. Other resolutions called for appointment of a committee to look into the possibility of developing a new financial structure for the Board, with greater co-ordination and a permanent secretary in charge; and directed that the Provincial Governments be approached with a view to the continuation of their grants to the Transportation Commission. C. H. Blakeney, Moncton, was elected President; H. A. Rice, Canso, Vice-President for Nova Scotia; Fred Magee, Port Elgin, for New Brunswick; and R. L. Cotton, Charlottetown, for Prince Edward Island. E. A. Saunders, Secretary, Halifax Board of Trade, was elected Honorary Secretary.

Trade Commission to Ontario. Established Feb. 1, 1929, the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission to Ontario continued in 1930-31 to perform valuable services in the interests of Inter-Provincial trade. The Commission was managed by a Board of 12 Directors, consisting of two nominees of each of the three Maritime Province Governments and six nominees of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto. The personnel of the Board in 1930 was: Frank Stanfield and A. Handfield Whitman, Nova Scotia; A. D. Ganong and G. P. Burchill, New Brunswick; J. W. Boulter and M. L. Bradshaw, Prince Edward Island; E. M. Saunders, G. Frank Beer, A. E. Le Page, E. D. MacPhee, J. P. Le Gallais and R. W. E. Burnaby, Toronto. E. M. Saunders was chosen Chairman and R. W. E. Burnaby, Chief Commissioner. C. Donald, Upper Blackville Bridge, N.B., was New Brunswick Representative, and E. A. Saunders, Halifax, Nova Scotia Representative, of the Maritime Trade Commissioner. On account of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. Frank Stanfield resigned from the Board in November, 1930, and was succeeded by L. E. Shaw, Wolfville.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Board was held in Toronto, Feb. 5 and 6, 1931, with E. M. Saunders presiding. Exhaustive reports were presented by R. W. E. Burnaby, C. Donald and E. A. Saunders on the work of the year. Activities were summarized by Mr. Burnaby as follows: (1) making contacts and introductions between Maritime seller and Central Canadian buyer; (2) introducing products to buyers; (3) discovering new markets and new uses for products; (4) studying demands for goods that were or could be produced in Maritime Canada, giving special attention to lines already imported; (5) securing and distributing information regarding competitive or similar lines produced in Ontario; (6) making special reports on potential markets for various natural products and by-products; (7) issuing bulletins and market reports to potato shippers; (8) securing lists of brokers, dealers, manufacturers of machinery, etc.; (9) reports on financial standing of buyers; (10) adjusting claims; (11) collecting accounts; (12) encouraging use of Ports of Halifax and Saint John; (13) addressing meetings in Ontario; (14) pointing out Maritime Canada's position in Confederation; (15) preparing for and managing the Maritime Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition; (16) giving information to hundreds of tourists; (17) promoting the holding of conventions and annual meetings in the Maritime Provinces; (18) preparing and arranging for publication of Maritime news items and articles in the Ontario Press; (19) daily conferences and interviews on Maritime matters and general propaganda to encourage Ontario people to tour and trade in Maritime Canada.

Some of the outstanding conclusions of the Meeting were: (1) It was the unanimous opinion of all present that the Commission, set up as a two-year experiment, had brought results which warranted its continuance on a permanent basis. (2) A resolution strongly urging a national fuel policy

to increase the consumption of Canadian coal was passed, and it was felt that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce should be called upon to co-operate with other interests to this end. (3) It was decided that the Commissioner should pay special attention to the problems of the Maritime Provinces' fish industry during 1931. (4) The policy of joint tourist advertising by the three Maritime Governments was approved. (5) Endorsation was given the steps taken by the Maritime Board of Trade to secure a thorough survey of the natural resources of Maritime Canada and consideration was given to the possibilities of a permanent Industrial Research and Development Board. A committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the Maritime Board of Trade in the matter. (6) The Board recommended to the Maritime Provincial Governments that the joint exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition be continued on a permanent basis.

E. M. Saunders was re-elected Chairman; J. P. Le Gallais, Vice-Chairman, and R. W. E. Burnaby, Commissioner.

Inter-Provincial Trade Relations. Trade relations between the Maritime Provinces and the rest of Canada, particularly Ontario, came in for considerable attention as the result of action taken on April 25, 1931, by L. L. Snell, a Sydney bread manufacturer. In advertisements published in the local Press that day, Mr. Snell announced that he would switch his purchases of raw materials from Ontario to Quebec and suggested that others follow suit. It was pointed out that Quebec was buying Nova Scotia coal, whereas Ontario was not.

"What we want Ontario to do," said Mr. Snell, "is to wake up and take an intelligent interest in our situation. We have no fear that once they understand it properly, their natural patriotism will cause them to rally to our support." Mr. Snell's policy met with a varied reception throughout the Maritimes. In Cape Breton there was fairly general approval. Opinions in New Brunswick differed widely. That the situation was serious was generally conceded but a policy of reprisals was not regarded as the best way to secure an adjustment.

A special meeting of the Sydney Board of Trade was held on Apr. 27 to consider the Snell proposal. Mr. Snell declared that the Maritime Provinces spent approximately \$100,000,000 in Ontario yearly, while on the other hand the greater portion of Maritime products were sold in Quebec. In view of this, he felt that if Ontario would not buy a greater amount of Maritime products, particularly steel and coal, that Province was not entitled to such a large share of Maritime business. He would practise the policy: "Buy our requirements where our coal is sold." He was particularly anxious that this action should not be referred to as a boycott. He preferred to call it inter-provincial reciprocity. It was suggested by other speakers that more information regarding purchases made by Ontario in the Maritimes be secured and a resolution was adopted voting the approval of the Board and endorsement "of any movement that may promote and facilitate inter-provincial reciprocal trading and, to that end, that all reasonable steps be taken to impress upon Central Canada, and the people of Ontario in particular, the importance of assisting the Maritime Provinces, which are such large buyers of Ontario protected products, not only by purchasing the products of the Maritime Provinces, particularly its coal and steel, but also by strongly backing the efforts now being made by the Maritime Provinces to obtain adequate protection for coal and steel against foreign importations. By this we mean protection for the Maritime products comparable with that now enjoyed by Ontario products consumed in the Maritimes."

R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Provinces Trade Commissioner in Ontario, accompanied by E. D. MacPhee and Col. C. Donald, New Brunswick repre-

sentative of the Maritime Trade Commission, arrived in Halifax on Apr. 29 to discuss plans for increasing the sale of Maritime goods in Ontario. Mr. Burnaby declined to comment on the "boycott" controversy, but pointed out that he had always been favourably received by Ontario buyers and brokers.

The Nova Scotia Trade Development Board, meeting in Halifax on Apr. 29, adopted a resolution placing on record "its appreciation of the treatment accorded the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission of Ontario at the hands of Ontario business men generally and also of the desire of the Ontario people to co-operate in increasing this inter-provincial trade."

Professor MacPhee on May 1 addressed a group of business men, representative of the Province as a whole, on the results obtained by the Commission in developing inter-provincial trade, and in the evening spoke over Radio Station CHNS on the same subject. In the course of this address he said: "I am appealing to our Maritime friends in every part of Maritime Canada to recognize that the attitude which will secure Maritime trade possibilities and realities in Central Canada is neither one of criticism of accomplishment nor neutrality with regard to the opportunity of inter-provincial trade, but a firm conviction that in so far as lies within our power each Maritimer, whether in the Atlantic Provinces or in Central Canada, will vigorously, persistently and enthusiastically strive to place on the Ontario market everything he can make and sell to advantage in that Province." (*The Halifax Herald*, May 2, 1931).

Largely as a result of the visit of R. W. E. Burnaby and other members of the Maritime Trade Commission to Halifax, the Council of the Halifax Board of Trade on May 5 carried the following resolution unanimously: "This Council believes that the welfare of this Dominion in all its Provinces depends to a very large extent on inter-provincial trade, and to this end urges not only upon our own people but upon the people of the rest of Canada the desirability of fostering this inter-provincial trade by every legitimate means possible. This Council is further of the opinion that the trade policy of the Dominion must be applied in fair and equal measure to all industrial activity within Canada, if all the Provinces are to benefit equally thereby."

After Mr. Burnaby had addressed the weekly luncheon of the Border Chamber of Commerce at Windsor, Ont., on May 14, the Chamber adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that the Border Chamber of Commerce expresses through Mr. Burnaby to the Maritime Provinces its honest belief in the principle of inter-provincial trade with the largest possible development of such trade to the mutual benefit of every Province. That we hereby express the heartiest goodwill and the highest regard for our sister Eastern Provinces; and that we suggest and hereby endorse the idea of a goodwill tour of Central Canada business men to the Maritimes at as early a date as is possible."

Some Events of the Year. The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Live Stock Board took place at Sackville, N.B., July 2-4, 1930. Among the most important resolutions passed was one by which the Constitution was changed to permit the organization to become the Maritime Branch of the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, Limited, under which name its business would thereafter be conducted. The organization also seriously undertook to assist the live stock producers of the Maritime Provinces to reduce the cost of production by encouraging co-operative buying of the low grade Western coarse grains, which could be obtained at attractive prices. Officers elected were: President, H. H. Girvan, Coal Branch, N.B.; Vice-Presidents, O. A. Jess, Port Williams, N.S.; and W. B. McLellan, Alma, P.E.I.; Secretary-Treasurer and Manager, R. M. Elliott.

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto was held on Oct. 16, 1930. The retiring President, E. D. MacPhee, dwelt upon the results which had been achieved in a comparatively short time by the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission to Ontario in making Ontario familiar with the products of the Maritimes and declared that the Association played a necessary part in the success of the Commission by strengthening it with enthusiastic support. A. E. Le Page was elected President; Hon. W. D. Ross, Honorary President; Sir Robert Falconer, Chancellor; H. P. Whidden, S. H. Logan, Archbishop McNeil and J. A. McLeod, Honorary Vice-Presidents.

The live stock interests of the Maritime Provinces were united in the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, organized Dec. 29, 1896, and having as its objects the promotion of live stock raising and the holding of a Maritime Winter Fair. The Association held its Annual Meeting at Amherst, N.S., Feb. 18, 1931. The financial report showed total revenue from all sources of \$32,606, of which \$11,200 was in grants from Federal and Provincial Governments and \$7,000 in admissions to the Winter Fair. This was the largest revenue from admissions ever reported. Among disbursements was prize money totalling \$14,657, as against \$11,695 in 1929. The Report was considered very satisfactory. Officers elected were: President, C. F. Bailey, Fredericton; 1st Vice-President, A. G. Dickson, Chatham; 2nd Vice-President, Keith Boswell, Victoria, P.E.I.; 3rd Vice-President, W. A. Flemming, Truro; and Secretary-Manager, Smith A. Hilton, Nappan, N.S.

A delegation of Acadians from the Maritime Provinces and Montreal left early in April, 1931, for Louisiana. Meeting at New Orleans on Apr. 15, the party was taken on a tour of the Evangeline country and on Apr. 19 attended the unveiling of a statue to Evangeline at her grave in St. Martinville.

On Feb. 26 and 27, 1931, deputations representing the Universities of New Brunswick, Mount Allison, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, King's and Acadia, met at Wolfville, N.S., to discuss in a model assembly the affairs of the League of Nations. At the opening session I. Judson Levy was elected President. This was the third of such assemblies.

On Feb. 28, 1931, an air service between Saint John and Halifax was inaugurated. The plane left Saint John at 12.25 and arrived at Halifax at 1.40 p.m. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Gastonguay of Halifax; Col. A. N. Jones, President of the Halifax Board of Trade; Hon. J. Fred Fraser, on behalf of the Government of Nova Scotia and Col. E. C. Phinney, k.c., Chairman of the Halifax Harbour Commission. The return journey commenced at 2.20, the plane connecting with the 4 p.m. train leaving Saint John for Montreal.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Political Situation in 1930-31; a New Prime Minister

On Aug. 11, 1930, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, since 1925, resigned to become Federal Minister of Fisheries, and Hon. J. C. Tory, Lieutenant-Governor, called on Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines, to accept office. The Harrington Ministry was sworn in on the same day. The only changes involved, in addition to the assumption of the office of Prime Minister by Col. Harrington, were as follows: Hon. John Doull, who had been a Minister without Portfolio, became Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, and Hon. Albert Parsons, who had been Speaker of the Legislature, became a Minister without Portfolio. The office of Provincial Secretary-Treasurer had previously been held by Hon. E. N. Rhodes.

For the first time in the history of the Province, a Provincial Convention was held by the Liberal Party in Halifax on Oct. 1, 1930, for the election of a Leader in succession to William Chisholm.* Previously, Party leaders had been chosen by the Liberal Members of the Legislature. About 500 delegates attended. D. C. Sinclair, President of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association, was elected Chairman and M. B. Archibald, Secretary. The Convention adopted the following resolutions, constituting the policy of the Party:

The Liberal Party of Nova Scotia, in convention assembled, pledges itself: (1) to the support of Nova Scotia policies for Nova Scotia making the interests of Nova Scotia paramount and putting them before the interests of any Federal party whatsoever; (2) to restore Responsible Government to the people of Nova Scotia; (3) to present to the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature, full details of all expenditure made on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia, whether such expenditure be made by any department of Government or any body or commission created by authority of the Legislature; (4) to have all accounts of the Province audited by a competent auditor before they are paid, such auditor to be responsible only to the Legislature; (5) to enforce rigid economy in administration, doing away with the present waste, extravagance, unnecessary debt and mounting taxation, and thus present to our people a balanced Budget; (6) to reorganize the Department of Agriculture so that the present duplication and overlapping of effort with Federal Agricultural officials shall be discontinued, thus doing away with needless expenditure of public moneys and ensuring to agriculture more effective assistance in this important industry; (7) to place the welfare of all the people first, denying the right of private corporations and monopolies to exploit the natural resources of the Province to the injury of our citizens; (8) to pay the municipalities concerned the moneys now wrongfully withheld by the present Administra-

*NOTE.—Owing to ill-health Mr. Chisholm had resigned as Leader.

tion; (9) to repeal Bill 151, so called, restoring the right of private property which this Bill, in defiance of all Constitutional principles and rights of citizens, places at the whim of the Governor-in-Council while at the same time enacting such legislation within the limits of the Constitution as shall ensure the preservation and development of our forests to the greater advantage of our people; (10) to cause a thorough investigation to be made into the operations of the coal industry with the object of placing it upon a sound foundation so as to secure an adequate living and a proper return to those employed in it, as well as to secure a comprehensive survey and inventory of all our other mineral resources and our water powers to the end that they may be the more readily developed for the benefit of the people of Nova Scotia; (11) to reorganize thoroughly the Public Health Department, co-ordinating all activities of a public or *quasi* public nature, now carried on in this Province with the view of giving the most efficient direction to such activities, eliminating every last vestige of patronage in the administration of this department of Government, thus placing the vital question of public health above the exigencies of party; and to increase in substantial measure, the aid now given to local hospitals; (12) to the creation of a Department of Labour under a competent deputy minister; (13) to promote and advance all social legislation designed to better the living and working conditions of the people, including the enactment of an eight-hour day legislation; (14) to provide free school books for pupils of the public schools, up to and including Grade 8; (15) and as its first, primary and most important act to make a thorough, competent, independent authoritative and exhaustive inquiry into the conditions which cripple Nova Scotia's economic life, forcing our people to sell in the world market, at a competitive price, and compelling them to buy in a protected market, at a non-competitive and artificially high price, thus impoverishing the people of this Province, and to present the evidence thus obtained to the Federal authorities, to the end that equality of opportunity for the people of Nova Scotia may be secured and that Nova Scotia's economic right to live may be restored. In this effort the Liberal Party believes that every constitutional means should be employed, and that Nova Scotia's case should, if necessary, be carried to the foot of the Throne.

Three nominations were made for Leader: William Duff, M.P. for Antigonish-Guysboro; J. J. Kinley of Lunenburg, a former Member of the Legislature, and Angus L. MacDonald, a young Halifax lawyer, formerly Assistant Dean of the Dalhousie Law School. Mr. MacDonald's nomination* came as a surprise to the Convention. He at first wished to decline the honour but there was a striking demonstration in his favour and he finally consented to stand. He was elected by a clear majority on the first ballot, the vote being: MacDonald, 314; Duff, 110; Kinley, 62. The new Liberal Leader was born in Inverness County, was educated at St. Francis Xavier University and at Dalhousie University; saw service in the Great War and had been active in politics for some years.

The term of Hon. J. C. Tory, as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, having expired, the Federal Government appointed as his successor Frank Stanfield of Truro, Member of the Legislature for Colchester. Mr. Stanfield resigned his seat and was sworn in to office on Dec. 2, 1930.

* NOTE.—Awaiting Mr. MacDonald's election to the Legislative Assembly, A. S. MacMillan was appointed House Leader during the Session of 1931.

A Cabinet change occurred on Dec. 30. Hon. George H. Murphy, M.D., Minister without Portfolio, was sworn in as Minister of Public Health, assuming the direction of a new Department of Government. As explained by Mr. Harrington (the Prime Minister), this was "in fulfilment of the definite policy which the Government adopted in 1926 but has delayed owing to financial reasons." He intimated that the Departments of Labour and Municipal Affairs would follow in time as funds for these became available.

**The 1931
Session
of the
Legislature**

The Third Session of the 39th General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened by the Honourable Frank Stanfield, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, on Feb. 19, 1931. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:

(1) Welcome to the Members and good wishes to Hon. J. C. Tory, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor; (2) sympathy to H. M. King George V. in the death of the Princess Royal; (3) departure of Viscount Willingdon and the Viscountess Willingdon and welcome to Their Excellencies the Earl of Bessborough and the Countess of Bessborough; (4) opening of the Provincial Archives Building and thanks to the donor, Mr. W. H. Chase; (5) creation of a Department of Health and appointment of a Minister of Health; (6) stimulation of educational progress by recent legislative enactments; (7) authorization by the Council of Public Instruction of the appointment of a committee to examine into the subject of school studies; (8) progress of agriculture, with increased production of dairy products and development of marketing methods; (9) Report of the Royal Commission on apple industry to be presented; (10) campaign to secure new markets for Nova Scotia products; (11) coal output showing decrease but considerable amount of development work done in general mining projects; (12) the unemployment situation; (13) improvement of highways and bridges continued; (14) improvement of hotel facilities by railway companies; (15) excellent service by hospitals and plans for expansion; (16) progress in work of Nova Scotia School for Mentally Defective Children; (17) mothers' allowances in effect; (18) survey of Province completed by Minimum Wage for Women Board; (19) old age pensions likely to be made available; (20) effective work of the Lands and Forest Service; (21) progress of Nova Scotia Power Commission; (22) gratifying progress of Mersey Paper Co., Limited; (23) Liquor Control Act now effective; (24) organization of Nova Scotia Police effected; (25) Security Frauds Prevention Act proclaimed; (26) claims of Nova Scotia for readjustment of financial arrangements with Dominion to be presented; (27) Public Accounts and Estimates to be submitted.

The motion to adopt an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was introduced by R. T. Caldwell (Con., King's), and seconded by D. R. Cameron (Con., Cape Breton East). A. S. Mac-Millan, the new Liberal House Leader, followed on Feb. 20. He attacked the redistribution measure passed by the Rhodes Administration, which deprived important sections of the country of representation; complained that commissions were doing the work of responsible Members; criticized the mover of the Address for misrepresenting conditions in the Province and declared that disaster was impending for the agricultural industry unless the Department of Agriculture got busy. The mining industry, he asserted, was in

a deplorable condition and too many worthless securities were being sold. As to the coal mining industry, there should be some indication of what the Government proposed to do to solve the problems besetting it. Referring to the Department of Health, he pledged the support of the Opposition but issued a warning that they would stand for no nonsense. He passed over the subject of education briefly but launched into a vigorous attack on highway administration, charging a wilful waste of money by over-manning jobs. On the subject of old age pensions, he asked why the Government could not take action, without waiting for Ottawa to act. He made lengthy reference to the serious state of the lumber industry and complained that there had not been a word of encouragement for the fishing industry in the Speech. He charged that the administration of the Liquor Act had been partisan. Turning to finances, he urged the Government to adopt a policy of economy and get rid of the parasites in every department. He concluded with a call to the Government to secure the appointment of another commission to study the tariff question as it affected the Maritime Provinces and finish the work of the Duncan Commission. (*The Halifax Chronicle*, Feb. 21, 1931).

The Prime Minister, Hon. G. S. Harrington, replied on Feb. 23. He paid particular attention to the Opposition Leader's "despairing" outlook on Provincial conditions. Admittedly some sections of the Province's industrial life were not in good condition but it did not benefit the Province to pour dose after dose of gloom over the people when they were going through difficult times. He charged that those who were spreading gloom talk in the House might just as well know that there was no more fertile way of playing into the hands of those who would disrupt the Province from the Dominion. He expressed unbounded faith in Nova Scotia and its people. Answering Mr. MacMillan's claim that government by commission was interfering with responsible government, he pointed out that, while advantage had been taken of the technical knowledge of men appointed to commissions, action finally rested with the Government. As to redistribution affecting the principle of representation by population, he assured the House that the principle was in no wise in jeopardy and no Member was absent except through his own choice and in an effort to gratify his own political ambition. The Prime Minister dealt with the tuberculin test, free school books, the fruit Commission, highway construction, liquor control, the Power Commission and other matters brought up by Mr. MacMillan. He also outlined proposals for a national fuel-steel policy, these including: (1) coking plants; (2) subvention for carrying coal west of Montreal; (3) tariff consideration for imported coke, anthracite screenings and bituminous coal; (4) more favourable transportation rates; (5) abolition of Customs drawback for foreign coals allowed to enter Canada for coking. (*The Halifax Herald*, Feb. 24, 1931).

The Debate was continued on Feb. 23, by J. W. Comeau (Lib., Digby); on Feb. 24 by Gordon B. Isnor (Lib., Halifax) and Dr. M. E. McGarry (Lib., Inverness); on Feb. 25, by Hon. John Doull, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. J. A. Proudfoot (Lib., Inverness); A. A. Martell (Lib., Richmond); Dr. M. E. Morrison (Lib., Guysboro) and R. W. E. Landry (Lib., Yarmouth); and on Feb., 26, by George C. Nowlan (Con., King's); W. McL. Robertson (Lib., Shelburne) and Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General. An amendment was moved by Mr. Robertson expressing regret that there was no mention in the Speech from the Throne of any suggestion or plan looking to the improvement of conditions in Nova Scotia; asking that the Legislature memorialize the Federal Government for the enactment of such immediate measures as would ensure the prosperity of the steel and coal industries and the workers employed therein; and urging the Government to call in immediately financial experts to devise methods of curtailing expenditures in every department of government to the end that the Province "may live within its income and that taxation may be immediately reduced to the people of Nova Scotia." The amendment was defeated on a vote of 18 to 14 and the Address adopted on the same vote.

Public Accounts. The Public Accounts for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, were tabled in the House on Mar. 2 by Hon. John Doull, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. These showed Expenditures on public services of \$7,900,986.84 with Revenue accruing of \$7,-682,066.16, leaving a Revenue Deficit of \$218,920.68. With the addition of Sinking Fund instalments paid during the year and the deduction of \$79,896 applicable to Capital Account, the Total Deficit was \$488,280.05. The Net Debt of the Province stood at \$35,836,-570.17.

Mr. Doull delivered his Budget Speech on Mar. 5. Its highlights were:

- (1) That the amount to be expended for mothers' allowances would more than balance the Budget had this progressive legislation not been adopted;
- (2) that the financial situation in Nova Scotia was better than in many other Provinces of the Dominion which were budgeting either for increased deficits or decreased surpluses;
- (3) that the Government was applying for a complete reassessment during the coming year in the matter of subsidy claims on the Federal Government as recommended by the Duncan Commission and if any money were received during the present fiscal year it would off-set the Deficit shown in the Estimates;
- (4) that the estimated revenue of the Liquor Control Commission would be \$1,115,000, but that this amount would practically disappear through the loss of the Department of Vendors' revenue (\$300,000), which ceased to operate with the advent of the Liquor Control Law, the cost of the Nova Scotia police (\$300,000) and payments under the Mothers' Allowance Act (\$360,000);
- (5) that the Province's share in the expenditure for unemployment relief was estimated at \$858,629.48;
- (6) that it was proposed to abolish the office of the Agent-General in London;
- (7) that both Receipts and Expenditures were estimated to total more than \$1,500,000 in excess of the figures for 1930;
- (8) that

there should be a change in the fiscal year to either October or November instead of September as at present.

Gross Revenue for 1931 was estimated at \$9,350,489.82 as against \$7,682,066.16 for the previous year. Gross Expenditures were forecast at \$9,671,217.05, as against \$7,900,986.84. The Estimated Deficit was \$320,727.23, as compared with the Deficit of \$488,280.05 in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1930. Mr. Doull declared that it was impossible to continue the Government's programme of road-building, education, agricultural education and supervision, and further activities in the Department of Public Health until more adequate assistance was received from the Dominion Government.

The Debate on the Budget was opened on Mar. 9 by A. S. MacMillan, Liberal House Leader. "I am sure everyone in Nova Scotia is disappointed that the Government is budgeting this year for a Deficit of about \$320,000," he said in opening. "With the great increase in Revenue it was thought the books would be balanced. Since the Government took over the reins of power in 1925, the revenue of this Province has been increased 94 per cent.—nearly doubled—and yet they have come back with the same old story we have heard for five other Sessions, that they can't make the two ends meet." He had been charged with spreading gloom but the Provincial Secretary himself, in his first Budget Speech, certainly painted a gloomy picture. Mr. MacMillan charged that there was lack of adequate information in the Public Accounts, and reviewed the accounts of each department. He contended that there should be curtailment in the spending of the Lands and Forests Division; regretted that there was no provision for old age pensions; criticized the Department of Agriculture for its large expense account and felt that there was much needless expenditure in various departments. Finally, he asked adjournment of the Debate until all departmental reports had been tabled, particularly those on Highways and Power. His requested adjournment was refused by the Prime Minister, who, however, promised that the estimates of those departments, for which reports had not been tabled, would be held up in Committee of Supply until the reports were available.

On Mar. 10 the Debate was continued by W. A. Flemming (Con., Colchester); Gordon B. Isnor (Lib., Halifax) and Dr. J. A. Proudfoot (Lib., Inverness). On Mar. 13, speeches were delivered by Dr. Proudfoot, George C. Nowlan (Con., King's); W. McL. Robertson (Lib., Shelburne) and Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways. On Mar. 17, Hon. J. Fred Fraser, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, replied to charges made by Opposition speakers regarding the excessive cost of the Mersey Power development and dealt with other features of the Public Accounts. G. E. Romkey (Lib., Lunenburg) and Hon. William Chisholm spoke on Mar. 18. The Debate was concluded on the 19th after R. H. Butts (Con., Cape Breton East); L. C. Gardner (Lib., Yarmouth);

A. A. Martell (Lib., Richmond); R. W. E. Landry (Lib., Yarmouth); Dr. M. E. McGarry (Lib., Inverness) and J. W. Comeau (Lib., Digby) had spoken and Hon. John Doull had replied. The Budget passed the House without division.

Resolution on Coal and Steel. On Mar. 11, Mr. Harrington (the Prime Minister) introduced a resolution calling on the Dominion of Canada to adopt a national policy which would make Canada independent in her supply of the necessary basic commodities of fuel and steel and asking that immediate steps be taken to secure the opinion and advice of the most highly qualified authorities to determine and put into effect such a policy at the earliest possible moment. In a forceful speech, the Prime Minister emphasized that coal and steel were national assets; that there was a necessity for national thinking in developing the inter-related industry as a safeguard for Canada and that there should be a refusal to "lie down under academic economics." The resolution was seconded by Archibald Terriss (Con., Cumberland). A. S. MacMillan, Opposition Leader; Dr. J. Proudfoot (Lib., Inverness); W. McL. Robertson (Lib., Shelburne); R. W. E. Landry (Lib., Yarmouth) and H. Allan MacQuarrie (Con., Pictou) spoke in general support of the resolution but on Mar. 12, William Chisholm (Lib., Antigonish), interjected a critical note when he claimed that the resolution evidenced a desire to side-step. He was quoted by *The Halifax Herald* (Mar. 13) as saying: "We on this side do not want it to appear that there is not unanimity on this question, but I ask the Premier in all seriousness if he will not qualify his resolution. What do we want of expert advice? We object to this procrastination, this side-stepping. We say to act now. What we object to is the 'nigger in the woodpile,' this clause asking for expert advice." Mr. Chisholm wanted to know why action had not been taken at the special Session of the Federal Parliament in September, when the situation was well known to those in power. Both R. H. Butts, K.C. (Con., Cape Breton East) and the Prime Minister, who replied, challenged the Opposition to introduce an amendment, but this they declined to do and the resolution passed the House without division.

Resolution on the Fishing Industry. On Mar. 25, Mr. Harrington introduced a lengthy resolution on the problems of the fishing industry. After setting forth the extent and importance of the industry and the fact that delegations of fishermen and fishing interests had appeared before the Government asking for co-operation in their efforts to improve and stabilize the industry, the resolution provided that the Provincial Government should be empowered to offer to co-operate with the Dominion Government; that an international conference on conservation should be called and that a memorial should be presented to the Government of Canada on the whole question. The resolution was seconded by A. S. MacMillan, Leader of the Opposition. In all, ten Members voiced the needs of the industry and the resolution was adopted unanimously. Dr. Richard Hamer, Central Secretary of the United Maritime Fishermen, having written a letter to the Prime Minister asking that the resolution should be much more definite on the trawler question, Mr. Harrington replied that, while the word "trawler" did not appear, there was ample opportunity under the wording of the memorial to put forward all views on the matters involved.

Resolution on Entry of C.P.R. Unanimous endorsement was also given on Mar. 30 to a resolution introduced by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington (Prime Minister) and seconded by Hon. Albert Parsons (Minister without Portfolio) urging the imperative need for the satisfactory growth of Nova Scotia that the Canadian Pacific Railway be afforded entry into

the Province and the Port of Halifax. The resolution pointed out the importance of Halifax as a national port; the fact that the C.P.R. steamships could make more extensive use of it if the Railway had connection with it; the stimulation to business which would result and the fact that the Intercolonial Railway was available for common use by the two great railway systems of the Dominion. It then expressed the opinion that "it is essential for the satisfactory growth of this Province that the Canadian Pacific Railway should have entry to the Province of Nova Scotia and the Port of Halifax over the lines of the Intercolonial Railway on an equitable basis with other railway systems entering this Province over the said lines," and it provided for a Memorandum to be presented on the subject to the Government of Canada.

Legislation *re* the Berwick Distillery. Two of the most contentious measures of the Session were private Bills introduced by R. T. Caldwell (Con., King's) at the instance of the town of Berwick confirming an agreement in connection with a proposed apple brandy distillery and enabling the town to enter into an agreement regarding electric energy for the plant. On Mar. 20 leaders of the temperance movement in Nova Scotia appeared before the Private and Local Bills Committee and presented a Memorandum protesting against the legislation. On Mar. 27 a delegation of citizens of Berwick waited on the Committee in support of the Bills. They pointed out that the ratepayers by a Plebiscite taken on Aug. 18, 1930, had approved the agreement and urged that the question was one which the ratepayers alone could decide. The Bills were reported to the Legislature without change on Apr. 9 with the recommendation that they receive favourable consideration. Strong opposition, however, developed in Committee of the Whole House. On Apr. 13, A. S. MacMillan, Leader of the Opposition, claimed that the promoter was not a man to be encouraged, while Hon. William Chisholm declared that unless the House had assurance that a licence for the operation of the distillery had been obtained from Ottawa, the Bills should be thrown out. Mr. Harrington (the Prime Minister), on the other hand, supported the measures because they had been requested by the town on the strength of a favourable vote and did not violate any well-recognized principle of general administration. The Committee divided 15 to 15, the Liberals, with Hon. O. P. Goucher, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Albert Parsons, Minister without Portfolio, voting against. The Chairman, Hon. John Doull, then gave the casting vote in favour of the Bills. Third reading was given without division.

(At June 30, 1931, the Federal authorities had not issued a licence).

Incidents of the Session. On Feb. 23, the Prime Minister tabled a Report on certain tests which had been carried out by the Nova Scotia Advisory Board of Fuel Investigation, as to the relative merits of anthracite coal and Nova Scotia coke as fuel. The Report, which was signed by Prof. R. P. Donkin of the Nova Scotia Technical College, Secretary of the Board, demonstrated that, whereas Nova Scotia coke cost less per ton, it lasted longer than imported anthracite and gave better service, with less waste.

In tabling the Report of his Department on Mar. 2, Hon. O. P. Goucher, Minister of Agriculture, announced special plans for the marketing in Nova Scotia of Nova Scotia apples and for embarking on a programme of farm extension work involving an expenditure of \$75,000. Mr. Goucher also announced that, in response to the request of a committee of fruit growers appointed to confer with the Government, the services of Prof. W. V. Longley, Director of Extension and Rural Economics, Truro, had been made available, together with those of J. McG. Stewart, k.c., Halifax. These men would work along the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Fruit Industry.

Hon. George H. Murphy, M.D., Minister of Public Health, delivered his maiden speech in the House on Mar. 3, outlining the plans of his newly-created Department in the interests of public health. He expressed satisfaction that the formation of the Department had met with such approval from both political parties. One of his first efforts would be to get the co-operation of every medical man in the Province. He also stressed the importance of voluntary organization in carrying on health work. Objectives were the creation at Halifax of a radium centre for the treatment of cancer; establishment of beds in local hospitals for treatment of tuberculosis patients and the sending to the home of every T.B. sufferer a nurse trained in this branch of the work.

Representing 17 hospitals throughout the Province a delegation headed by L. D. Currie, President of the Nova Scotia Hospital Association, waited on the Prime Minister; Hon. G. H. Murphy, M.D., Minister of Public Health, and other Members of the Provincial Government on Mar. 18 and presented the following requests: (1) increased grants with a maximum of 50 cents per patient a day unconditionally and a minimum of 30 cents for every hospital day; (2) information concerning hospital legislation dealing with annexes to local hospitals for tubercular patients in Eastern Nova Scotia; (3) amendments to the Local Hospitals Act to relieve hospital boards of the onerous duty of collecting debts from indigent patients; (4) amendments to the Public Utilities Act to enable hospitals to make special arrangements for supplies of electric current.

The second division of the Session took place on Mar. 19, when A. S. MacMillan, Liberal Leader, appealed from the Speaker's ruling that R. H. Butts (Con., Cape Breton East) was in order when he refused to divulge the name of the Opposition Member referred to in his question: "What about the Member of the Opposition who went to France last Summer with the most notorious rum-runner in Nova Scotia?" The Speaker's ruling was upheld on a vote of 17 to 13. Following the sitting of the Legislature at which the interchange had taken place, a brief fistic encounter between Messrs. MacMillan and Butts took place in the lobby. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Mar. 20, 1931.)

Definite provision for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Nova Scotia was made in a Bill introduced in the Legislature on Mar. 23 by the Prime Minister. The measure empowered the Governor-in-Council to enter into agreements with Ottawa with regard to the payment of such pensions and provided that the Act be brought into force on proclamation. The Bill was given second reading on Mar. 26 without a division though A. S. MacMillan, Leader of the Opposition, intimated that he was prepared to submit an amendment. In Committee on Apr. 12 the Opposition sought by amendment to have the Act made immediately effective but Mr. Harrington (the Prime Minister) declared that it was impossible for the Province to assume the cost of the pensions on the existing basis, *viz.*, 50 per cent. by the Federal and 50 per cent. by the Provincial Government, and that it would be necessary to wait until Ottawa was prepared to provide more money. The amendment was declared lost without division and the Bill given third reading.

A Bill providing for the raising of \$3,000,000 to provide for an extensive programme of highway improvement in Nova Scotia, to be used over a three-year period was introduced on Mar. 25 by Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways. The measure passed all stages and received the Royal assent.

Fifteen members of the Legislature, headed by Hon. P. C. Black and R. T. Caldwell, Chairman of the House of Assembly Committee on Humane Institutions, visited the Provincial Sanitarium at Kentville on Mar. 26. Mr. Black announced that plans for a new infirmary had been approved and tenders would be called as soon as possible.

On Apr. 2, Gordon B. Isnor (Lib., Halifax) moved a resolution providing that school books should be supplied free to all pupils up to and including Grade VIII. The resolution was seconded by R. W. E. Landry (Lib., Yarmouth). An amendment was moved by Mr. Harrington, seconded by Hon. W. L. Hall, and the resolution as amended was accepted. It provided that when a school board furnished text books free to necessitous pupils, the Provincial Department of Education would reimburse the Board to the extent of one-half the expenditure incurred.

A Bill was introduced by the Prime Minister on Apr. 8 authorizing the guarantee of fourteen-twentieths of the \$3,000,000 bond issue proposed for the erection of a Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge, with the Province guaranteeing six-twentieths; the City of Halifax, five-twentieths; the Town of Dartmouth, two-twentieths and the County of Halifax, one-twentieth. The various bodies had previously agreed to guarantee these amounts and the measure made such a guarantee dependent on Federal assumption of responsibility for the remaining six-twentieths before June 28, 1933. The Bill was duly enacted.

Government assistance in the form of financial guarantees up to half a million dollars was provided the fruit industry of Nova Scotia under terms of a Bill introduced by the Prime Minister on Apr. 8. The measure defined the form of a new company to handle the credits, distributing them to its members, of whom the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia Limited and the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers Association might be two. The legislation followed the searching inquiry into all phases of the fruit industry conducted by the Royal Commission set up in 1930. The Bill was duly enacted.

Creation of a Department of Municipal Affairs was advocated in a resolution passed at the session of the Private and Local Bills Committee of the Legislature on Apr. 9 and later tabled in the House. The resolution set forth that the Committee had had to deal with many borrowing Bills forwarded by municipalities; that their consideration required a great deal of time, thereby lengthening the Session of the House, and that it had been disclosed that the financial position of many municipalities was in a serious condition. The resolution called upon the Government to assign these financial problems to such a department.

After the House adjourned at 6 p.m. on Apr. 14, Government supporters in the Legislature and a number of his friends presented the Prime Minister with an automobile as a mark of their appreciation of his leadership and service to the Province during the Session just closing.

The closing hours of the Session were enlivened by a debate on a resolution brought in by the Public Accounts Committee with respect to the Mersey River power development. This had followed a two-year inquiry during which sworn evidence had been given by experts and documents produced substantiating the work on the system. The resolution declared that the final cost of the Mersey hydro-electric system was justifiable; that all moneys were properly expended and that the affairs of the Nova Scotia Power Commission with regard to the development had been conducted efficiently, economically and on a sound and business-like basis. The Committee itself divided evenly on the resolution, which was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman, G. C. Nowlan. When introduced in the Legislature an amendment was moved by the Opposition declaring that the Committee was "not in a position to make a definite finding of fact as to the reason for the enormously increased cost of the Mersey development." This was lost on a vote of 15 to 11 and the motion carried by the same vote.

The Session was closed with customary formalities on Apr. 15 by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Frank Stanfield. The total number of Bills assented to was 157. Of chief importance were measures providing for the establishment of old age pensions, for the establishment of a company to lend money to the fruit-growing industry, for grants of \$250 a year per teacher to junior high schools, for five days' notice of intention to the

issuer of marriage licences, for the establishment of pure bred cattle areas, for the establishment of the new Ministry of Health, for a highways programme extending over three years, for the construction of the proposed Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge and to enable towns to avail themselves of the services of the Nova Scotia police.

**Departmental Reports,
Organizations and
General Events**

The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, was submitted by the Minister, Hon. O. P. Goucher. Agricultural conditions in 1930 were reported to have been generally favourable. The acreage and yield of field crops in 1930, with comparative figures for 1929, are given in the accompanying table.

The census of live stock in Nova Scotia in 1930 showed the following totals: horses, 51,530 (1929, 52,104); cattle, 285,000 (1929, 286,406); sheep, 289,621 (1929, 277,761); swine, 43,593 (1929, 47,458); poultry, 1,145,953 (1929, 1,114,171).

	Acres 1930	Acres 1929	Total Yield 1930	Total Yield 1929
Spring Wheat	5,800	6,056	116,000 bus.	111,000 bus.
Oats	115,200	109,836	4,343,000 "	3,647,000 "
Barley	10,800	10,868	359,000 "	305,000 "
Spring Rye	200	172	4,500 "	3,000 "
Peas	800	774	18,000 "	16,000 "
Beans	2,600	2,461	51,000 "	46,000 "
Buckwheat	7,600	8,221	168,000 "	178,000 "
Mixed Grains	4,700	4,800	163,000 "	172,000 "
Potatoes	31,200	30,783	3,526,000 cwt.	3,270,000 cwt.
Turnips, etc.	15,800	15,516	3,741,000 "	3,454,000 "
Fodder Corn	1,200	1,026	13,000 tons	11,000 tons
Hay and Clover	540,000	540,841	859,000 "	876,000 "

The very rapid increase in the number of members enrolled in boys' and girls' club work was the outstanding feature of extension work in 1930. More than 2,100 boys and girls were definitely enrolled in the various project clubs or nearly double any previous year.

The efforts of the Markets Division were directed during the year toward helping to strengthen organized farm marketing in Nova Scotia and to extend it into new communities. The field which had been least organized or practically unorganized was the marketing of field and vegetable products from the greater part of the Province outside the Annapolis Valley and it was to this field that the major efforts of the Markets Division were directed.

Under agricultural societies, 189 of these organizations reported for 1930. Five old societies dropped out and ten new ones applied for recognition. There was also a gain of 46 to 7,038 in membership and of \$1,442.83 in the amount of money raised.

The Horticulture Division reported the apple crop of the Province in 1929 to have been the largest on record and one that presented very considerable difficulty in successful harvesting, storing and marketing. 2,133,000 barrels were produced. 728,000 barrels were marketed in Canada in the natural state or as by-products; 1,405,849 barrels were exported, chiefly to Great Britain.

The season of 1930 was a banner one for county and district exhibitions. Notwithstanding reports of extreme drought, never before were there such magnificent displays of field crops and fruit, nor had live stock been shown in such good condition. 14 county and district exhibitions were held.

Poultry production in 1930 showed a marked increase in volume. Larger flocks were kept and there was an increased production of eggs. Egg circles in general maintained their volume and proved a very efficient marketing system.

The 1930 season was extremely unsettled for dairymen. The large importations of butter from New Zealand and general world market conditions made prices uncertain; feed prices in the Winter and early Spring were comparatively high and butterfat prices low; also, an extremely dry Summer caused a shortage of pasture and water for dairy stock. 30 creameries operated for the full season of 1930. These had 11,005 patrons; received 10,989,368 lb. of milk and 14,363,323 lb. of cream; produced 4,724,118 lb. of butter and 2,071,982 qt. of ice cream; sold 317,067 qt. of sweet cream and did a total business of \$2,983,954.

Under the Women's Institute Division, 6 Institutes were organized during the year and one was disbanded, making a total of 110 Institutes with a membership of 2,825. The sum of \$11,260.94 was raised by the Institutes and \$11,245.53 was expended by them on school and community improvement.

A Home Industries Division was organized in March, 1930, for the purpose of stimulating the interest of the women of Nova Scotia in producing home industry products, to raise the standard of handcraft, to provide outlets, when possible, for the sale of these products and to obtain for the maker the best possible financial returns. The Home Industries Development Council was organized at the same time to act as an advisory board. This consisted of R. S. Boyd, Truro; H. F. Bethel, Truro; H. E. Mahon, Halifax; Mrs. M. J. Hartigan, McPherson; Miss Helen J. Macdougall, Superintendent of Women's Institutes and Miss Bertha F. Dean, Superintendent of the Division and Secretary.

The Industrial Development Division had as its major activity an industry survey of the Province. Other activities included industrial radio talks, issue of "Product of Nova Scotia" labels, exhibitions, distribution of industrial photographs and slides and the handling of trade inquiries.

Lands and Forests. The Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, was submitted by Hon. W. L. Hall, Minister of Lands and Forests. The Chief Forester, Otto Schierbeck, reported that the Summer of 1930 had been the driest experienced in Nova Scotia for a century and the forests were closed, under the powers conferred in the Lands and Forests Act, from May 10 to Sept. 12. Up to Oct. 1, 509 forest fires occurred and 46,188 acres were burned. Of this area, only 1,403 acres were merchantable timber, the greatest area burned being barren land. The cost of fighting fires was \$45,613.39 and the estimated damage, \$59,015.75. As a result of legislation passed in 1928, 30,000 acres of barren land, suitable for blueberry pastures, had been laid out for blueberry associations, of which 10 had been established. Blueberry shipments were increasing as a result. Reforestation was proceeding, though due to the bad fire situation, the forest rangers could not be spared for reforestation work. Nevertheless, 441,000 trees were sent out to boy scouts and school children and 88,000 trees to private individuals.

The lumber industry was still the most important industry of the Province. 835 mills were operated during the year, producing 224,438,643 ft. of lumber. This was a decrease of 22,000,000 ft. compared with 1929. There was an increase of 28,285 cords in the amount of pulpwood cut for export, this amounting to 215,746 cords. There was also a marked increase in pulpwood cut for manufacture in domestic mills, the total being 170,921 cords, or 66,921 more than in 1929. Exclusive of fuel, the grand total for the wood utilized in the Province was 442,264,121 ft. b.m., a record figure.

Approximately 12,800 resident big game licences were issued in the Autumn of 1930, as compared with 11,160 in 1929. 1,428 moose were killed, which was a little above the normal. The kill of deer was 1,886.

Health; Humane and Penal Institutions. The Report of the Provincial Health Officer, T. Ives Byrne, M.D., for the year ended Sept. 30,

1930, stated that there had been no serious outbreak of diseases in the Province during that period. With the exception of sporadic cases of infantile paralysis, the Province had escaped from the epidemic, although there was evidence that it was spreading toward the Atlantic seaboard. The importance of vaccination as a preventative of small-pox, of which there had been 2 cases in the year, was stressed. The ignorance of the general public of the symptoms of ordinary diseases was deplored and attempts had been made to remedy this by broadcasting Health Talks, by education in the homes for those without a radio, and by the distribution of literature throughout the schools. A plan to organize a system of medical inspection in all the schools was under way. The Deputy Registrar-General (Dr. Byrne) reported that for the calendar year 1929 there were recorded 10,688 living births, or 20.4 per 1,000; 45 maternal deaths, and 6,660 deaths from all causes, or 12.7 per 1,000; and 3,510 marriages performed, or 6.7 per 1,000.

According to the Inspector of Humane and Penal Institutions, T. Ives Byrne, M.D., the number of admissions to the Humane Institutions during the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, was 26,613 as compared with 23,491 the previous year. The three Provincial hospitals, the twenty-two local hospitals providing accommodation for 1,901 patients, and the local institutions for the insane and indigent, all carried on efficient work. Progress was noted in the attempt to standardize County Homes and Asylums. The number of commitments to all Penal Institutions during the same year was 3,115 compared with 2,740 for the previous year.

Fisheries. The total value of production of Nova Scotia fisheries in 1930, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, was \$10,411,200, compared with \$11,427,491 in 1929. The lobster and cod fisheries were of chief importance, the former having a product of \$3,046,084 and the latter of \$2,685,879. The catch of all kinds of fish amounted to 2,561,368 cwt., compared with 2,749,100 cwt. in 1929, while the value of the catch at point of landing, *i.e.*, the amount received by the fishermen, was \$6,842,953, compared with \$7,342,771. The capital investment in the industry was \$11,244,740, of which \$7,343,479 was the value of the vessels, etc., used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish and \$3,901,261, the value of canning and curing establishments. Of these there were 228, including 106 lobster canneries, 13 other kinds of fish canneries, 101 fish-curing establishments and 8 reduction plants. The number of persons employed was 19,150, comprising 15,265 fishermen and 3,885 workers in the establishments.

Mines. The Annual Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia for the year 1930, was submitted by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. The Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines, Norman McKenzie, reported that the coal industry had again reached large proportions and since the settlement of labour difficulties had shown great improvement. The average number of men employed was 13,423 as compared with 13,060 in 1929. The total number of man-days worked was 2,989,428, a decrease of 272,336. The output was 5,754,502 tons of 2,240 lb., a decrease of 584,990 tons. Coal sales were 5,281,508 tons, a decrease of 484,704 tons. Coke manufacture declined from 459,305 tons to 342,155 tons; tar manufacture from 7,012,027 gal. to 5,491,723 gal. Gold production amounted to 2,341 oz., an increase of 773 oz. The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 863,134 tons, a decrease of 157,947 tons. Salt production was 25,703 tons, as against 30,625 tons in 1929.

Highways. The 13th Report of the Department of Highways, for the year, 1930, was submitted by Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways. On Dec. 31, 1930, the status of highways was as follows:

Class of Highways	Miles Graded and Surfaced	Miles Graded Only	Miles Not Improved	Total
Trunk Highways	1,409.61	35.50	147.98	1,593.09
County Highways	1,728.75	919.60	388.25	3,036.60
Local Highways	736.70	2,433.24	6,881.95	10,051.89
Total	3,875.06	3,388.34	7,418.18	14,681.58

The classification of the highway mileage in accordance with the various types of surfacing was as follows: bituminous macadam, 11.39 miles; waterbound macadam, 30.23; crushed stone, 30.80; screened or crushed gravel, 3,802.64; graded but not surfaced, 3,388.34; not improved, 7,418.18, total, 14,681.58. During the year 950.60 miles of reconstruction work were carried out. Capital expenditures on highways totalled \$1,600,014.70. The expenditure on maintenance account was \$2,055,824.46.

During the 1930 tourist season, from June 1 to Sept. 30, 218,082 visitors entered Nova Scotia, an increase of 26,358 over 1929. Of these, 126,192 entered with cars. The total number of tourist motor cars entering was 31,548.

Under the Federal Unemployment Relief Act, Nova Scotia was allotted the sum of \$700,000. Of this amount, \$538,998 was set aside for highway services and was supplemented by contributions of \$703,496 from the Provincial Government, \$109,533 from municipalities, \$108,661 from the Board of Railway Commissioners and approximately \$81,496 from the railway companies, a total of \$1,542,184. This sum was allocated as follows: grade crossings, \$299,084; construction of national highways, \$150,000; other highways, \$675,000; bridges on Provincial highways, \$99,000; town approaches, \$319,100. The rest of the \$700,000 from the Dominion Government, together with contributions by the Provincial Government and the municipalities, was made available for relief work.

Registrar of Motor Vehicles. The Report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles showed that for the calendar year, 1930, the revenue of the Motor Vehicle Branch amounted to \$1,901,987, of which \$849,496 was derived from the gasoline tax; \$779,215 from the registration of passenger cars and \$158,839 from the registration of commercial cars. Total expenditures were \$119,598, of which \$36,778 went to the maintenance of the Motor Cycle Corps. Motor vehicle registrations were: passenger cars, 36,078; commercial cars, 6,489; motor-cycles, 319; tractors, 143; total, 43,029, an increase of 3,057 over 1929. New cars registered numbered 7,540, as against 9,250 in 1929.

Provincial Secretary. The Report of the Department of the Provincial Secretary for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, was submitted by Hon. John Doull, Provincial Secretary. The companies incorporated during the year numbered 129, as compared with 118 during the previous year. Authority was given 9 companies to change their name; to 13 companies, to increase their capital and to 3 companies, to decrease their capital. 1,254 companies paid their annual registration fee under the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act; 2 new incorporations were made of farmers' co-operative societies; no new incorporation was made under authority of the Act to facilitate the incorporation of farmers' fruit, produce and warehouse associations; 3 new companies were incorporated under the Rural Telephone Act; 9 companies were organized under the Act to facilitate the incorporation of owners of vessels in the fishing industry; 3 new associations were organized under the Blueberry Association Act of 1928. Under the Act respecting insurance agents, certificates of authority were issued to 1,479 resident agents and to 7 non-resident agents. The Departmental revenue for the year amounted to \$1,385,307, of which \$341,706 came from Succession duties.



COL. THE HON. G. S. HARRINGTON, K.C.
Prime Minister of Nova Scotia,
Appointed, Aug. 11, 1930



HON. FRANK STANFIELD
Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia,
Appointed, Nov. 19, 1930



HON. C. D. RICHARDS, K.C., L.L.D.
Prime Minister of New Brunswick,
Appointed, May 18, 1931

The 22nd Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was submitted by Hon. John Doull, Provincial Secretary. The Board was composed of R. T. MacIreith, Arthur Roberts and John S. Roper. The public utilities reporting were of five classes, *viz.*, electrical, gas, telephone, tramway and water. The number in each class was as follows: Electrical, (a) municipal, 29; (b) private, 32; Gas, 1; Telephone, (a) mutual, 206; (b) private, 68; Tramway, 3; Water, (a) municipal, 33; (b) private, 2; total, 374. There was a reduction of 5 in the number of electrical companies and one in the number of tramway companies reporting, as compared with the previous year, while telephone companies increased by 4. During the year the Cape Breton Electric Co. abandoned its tramway service between North Sydney and Sydney Mines and the Pictou County Electric Co., its service between New Glasgow, Stellarton and Westville.

The Report of the Fire Marshal, tabled by Hon. John Doull, Provincial Secretary, on Feb. 24, 1931, showed that fire losses for 1930 were \$1,614,393, a decrease of about \$23,000 from the previous year.

The Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was presented by Hon. John Doull, Provincial Secretary. The Board was composed of F. L. Milner, Chairman; F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman and John T. Joy, Commissioner. During the 14 years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1930 that the Act had been effective, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 102,072 were reported. During that time, 1,309 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants and for medical aid was \$9,052,491.79 and the amount required at the end of 1930 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen and for medical aid was \$7,038,496.52. The total number of accidents of all kinds reported to the Board in 1930 was 9,434 or 771 less than in 1929. The total cost of all accidents, so far as they could be estimated, was nearly \$1,586,500. During 1930 the Board decided to recalculate their pension reserves and liabilities for outstanding claims on a 4½ per cent. basis instead of 3½ per cent.

Power Commission. The 11th Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, covering the work of the Commission to Sept. 30, 1930, was submitted by Hon. J. F. Fraser, Chairman, and Robie Millard and W. B. Proctor, Commissioners. The year was particularly marked by (a) the placing in operation on Jan. 1, 1930, of the Mersey system; (b) the placing in operation on Dec. 8, 1929, of the Tusket System; (c) acquisition of the Town of Shelburne's hydro-electric generating system, June 15, 1930, inaugurating the Roseway System; (d) severity of the drought general throughout the Province. The Commission had in 1930 6 hydro-electric systems in operation, consisting of 12 individual hydro-electric developments, with a total capital investment of \$12,976,637 and a total reserve accumulation of \$949,485. For the fiscal year, 135,526,767 kilowatt hours were delivered at a total cost of \$902,879, equivalent to 0.666 cents per kilowatt hour.

Education. The Annual Report of Henry F. Munro, LL.D., Superintendent of Education, for the school year ended July 31, 1930, was submitted to Col., the Hon. G. S. Harrington, Prime Minister, to be laid before His Honour, the Hon. Frank Stanfield, Lieutenant-Governor. School sections in active operation numbered 1,736, a decrease of 20 from the previous year. 1,464 sections were listed as rural, 227 as village and 45 as urban. Schools in operation, however, numbered 3,191, an increase of 31. 1,449 schools were in session for the full term of 200 teaching days, an increase of 407. The number of teachers was 3,448, as compared with 3,382. Of the total, 2,211 or over 64 per cent. were professionally trained, an increase of 91. Enrolment in the elementary grades was 100,945 and in the high school grades

12,915, a total of 113,860. This was a slight increase over the previous year. The total expenditure on education was \$3,970,024, of which \$916,856 represented Government expenditure and \$2,529,293 local expenditure.

Dalhousie University, Halifax. The number of students enrolled for the season 1930-31 was 970. Changes on the academic staff during the year were: the death of Howard Murray, B.A., LL.D., McLeod Professor of Classics and Head of the Department and Dean of the University; the retirement of J. H. Mennie, PH.D., Associate Professor of Chemistry (Fisheries); J. Raymond Sanborn, PH.D., Associate Professor of Bacteriology (Fisheries); A. L. Macdonald, LL.B., Associate Professor of Law; and Mary C. Stevenson, M.D., C.M., Technician and Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology; and the appointment of the following: Ernest Martin, *Agrege d'anglais*, *Interim* Professor and Head of the Department of French; Ernest Hess, M.A., Assistant Professor of Bacteriology (Fisheries); Constance I. MacFarlane, B.A., Assistant in Botany; Anna M. MacKeen, B.A., Warden of Shirreff Hall; Donald Mainland, M.B., CH.B., Dr. D. G. J. Campbell, Professor of Anatomy; N. B. Dreyer, M.A., M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P., Professor of Pharmacology; R. F. Ross, M.D., C.M., Assistant in Anatomy; and A. E. Murray, M.D., C.M., Assistant in Biochemistry.

An event of importance was the opening of the Provincial Archives Building, situated on the Campus, on Jan. 14, 1931; and here on May 12 Convocation ceremonies took place, when the Honorary Degree of "LL.D." was conferred on Arthur Stanley Mackenzie, PH.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., retiring President of the University, while a portrait of Dr. Archibald MacMechan, painted by John MacGillivray, was presented to the University by two of his former pupils. Rev. J. S. Thomson, M.A., of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, delivered the address to the graduates.

At the 61st Annual Meeting of the Dalhousie Alumni Association, held in Halifax on May 11, presentations were made to Dr. Mackenzie on the occasion of his retirement from the office of President of Dalhousie, and to Dr. MacMechan who was departing on a year's leave of absence prior to his final retirement after 42 years on the professorial staff. Announcement was made on June 24, 1931, that Carleton W. Stanley, Assistant to Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, had been appointed fifth President of Dalhousie, to succeed Dr. Mackenzie.

Acadia University, Wolfville. The enrolment of regular students for the year 1930-31 was 514. Appointments to the staff for the year were fewer than usual; the most outstanding one was that of Prof. W. H. Coleman, D.LITT., a graduate of Acadia, and Professor of Dramatic Literature in Bucknell University (on leave of absence), who was appointed Professor of Public Speaking for the year. Prof. R. S. Longley of the Department of History and Prof. H. F. Scott Thomas were each given a year's leave of absence. Of importance was the reorganization of the courses of study providing for a certificate for students who had satisfactorily completed the work of the first two years and who were unable to take or who were disqualified for advanced work. Further, all students for distinction were obliged to pass a comprehensive examination on the work of the whole major and minor fields before graduation.

At the Ninety-third Convocation on May 27, 1931, the following Honorary Degrees were conferred: Doctor in Divinity—Richard Ferguson Dixon, Wolfville, N.S., "D.D."; Elbert Edward Gates, Hartford, Conn., "D.D."; Arthur Silas Lewis, Lakewood, Ohio, "D.D."; Joseph Chandler Robbins, New York City, "D.D."; Doctor in Civil Law—William Currier Keirstead, Fredericton, N.B., "D.C.L."; Roland George Dwight Richardson, Providence, R.I., "D.C.L."; Doctor in Science—William Haring Longley, Baltimore, Md., "D.Sc."

St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish. The enrolment for the year 1930-31 was 276. The Annual Convocation ceremonies were held on

May 13, 1931, with Right Rev. James Morrison, D.D., Chancellor, presiding. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Henry F. Munro, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, and by Very Rev. H. P. MacPherson, President of the University. Dr. MacPherson referred to the establishment and activity of the Extension Department under the full-time direction of Prof. Coady and Prof. MacDonald. More than 1,500 persons had attended the assemblies held during the year at which community problems were discussed. During the year the University received bequests amounting to \$3,000.00.

University of King's College, Halifax. Total enrolment of students for the year 1930-31 was 110. The *Encaenia* of the University was held in the new King's College building erected on a lot adjacent to the Dalhousie University buildings at a cost of \$450,000; the group consisting of an administration section with lecture rooms, library and reading room, and men's Common room; student residences, chapel, and recreation hall. Announcement was made that the University would receive about a quarter of a million dollars from the estate of the former Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Hon. R. E. Harris (deceased).

Other Colleges. The Annual Convocation of the Nova Scotia Technical College took place on May 15, 1931. Degrees in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering were conferred on 21 graduates.

During 1930-31 Pine Hill Divinity Hall, Halifax, had 30 students in purely theological classes and 72 pursuing the Arts Course; a total of 102. Prof. James S. Thomson, M.A., was installed in the Chair of Systematic Theology during the year. The chief donors of bequests amounting to \$20,000 to the College were T. Geddes Grant, Herbert E. Crowe and the Misses Carmichael. An interesting event of the year was the opening of the new Library Building and Stack Room, the erection of which had cost \$25,000.

The Nova Scotia College of Art reported an enrolment of students for the year 1930-31 of 188. The Exhibition in November, 1930, of the Nova Scotia Society of Artists was an event of the year.

The Liquor Commission. Appointed by Order-in-Council on May 1, 1930, the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission, composed of W. B. Proctor, Chief Commissioner, and D. J. Buckley, Commissioner, presented its first Report for the period, Aug. 18 to Sept. 30, 1930, and this was tabled in the Legislature on Mar. 2, 1931. Government control of the sale of liquor became effective on Aug. 18, 1930, when the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission opened its first liquor stores, three in Halifax and one in Dartmouth. Other stores throughout the 24 municipalities supporting the Act were opened shortly after, making a total of 27 and steps were taken to combat the bootlegger. The Report showed net profits of \$23,150.82 on a turnover of \$628,756.03, after costs of organization and the 1929 plebiscite had been defrayed.

Farmers' and Fishermen's Organizations. The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, held its 35th Annual Meeting in Truro, Jan. 27, 28 and 29, 1931. H. A. Moffatt, President, stated that the organization had made progress. While total membership of the agricultural societies had not increased as much as had been hoped, minutes of the county association meetings showed that most of them had held active and interesting meetings with really progressive work under consideration. Principal resolutions adopted were: (1) asking for appointment of a Provincial veterinary; (2) asking the Provincial Government to intercede with the banks so that farmers entitled to credit might be able to secure loans for terms not less than six months at lower rates of interest; (3) asking that necessary steps be taken to have the Island of Cape Breton added to the restricted area of Nova Scotia; (4) asking that pure-bred cattle areas be established; (5) asking that the price of ground limestone be reduced to a price not to exceed \$2.50; (6) protesting to the Dominion Government against the imposition of duty

on fertilizers and asking for the abolition of such duty. Activities of the Association in 1930 were largely connected with matters of organization, and included the holding of a number of executive meetings; publication of the first (annual) Year Book and holding county conventions in the 14 counties in which county or district farmers' associations were organized. Officers elected were: President, V. D. Leonard, Clarence; Vice-President, L. S. Fisher, Shinimicas; Secretary, H. R. Brown, Pugwash. On Mar. 11, a delegation from the Association, headed by Mr. Leonard, appeared before the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature, and submitted the resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting, asking for favourable action.

The 67th Annual Convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held in Kentville, Dec. 10-12, 1930, with the President, Capt. George A. Boggs, presiding. In his address, Capt. Boggs summed up the situation by saying: "If we farmers expect to grow apples successfully, we must specialize and concentrate our efforts on production and place our marketing and financing problems in the hands of the very ablest specialists. To accomplish this safely, we must have a more comprehensive industrial organization and control this organization ourselves, if we are to be justly compensated for our work." The Report of the Executive, covering a wide range of activities, showed a membership of 366; life memberships, 62; honorary members, 19. Interest during the Convention centred largely in the Report of the Royal Commission on the fruit industry.* This Report was endorsed in principle by a vote of 202 to 48, and a Committee consisting of G. A. Boggs and Hon. J. A. MacDonald, King's County; W. Spurr and E. C. Shaffner, Annapolis County, and W. G. Oulton, Hants County, was elected by ballot to confer and co-operate with the United Fruit Companies and take such other action as might be necessary in working out the recommendations of the Commission. The Meeting discussed and approved a number of proposed amendments to the Fruit Act, took up proposed regulations to combat the apple maggot and passed resolutions (1) opposing increased Customs duties on fertilizers and on spraying, dusting and grading machines; (2) opposing the raising of the minimum size of the Nonpareil from $1\frac{7}{8}$ to 2 inches; (3) requesting the Federal Government to make a study of ocean storage facilities for apples; (4) petitioning the Government of Nova Scotia to give favourable consideration to the request of the Federal Department of Agriculture for the approval of the Provincial Government for the issuance of a permit by the Federal Department of Excise for the carrying on of a commercial experiment and research work with apple juices. Officers elected were: President, E. C. Shaffner, Lawrencetown; Vice-President, Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Upper Dyke Village; Secretary, C. A. Good, Middleton; Treasurer, W. S. Blair, Kentville. The principal speaker at the annual banquet was Hon. G. S. Harrington, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia. Mr. Harrington reviewed the history of the fruit industry and the work of the Royal Commission. He warned the Association that they must have better agreement than was indicated in the vote on the Report, of the Commission.

The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia, organized Jan. 9, 1914, held its 18th Annual Convention in Halifax, Jan. 21-22, 1931. In his Presidential address, J. D. MacKenzie, made the statement, in reviewing the history of the organization, that he believed there was no industry in Nova Scotia which had shown as great an increase in production (1,500 per cent.) within the same number of years. The Meeting adopted resolutions: (1) asking that the branding regulations as contained in the Dairy Industry Act be enforced to protect the creamery industry and consumers; (2) thanking the Minister of Agriculture for paying the fare of buttermakers attending the Dairy short course at the Ontario Agricultural College and asking that the assistance be continued; (3) endorsing the necessity for bacteriological work

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1929-30, page 434.

and asking the Minister of Agriculture to give any reasonable assistance to continue the work; (4) protesting against the duty placed on fertilizer, as an additional burden on the dairymen of the Province; (5) recommending that the cream-grading regulations be carried out and that the services of the Dominion produce grader be used in an educational way; (6) requesting the Department of Agriculture to send the Dairy Superintendent to the World's Dairy Congress in Denmark, July, 1931; (7) asking that a cold storage suitable to display dairy products be at once provided by the N.S. Provincial Exhibition. Officers elected were: President, R. J. Smart, Scotsburn; Vice-President, Charles G. MacLennan, Truro; Directors, J. Howard MacKichan, Cleveland; H. C. Rose, Port Maitland; J. J. Creighton, Tatamagouche; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Bird, Truro.

The Nova Scotia Poultry Association held its 19th Annual Meeting at the Agricultural College, Truro, Jan. 29, 1931. Major W. F. D. Bremner, Falmouth, President, reviewed conditions during the previous year and expressed a hope that the depression would not continue. Reports from the various county organizations were presented and resolutions adopted: (1) approving the policy of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with regard to the inspection of hatcheries and endorsing the approval of qualified hatcheries; (2) asking that more protection be provided for the poultry exhibits at all shows and that all coops and drinking fountains be disinfected prior to the shows; further, that permanganate be used in drinking water and that any bird showing disease be removed from the show; (3) asking for representation on the live stock committees of the principal Maritime and Provincial shows. Officers elected were: President, Major W. F. D. Bremner, Falmouth; Vice-President, J. B. Saunders, Bridgetown; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Landry, Truro.

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia Limited held their 19th Annual Meeting at Kentville on June 30, 1931. The General Manager, Harry O. Bishop, reported that 361,731 barrels had been shipped by the organization in 1930. The President, F. W. Bishop, stated that when most agricultural products were returning less than cost of production, it was gratifying to report a good year in the Nova Scotia apple industry, the majority of members and companies being able to improve their financial standing. The Meeting expressed approval of the action of the Provincial Legislature in passing a Bill providing Government assistance in setting up a finance company to make and supervise loans to apple companies up to \$500,000 and elected V. B. Leonard, Clarence; Harry O. Bishop, Kentville, and J. E. Morse, Lawrencetown, to serve on the Board of the new organization. B. B. Derrick, Washington, D.C., Central States representative on the United States Federal Farm Board, brought greetings from that body and spoke on "Co-operative Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables." F. W. Bishop was re-elected President, with Ernest H. Johnson, Wolfville, Vice-President, and Harry O. Bishop, Kentville, Secretary and Manager.

The Nova Scotia Fish and Game Protective Association held its first Annual Meeting in Halifax on Feb. 24-25, 1931. It went on record as favouring an amendment to the Game Act permitting the killing of deer of both sexes on the mainland of Nova Scotia and an open season for moose during October; expressed opposition to a proposal to have a three years' closed season on moose; opposed an open season for moose of both sexes; and urged a change in the Game Act permitting hunters to enter the hunting grounds two days before the season opened, provided that all firearms were packed during that period. Other resolutions urged the Nova Scotia Power Commission to curtail any further hydro-electric development on the rivers of the Province until thorough tests had been made as to the advisability of Nova Scotia utilizing pulverized coal for the generation of electrical energy; asked the Federal Government to pass over the control of the inland game fisheries to the Provincial Government; recommended to the Provincial Government a closed season for two years on fur-bearing animals and urged

a more rigid enforcement of the fish and game laws of the Province. Officers elected were: Honorary President, Hon. W. L. Hall; President, Rev. A. W. L. Smith, Clementsport; Vice-President, Robie W. Tufts, Wolfville.

Following a conference of representatives of the fishing industry held at Lunenburg on Mar. 4, 1931, a committee composed of Dr. Richard Hamer, Central Secretary of the United Maritime Fishermen; J. J. Kinley, M. M. Gardner, George Leonard, W. H. Smith, G. Myhre and W. E. Knock, Mayor of Lunenburg, waited on the Provincial Government at Halifax on Mar. 6 and presented a resolution adopted at the Conference demanding that "the landings of all fish caught by steam or otter trawlers in Canadian ports should be absolutely prohibited and that all such trawlers should be prohibited from securing supplies at Canadian ports." A two-hour discussion took place and the Prime Minister (Mr. Harrington) assured the delegation that something would be done to endorse the movement.

The 17th Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia was held at Truro, Nov. 4-6, 1930. Miss Helen J. Macdougall, Superintendent for the Province, reported the organization of 12 new Institutes during the year, bringing the total to 117. A new feature was the holding of district conventions; of these 11 took place, with an attendance of 1,498 and county executives were formed at each. Miss Macdougall stated that the Institutes were in a most flourishing state and the future of the work promised more than at any time in the past. Mrs. George F. Freeman, Middleton, was re-elected President and other officers were: Vice-President, Mrs. R. G. Chisholm, St. Andrew's; Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Minard, Milford; Treasurer, Mrs. G. H. Ilsley, Nictaux.

General Organizations. The Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities held its Annual Meeting at Truro, Aug. 19-21, 1930. The Report of the Executive presented by the Secretary, Arthur Roberts, k.c., showed a 100 per cent. membership, with every city, town, and rural municipality in the Province, 69 in all, a member. Among resolutions adopted were the following: (1) disapproving the highway tax and asking for its abolition and suggesting an increase in the gasoline tax to make up the loss of revenue; (2) expressing the opinion that the Highway Board should care for and operate all drawbridges and pay the costs thereof; (3) recommending that all liquor stocks and other personal property in Government stores under the Liquor Control Act should be subject to municipal taxation; (4) urging that municipal taxation on pole lines of telephone, telegraph and power companies should be uniform throughout the Province; (5) urging legislation for the protection of water courses used as water supplies for municipalities; (6) urging a fixed valuation for assessment purposes on telephone, telegraph, electric light and power companies. Officers elected were: President, R. S. MacKay, k.c., solicitor for the Municipality of Yarmouth; 1st Vice-President, F. W. Harris, Town Clerk, Annapolis Royal; 2nd Vice-President, R. A. Brenton, Warden, Halifax; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Roberts, k.c., Bridgewater. The Executive Committee of the Union met in Halifax on Jan. 28, 1931, and, after holding an executive session, waited on the Government and laid before its Members the resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting, asking that favourable consideration be given them.

The Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Conservative Association took place at Halifax on Feb. 25, 1931. Resolutions were adopted expressing the confidence of the Association in Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada; congratulating Hon. E. N. Rhodes on his appointment as Minister of Fisheries, and voicing appreciation of the leadership given to Nova Scotia during his office as Prime Minister; expressing confidence in Hon. G. S. Harrington as Leader of the Party and Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and declaring the conviction that the fuel policy advocated by Mr. Harrington and endorsed by the people of Canada would, if adopted, create a great revival of industrial activity in Nova Scotia. Officers elected were: Honorary

President, Col. A. Montgomerie; President, C. B. Smith, κ.c., 1st Vice-President, Red MacDonald, Sydney; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. F. R. Little; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. M. Scanlon, Halifax; 4th Vice-President, J. P. L. Robicheau; Treasurer, Col. J. L. MacKinnon; Secretary, Gerald P. Flavin.

The Annual Meeting of the Council of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union was held at Halifax, Apr. 2 and 3, 1931. The low salaries paid to teachers in Nova Scotia were discussed critically by the delegates. It was reported that more than 200 teachers were receiving salaries of \$300 per annum or less. Total membership was 1,171, with 25 new members recorded. The new Executive for 1931 was elected as follows: President, S. I. Robinson, Halifax; Honorary President, F. G. Morehouse, Amherst; 1st Vice-President, Miss Goodwin, Yarmouth; 2nd Vice-President, Sarah MacDon, Sydney; Secretary-Treasurer, Seymour C. Gordon, Pugwash Junction. Resolutions were adopted urging the establishment of a minimum pension for teachers; requesting the Government to study and adopt a schedule of teachers' salaries, and asking the Education Department to consider the advisability of appointing a helping teacher for each inspectorate.

Commissions Appointed in 1930-31. On Feb. 6, 1931, the Government appointed a Board of Investigation to inquire into the merits of different dust preventives, particularly of Malagash salt. The Board, which was to report to the Minister of Highways, was composed of Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Halifax, Chairman; one representative from the Association of Professional Engineers, to be named by the Chairman; the President of the Amherst Board of Trade; and one representative each from the Automobile Legal Association and Nova Scotia Motor League, the Department of Agriculture and the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities.

On June 5, 1931, the Nova Scotia Power Commission was authorized to hold an inquiry into the regulation of electric installations in Nova Scotia.

An Advisory Commission under the Mothers' Allowances Act, appointed Aug. 1, 1930, for a term of one year, was composed of: Peter F. Moriarty, Mrs. Helen Stayner, Mrs. Ellen E. Frawley, all of Halifax; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bell, New Glasgow.

The Board of Commissioners of Nova Scotia Hospital, appointed June 24, 1931, for a term of five years was composed of Hon. Hugh Ross, Halifax, Chairman; John Misener, Woodside, Halifax County; William R. Powell, Halifax.

The Purchasing Committee of the Province of Nova Scotia, appointed on May 7, 1931, was composed of R. H. Sutherland, Department of Highways; Norman McKenzie, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines, and John H. Congdon, Department of Lands and Forests, all of Halifax.

Events of the Year. What was termed the Nova Scotia Party was formed at a meeting attended by some 75 persons at Canning, N.S., on Dec. 20, 1930. John Hatfield of Yarmouth enunciated the policy of the Party which was to support only candidates who would agree to demand the fiscal independence of the Province.

On Nov. 27, 1930, the Prime Minister, Hon. G. S. Harrington, announced that the Government had made an appropriation of \$380,000 in order to carry on a Province-wide campaign against tuberculosis. This followed a conference with a committee representing the Nova Scotia Medical Society, the Public Health Officers' Association, the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission and members of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium staff. \$200,000 was to be spent on extension and improvement of facilities at the Kentville Sanatorium; \$100,000 for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Island of Cape Breton and \$80,000 for the general work of controlling tuberculosis throughout the Province.

The Nova Scotia Archives Building in Halifax was formally opened on Jan. 14, 1931. At the ceremony, which was presided over by Hon. Frank

Stanfield, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the name of the donor, who had up till then remained anonymous, was made public, W. H. Chase, of Wolfville. Mr. Chase presented the key of the new building to Mr. Harrington, the Prime Minister, who in turn presented to the donor a golden key, which he said indicated the gratitude of the people of Nova Scotia. Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Federal Minister of Fisheries, and former Prime Minister of the Province; Dr. A. S. Mackenzie, President of Dalhousie University, and Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, also spoke.

During the week of Feb. 9, 1931, Hon. G. S. Harrington headed a delegation which went to Ottawa to lay before the Federal Government certain proposals for the relief of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia.

Attended by representatives of the Provincial Government, the Canadian Federation of the Blind and the National Institute for the Blind, a conference was held in the Province House on Mar. 10, 1931, when statements were presented by both organizations of the blind and a Government inquiry was urged.

On the occasion of the unveiling of a statue to Evangeline at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, on Apr. 19, 1931, in the presence of over 100 Acadian pilgrims from Canada, the Prime Minister (Mr. Harrington) sent the following message to C. T. Bienvenu, Chairman of the Evangeline Celebration Committee: "On behalf of Government and people of Nova Scotia may I extend cordial greetings to Acadians of Louisiana on occasion of unveiling statute of Evangeline."

To arouse sympathy among Members of the Federal Parliament for Nova Scotia's coal and steel industry, D. R. Cameron, M.L.A., of Glace Bay, representing the Provincial Government, and ex-Mayor George Walker of New Waterford, representing the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton, left for the Capital on Apr. 18, 1931. They spent several weeks in Ottawa and did not return until after the Budget had been brought down on June 1. They had the support of Mr. Harrington (Prime Minister) during the last ten days of May.

A delegation comprising Hon. Percy C. Black, representing the Provincial Government; Mayor L. Gastonguay, Halifax; Mayor Walter Mosher, Dartmouth; D. R. Turnbull, representing the Board of Trade and other interested parties, interviewed the Dominion Prime Minister and Members of his Cabinet at Ottawa on Apr. 28 and 29, with regard to the construction of the proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge. Members of the delegation on their return stated that they had every reason to believe that the Federal Government was in entire sympathy with the project. (*Halifax Herald*, May 1, 1931).

On June 4, Mr. Harrington left Halifax for a two weeks' tour of the South Shore and Annapolis Valley in order to meet the people and familiarize himself with their problems. He followed this tour later in the month with a visit to the counties of Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro, Cumberland and Colchester.

A new ferry steamer to ply between Barrington Passage and Cape Sable Island was launched at Shelburne on June 8, 1931, in the presence of Mr. Harrington and Members of the Government and Legislature. Mrs. Harrington christened the steamer the *Edgar N. Rhodes*.

Announcement was made at Ottawa on June 9 that Mr. Justice J. A. Chisholm of the Supreme Court Bench of Nova Scotia had been appointed Chief Justice, succeeding the Hon. Robert E. Harris (deceased).

The Lakeside Inn, erected near Yarmouth by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was formally opened on June 16, 1931. A banquet was held to celebrate the event, with the Prime Minister as the principal speaker.

On June 22, 1931, the 182nd anniversary of the birth of Halifax, a bronze statue of the founder, the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, was unveiled on the

broad plaza fronting the new Nova Scotian Hotel. The ceremony was performed by the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Hon. J. A. Chisholm, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

The Province of Nova Scotia

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor Hon. Frank Stanfield*

The Harrington Ministry (Conservative)

Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works and Mines . . Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, K.C.
 Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests . . Hon. William Lorimer Hall, K.C.
 Provincial Secretary-Treasurer Hon. John Doull, K.C.
 Minister of Highways Hon. Percy Chapman Black
 Minister of Agriculture Hon. O. P. Goucher
 Minister of Public Health Hon. George H. Murphy, M.D., C.M.
 Minister without Portfolio Hon. J. Frederick Fraser
 Minister without Portfolio Hon. A. Parsons

Speaker of the House of Assembly Hon. D. G. MacKenzie

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the
 Executive Council Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B.
 Deputy Provincial Treasurer Robert Gordon
 Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines Norman McKenzie
 Deputy Attorney-General Frederick F. Mathers, K.C.
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture Col. Robert Innes
 Deputy Minister of Public Health T. Ives Byrne, M.D.
 Director of Child Welfare E. H. Blois
 Superintendent of Education Henry F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.
 Chairman, N.S. Power Commission Hon. J. Fred Fraser
 Director of Information L. W. Fraser, B.A., LL.B.

*NOTE.—As *The Review* goes to press (Sept. 25, 1931) the sudden death of Mr. Stanfield is announced.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The Session of 1931 of the Legislative Assembly

The 1st Session of the 10th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was opened on Feb. 12, 1931, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C. Prior to the arrival of His Honour and on the motion of the Prime Minister, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, A. A. Dysart, Fred. C. Squires (Con., Carleton) was elected Speaker. The position of the parties at this time was: Government (Con.), 31; Opposition (Lib.), 16; with one of the seats in Gloucester County vacant through the death of John P. Lordon (Lib.). The only other change in the personnel of the Legislature occurring since the General Election on June 12, 1930, had been the resignation of Dr. Merville A. Oulton (Con., Westmoreland), to accept the position of Medical Officer for the N. B. Workmen's Compensation Board and the election in his stead by acclamation on Oct. 7, 1930, of Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture, who had been defeated in the General Election. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:

(1) Congratulations to the Members elected to the new Assembly and reference to the deaths of John P. Lordon and of Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education; (2) departure from Saint John of His Excellency, the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon; (3) unemployment situation in the Province and steps taken to cope with it; (4) encouragement of lumber industry through reduction of stumpage duty by practically one-third; (5) progress of paper manufacturing industry at Dalhousie; (6) commencement of electrical development at Minto and benefits to flow therefrom; (7) profitable nature of tourist business; (8) appointment of Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, President of the Council, to act as commissioner for the Province on the occasion of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce visit to Latin-American countries; (9) announcement likely to be made during the Session regarding old age pensions; (10) decision announced not to attempt large capital expenditure at present on hard surfaced roads but to keep road surface in good condition and so far as possible free from dust; (11) favourable progress of agriculture, desirability of extension of co-operative marketing, regulations drafted relative to bonus for cleared land; (12) legislation to be introduced to facilitate colonization of certain areas; (13) progress on enlargement of Provincial Hospital and on construction of new Normal School and Provincial Museum; (14) reference to a commission of subjects connected with administration of Workmen's Compensation Act; (15) legislation to be submitted to increase amount available for farm settlement from \$250,000 to \$750,000, at a rate not to exceed \$100,000 per year; (16) period of great development expected following depression; (17) useful measures to be submitted for improvement of the law (not enumerated).

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Feb. 13 by Dr. W. W. White (Con., Saint John) and seconded by

Gladstone W. Perry (Con., Carleton). The Opposition Leader, A. A. Dysart, followed on Feb. 17. After a vigorous criticism of the Government's General Election tactics and its power and other policies, he directed his attention to the Prime Minister's (Mr. Baxter) alleged reference on Oct. 30, 1930, to the desirability of secession and, seconded by J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska) moved in amendment:

And we further assure Your Honour of our confidence in the Confederation Pact and of our belief that our economic problems can best be solved by our Province remaining an integral part of the Dominion.

Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, replied on behalf of the Government and the Debate was continued on Feb. 18 and 19, with the Prime Minister (Mr. Baxter) concluding the speeches. Some of the principal points made by him were:

(1) The General Election had definitely settled the disputed question of Grand Falls development; (2) not one dollar had been subscribed to the Conservative Party's campaign fund as the result of any bargain, past, present or future; (3) action with regard to old age pensions, mothers' allowances and child welfare could not be taken until the Dominion Government's policy had been announced; (4) the Government had not abandoned its hard-surfaced roads policy but would not proceed with it until it was known to what extent Ottawa would assist; (5) appointment of a commission on education had been postponed owing to the retirement of the Chief Superintendent; (6) he agreed with the Leader of the Opposition that some changes in the Election Act might be necessary; (7) with respect to his alleged utterances on secession, he held that the promises made at Confederation could not be realized if selfish interests had their way in other sections of the country.

If utterances such as these meant secession, he was a 100 per cent. full-blooded secessionist. He moved that the proposed amendment to the Address be itself amended by inserting after the words, "Confederation Pact," the words, "which is based upon the principle of mutual and not unilateral advantage," and by adding at the end of the said amendment the words, "so long as the policy of the country is directed to the promotion of the interests of each part of the nation and recognizes the right of the smaller Provinces to an equal share with the others in development." The Address in its amended form was adopted without division.

Public Accounts and Budget. The Annual Report of the Comptroller-General, Wilson A. Loudon, C.A., for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, was tabled on Mar. 2 by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. This showed Revenue on Current Account of \$6,583,726 and Expenditure, \$7,218,855, leaving a Deficit of \$635,129. The consolidated Balance Sheet revealed an increase in the Net Debt of the Province from \$33,236,579 to \$40,240,520. Principal Capital Expenditures were: \$1,755,761 on main trunk and \$3,931,175 on secondary trunk roads; \$467,828 on permanent bridges; \$382,559 on the Campbellton-St. Leonard highway; \$235,000 on account of the N. B. Electric Power Commission; \$200,000 on the British immigration scheme; \$173,270 on University buildings and \$185,493 on the new Normal School.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Mr. Leger on Mar. 3. Dealing with general conditions, Mr. Leger admitted some unemployment but found that on the whole the Province had not felt the depression to the same extent as some of the other provinces. More money had been spent for road construction and other public services than ordinary, with the result that employment during the Summer had continued practically normal. To encourage agriculture, \$230,006 had been expended, or more than double the amount paid in 1925. For exhibitions, the grant of \$27,545 was 50 per cent. more than in 1925. A concerted effort had been made to increase land settlement. Agricultural education and co-operative marketing were being promoted and the agricultural future of the Province was already brightening. Production in 1930 had been satisfactory and in proportion to its revenues the Government would continue to give material assistance to the farming avocation of the Province. Coincident with the growth of agriculture, there had also been industrial development. He referred particularly to the Grand Falls power project; the newsprint industry at Dalhousie; and the steam power plant in the Grand Lake coal area. Results already obtained justified the Government's policy of encouraging the development of water powers and the complete manufacture of raw materials within the Province. The tourist business had experienced growth and in 1930 was 40 per cent. greater than the previous year. The fishing industry had been fairly attractive; the fresh fish trade was being quickly improved and increased prosperity in that direction was expected. The Government was also endeavouring to create a greater practical interest in mineral potentialities. Prospecting had lately been pursued more energetically and more licences were being issued.

Turning to finances, Mr. Leger pointed out that it had been the Government's policy to make the Current Revenue derived from the taxation of natural resources and industries meet the Current Expenditures. There had been three successive balanced Budgets and Surpluses in Current Accounts, but the necessity of providing work for the unemployed, an unforeseen contingency had, for the previous year, created a Deficit of \$635,129. This could be described as money spent for the alleviation of what might otherwise have been distress and misery. "We claim," said Mr. Leger, "viewing the conditions elsewhere and the problems which we had to face here, that the financial statement which we have to offer to this House is a highly creditable achievement and one which will appeal generally to the best judgment of the people of the Province." While revenues had been greatly augmented, expenditures had also been proportionately increased, due largely to the result of normal expansion, the institution of new public services and the adoption of paternalism by the Government, as for instance the assistance to agriculture, generous grants to hospitals, free school books, medical inspection of schools and other public health nursing. Other necessary expenditures were

the expensive building of highways and the development of natural resources. Mr. Leger presented a Statement showing Surpluses and Deficits since 1921. For the years 1921-25 under the preceding Government, there had been an aggregate Deficit of \$2,225,974; for the years 1926-1930, with the present Government in power, the aggregate Deficit was \$473,272.

Mr. Leger then reviewed the expenditures of the various departments of Government and announced his Estimates for 1930-31. These showed an anticipated Revenue of \$6,302,821 and an estimated Expenditure of \$6,740,694 or an unbalanced Budget of \$437,873. The hope was expressed, however, that it would be possible to close the fiscal year with a real Surplus. Two new sources of revenue were indicated, a tax on signs and bill-boards, expected to realize \$30,000, and one on all meals costing over one dollar each, expected to bring in \$5,000.

A reply to the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer was made on Mar. 4 by J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska), financial critic for the Opposition. He described the Budget as a black chapter in the history of Provincial finances. Capital Liabilities, Net Debt and Floating Debt had been increased beyond all expectation. Capital Liabilities, which had stood at \$37,999,314 on Oct. 31, 1925, were shown at \$56,084,676 on Oct. 31, 1930, an apparent increase of \$18,085,361. But in 1925 the Province had had a Capital Liability for railway investment of \$8,092,432, which in the 1930 Accounts had been reduced to \$1,246,431 through the action of the Dominion Government in relieving the Province of the obligation. A fair comparison required the addition of this reduction to the 1930 figures, which would make an actual increase in the five years of \$24,931,362, or about 75 per cent.

Applying the same reasoning to the Net Debt, Mr. Michaud claimed that allowance should be made for the reduction in the Debt on account of railway investment and the removal from the Net Debt column of the liability of the New Brunswick Power Commission, a sum aggregating \$9,780,462: If that amount, which had been deducted from the Provincial Accounts of 1930, had been deducted in 1925, the Net Debt at that time would have been \$22,417,167. The increase in the Net Debt in the five years was therefore \$17,823,353, or nearly 100 per cent. Mr. Michaud stated that the Government could not point to anything constructive or original either in the line of new policies or new achievements. He reviewed its power policy, contending that the water powers of the Province had been alienated, the forests placed under the control of monopolists, the paper mills closed or running 50 to 60 per cent. of capacity and only employing 50 to 60 per cent. of New Brunswick people. He also criticized the action of public officials in taking part in elections and concluded by moving, seconded by Mr. Dysart, the following amendment to the motion to go into Supply: "That all the words following the word

'that' in the main motion, be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

This House, while willing to grant supply to His Majesty:

(a) Views with alarm the actual increase of our Net Debt almost 100 per cent. within the last five years. (b) Regrets the failure of the Government to live within its means and practise economy and retrenchment. (c) Regrets the neglect and improvidence of the Government in increasing the Net Debt of the Province by \$7,003,940.40 during the last fiscal year. (d) Regrets that the Government permitted the Minister of Public Works to spend improvidently and lavishly millions of dollars without previous legislative authority and in total disregard of the principles of responsible government. (e) Regrets that the Government has officially sanctioned the active participation of public servants in politics. (f) Regrets the alienation of our natural resources to private corporations. (g) Regrets that the Government has to resort to the imposition of new taxes at a time when the people's capacity to pay is already taxed to the limit.

The Debate lasted until Mar. 11, with many Members participating. At a few minutes before midnight on the 11th, J. A. Doucet (Lib., Gloucester), moved adjournment of the Debate until the following afternoon. The Government voted down the motion and as Mr. Doucet refused to continue, a vote was taken on the Opposition amendment to the motion to go into Supply. This was defeated by 24 to 13 and the original motion was carried on a reverse vote. The collapse of the Debate was unexpected, as it had been the intention of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition to speak on the following day.

Events of the Session. On Feb. 17 Members of both Parties joined in honouring the Prime Minister, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, who had reached his 63rd birthday on the previous day. Hon. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour, supported by A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition, paid tribute to the Prime Minister's qualities and presented him with an amber-headed walking-stick and a bouquet of roses.

On Feb. 18, A. J. Brooks (Con., Kings) was elected Deputy Speaker and assumed the chair as presiding officer on account of the absence of the Speaker, Hon. F. C. Squires, called away on account of family bereavement.

Two important reforms were forecast when on Mar. 2, Mr. Baxter, Prime Minister and Attorney-General, submitted motions providing that the provisions of the Elections Act and the Jury Act be referred to the Committee on Law Practice and Procedure in order that such recommendations for changes as deemed advisable might be submitted.

Bond issues totalling \$3,375,000 were authorized by three Bills introduced on Mar. 11. \$2,515,000 was to take care of over-expenditure for roads during the fiscal year 1929-30; \$800,000 was for permanent bridges and \$600,000 as the Province's share of unemployment relief works by cities, towns and municipalities.

On Mar. 17, the Public Accounts Committee, with W. H. Harrison, K.C., Chairman, began its investigation of charges of irregularities by road supervisors under the Department of Public Works. Allegations against Arthur King, road supervisor at Rogersville, Northumberland County, made by Hidulph Savoie (Lib., Northumberland) during the Debate on the Budget, occupied the attention of the Committee for the first day. Veiled charges of

pay-roll padding were aired on Mar. 18. The hearing continued on Mar. 19, 20 and 24.

The same day, J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska), demanded a Royal Commission to investigate charges of wholesale pay-roll padding in Madawaska and Restigouche Counties and submitted a motion to that effect, seconded by J. A. Doucet (Lib., Gloucester). A. D. Taylor (Con., Queen's), seconded by E. C. Atkinson (Con., Sunbury), moved in amendment that the whole matter be referred to the Department of Public Works for investigation and for any action necessary. The amendment was adopted, 8 to 6, on a straight Party vote. The Committee reported on Mar. 26. The evidence taken was reviewed and several recommendations were made designed to check abuses by employees of the Department of Public Works supervising road and bridge construction. Opposition Members of the Committee, however, refused to sign the Report, contending that some constructions placed on the evidence were inaccurate and that some of the conclusions drawn therefrom were coloured. The Opposition demanded a vote on the Report, which was adopted by 25 to 14.

On Mar. 18, Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, gave notice that he would move a resolution that steps should be taken immediately by the Federal Government to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission by putting into effect freight rates low enough to make possible the marketing of New Brunswick coal in Quebec and Eastern Ontario and that scientific advice be obtained as to the practicability of establishing a coke manufacturing plant within the Province. A. D. Taylor (Con., Sunbury), at the same sitting, urged the Legislature to take action to compel institutions receiving large grants to use New Brunswick coal. The resolution was discussed at the sitting on Mar. 24 and adopted unanimously.

The last item of the Estimates was passed on Mar. 25. It concerned the Department of Public Works and had been left open for discussion. A debate taking up the entire afternoon and evening sittings took place, the Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and his Department being the targets at which most of the verbal shafts of the Opposition were directed. A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition, led the attack, asserting that the incompetence of the road bosses, handling large sums of the Province's money, was a big factor in the increase of the Public Debt. Mr. Stewart, supported by the Prime Minister (Mr. Baxter) and other Members of the Government, defended the Department. "The Deficit of last year was caused entirely by unemployment," said Mr. Stewart. "The Government which would not alleviate unemployment would not be worthy of its name."

Prorogation. The Legislature was prorogued on Mar. 26. Of 118 Bills introduced during the Session, 111 were passed. Among more important measures were the following:

- (1) Provision of a bonus for the clearing of land; (2) a grant of further assistance to the Farm Settlement Board; (3) a pensions Act for employees of the Government; (4) provision for uniformity of conditions in fire insurance policies; (5) provision for establishment of a national park; (6) incorporation of the Loyalists' Society in preparation for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the coming of the Loyalists; (7) provision for completion of buildings at the University of New Brunswick and at the Provincial Hospital; (8) abolition of statute labour on the roads; (9) compulsory insurance for automobiles; (10) authorizing the taking over of the Saint John River Power Co. by the Gatineau Power Co., both being subsidiaries of the International Paper Co.; (11) enabling the New Brunswick Barristers' Society to discipline its members; (12) enabling municipalities and others to enter into agreements with the Province for policing same by the Provincial Police; (13) prohibiting the sale of game meat; (14) authorizing co-operation between the

New Brunswick and Federal Government in connection with the development of oyster fisheries; (15) prohibiting or regulating erection of advertisements and advertising devices within a certain distance of the highway and providing for licences to be granted to any person for erecting or maintaining same.

Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances. On Feb. 18, the Final Report of the Old Age Pensions Commission, appointed Nov. 12, 1929, was tabled in the House. (See *The Review*, 1929-30, page 438 for *Interim Report*). It stated that the Commission was of the belief that there were about 16,138 residents of the Province, 70 years of age and upwards; estimated the number eligible for pensions at 8,677; and was of the opinion that the cost of organization would be \$25,000, while for the continued administration of the Act, \$13,700 per annum would be required. On a basis of 8,677 eligibles, the cost of pensions would be \$1,896,985.64, or an average pension of \$218.62. One-half of this sum would be payable by the Federal Government, leaving the Province liable for \$946,492. This figure might, however, be reduced by \$125,860.54. "Unless under the administration of the Act it is found possible to reduce the above figures to a very considerable extent," the Commission concluded, "the operation of the Old Age Pension Act will place a very heavy responsibility upon the Province."

The same Commission which had inquired into old age pensions had also been instructed to report on mothers' allowances, and its Report on the subject was tabled on Feb. 17. The Commission estimated the total annual cost at \$165,254, divided as follows: Mothers in urban communities, \$88,880; mothers in rural communities, \$20,000; mothers of children in orphanages, if re-established in their own homes, \$56,374. The basis of calculation was: for a mother and one child under 16 (when, and if, qualified under the Act), \$25 per month; for a mother with two children under 16, \$30 per month and \$5 additional monthly for each child under 16 up to a maximum of \$60 per month. The Commission recommended: (1) that each county and (or) incorporated city, town or village, be charged with 50 per cent. of the allowances paid in such county, incorporated city, town or village, adjustment being made once every year for changes of residence and the full cost of administration being carried by the Province; (2) that a full-time supervisor, necessarily a woman, be appointed to give her entire time to the work and that provision also be made for a so-called case reader or chief investigator and for a sufficient field staff to investigate thoroughly, over and above or in addition to any local report, every application for allowance; (3) an amendment to the Act to allow some aid in cases where an aunt or grandmother was the sole support of orphan or deserted children; (4) the passing of an Act for the aid, by sons and (or) daughters, of parents, due regard being had to the means and personal responsibility of such sons and (or) daughters; and (5) in the case of mothers' allowances, that a boy or girl, having passed the age of 16 and being capable, might be made responsible, in some small part, for the family maintenance.

Change in the Government

Hon. J. B. M. Baxter took an active part in the Federal Election campaign of July, 1930, addressing meetings in the interests of Conservative candidates on several occasions. On Aug. 2 he was present at the reception to the Airship *R.100*, at Montreal and addressed the gathering. He attended and spoke at the Acadian celebration at Grand Pré, N.S., on Aug. 20; delivered an address at the opening of the Fredericton Exhibition on Sept. 13; and on Oct. 28, took part at the opening of the Moncton Hospital. From Nov. 11 to 13 he was in the State of Maine examining the road system of that State. Mr. Baxter represented the Province at the Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa, Apr. 7-8, 1931. He formally dedicated the new Library and Forestry Buildings of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, on May 12 and on the 18th took

part, along with Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, at a mass meeting celebration of Loyalist Day in the Capitol Theatre, Saint John.

The appointment of Mr. Baxter to the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, in succession to the late Mr. Justice White, was made at Ottawa on May 18, 1931. The same day Members of his Cabinet, supporters in the Legislature and other friends and admirers gathered in the Government Chambers, Saint John, and presented him with a massive solid silver service. This was followed by a dinner at the Cliff Club, at which the retiring Prime Minister was host to the Members of his Cabinet and the other Conservative Members of the Legislature. At the conclusion of the dinner it was announced that Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, had been unanimously selected as successor in the leadership of the Government. The following day Mr. Baxter retired from office and resigned his seat in the Legislature, advising the Lieutenant-Governor to call on Mr. Richards to form a government.

The new Prime Minister and his Cabinet, composing New Brunswick's 18th Administration, were sworn in at Fredericton on May 18. The only changes involved included the transfer of the Department of Lands and Mines to Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, k.c., formerly President of the Executive Council and Minister without Portfolio, and the appointment to the latter position of Hon. W. Henry Harrison, k.c., Saint John. Mr. Richards assumed the duties of Attorney-General.

Hon. C. D. Richards was born at Southampton, York County, N.B., June 12, 1879, the son of William M. Richards, for some time connected with the flour-milling industry. He passed through the various school grades and in 1904 graduated from the University of New Brunswick. From then until 1912 he taught school. Meanwhile he studied law, and in 1912 was called to the Bar, starting the practise of his profession in Fredericton. He early took an interest in politics and was elected to the Legislature as one of the representatives of York County in the General Election of 1920. The following year he became House Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, holding that position until 1925, when Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned from Ottawa to assume the leadership of the Party. When Mr. Baxter formed his Government after the 1925 Election, Mr. Richards became Minister of Lands and Mines.

On June 29, 1931, a By-election was held in the City and the County of Saint John to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Baxter. The candidates were Robert McAllister (Con.) and Ernest Allan Schofield (Lib.). The votes polled were: McAllister, 3,018; Schofield, 1,602. McAllister was declared elected.

After assuming office, Hon. C. D. Richards was called upon to make several addresses. On June 18, 1931, he spoke at the annual dinner of the New Brunswick Branch of the British Empire Service League at Newcastle; on the 9th at the Annual Convention at Fredericton of the Women's Institutes of the Province; on the 13th, at a dinner of the New Brunswick Barristers' Society at Shediac; on June 27 at the laying of the cornerstone of the Provincial Museum at Saint John; and on June 29 addressed the Rotary Club of St. Stephen-Milltown.

Departmental and Commission Reports; Agriculture, Etc.

The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, was tabled by Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture, on Mar. 6, 1931. The weather for the year was characterized as dry and cold, particularly in the coastal and northern counties. Excellent harvesting weather prevailed, however, permitting all crops to be gathered easily. The yield of staple crops, according to

statistics supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was as follows:

	1929		1930	
	Acres	Yield Bushels	Acres	Yield Bushels
Wheat.....	8,916	168,000	9,900	186,000
Oats.....	216,530	6,588,000	233,000	7,246,000
Barley.....	9,448	259,000	10,800	320,000
Rye.....	565	8,000	350	7,000
Peas.....	1,753	29,000	1,880	38,000
Beans.....	1,515	27,000	1,860	36,000
Buckwheat.....	44,533	1,064,000	45,200	1,293,000
Mixed Grains.....	4,055	129,000	4,000	154,000
		cwts.		cwts.
Potatoes.....	45,215	4,646,000	48,000	5,853,000
Turnips.....	13,790	2,710,000	13,600	2,992,000
		tons		tons
Hay and Clover.....	559,203	736,000	549,200	818,000
Fodder Corn.....	3,136	31,000	3,700	40,700
	908,659		911,490	

The live stock census estimates were: horses, 49,882 (1929, 50,199); cattle, 228,964 (1929, 215,586); sheep, 153,315 (1929, 151,257); swine, 67,318 (1929, 66,467) poultry, 1,087,345 (1929, 1,005,395). Taking into consideration the general decline in the price of farm products, there was a continued interest in the improvement of live stock in most of its branches. Highlights of the Live Stock Report were: first bonus paid on 102 bulls purchased by agricultural societies, an increase of 16 over 1929; 38 boys' and girls' calf feeding clubs, with combined membership of 667 organized and supervised; testing commenced in an extended area under the tuberculosis free area plan; four market lamb fairs held, from which 1,794 head of sheep and lambs were shipped to market, and eleven boys' and girls' swine clubs, with combined membership of 145, organized and supervised.

The year 1930 showed an increase in the production of butter, cheese and ice cream. There were 21 creameries in operation and 14 cheese factories. The former produced 2,032,173 lb. of butter, an increase of 181,405 lb. over 1929, and the latter 606,892 lb. of cheese, an increase of 24,624 lb. Production of ice cream amounted to 251,578 gallons. The total value of factory dairy production was \$1,167,886, as compared with \$1,205,035 in 1929, this decline in value being due to the lower prices prevailing.

The year was marked by a substantial increase in the numbers of poultry kept on New Brunswick farms. Receipts of eggs at the Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange were 25 per cent. greater than in 1929. 40 poultry clubs were organized, as compared with 30 in 1929. The Poultry Division again conducted a campaign for the blood testing of poultry to eliminate carriers of pullorum disease. More than 21,500 birds were tested, as compared with about 16,000 in 1929. New Brunswick took part in staging a Maritime Educational Exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress in London, England, July 22-30, 1930.

By reason of an addition to the Soils and Crops Division, a number of new lines of work were taken up by this Division, including fertilizer demonstrations on grain and grass land. There was a considerable increase in the output of pulverized limestone. 29 turnip and 18 green feed competitions were conducted in co-operation with agricultural societies, approximately 700 farmers participating. 13 combined field and bin-inspected seed crop competitions and 4 county standing seed crop competitions were held, the total number of entries being 432. Pasture improvement demonstrations were conducted throughout the Province and the value of after-grass for Fall grazing was also investigated.

Apple trees of practically all ages wintered well. About 90 acres of new orchards were planted, these new plantings being bonused 20 cents per tree for approved varieties. The final yield of apples, approximately 35,000 barrels, was about equal to those of 1928 and 1929. The outstanding factor in 1930 in the development of the apple-growing industry was the formation of the New Brunswick Apple Exchange Limited, with headquarters at Freder-

icton. It consisted at the time of the Report of 16 apple growers in the Fredericton section. A large warehouse was erected in Fredericton in which 4,200 barrels of different varieties and 8,300 boxes of Fameuse and McIntosh were packed.

Under the Elementary Agricultural Education Division, 14,227 projects of all kinds were carried out in the schools, an increase of 1,655 over 1929. There were 6,176 pupils concerned with the home plots and poultry projects, as compared with 5,621 in 1929. In school gardens, of which there were 23 in 1930, 1,158 received instruction, a slight decrease. The number of districts taking projects increased from 273 to 292. There were 47 school fairs, in which 113 schools took part, the aggregate attendance being 11,080, an increase of 1,135.

Department of Lands and Mines. According to the 70th Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines, tabled by Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, on Mar. 12, 1931, the timber cut in the logging season of 1929-30 was 203 million feet of green timber. This was somewhat under the estimate of 212 million. The amount of fire-killed wood salvaged amounted to 21 million feet, as compared with 26 million feet the previous year. 60,243 railway ties were cut, as compared with 154,440 in the 1928-29 season and the cut of hemlock was only one-third of the preceding year. The cut for 1930-31, including logs, poles, pulpwood, ties, etc., was estimated at 80 million feet of green timber and 10 million feet of fire-killed pulpwood. This was less than half the cut of 1929-30, and indicated the seriousness of the depression from which forest industries were suffering. In co-operation with the Federal Government a reduction of approximately \$1 per M. was made in the various stumpage rates for the purpose of assisting in relieving unemployment by stimulating logging operations. 409,558 cords, or 205 million feet, of pulpwood were consumed in the pulp and paper mills during 1930. Of this amount 163,877 cords came from Crown lands. The total amount was approximately 100,000 cords greater than in 1929. Pulpwood exported in 1930 amounted to 165,280 cords.

The progress of mining in New Brunswick during 1930 was recorded in the 70th Annual Report of the Department of Land and Mines, on Mar. 12, 1931. G. H. Prince, Deputy Minister, stated that while coal mined had been slightly less than in the preceding year, the falling off was only about 3 per cent. (180,120 tons, as compared with 185,241 tons in 1929.) It was confidently expected that with the completion of the New Brunswick Power Commission's new plant at Grand Lake there would be an increase in general production. Gypsum production was about 9 per cent, less. The value of the natural gas produced at Stoney Creek and used principally in Moncton (\$133,505) was greater than in any year since 1923. Investigation of copper properties in the counties of Albert and Charlotte and of the Lake George antimony property was continued. 99 prospecting licences were issued under authority of which 413 mining claims were staked, as compared with 362 in 1929.

Fish and Game. The product of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1930, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries, had a total value of \$4,853,527, compared with \$5,935,635 in 1929. The lobster fishery, with a product of \$1,206,996 and the sardine fishery with \$1,074,342, were of chief importance. The quantity of fish of all kinds caught and landed was 1,249,013 cwt. Capital investment in the industry totalled \$5,902,623, of which \$4,045,164 represented the value of vessels, etc., used in primary operations and \$1,857,459, the value of canning and curing establishments. The number of establishments in operation was 162, composed of 98 lobster canneries, 10 clam canneries, 3 sardine canneries, 48 fish-curing establishments and 3 reduction plants. Employment was given to 14,282 persons, of whom 12,047

were fishermen and 2,235 people employed in canning and curing establishments.

Fishing and hunting licences issued in 1930 totalled 28,418, an increase of 9,618 over 1925, according to the 70th Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines, tabled by Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines, on Mar. 12, 1931. 2,197 non-resident and 26,221 resident licences were issued.

G. H. Prince, Deputy Minister, reported especially good angling on the Restigouche River and its tributaries, with 3,948 boxes of salmon expressed from Kedgwick, Matapedia and Upsalquitch, as compared with 1,920 boxes in 1929 and 1,698 boxes in 1928. The Report indicated that there would be a very substantial addition to the lakes and rivers open to public fishing in New Brunswick.

A total of 1,066 moose and 10,873 deer were taken by hunters during the hunting season of 1930. The number of deer was the greatest ever recorded, while the number of moose was the largest in five years. The Bantalor Game Refuge, consisting of 59 square miles in York County, was established on Sept. 1, 1930, and was the fifth area to be set aside for the conservation of game, making the total area of game sanctuaries in the Province 700 square miles. Guides' annual licences issued in 1930 numbered 734, the largest number issued since the existing system of licensing guides was established 25 years before. 227 guides owned 505 hunting and fishing camps and lodges.

Department of Public Works. The 76th Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, was tabled by Hon. D. A. Stewart on Mar. 4, 1931. Total Expenditures by the Department of Public Works for the year reached \$8,563,572, an increase of \$1,846,427 over the previous year, necessitated largely to counteract the general depression. Expenditure on construction and maintenance of highways, which was the principal undertaking of the Department, amounted to \$7,508,018, an increase of \$1,702,274. This was made up of main trunk permanent roads, \$2,138,320; secondary and branch permanent roads, \$3,931,175; ordinary roads, \$790,961; municipal roads, \$55,627, and patrol, \$591,933. On main trunk highways, exclusive of the Campbellton-St. Leonard Highway, 29 miles were constructed to standard under contract; 306 miles reconstructed to standard by the Department and 166 miles greatly improved. On secondary trunk highways, 666 miles were reconstructed to standard and 683 miles improved. On branch or by-roads, 505 miles were reconstructed to higher standard and 1,303 miles improved. The road mileage in the Province comprised 1,367 miles of main trunk; 3,268 miles of secondary; 7,187 miles of branch roads, a total of 11,822 miles. Of this total 2,390 miles were under patrol, 352 miles having been added to the patrol system during the year. Expenditure on construction and maintenance of bridges for the year amounted to \$844,296, as compared with \$783,607 in 1929. In repairs alone, entirely apart from new construction, \$346,302 was required.

The total number of American motor tourists who entered New Brunswick in 1930 for stays of less than 24 hours was 186,441, an increase of practically 150 per cent. over 1927. Tourist permits for stays of over 24 hours and less than 60 days were 53,215, an increase of 44 per cent. over the previous year. The latter percentage was the greatest shown by any Province for 1930.

Registration of motor vehicles in 1930 covered 30,318 cars; 3,999 trucks; 106 convertible trucks; 51 buses; 10 tractors; 402 trailers; 172 motor-cycles; 43 hearses and 144 dealers' licences. Motor-vehicle revenue collected amounted to \$878,436, as compared with \$781,110 in 1929. Net receipts on account of gasoline tax were \$661,007, as compared with \$500,932 in 1929.

Education. The Report of the schools of New Brunswick for the school year 1929-30 was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 18, 1931,

by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Owing to the death of the Chief Superintendent of Education, W. S. Carter, D.C.L., it was submitted by R. B. Wallace, Chief Clerk in the Department of Education. The Report described the year as a very satisfactory one, with enrolment in both common and high schools exceeding that of any previous year. During the June term there were 2,434 schools being conducted with a total of 2,661 teachers employed. The total number of pupils was 80,454, an increase of 1,812 over the same period of the previous year. The percentage of average attendance was 74.12 and the proportion of the population attending school during the June term was one in 5.52. The grand total number of days made by the pupils of the Province was 12,502,930, an increase of 344,867 over the total for the previous year. The number of high school students at the end of the June term was 3,947, an increase of 210. Total Expenditure on school service for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, was \$495,886. Annual grants to teachers amounted to \$329,406 and the county fund was \$227,879.92.

A Commission to survey and report upon the public school system of the Province was appointed by the Government on May 15, 1931. Among the members of the Commission named were: Dr. A. S. McFarlane, Chief Superintendent of Education; Dr. C. C. Jones, President of the University of New Brunswick; Dr. George J. Trueman, President of Mount Allison University; and Rev. H. A. Vanier, President of St. Joseph's University.

The Annual Report of the Vocational Education Board for the school year ended June 30, 1930, was tabled in the Legislature by Hon. Antoine J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, on Mar. 4, 1931. The Director of Vocational Education, W. K. Tibert, reported that at the close of the school year there were two vocational and six composite high schools operating under the Board, with a combined registration of 1,229 full-time day students; 332 part-time day students; 2,512 evening students and 30 short course students (garagemen). The number of teachers was 158. Graduates were finding ready employment within the Province despite the prevailing depression. Total expenditure for the year 1930 amounted to \$111,106, of which \$60,351 was contributed by the Province and \$50,755 by the Dominion.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton. Enrolment for 1930-31 was 370, exclusive of extra-mural and Summer school students. Appointments announced for 1930-31 were: Stanley C. Perry, formerly Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Geology, became Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. Dr. J. F. Toole was added to the staff as Assistant Professor of Chemistry. The Department of Philosophy and Economics was divided into two separate departments: (1) Philosophy and Education, with Dr. W. C. Keirstead, formerly Professor of Philosophy and Economics, in charge, and (2) Economics and Political Science, to which chair Burton S. Keirstead, son of Dr. Keirstead, was appointed June 8, 1931.

The Lady Beaverbrook Building, a men's residence costing \$300,000, was completed and put in use, though no formal opening took place during the season. The new Library and Forestry and Geology Buildings, erected by the Provincial Government, were completed and dedication ceremonies held on May 12, 1931, the Prime Minister (Mr. Baxter) officiating. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. H. H. McLean, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines; Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and Dr. C. C. Jones, President of the University.

At the 1931 Session of the Legislature, an Act was passed combining the former offices of President of the Senate and Chancellor of the University under the title of President of the University. Dr. C. C. Jones, former Chancellor, was appointed to the post thus created. By the will of Mrs. Elliott Henderson Busted (deceased), Montreal, \$3,000 was bequeathed to the Art Department to found the Edwin Botsford Busted Memorial

Scholarship in memory of her deceased husband. The University was also one of the residuary legatees of the Estate, the share being estimated at \$5,700.

The *Encænial* Exercises were held May 13, 1931, 55 students receiving Bachelors' and 5 Masters' degrees. No Honorary degrees were conferred. Hon. H. H. McLean, Lieutenant-Governor, as Visitor, presided; Dr. D. Upton Hill, Professor of Chemistry, Acadia University, delivered the alumni oration, and J. McK. Limerick, the valedictory. A feature was the unveiling of a memorial window to the late Dr. Loring Woart Bailey, for 46 years a member of the Faculty, the gift of alumni resident in the New England States.

Mount Allison University, Sackville. Enrolment of students for 1930-31 was 467; exclusive of students in the extension department (92) and summer school (235). Four new Assistant Professors were appointed: A. C. Cuthbertson, PH.D. in Chemistry; N. S. Gingrich, PH.D. in Physics; A. W. Trueman, B.A. in English and W. H. McEwen, PH.D. in Mathematics. At the end of the year, R. B. Liddy, PH.D., Professor of Philosophy, resigned to become head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Western Ontario, London, and Rev. Charles A. Krug, M.A., B.D., of the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, was appointed to the vacant chair. During the year a new stone building for the Department of Chemistry and Biology was erected, to be ready for occupancy in 1931-32. The Annual Convocation was held on May 19, 1931. Degrees were conferred on 40 graduates in Arts, 16 in Science and 7 in Engineering. Honorary degrees of "LL.D." were conferred on Hon. Frank Richard Hertz, Charlottetown, former Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island and on Allison Hart Borden of Kentville, N.S. The valedictory was delivered by Fred M. Young, Advocate, N.S.

Saint Joseph's University, Saint John. The enrolment for 1930-31 was 425. The 67th Annual Commencement exercises opened June 16, 1931, with hundreds of visitors present, including Mr. Justice Baxter, A. A. Dysart, Mr. Justice LeBlanc, Hon. A. J. Leger, Hon. E. A. Reilly and Rev. B. Bourque, O.P., Superior of the Dominican Monastery, Sackville. Honorary degrees of "LL.D." were conferred on June 17 on Mr. Justice J. B. M. Baxter, Saint John, and Mr. Justice A. T. LeBlanc, Moncton; of "Litt.D." on Arthur Beauchesne, Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa; of "M.A." on A. M. Chamberland, Grand Falls; A. A. Dysart, Buctouche; Dr. E. J. Gray, Vancouver and Dr. William J. Manning, Washington, D.C. 18 graduates received the degree of "B.A."

Health and Vital Statistics. The 13th Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, George G. Melvin, M.C., D.P.H., L.M.C.C., for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, was submitted by Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), LL.D., Minister of Health and Chairman of the Bureau of Health. Dr. Melvin reported that no single item in public health would compete with the construction of the new laboratory, under process of erection in conjunction with the new General Public Hospital of Saint John. The year witnessed a very noticeable decrease in the mortality from tuberculosis, the reduction being from well above 100 to about 84 per 100,000. Typhoid showed a further reduction from 6.6 to 4.7. Smallpox continued practically not to exist. There were no epidemics of definite disease during the year.

For 1929, the last year of complete compilation, births numbered 10,235, or 24.4 per 1,000 estimated population, being, with the exception of Quebec, the highest in Canada. Marriages numbered 3,118, with a rate of 7.4 per 1,000. Deaths numbered 5,230, with a rate of 12.5 per 1,000. This compared with 4,972 in 1928, the increase being due to a modified epidemic of influenza.

The 83rd Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Lancaster, was tabled in the Legislature

on Mar. 6, 1931. The number of patients resident in the institution on the first day of the hospital year was 782—421 men and 361 women. During the year 213 were admitted—111 men and 102 women. 101 patients were discharged; there were 69 deaths and 2 men were absent on trial at the end of the year. The number of patients at the end of the year was 823, of whom 447 were men and 376 women. Hospital revenue for the year was \$123,504 and maintenance cost \$230,498.

Annual Reports. The Workmen's Compensation Board was composed in 1930-31 of John A. Sinclair, Chairman; Frank C. Robinson, Vice-Chairman and Robert B. Irving, Acting Commissioner. Its 12th Annual Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was tabled on Mar. 5, 1931, by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. Total income for the year was estimated at \$680,462. From this was deducted cumulative deficit from 1929 of \$61,740, leaving a net estimated income of \$618,721. The estimated expenditure was \$614,468, leaving an estimated surplus of \$4,253. (When actual figures were received and all collections made and claims adjusted the estimated figures might vary considerably.) Final figures for 1929 showed net income of \$793,870; actual income, after deducting cumulative deficit for 1928, \$621,587; actual expenditure, \$683,327; actual cumulative deficit, \$61,740. There were in 1929, 36 fatal accidents; 313 cases of permanent partial disability; 4,700 of temporary total disability, and 4,232 minor cases and of medical aid only; total, 9,281. The compensation cost for the year was \$628,547. James L. Sugrue, Commissioner, died on June 24, 1930. Robert B. Irving succeeded as Acting Commissioner. Dr. G. G. Corbet, Medical Officer, resigned on June 7, 1930, and on Oct. 1, 1930, Dr. M. A. Oulton was appointed as a full-time medical officer.

The 3rd Annual Report of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 19 by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. It showed gross sales for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, of \$4,829,734.11, with net profit of \$1,544,303.08, after setting aside \$50,000 for the reserve fund. This was an increase of \$298,369.01 in sales and of \$22,000 in net profit over the previous year. The Report stated that unemployment had had its effect upon the problem of enforcement of the Act. There had been many cases where poverty and the suggestion of easy money had produced illegal sale. The old problem of solidified alcohol, sold for cooking purposes, was still before the Board, but several new regulations had been put into effect to combat the evil. These required vendors to submit periodic reports of sales to the Board. No new stores were opened during the year, but the dispensary at Albert was closed. The Commission was composed of R. G. Fulton, Chief Commissioner; E. R. Teed, Deputy Chief Commissioner and F. J. Robidoux, Commissioner.

The Report of the New Brunswick Provincial Police Force for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was tabled in the Provincial Legislature on Feb. 18, 1931, by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Prime Minister and Attorney-General. The strength of the Force was 5 officers and 63 non-commissioned officers and men, exclusive of 3 special constables, 4 female stenographers and one employee, and the net cost of operation, \$197,866. Transports consisted of 45 motor cars, 5 motor-cycles and 1 bicycle. Total mileage covered was 688,790 miles. During the year the Force investigated 1,114 cases under the Criminal Code and secured 733 convictions, and 2,840 cases under Federal and Provincial statutes with 2,300 convictions. (These figures do not include a great many investigations conducted in co-operation with town and city police forces.) Of the total number of convictions secured, about 51 per cent. were under the Intoxicating Liquor Act. There was an increase of 5 per cent. over liquor convictions of 1929, but this was stated to be due to more rigid enforcement and not to any increase in the number of violations. The Commissioner of the Force in 1930 was Brig.-Gen. F. W. Hill, c.b., c.m.g., who succeeded Capt. E. C. P. Salt, who resigned on Jan. 1, 1930.

The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, showed that 44 public utilities had reported to it. A large part of the work of the Board was taken up in investigating applications for licences under the Sale of Securities Act.

Eleven regular meetings and one special meeting of the Motor Carrier Board were held during the year. Passenger franchises were granted to 20 companies and individuals, and freight franchises to 12. The Secretary, G. Earle Logan, inspected all buses operated under the Act and found with few exceptions that the common carriers were carrying out its provisions.

Electric Power Commission. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was composed in 1930, of Hon. E. A. Reilly, Chairman; J. D. Palmer, Vice-Chairman; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter and F. J. Robidoux, Commissioners, and Louise L. Glennie, Secretary. Its 11th Annual Report for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, showed that during the year 138 miles of distribution lines had been placed in operation, principally in rural districts. The total number of direct customers was 3,720, an increase of 877; the number served through other agencies was 14,590. Directly and indirectly 18,310 metres were served by the Commission's power, an increase of 1,590. Power was supplied to the Southern System from Musquash to the extent of 20,103,300 k.w.h. Investments in plant amounted to \$4,264,525, an increase of \$275,296, including rural distribution lines and the new Grand Lake steam power plant, on which work had been well advanced by Dec. 31, 1930. The Southern System showed a gross revenue of \$489,462; operating expenses, \$409,072; deficit, after providing all reserves, \$19,182. The Northern System had a gross revenue of \$21,961; operating expenses, \$27,810, and deficit, after providing all reserves, \$9,740. The service was maintained throughout the year at high efficiency, except for two rather serious interruptions east of Saint John.

Provincial Annual Meetings. The 24th Annual Convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities was held at Woodstock, Aug. 26-27, 1930. A resolution urging the Provincial Government to permit liquor stores to be taxed by the municipalities was passed after considerable debate. Another, calling for uniform preparation of voters' lists and mode of balloting in Provincial elections was set over for a year. A resolution asking Government aid in maintaining roads through towns, already constructed with aid from the Government, was passed. The Union approved the establishment of the current standard code for electrical inspection. Officers elected were: President, Max D. Cormier, M.P., Mayor of Edmundston; Vice-President, J. S. Scott, Fredericton; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. McNair, Fredericton.

The New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was the principal agricultural organization in the Province. It held its 55th Annual Convention at Fredericton, Jan. 27-29, 1931. The Convention went on record as opposed to the formation of a Canada-wide farmers' organization which would dictate prices of farm products to the consumer. A resolution to make the import duty on butter equal to that on other manufactured products was set aside. Officers elected were: President, Stanley Wilson, Rolling Dam; Vice-President, C. C. Allen, Melrose; 2nd Vice-President, C. E. Rideout, Hartland; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Doucet, Notre Dame; Treasurer, A. C. Taylor, Salisbury.

The 26th Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association was held at Fredericton, Apr. 9, 1931. Among resolutions adopted was one authorizing incoming Directors to take shares or stock in the N.B. Apple Exchange to an amount advanced by the retiring Directors to assist the Exchange. Another authorized the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Dominion Fruit Commissioner with regard to proposed changes in the Fruit Act. A third recommended that the Association ask the Provincial Government to assist in the establishment of spray record competi-

tions. Officers elected were: President, W. W. Hubbard, Burton; Vice-President, F. L. Noble, Springhill; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

The 1931 Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes of New Brunswick was held in Fredericton, June 9-11, with Mrs. Herbert Read, Sackville, President, in the chair. The Superintendent, Miss Alma E. Weldon, reported that 8 new branches had been added and there were 140 active branches in existence. The Institutes raised \$25,131 and expended \$15,211. Consideration was given to the establishment of arcrafts in the rural homes of the Province and several speakers addressed the Convention on the subject. Officers elected were: Mrs. Harley Dunham, Florenceville; Vice-President, Mrs. A. D. McCain, Florenceville; Secretary, Mrs. Harley Jones, Apohaqui. A resolution was adopted urging the Provincial Government to adopt a weed control measure. Resolutions favouring a Canadian flag and that only one delegate, instead of two, be sent to the Dominion Convention, were held in abeyance.

Important Announcements and Events of the Year. On

Oct. 24, 1930, the Executive of the New Brunswick Natural History Society announced that a contract had been let for the erection of a new Provincial museum in Saint John at a cost of approximately \$405,000. The corner-stone of the building was laid with impressive ceremonies on June 27, 1931. Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., Minister of Pensions and National Health and Chairman of the Museum Board, presided. The stone was laid by Hon. Hugh H. McLean, K.C., V.D., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Justice Baxter, K.C., LL.D.; W. W. White, M.D., Mayor of Saint John; Hon. C. D. Richards, K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister of the Province; A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition; Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Margaret E. Lawrence and Dr. J. Clarence Webster, Shediac.

On Jan. 6, 1931, the Government announced that Mr. Justice Grimmer of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and George A Stone, Moncton, had been appointed Commissioners to inquire into various aspects of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Dr. A. S. McFarlane, former Principal of the Fredericton High School, assumed the duties of Chief Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick on Mar. 2, 1931. He was the eighth Superintendent to hold the office.

The Provincial Government on Mar. 18, 1931, announced the appointment of Ralph Hartley, Woodstock, as Deputy Attorney-General and Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, succeeding the late Ralph St. John Freeze.

A Commission was issued on Mar. 26, directed to Ralph P. Hartley, Deputy Attorney-General, directing him to examine into and report on a complaint regarding the treatment of children in the Children's Home in the City of Moncton.

A party of descendants of Acadians left New Brunswick on Apr. 12, 1931, to visit kindred in Louisiana and to return the visit of a delegation from the Southern States which had attended ceremonies at Grand Pré, in the Summer of 1930. Heading the party of 27 maidens, dressed in the garb of the days of Evangeline, was Mr. Justice A. T. Le Blanc of Moncton, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

On Apr. 13, 1931, it was announced that Alex. E. MacLaurin had resigned as Live Stock Superintendent for New Brunswick to take charge of the new Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club work at Ottawa. The main object of the organization was to co-ordinate all junior farm work of the various Provinces, bringing it into line with a nation-wide agricultural policy.

Announcement was made by the Prime Minister (Mr. Baxter), on Apr. 14, 1931, that R. P. Hartley, Deputy Attorney-General, would preside over

the investigation to be made by the Department of Public Works into charges of pay-roll padding and other irregularities made in the Legislature by J. E. Michaud, Opposition member for Madawaska. The investigation was opened at Fredericton on May 1. E. R. Richard, Sackville, acted for the Government. Mr. Michaud submitted the names of 16 road and bridge supervisors and 195 witnesses. Later, the name of one supervisor was withdrawn. Several hearings were held up to June 30.

Resignation of Dr. R. B. Liddy of Mount Allison University as President of the New Brunswick Social Service Council was announced at a meeting of the Council in Saint John on Apr. 21, 1931. Dr. Liddy was leaving Mount Allison to accept an appointment on the Faculty of Western University, London, Ont.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick Motor Carrier Board, held at Fredericton on Apr. 22, 1931, W. A. Barbour, Deputy Minister of Public Works, was elected Chairman.

Hugh A. Carr, Campbellton, was appointed Chairman of the New Brunswick Public Utilities Commission at a meeting of the Provincial Government held in Saint John on Apr. 23, 1931. He succeeded J. M. Trueman.

A disastrous fire, estimated to have caused \$10,000,000 damage, destroyed a large section of the West Saint John water-front on June 22, 1931. The blaze was first seen about 11:00 a.m. on the wharf of No. 7 shed. Fanned by a strong wind, the fire spread rapidly until it had destroyed Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16 and 17 sheds and grain conveyors, the immigration and baggage office, the old wooden grain elevator, the C.P.R. steamer *Empress* and pilot boat *Glooscap*, several small fishing boats, seven houses and much property of a minor character, including hundreds of freight cars. At a meeting of citizens in the City Hall on June 24 called by Mayor W. W. White, a resolution was adopted calling for prompt measures to preserve the business of the Port and urging that the best engineering advice be secured to plan for permanent reconstruction. It was announced by Thomas Nagle, member of the Harbour Commission, that plans had been prepared to have the Port ready to carry on business as usual by Dec. 1.

The Province of New Brunswick

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Major-General, Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C., V.D., LL.D.

The Richards Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Attorney-General.....Hon. Charles D. Richards B.A., LL.D., K.C.
 Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk.....Hon. Antoine J. Leger, M.A.
 Minister of Lands and Mines.....Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, LL.B., K.C.
 Minister of Public Works.....Hon. David A. Stewart
 Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Lewis Smith
 Minister of Health and Labour.....Hon. Henry I. Taylor, M.B., C.M.
 President, Executive Council and Minister
 without Portfolio.....Hon. W. Henry Harrison, K.C.
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C.

Speaker, the Legislative Assembly.....(Vacant)

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of Executive Council.....Miles B. Dixon
 Deputy Attorney-GeneralRalph P. Hartley
 Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....Robert Bayley
 Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.....G. H. Prince, B.S.F., M.Sc.
 Deputy Minister of Public Works.....W. Arthur Barbour
 Secretary of Agriculture.....Harvey Mitchell
 Superintendent of Education.....A. Stirling McFarlane, LL.D.

THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Political Situation During 1930-31. The Session of 1931

Three vacancies existed in the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island at July 1, 1930. One had been created by the resignation of the former Prime Minister, Hon. A. C. Saunders (Lib., 2nd District of Prince) in order to accept a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of the Province; the other two, by the resignations of Chester S. McLure (Con., 5th District of Queen's) and Hon. Thomas V. Grant (Lib., 3rd District of King's) to contest seats in the Dominion General Election. Aug. 18 witnessed another change in the line-up of parties when Hon. W. Bruce Butler, Minister without Portfolio in the Provincial Government, who had represented the 4th District of King's in the Liberal interest since 1923, tendered his resignation as a Member of the Government and subsequently notified J. D. Stewart, LL.D., Leader of the Opposition, that he had left the Liberal Party and would support the Conservatives at the next Session of the Legislature. His place in the Cabinet was taken by Russell C. Clark, appointed Sept. 30. In the meantime Hon. Paul A. Scully had succeeded, on Aug. 4, Hon. Thomas V. Grant as Minister without Portfolio. Mr. Scully died on June 5, 1931.

In order to provide a seat for Thane A. Campbell, who had been appointed Attorney-General following the resignation of Hon. A. C. Saunders, the Government issued writs for a By-election in the 2nd District of Prince, to be held on Oct. 21, 1930. Mr. Campbell was nominated by the Liberals and G. Shelton Sharpe of Bideford by the Conservatives. There was a vigorous campaign, in which Leaders on both sides took an active part. For the first time in 50 years, the Conservatives succeeded in winning the seat, the vote being Campbell (Lib.), 1,080; Sharpe (Con.), 1,296. Mr. Campbell retained the post of Attorney-General, though not a Member of the House, and Horace Wright (Lib., 4th District of Prince) entered the Government as Minister without Portfolio on Jan. 30, 1931.

A new Lieutenant-Governor assumed office on the Island when on Nov. 29, 1930, Hon. Charles Dalton of Tignish was sworn in by E. J. Lemaire, Clerk of the Privy Council, Ottawa, in the Legislative Chamber, Charlottetown. Mr. Dalton succeeded Hon. Frank R. Hartz, whose term had expired.

On Mar. 24, 1931, the 4th Session of the 41st General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Charles Dalton. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:

(1) Welcome to the Members; (2) sympathy with His Majesty King George in the death of the Princess Royal; (3) regret at the departure of Viscount and the Viscountess Willingdon and welcome to their successors, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough; (4) agreement with Canadian Tuberculosis Association, whereby an extensive public health service was to be undertaken and the Provincial Sanatorium opened during the Summer; (5) increase in enrolment and attendance at public schools; (6) continued improvement of school buildings, credit being given largely to the Women's Institutes; (7) organization of a Provincial Police Force proving effective; (8) reference to conference of Provincial Ministers of Agriculture called by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, at which approval was given to establishment of agricultural schools, with assistance of various experimental stations; (9) gratitude expressed for sound economic conditions in Province; high quality of products maintained; success of exhibits at Canadian National Exhibition and Royal Winter Fair; excellent results of other exhibitions; (10) outstanding quality of P.E.I. foxes demonstrated at Royal Winter Fair; (11) Provincial share of advantages of the Federal Relief Act; (12) renovation of Legislative Council Chamber completed; (13) Government House, used as a hospital during the Great War, being altered to serve again as a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor; (14) highway improvement vigorously continued; (15) experiments made with natural road building material with favourable results; (16) experiment successfully carried out of constructing a mile of sand asphalt pavement; (17) census undertaken of number of persons eligible for relief under Federal Old Age Pensions Act; (18) Governments of the Maritime Provinces approached with a view to holding a conference to discuss united action to secure final settlement of claims for increase of Federal subsidy; (19) among measures to be submitted, an Act to provide retiring pensions for school teachers, a Ticket of Leave Act and Assignment of Book Debts Act; (20) Public Accounts for the past year and Estimates for the current year to be submitted.

On Mar. 25, J. D. Stewart, Leader of the Opposition, drew attention to the fact that when the House prorogued it was being led by Hon. A. C. Saunders. Now it was apparently being led by Hon. W. M. Lea. Yet the House had received no notification of any change having been made, nor could he find any proclamation in *The Gazette*. Mr. Lea stated that this had been an oversight and announced the Members of his Government.

The motion to adopt an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Mar. 25 by H. H. Cox (Lib., 2nd District of King's) and seconded by H. Gordon (Lib., 1st District of Prince). Mr. Stewart followed, dealing particularly with the failure of the Saunders-Lea Administrations to secure a subsidy settlement from Ottawa and their neglect of the pressing problems connected with education. Never in the history of the Province, declared Mr. Stewart, had there been afforded such an opportunity of securing a settlement of Provincial subsidy claims as in 1927 when the Liberal Government assumed office in the Province. A Liberal delegation headed by the Prime Minister had attended the Dominion-Provincial Conference that year, but instead of pressing for an adjustment of the terms of the Duncan Report, they had wasted the time of the Conference in academic discussion and had returned without accomplishing anything. The present effort of the Government, now that a Conservative Administration was in power at Ottawa, to co-operate

with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in securing subsidy settlement, was declared to be quite inconsistent with the attitude previously adopted under the King Administration.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Lea) spoke in reply on Mar. 26. He reviewed the work of practically all departments of Government and defended the Administration's policies. He made extended reference to the question of subsidy claims. The Maritime Prime Ministers, he explained, had been asked to wait until the claims of the Western Provinces had been settled. Under the circumstances, it had not been the psychological time to press their claims. In the first place it was necessary for the Audit Board to go into the details of the claims. He had appeared before the Board the previous year and had presented what he contended was a new claim, based on the depreciation of money since Confederation. He believed that the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) would deal just as generously with the Province in subsidy matters as he had done in the matter of unemployment relief.

An interesting situation arose on Apr. 15, when the Speaker, Hon. David MacDonald, was taken ill and there being no Deputy Speaker, no one was competent to put a motion to the House for the election of a Deputy. In the emergency, a suggestion made by L. R. Allan that the House declare the time to be 6 o'clock was adopted and the Prime Minister moved the adjournment until 3 o'clock the next day. The Speaker's illness being of a somewhat serious nature, the difficulty facing the Legislature was solved by his resignation. The Clerk informed the House that the Lieutenant-Governor had given leave to the House to elect a new Speaker. Walter Fitz-Allan Stewart was thereupon elected and His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, having signified his approval, the new Speaker took the Chair.

Public Accounts and Budget. The Public Accounts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, were tabled on Apr. 13. Total Ordinary Revenue was shown at \$1,148,748 and total Ordinary Expenditure, \$1,133,366. Other receipts raised the Revenue to \$1,176,138. Capital Expenditures amounted to \$277,353 and Sinking Funds took \$72,731, making total Expenditures of \$1,483,451. The Gross Debenture Debt was \$2,329,000; Sinking Fund Accumulation, \$568,225; and Net Debt, \$1,760,774.

The Estimates for 1931 were tabled by Mr. Lea (Prime Minister and Secretary-Treasurer) on Apr. 20. They showed a total Expenditure of \$1,220,710. Deducting Capital Expenditure and Federal aid and Sanatorium grant of \$188,000, the Actual Expenditure was \$1,032,710. The Estimated Revenue was \$1,016,717, producing a Deficit of \$15,992.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Mr. Lea on Apr. 21. He stated that although he had occupied the position of Provincial Treasurer for eight years, this was the first occasion on which he had had the privilege of delivering a Budget Speech. The Public Accounts had been tabled for seven or eight days but while every dollar of Revenue received and Expenditures made had been included, a persistent agitation against the correctness of the

figures had been carried on in the local Conservative paper. He claimed that the Provincial Auditor was an independent official and his Accounts were not presented under his, the Prime Minister's direction. They had been presented this year, as they should be, and they showed a surplus on Ordinary Account of some \$15,000 and an increase of Liabilities of \$234,581. It was absurd, he declared, to raise a smoke-screen to show that there was something wrong with the Accounts.

Points made in the Budget Speech were: (1) the Government had increased the Revenue of the Province \$160,000 as a result of its road-building policy; (2) tax collections had made a good showing in spite of the depression; (3) the Province's indebtedness was amazingly light in comparison with that of other Provinces; (4) while having more revenue at its disposal than its predecessors, the Government had given the people the benefit in Capital Expenditures, totalling \$854,026; (5) the Province was in a favourable position regarding expenditures for hard-surfacing roads, which would be undertaken cautiously; (6) the Government would appeal to the people on its past four years' record of administration.

Mr. Stewart (Leader of the Opposition) spoke on Apr. 22. He reviewed the financial position of the Province, claimed that the Province had a Deficit on Ordinary Expenditure of \$32,882; that there had been an increase of 100 per cent. in interest charges on debenture loans in the space of a year and that the increase in the Public Debt under the Liberal Government amounted to \$758,994. Mr. Stewart dealt also with public works, charged responsibility upon the Bell Government in failing to secure compensation for the Dalton Sanatorium, declared that the Saunders-Lea Government had broken promises with respect to prohibition enforcement, and had lost a golden opportunity at the 1927 Inter-Provincial Conference of securing subsidy readjustment. He criticized the Prime Minister (Mr. Lea) for failing to discuss the all-important question of raising revenue.

The Budget Debate, in which many Members participated, was concluded on May 6, the Motion to go into Supply being carried without division.

The Report of the Public Accounts Committee was presented on May 7 by Hon. B. W. LePage, Chairman. It found that the total Ordinary Revenue for the year amounted to \$1,148,748, while the total Ordinary Expenditure was \$1,133,366, making a Surplus of \$15,382. The Liabilities of the Province at Dec. 31, 1930, were \$2,793,321, plus accrued and unpaid amounts, bringing total Liabilities up to \$2,919,279. The Report was signed by the Liberal Members of the Committee only and, in spite of objections raised by the Opposition, was adopted.

The Legislature was prorogued on May 7, 1931. Forty-three Bills were passed and received the Royal Assent. These included Acts providing for the administration of an old age pensions scheme; for a superannuation allowance for school teachers; for the relief of unemployment; making uniform the law respecting assignments of book debts; and amending the Audit Act.

The Government sustained a loss by the death on June 5, 1931, of Hon. Paul A. Scully, Georgetown, Minister without Portfolio.

Following prorogation both Parties began to prepare for the Provincial General Election, and nominations of candidates for all constituencies had been completed when the Prime Minister announced (July 2, 1931) that the Election would take place on Aug. 6, 1931. (See footnote, this Section, page 226).

Agriculture. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1930 was submitted by Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture. The final estimates of the area, yield and value of field crops, were as follows:

	Acres	Yield per Acre bushels	Total Yield bushels	Average Price per bush.	Value
Wheat	26,500	18.3	485,000	\$.80	\$ 388,000
Oats	174,700	32.7	5,712,000	.32	1,828,000
Barley	5,400	28.0	151,000	.60	91,000
Peas	280	20.0	5,600	1.50	8,400
Buckwheat	2,700	27.0	73,000	.65	47,000
Mixed Grains	30,600	32.3	987,000	.40	395,000
Potatoes	45,700	cwt. 121.8	5,564,000	.65	3,617,000
Turnips	13,500	30.0	405,000	.35	1,418,000
Hay and Clover	267,000	tons 1.32	353,000	11.00	3,883,000
Fodder Corn	800	10.00	8,000	7.00	56,000

The number of live stock in Prince Edward Island was given as follows:

Horses	35,477	Cattle	99,491
Sheep	97,045	Pigs	53,981
Fowl (over 6 months)	570,524	Fowl (under 6 months)	345,486

W. R. Shaw, Live Stock Superintendent, reported that conditions during 1930, both physical and economic, were not favourable, prices being low and weather exceptionally dry. In the horse industry, however, a most encouraging condition was developing. More mares were bred and foals delivered than in any year since the best years of horse production. More horses were shown at exhibitions. A total of 57 stallions were enrolled and six qualified through inspection for the Federal-Provincial bonus premium. While the market for beef and dairy cattle, as well as dairy products, had depreciated to a very great extent, the demand for good grades still continued strong. Increases in the cattle population in the United States and a lowered price for dairy products continued to depress the market for milch cows, but notwithstanding a considerable volume of export business was conducted. The demand for improved sires within the Province was stronger than in any previous year. More cow-testing associations were established, bringing the total up to 18, with 316 members and 2,204 cows. A number of new calf clubs were added and 10 clubs were functioning in a very satisfactory manner. During the year a special effort was made towards greater system and co-operation among breeders of pure-bred swine, and a number of young boars were imported from Ontario. Very little improvement was noted in the sheep industry; in fact, there had been a shrinkage.

During 1930 the Maritime Marketing Board, through 28 Island shipping clubs, handled co-operatively 9,925 hogs of a value of \$214,698; 10,403 lambs of a value of \$55,061, and 981 calves of a value of \$8,072. The 1930 Fox Show was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, ever held, with 800 entries of superfine foxes.

In spite of world-wide depression, the poultry industry had a fairly successful year. Production of eggs showed a slight increase over 1929, though quality was poor. Dressed poultry receipts were approximately 15 per cent. better than in 1929. There were practically 12,000 turkeys marketed, with a general increase in quality. The P.E.I. Co-operative Egg & Poultry Association increased its membership by 20 per cent., or 1,000 members. Six new egg circles were formed. Egg circles handled approximately 1,500,000 dozen of eggs, constituting a record year. Dressed poultry handlings were approximately 244,000 lb. The baby chick hatcheries throughout the Province had a very profitable year, with increased sales.

Warren L. Brenton, Dairy Superintendent, who succeeded J. A. MacDonald (deceased) on June 1, 1930, reported a production by 22 dairy factories of 5,361,416 lb. of cream and 1,771,597 lb. of butter of a gross value of \$579,005. The factories had 4,561 patrons. 18 cheese factories, with 1,344 patrons, produced 870,579 lb. of cheese of a gross value of \$129,308. Over 25,000 gallons of ice cream were manufactured. The feature of the year was the increased attention being given to cream grading. The year 1930 marked the 15th year in which school fair work was carried on. The total number of

fairs held was 48, almost equal to the largest number held in any year. As compared with 1929, there was an increase of 6 in the number of schools participating, an increase of 481 in the number of pupils exhibiting, and of 2,832 in the number of exhibits.

Miss Mary Tait, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, reported that 24 new Institutes were organized in 1930, bringing the total to 225. The sum of \$6,950 was spent for the betterment of communities, including assistance to skating rinks and hockey clubs, construction or renovation of halls, installation of street lights, establishment of libraries, formation of home nursing classes, etc. \$1,385 was expended in hospital work and \$6,369 on work in schools. The 17th Annual Convention was held in Charlottetown, July 10-11, 1930, with 300 delegates present.

The Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association held its Annual Meeting in Charlottetown, Jan. 28, 1931. J. R. Munn, the President, presided. The Directors reported receipt of 1,496,044 dozen eggs, a gain of 193,915 dozen over 1929, and the largest yearly volume handled since organization. Six new egg circles were formed and there was a gain of 1,033 in membership, bringing the total to approximately 4,600. Total turnover in eggs and poultry feeds was \$509,423. Dressed poultry handled was 218,000 lb. Resolutions were adopted: (1) approving the resolution of the Canadian Produce Association calling for the standardization of egg cases; (2) requiring an entrance fee of \$1.00 from all persons applying for membership on or after Feb. 1, 1931; (3) requiring the Egg Circle collectors to examine the poultry houses and report conditions to the Secretary; if conditions were not improved, where necessary, members might be suspended; (4) approving the resolution passed by the Dairymen's Association, advocating reduction of domestic rates on grain to level of export rates. At a Directors' meeting, J. R. Munn was re-elected President, with J. J. McGillivray, Vice-President for Queen's; J. A. Thompson for Prince, and H. L. Machon for King's. George Leightizer, Charlottetown, was Manager, and James J. Leightizer, Assistant Manager.

The Prince Edward Island Poultry Association held its Annual Meeting at Charlottetown on Mar. 3, 1931. In summing up the year's activities, it was shown that it had been one of the most successful in the annals of the Association. Members who had exhibited at different poultry shows in Nova Scotia showed by the number of prizes won, the high standard of stock kept on the Island. The Association itself held a successful Poultry Show. Officers elected were: Honorary Presidents, Hon. Walter M. Lea and J. O. Hyndman; President, W. J. Cudmore; Vice-Presidents: King's, J. H. Livingstone; Queen's, F. M. Nash; Prince, S. R. Pendleton.

Fisheries. The product of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1930 had a total value of \$1,252,478, compared with \$1,297,125 in 1929, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries. The lobster fishery was of chief importance, the pack amounting to 31,935 cases, valued at \$635,961. The total quantity of all kinds of fish caught was 256,710 cwt., compared with 243,404 cwt. in 1929. Capital invested in the industry was \$930,037, of which \$740,662 was in vessels, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, and \$189,375 in fish canning and curing establishments. 3,495 persons were engaged in the industry, 2,281 being fishermen and 1,214 employees of canning and curing establishments.

Health. The 2nd Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was submitted by P. A. Creelman, M.D., Chief Health Officer. It was pointed out that the Board, the Canadian Red Cross Society, and the Canadian Tuberculosis Association had virtually functioned as one organization for the previous two years. The result of this co-operation, and work done by voluntary organizations, had brought about

the change in the health administration to become effective July 1, 1931, with one full-time health officer, four public health nurses, one Junior Red Cross organizer, and an office staff of two clerks. The programme included child welfare, maternal welfare, school inspection, control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, general sanitation, under which came meat and milk inspection, and supervision of water supplies.

The Chairman of the Provincial Sanatorium Commission, Simon P. Paoli, Sr., submitted the second Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners, which was composed of Simon P. Paoli, Sr., Chairman; George D. De Blois, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. Justice F. L. Haszard, His Honour A. L. Fraser, Mrs. William Mutch, Lt.-Col. J. A. McPhee, M.D., Lt.-Col. G. Elliott Full, and the Secretary, Dr. P. A. Creelman. The Commission let the contract for the building, to be erected in Charlottetown, on Mar. 27, 1930.

There were 756 cases of communicable diseases in 1930, resulting in 233 deaths. The number of clinical examinations made was 555. The tentative summary of births, deaths and marriages for 1930 showed 1,630 births, 858 deaths, 25 stillbirths and 443 marriages. The final figures for 1929 were 1,670 births, 1,122 deaths, 52 stillbirths and 469 marriages.

The 50th Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent to the Trustees of the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary was submitted by R. D. MacLauchlan, M.D., who succeeded Dr. J. W. MacIntosh in September, 1930. At the beginning of the year 1930 there were in the Hospital 266 patients; at its close, 265. During the year 87 patients were admitted, 61 discharged, and 27 died. The number under care during the year was 353; percentage of recoveries on admission, 53; percentage of deaths, 7.6. The Board of Trustees, composed of Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. M. Lea, Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture; Hon. B. W. LePage; Hon. Peter Sinclair, and G. E. Hughes, with L. B. MacMillan, Secretary, reported a net expenditure for the year of \$118,130.22.

Education. Reporting for the school year ended June 30, 1930, the Chief Superintendent of Education, H. H. Shaw, B.Sc., stated that there were 478 school districts in the Province. In 6 districts, pupils were conveyed to neighbouring schools; in 5, schools were closed owing to scarcity of pupils; in 3, schools were closed for want of a teacher. The number of schools in operation was 467, there being one school to each district, except Charlottetown, which had 4 schools. The number of school departments was 615. This was a decrease of 5 schools and 3 departments from the preceding year. The number of pupils enrolled was 17,277, of whom 8,670 were boys and 8,607 girls. Average daily attendance was 12,201. There were 135 male and 482 female teachers. Government expenditure on schools was \$306,390, and district expenditure, \$189,843. 48 school fairs were held; 233 schools participated; 5,105 pupils exhibited and 19,490 exhibits were shown.

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, reported an enrolment of 165 for the academic year, 1930-31. Convocation was held on May 27. During the year bequests of \$5,000 were made to the University.

Events of the Year. The Provincial Exhibition at Charlottetown was opened on Aug. 18, 1930, by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. F. R. Heartz. James Paton, President of the Provincial Exhibition Association, presided, and among those taking part in the opening ceremonies were the Prime Minister (Mr. Lea), Mayor Prowse of Charlottetown, and Mayor Lidstone of Summerside. The 1930 Exhibition set a record, both for attendance and for number and variety of exhibits.

Hon. W. M. Lea opened the Saint John Exhibition on Aug. 30, 1930. In the course of his remarks, he said: "It is extremely difficult to measure the aid of the Exhibition in connection with the marketing of commodities, but there is no doubt it is one of the greatest means whereby agricultural products of the Maritimes are extensively made known."

The formal opening of the new Canadian National Hotel in Charlottetown took place on Apr. 14. A dinner and dance under the auspices of the Gyro Club celebrated the occasion.

The appointment as Superintendent of the Island Division of the Canadian National Railways of E. W. McKinnon, formerly Acting Superintendent, became effective May 9, 1931. He succeeded the late J. D. McNutt, who died during the previous Winter.

The new Provincial Sanatorium, Charlottetown, was officially opened by Hon. Charles Dalton, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, on June 8, 1931. Simon Paoli, Sr., Chairman of the Provincial Sanatorium Commission, gave an account of the work leading up to the construction of the institution and addresses were delivered by Mr. Dalton, Rt. Rev. Joseph A. O'Sullivan, Bishop of Charlottetown, Hon. Walter M. Lea, Mayor Prowse of Charlottetown, His Honour A. L. Fraser, Mr. Justice F. L. Hazard, George De Blois and Hon. James F. McNeill.

The Prince Edward Island Prohibition Commission reported for 1930 that sales had amounted to \$126,410.65; purchases, \$42,598.08; Customs duty paid, \$33,981.01; fines collected, \$18,830. The Chairman of the Commission was George E. Brown; Secretary, Florence Dorsey; Wholesale Vendor, N. J. McLeod.

The Province of Prince Edward Island

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor Hon Charles Dalton

The Lea Ministry (Liberal)*

Prime Minister, President of the Council, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Walter M. Lea
Attorney-General	Thane A. Campbell, M.A.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. James P. McIntyre
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Jeremiah Blanchard
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Bradford W. LePage
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. John F. McNeill, M.D.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Peter S. Sinclair
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Russell C. Clark
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Horace Wright
Speaker, Legislative Assembly	Hon. Walter Fitz-Allan Stewart

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	H. R. Stewart
Clerk of the Executive Council	H. R. Stewart
Clerk of the Legislature	C. St. C. Trainor
Law Clerk	Sylvere Des Roche
Supervisor of Taxation	C. J. Stewart, M.C.
Registrar of Motor Vehicles	Cyriac Gallant
Acting Provincial Auditor	W. E. Massey
Legislative Librarian	A. D. Fraser
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	Wilfred Boulter
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highways	L. B. McMillan
Provincial Health Officer	P. A. Creelman, M.D.
Engineer	Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
Superintendent of Education	Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
Chief Clerk, Department of Education	P. S. Bradley
Commissioner of Crown Lands	William Kiggins

*NOTE.—As a result of The General Election, held on Aug. 6, 1931, a Conservative Government came into power. The new Cabinet was as follows:

Prime Minister, President of the Council, Attorney and Advocate-General	Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C.
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. Leonard MacNeill
Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. G. Shelton Sharp
Minister of Education and Public Health	Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, M.D.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. H. Francis McPhee
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Adrian F. Arsenault
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Harry D. McLean
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Walter G. McKenzie
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Matthew W. Wood

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

The Diamond Jubilee; Other Events of the Year

The most outstanding event in the Province of Manitoba during 1930-31 was the two-fold function of July 13 and 15, 1930, of the Diamond Jubilee of Manitoba's birth as a Province within Confederation and the official return of the natural resources of the Province by the Dominion. The Celebration began on Sunday (July 13) with a religious service in the grounds of the Legislative Buildings, attended by approximately 6,000 persons, and conducted by Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, Primate of the Church of England in Canada. Other services were held outside Old Kildonan Presbyterian Church, with a congregation of nearly 4,000 persons from various points in the Red River Valley, and in Knox United Church where the sermon was preached by Prof. F. W. Kerr. Rev. R. G. MacBeth, D.D., Vancouver, whose ancestors were among the Lord Selkirk settlers, was the preacher at the Presbyterian service.

The ceremony of transferring the natural resources took place on Tuesday morning (July 15) in the grounds of the Legislative Buildings. Part of the function was the cheque for \$4,584,212.49 handed to Hon. John Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba, by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. This was the amount which had been declared to be due to the Province as cash payment in *lieu* of alienated resources.

Hon. J. D. McGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Hon. John Bracken, Prime Minister of the Province, issued statements to the public on Sept. 15, 1930, dealing with the seriousness of the economic situation within the Province as a result of the low prices ruling for farm products. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that new markets would have to be found for the feeder cattle which would shortly be offered for sale and recommended that low-priced coarse grains be fed and marketed as beef, "instead of deluging a market already sodden with a flood of over-supply." The Prime Minister, in an announcement to the Press, said that the farmers of the Province were receiving for their 1930 crop approximately one-third of what they had obtained for the 1928 crop and that he had called a conference of representatives of the banks, the municipalities and the live stock and agricultural organizations to confer with the Government on the matter. The conference was held in the Legislative Building on Sept. 16, at the conclusion of which Mr. Bracken announced that the banks had already put into effect, to a considerable extent, suggestions made by him for the relief of the farmers suffering from the adverse economic conditions.

"The banks, represented at the gathering," he said, "expressed sympathy with the proposal that their policies should encourage retention of live stock on the farm and purchase of live stock by those who have coarse grain and roughage to spare. During a conference with representatives of live stock and agricultural interests on Sept. 19, in the Legislative Building, the Prime Minister announced that it was not the intention of the Provincial Government to assist farmers financially in the purchase of live stock. "We have had the experience before of lending money and it has been costly," he explained. "The Government is not anxious to go into the business of lending money, nor of guaranteeing loans by other institutions, but if any other plan can be evolved on a reasonably sound basis we are prepared to give it consideration." (*The Manitoba Free Press*). On Sept. 30 an Order-in-Council was passed authorizing a loan of \$50,000 to the Manitoba Cattle Loan Association at 5 per cent., the Association to lend the money to live stock raisers at 7 per cent., instead of 8 per cent. as formerly.

Both the Provincial Conservative and Liberal Associations held Conventions in June, 1931. At the Conservative Meeting on the 24th a resolution of confidence in the Provincial Conservative Leader, Col. F. G. Taylor, was passed. At the Liberal Convention, 25th-26th, Dr. Murdock MacKay was elected as Provincial Liberal Leader. It was decided that the Liberals would enter the next Provincial campaign as a separate political entity.

The 1931 Session of the Legislature

The Fourth Session of the Eighteenth Legislature of the Province of Manitoba was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor, on Jan. 27, 1931. The Speech from the Throne referred to the co-operation of the Province with the Dominion Government and the urban and rural municipalities to relieve unemployment; announced that legislation would be sought to approve of the borrowing by the Government of necessary money to take advantage of the Dominion Government's unemployment policy and to make the necessary legislative provision for guaranteeing the debentures of certain municipalities necessitated by their activities in relation to that policy; called attention to the public works in progress—their benefit in alleviating unemployment distress and their permanent general advantage; and discussed the action of the Government in aiding the depressed agricultural industry of the Province. The Speech stated that the House would be asked to approve of policies aimed to bring about (1) a definite delimitation of the fields of taxation between Dominion and Provincial Governments; (2) the lowest possible marine rates and insurance rates on outgoing and incoming shipments at Churchill; (3) the most favourable freight rates possible on incoming commodities as well as on outgoing shipments on the Hudson Bay Railway; (4) more equitable freight rates

on garden produce, particularly potatoes, and on shipments of grain to local markets, both within and without the boundaries of the Province. Proposals were promised for the establishment of a Department of Labour and Industry, and the appointment of a committee would be requested to consider the redistribution of the Electoral Divisions of the Province.

Following the Speech from the Throne, the Speaker announced that the Government had confirmed the permanent appointment of Harry H. Dunwoody as Clerk of the House.

The Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved on Jan. 28 by I. B. Griffiths (Russell) and seconded by Nicholas A. Hryhorczuk (Ethelbert). Col. F. G. Taylor, Conservative Leader, speaking on Jan. 29, deprecated that reference had been made by the seconder of the Address in Reply to the Speech to the secession talk in Saskatchewan. "There is no such thought in the minds of the people of this Province, and there never will be," declared Col. Taylor. While criticizing certain policies of the Government, he promised the co-operation of the Conservative Party in the Legislature in the enactment of measures for the betterment of economic conditions in the Province. Mr. Taylor referred to the purchase of the Canada Gas and Electric Corporation, Brandon, by the Government, producing the Auditor's report showing that the Company had a Net Loss of \$26,000 in 1923, but that each year since 1924 a profit had been shown. Only in 1920 did the plant have a Net Surplus of anything like \$30,000, when, he said, it amounted to \$65,000. He moved an amendment to the Reply to the Speech, regretting that the Government had "seen fit to enter into an agreement to purchase the power plant at Brandon at a price very much in excess of its value and without consulting the Legislature." The motion was seconded by John Haig (Winnipeg), but was defeated by 28 to 15 after the Prime Minister (Hon. John Bracken) had promised to furnish the House with complete information with regard to the Brandon Power plant purchase.

J. W. Breakey, Liberal Leader, declared that the Liberal Party in Manitoba had no thought of "submerging itself or becoming a fifth wheel to any other Party." He held that taxation on land should be lightened and favoured a reduction in the number of seats in the Legislature from 55 to 45. He believed in discarding proportional representation in Winnipeg and of dividing the City into six ridings.

John Queen, Labour Leader, who followed, accused Conservative Members of the House of having opposed legislation in 1929 which would have made it unnecessary for the Province to negotiate for the purchase of the power and electrical distribution plant of the Canada Gas and Electric Corporation, Brandon.

The Prime Minister spoke for nearly two hours on Feb. 2 during the Debate on the Address. He made special reference to the plight

of the farmers as a result of low grain prices and declared his continued belief in a guaranteed minimum price of wheat. Barley had dropped to one-third of its former price and corn was being imported into Eastern Canada from the United States. He suggested that if there was to be a high tariff system in Canada it should be applied to the protection of the growers of grain. He urged the working out of a national programme of production as a safe-guard against over-production of agricultural products. The purchase of the plant and electrical distribution system of the Canada Gas and Electric Corporation at the price of \$1,200,000 was emphatically upheld by the Prime Minister. With the hydro definitely established in Brandon that City was ensured lower rates, with consequent benefit later on to other surrounding communities. (*The Manitoba Free Press*).

On Feb. 19, after a Debate of three weeks, the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was carried without a division.

There was a spirited debate in the Legislature on Feb. 5 over a Bill amending the Marriage Act, the Conservative Party in the House maintaining that marriage ceremonies in the Province should be kept strictly religious in character and should not be performed by civil authorities as the Bill proposed to allow. Their amendment was lost by 16 to 31. The Bill, which ultimately received its third reading, provided: for the registration with the Department of Health and Public Welfare of all persons authorized to marry; for the performance of the ceremony by a County Court Judge, and for the taking of the prescribed affidavit by parties to a marriage before a licence would be granted.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. J. Major), speaking in the House on Feb. 6 on his Bill to amend the Companies Act, which both the Conservative and Labour Parties strongly opposed, explained that it was designed to make the Provincial law comply with the Dominion law; and that it would give the Province power to regulate accessible corporations. Specifically, the amendment permitted directors to increase capital stock at any time after 50 per cent. of the authorized capital stock of their company had been subscribed and 10 per cent. paid.

The Budget Speech of 1931. In his Budget Speech of Feb. 20, 1931, Hon. John Bracken, Provincial Treasurer, was largely influenced in his introductory references by the economic conditions prevailing in Manitoba. Taking Western Canada as a whole, he stated, its purchasing power had been reduced by over \$200,000,000 in one year and by over \$400,000,000 since 1928, as a result of world conditions which had affected its markets outside Canada. Economic conditions in Manitoba, he held, were somewhat better than in the other Prairie Provinces, although much less satisfactory than in Eastern Canada. Industrial undertakings in the Province had suffered to some extent, but it was estimated that the average gross output was down only about 15 per cent. Fishery products had a value of \$1,620,000 in 1930, or about 20 per cent. below the average of the three previous years.

The Province, as at April 30, 1930, had approximately \$32,500,000 invested in commercial undertakings. The Government Telephone System showed,

said the Provincial Treasurer, a surplus of \$90,303.07 at the end of the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1930, and it had been decided to make a reduction of \$6 *per annum* on the 13,000 rural farm telephones. The Provincial Savings Office ended the year with a profit of \$125,864.84, but there was a decrease of \$1,021,650.27 in savings deposits and certificates. There had, however, been an increase in the number of depositors by 332, the total number as at Apr. 30, 1930, being 41,835. Revenues of the Manitoba Power Commission, amounting to \$350,000 for the year, showed an increase of \$150,000 over two years before. Profits of the Provincial Liquor Control Commission for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930, and paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, amounted to \$2,044,980.79. Referring to the Rural Credits Societies, which had during the year been amalgamated with the Farm Loans Organization, Mr. Bracken said collections during the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, amounted to \$94,768.12, compared with \$158,295.40 the previous year. Loans made during the year were \$17,761.13, of which \$6,151.50 had been repaid. Total amount outstanding for principal at Apr. 30, 1930, was \$1,114,738.48, compared with \$1,152,143.60 the previous year. The Manitoba Farm Loans Association, continued the Provincial Treasurer, had passed through a very trying year and the new Provincial Board, which had been appointed during the year, had made a survey and had effected a substantial reduction in costs. "In the final outcome of the affairs of the Association," he said, "it is inevitable that there will be large losses which will have to be assumed by the Province."

Mr. Bracken explained that in the appointment of a Director of Debt Adjustment the Government was animated by a desire to do everything possible to ease the situation of the farmers; the purpose was to employ the State as a restraining influence against hasty action on the part of creditors and against any unfair treatment on the part of debtors.

Deciding that farmers might derive greater advantage from feeding low-priced coarse grain to live stock than by selling these grains at prevailing low prices, the Provincial Treasurer explained that the Government, not wishing to embark upon a loaning scheme of its own, had agreed to lend its assistance to the Manitoba Cattle Loan Co. in establishing credits for promoting the feeding industry and to provide an additional outlet for the Province's barley. In pursuance of this policy the Government had to date (1930) lent the Company a total of \$60,000.

Referring to Government guarantees regarding Bank advances to the Wheat Pool, Mr. Bracken said he did not propose to discuss the subject in his Budget Speech. Assuming, he added, that on the basis of the figures of Feb. 16 the unsold grain would bring the prices then obtaining, the total liability of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces was approximately \$22,455,983.19, of which amount Manitoba's liability was approximately \$3,491,611.18.

As a result of the Natural Resources Settlement, the Province had received the sum of \$4,584,212.49 on July 15, 1930, from the Dominion Government as a financial re-adjustment for the period intervening between the entrance of Manitoba into Confederation in 1870 and July 1, 1908. This amount, Mr. Bracken explained, had been credited to an account called "Deferred Subsidy Account," instead of being treated as Current Revenue.

In order to provide direct public relief for those in need and to launch public works undertakings for the benefit of the unemployed, Mr. Bracken said the Government would spend the sum of \$1,300,000 in a twelve months' period, the municipalities of the Province a similar sum and the Dominion Government an equal amount. "This money," he explained, "will have to be borrowed, and to pay it back the three Governments will have to take from the people of this Province \$200,000 a year for each of the next fifty years to pay off the debt and the interest on the debt."

The Provincial Treasurer announced that the Government would make a preliminary survey at an early date and an exhaustive investigation later of the power site on the Dauphin River, near Sturgeon Bay, Lake Winnipeg.

where it is estimated 400,000 horse-power of hydro-electric energy could be developed for the benefit of Winnipeg and other parts of the Province.

Since his last Budget the Province had made three public sales of Debentures, said the Provincial Treasurer. The first, dated Apr. 1, 1930, was \$1,570,000, 30-years and bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The second was \$2,441,000, dated May 15, 1930, maturing May 15, 1933, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. The third was \$3,714,000, dated Dec. 15, 1930, maturing Dec. 15, 1932, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The cost to the Province was 4.88, 4.84 and 4.30 per cent. respectively.

The Provincial Treasurer announced that the Financial Statement for the fiscal year 1929-30 showed a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure of \$189,570.85. Total Expenditure of all departments was \$13,802,933.94 whereas the Revenues actually earned and credited were \$13,992,504.79. Estimated Revenue for the fiscal year 1931-32 was stated by the Treasurer to be \$14,411,614.10 and the Estimated Expenditure, \$14,403,108.19.

The Wheat Pool Guarantee; 100 Per Cent. Pool. During the Session of the Legislature a measure entitled The Wheat Pool Guarantee Act, 1931 (Bill No. 79), validated a number of agreements in connection with the guarantee by the Government of the liability to the Banks of The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. It gave a first lien and charge to the Province upon the assets of the Pool and the Pool Elevators Company as security, to take effect without registration. The Bill met with opposition from Col. F. G. Taylor, Conservative Leader, who censured the Government for extending guarantees to the Pool and stood firmly against any further guarantees being made. "If the Pool can continue and pay back the money," he said, "well and good. The individual farmer cannot pay it back, and the Province might better afford to write off the loss over and above any security from the Pool, and not further harass already overburdened farmer members with possibilities of individual actions."

An Act (1931) to Amend "The Wheat Pool Act" (Bill No. 76) enabled the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (The Manitoba Wheat Pool) to enter into an agreement with the Government of Manitoba to indemnify or reimburse against any loss that might be sustained in connection with the guarantee of the Government to certain Banks for the Pool's liability.

The Prime Minister announced on Mar. 21 that legislation to enable the formation of a 100 per cent. Pool for grain in Manitoba would not be brought down at the current Session. "A 100 per cent. Pool in Western Canada, were it acceptable to a great majority of the people, might, if efficiently managed, possess some advantages under the present condition of the world wheat trade," he said. "But to obtain it Saskatchewan would have to favour it, Alberta would have to favour it, and it is possible, if recent court decisions have any direct bearing on the matter, that the Dominion Government would have to favour it as well."

New Election Law; Other Legislation. A new Election Act, introduced by Hon. W. J. Major (Attorney-General) during the Session of 1931 provided for a number of changes in the old law. Personal registration was repealed and provision was made for the appointment of enumerators for each poll to make up a list in cities by house to house canvasses and in rural parts by any means available, resorting to house to house canvasses if necessary. This list would be subject to revision by the returning officer. The Voters' list was not to be printed except in Winnipeg, but provisions would be made for supplying the candidates with copies of the list. Proportional Representation and alternative voting were retained as in the old Act. A voter must in all cases mark his ballot with numerals, the "X" not being permitted. The Act adopted the rotating ballot and, where practical, the coloured ballot. The new ballot brought into use the counterfoil and provi-

sion was made to prevent error by the voter marking in more than one space. Any person that expected to be absent on polling day might apply for an advance poll certificate. As the Attorney-General explained during the second reading of his Bill, there was no reason under the new law for a person losing his or her right to vote as provision was made for the name of a voter being placed on the list even on Election day. Returning Officers would be appointed by the Governor-in-Council and continue in office as long as they were residents of their particular division.

An amendment to the Government Liquor Control Act provided that beer should not be sold in any club in a city or in any other place from 11 o'clock Saturday night until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Motor cars should be provided with braking equipment sufficient to stop within 37 feet according to an amendment made to the Highway Traffic Act. Another amendment to the Act revised the clause relating to passing street cars.

The Income Tax Act was amended in order to bring the Provincial law in line with that of the Dominion with the exception of exemptions. The new Provincial law allowed an exemption to single men of \$1,000 as against \$1,500 in the Dominion. In the case of companies the tax was placed at 2 per cent. of the net profits earned within Manitoba, less an exemption of \$1,000 as against the Dominion rate of 8 per cent. with \$2,000 exemption.

The Department of Labour Act created a new Department of Labour.

The Manitoba Power Commission Act created a Commission of three to administer the Provincial Hydro-Electric system; to arrange and complete contracts with municipalities; and to provide for the generation and acquisition of power for the purpose. Power would be delivered to the municipalities, who would distribute it and collect charges therefor at rates determined by the Commission.

Legislation was adopted providing for the carrying out of an agreement with the Dominion Government under which the latter allocated \$900,000 to be expended for unemployment relief work in Manitoba, the Province arranging to pay dollar for dollar with the latter, while various proportions were paid by participating municipalities.

A temporary measure, to be in force from Apr. 1, 1931, to Apr. 1, 1933, entitled "An Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Debts" provided for the appointment of a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners whose duties would be to endeavour to effect an amicable settlement between debtor and creditor. Compulsory provisions related to farmers and home-owners. The Commissioner was empowered to stop proceedings at his discretion.

The Child Welfare Act was amended to permit the appointment of a Secretary to the Child Welfare Board. Power was given to the Board in the matter of allowances to mothers of bereaved and dependent children. The Minimum Wage Act was amended to bring boys under 18 years of age under the scope of the Act.

With all political parties co-operating, the Legislature put the Manitoba Seed Grain Act, providing for the immediate granting of seed grain relief to farmers, through its final stages on Mar. 27.

The Winnipeg Charter, 1918, was amended, among other things, for the purpose of empowering the City to impose a poll tax on all persons over 21 and under 65 years of age and to provide for certain exemptions in connection therewith.

Notes of the Session of 1931. The Prime Minister informed a large delegation of manufacturing, mercantile and civic welfare interests of Winnipeg that waited upon him on Feb. 18 to urge the speeding up of work on Government buildings that capital expenditures of the Province during 1931 would involve extra interest charges of \$200,000.

In the Legislature on Feb. 18, R. H. Mooney, Government Member for Virden, and by occupation a farmer, declared that "the average Manitoba farmer who is a Member of the Wheat Pool, will not dodge his share of liability in returning over-payments on the 1929 crop."

While the Legislature was considering, on Feb. 25, the unemployment problem the Prime Minister was called to meet a deputation of unemployed (estimated to number 4,000) that had gathered before the Legislative Buildings. They requested the Legislature to pass a resolution calling upon the Federal Parliament to provide non-contributory unemployment insurance.

Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General, announced in the Legislature on Mar. 9 the appointment of a Prison Advisory Board, consisting of Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works (Chairman); A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour; John Allen, Deputy Attorney-General; and Col. H. J. Martin, Provincial Police Commissioner. The Board would function in connection with the new Provincial Gaol at Headingly, an institution which the Minister expected would be self-supporting so far as vegetables, meat and milk were concerned.

"If the Wheat Pool is allowed to carry on," declared the Prime Minister in the House on Mar. 13, there will be no charges on the taxpayers, as the assets are more than the liabilities of the Pool, but should it be killed, then there will be some losses against the taxpayers."

A Winnipeg despatch of Apr. 6, 1931, announced that the Insull interests of Chicago had on that day acquired a substantial block of stock in the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric Co. In reply to questions in the Legislature on the same day regarding the transaction, Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, said that the lease of the Seven Sisters power site would be cancelled should the terms be varied in any respect; that should it be considered necessary, plans for the Dauphin River development would be hurried forward so that the Provincial Hydro would get all the power it required; that the powers of the Public Utilities Commission, to prevent increase in rates, would be strengthened; that no further priority rights would be granted in connection with the White Mud Falls site when the existing permit to Sir Reginald Brade's British Syndicate expired.

Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education, announced in the House on Apr. 1 that a redistribution of the constituencies of the Province would be undertaken by a Special Committee appointed by the Government, the Committee sitting through recess and reporting at the 1932 Session of the Legislature.

J. B. Griffiths, Government Member for Russell, moved a resolution in the House on Apr. 14 approving the formation of a Wheat Board along the lines of that of 1919. It was carried unanimously without debate.

Prorogation. Circumstances under which the Fourth Session of the Manitoba Legislature was prorogued on Apr. 20, 1931, were somewhat out of the ordinary. On the previous Friday afternoon the small Labour group in the House inaugurated filibustering tactics in an effort to defeat the City of Winnipeg's Poll Tax Bill by the moving of amendments at various stages of the proceeding, keeping the House in continuous session until 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and necessitating the postponement of the intended Prorogation. These tactics were carried into Monday's session. In the afternoon of that day the Prime Minister gave his supporters liberty to vote as they saw fit on the Bill and suggested to the belligerents an arrangement whereby Prorogation might take place at 3.30 p.m. His effort, however, was futile, and finally Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General, gave notice of motion for closure. This evidently had the desired effect, for when the House assembled for the evening Session, John Queen, Labour Leader, announced his willingness not to prolong the division, to allow the Bill to pass, and to permit Prorogation. At 8.45 p.m. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House and after giving his assent to the various Bills passed and

after delivering a brief Prorogation Address, the fourth Session of the 18th Legislature was brought to a close without the usual traditional ceremony. The Assembly was in Session three months all but seven days, and passed 70 Bills.

Savings Office; Rural Credits; and Farm Loans. Reports of the Provincial Savings Office, the Rural Credits Societies and the Manitoba Farm Loans Association for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930, were tabled in the Legislature Feb. 10, 1931. Trustees of the Provincial Savings Office showed the amount borrowed during the year to have been \$14,381,899.26; interest paid, \$484,628.70, and expenses of administration, \$133,020.74, while earnings from investments were \$741,329.70. Rural Credit Societies, with a total membership of 5,088, reported the total outstanding for principal and interest of loans not repaid as \$1,152,143.60. Total collections during the year (interest and principal) were \$94,768.12, compared with \$158,295.40 the previous year. Total principal amount of loans for the year was \$17,761.13, of which \$6,151.50 had been repaid. The Secretary of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association reported that during the year 37 current loans were paid off in full, amounting to \$71,133.39, and in the same period 15 loans with a book value of \$18,622.91 were written off, the title to which in 13 cases had been alienated by tax sale proceedings. Revenue from interest earned and commissions was \$535,629.64, while interest on borrowings amounted to \$518,030.29, net earnings being \$17,599.35. Cost of administration was \$56,621, resulting in a deficit for the year of \$39,022.44.

A. B. Adamson was appointed to succeed F. J. Freer as Commissioner of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association according to a statement made through the Press on Dec. 9, 1930, by the Prime Minister.

Public Accounts Committee. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930, after finding that the Receipts and Expenditures of the Province had been carefully set forth and all sums of money properly accounted for, expressed the opinion that the Manitoba Farm Loans Association had experienced considerable losses and that provision for meeting these losses should be made. The Committee also recommended that a proposal submitted to them by the Comptroller-General regarding a change in the setting up of the Public Accounts, classifying expenditure under headings should be adopted for the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1931.

Royal Commission Regarding the Blind. Dr. Olin H. Burritt was appointed a Royal Commissioner on Aug. 11, 1930, to investigate all matters appertaining to the welfare of blind persons within the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Commissioner's Report was tabled in the Legislature on Mar. 6, 1931. It comprised 45 printed pages and dealt exhaustively with the various phases of the subject in hand. After full investigation and careful weighing of all the evidence, the Commissioner was convinced that the interests of the blind of Manitoba and Saskatchewan "will best be served by capitalizing the experience that has been gained in dealing with the problems of the blind in these Provinces through the Central Western Branch of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind." Among his recommendations for the prevention of blindness were: that a compulsory declaration be included in the application for a birth certificate as to whether "a prophylactic was used"; that ophthalmia neonatorum be included in the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases; that sight-saving classes be established in populous centres where there was a minimum of eight children with vision so seriously defective as to bring them within the requirements of these classes; that the blind children of the Prairie Provinces continue their education under existing arrangements with the Ontario School for the Blind at Brantford which had the co-operation of the National Institute for the Blind

at Toronto in securing employment for its graduates; that the work of the adult blind in the two Provinces continue under the direction of the Central Western Branch of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind; that the Provinces enact relief laws similar to those in operation in the States of New York and New Jersey that would make possible relief for the necessitous blind without limitation as to age and in such amounts as were required to provide the necessities of life. The Commissioner pointed out that the Federal Census of 1926 accounted for 492 blind persons in Manitoba and 631 in Saskatchewan and that in the three Prairie Provinces there was 1 blind to every 1,300 persons. He stated that the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan had made commendable progress in an organized effort to prevent blindness.

Royal Commission on Manitoba Pool Elevators. On Mar. 19, 1931, E. K. Williams, barrister, Winnipeg, was appointed Royal Commissioner to investigate the charges laid against the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, in a letter addressed to the Prime Minister of Manitoba and dated Mar. 10, by James R. Murray, formerly connected with the United Grain Growers Limited. The following were the principal charges made: (1) that the Pool possessed the most unjustifiably expensive system of country elevators ever built in Western Canada; (2) that through the operation of the compulsory delivery contract, members at a number of points had been taxed through excessive overages and undergrading of their grain to meet the extravagantly high expenses; (3) that the tremendous cost of operating the elevators had not been clearly shown in the financial statements supplied to the local associations; (4) that many of the elevators could not meet expenses and overhead charges if the farmers delivering their grain to them were given a deal equal to that which they could receive at any competing elevator. The Commission submitted its Report on June 19, 1931, and announced its findings on each charge: (1) substantially proved; (2) proved; (3) proved as laid, but not proved in part in matter of substance; (4) not proved. The different steps which led to the Pool's disaster as given in the Report were summarized by *The Manitoba Free Press* (June 25, 1931) as follows:

At the outset the decision was made to build no elevators except at points where at least 10,000 acres were signed up, or where 75 per cent. of the tributary territory was available. Reckoning on an average yield of from 12 to 15 bushels an acre, and upon a standard 30,000-bushel elevator costing between \$12,000 and \$13,000, it was estimated that sound progress could be achieved. But the enthusiasm of the directors and members, coupled with the persistent educational campaign, which cost \$141,000, and the pressure from members, all of whom were paying two cents a bushel elevator deductions on all grain delivered, was too much for the Pool. The regulations were relaxed within two years, and a campaign set in progress which put the Pool in possession of 156 elevators, of which 85 were added in 1928 alone. Of the total, 119 elevators were acquired (leased, bought or built) with less than 10,000 acres signed up, while one was acquired with less than 4,000 acres signed up. While 30 elevators were purchased at an average cost of \$12,611, 122 new ones were built at an average cost of \$21,783. The annual cost of operating an elevator was estimated at first at between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year. But later estimates ran this figure up to \$8,400, on the basis of an annual "handle" of 150,000 bushels.

These figures show the fashion in which enthusiasm ran away with itself. More than \$3,000,000 was invested in elevators. This included all elevator deductions, the Pool's commercial reserve and a bank loan of \$750,000. It was spent for the benefit of some 10,000 of the Pool's 20,000 members. The rest were to benefit later, apparently, by the construction of elevators at their shipping points. This is interesting to note at this time, when the future disposition of the Pool's elevators is being considered. Only half the Pool membership was included in the

local elevator associations. The rest have contributed to their cost, but are now burdened, as are most of the locals, with elevators which are not a paying proposition, so far as past experience may be considered a fair guide.

The Board of Directors of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited* issued a statement on June 25, in reply to the findings of the Royal Commission, in which they said they did not deny "that we have built elevators of more costly type than those built by the private trade, nor do we deny that at some points the capital charges and operating costs will at the time exceed the revenue. We do deny, however, that the members of the Pool Elevators Associations were unaware of the obligations they were incurring, and we affirm that they have never sought to evade those obligations nor made complaints about them."

**Department of
Education;
Other Educa-
tional Affairs**

The Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended June 30, 1930, was presented to the Legislature during the 1931 Session by the Minister, Hon. Robert Alexander Hoey. The Advisory Board, according to the Report, had almost completed its task of revising the Programme of Studies—the first real revision undertaken since the programme had been outlined in 1890. During the fiscal year debentures to the amount of \$666,500 were

authorized for new schools and 22 new school districts were created, while 100 additional class-rooms were put into operation. In 1930 there were, approximately, in the Province a total of 2,000 school districts, 4,100 teachers and an enrolment of 150,000 pupils. The Department forwarded 250 Travelling Libraries and received 240 with a recorded circulation of 112,287. Under the joint auspices of the Department and the Manitoba Teachers' Federation, High School lessons—mostly English Literature, English Composition, British and Canadian History, Physics and Chemistry—were broadcast.

Statement of Comparison

	1928-29	1929-30	Increase
Pupils Enrolled	150,517	151,846	1,329
Enrolled in Elementary Grades	135,225	136,027	802
Enrolled in Secondary Grades	15,292	15,819	527
Total Average Daily Attendance	116,766	117,037	271
Total Attendance percentage of enrolment . .	77.57	77.08 (dec.)	.49
School Districts formed to date	2,200	2,222	22
School Districts in Operation	1,892	1,929	37
School Buildings	2,011	2,019	8
School Departments	4,166	4,266	100
Intermediate Schools	126	125 (dec.)	1
High Schools	44	47	3
Collegiate Departments	10	11	1
Collegiate Institutes	21	22	1
Junior High Schools	10	12	2
Teachers' Salaries	\$5,167,687.38	\$5,329,497.94	\$161,810.56
New Debentures Approved	\$512,100.00	\$666,500.00	\$154,400.00
Disbursements by School Districts for all purposes	\$10,406,705.61	\$11,627,398.62	\$1,220,693.01

	1929	1930
Grants to Public Schools	\$950,735.26	\$944,491.65
Grants to Secondary Schools	329,393.54	349,831.64
Grants to University	467,000.00	500,000.00
Training Schools for Teachers	73,653.15	73,473.10
Inspection of Schools	97,736.23	99,565.02
Free Texts	31,742.56	33,107.70

Amendments were made to The Public Schools Act during the 1931 Session of the Legislature. Among these was one enabling a municipality,

*NOTE.—See page 246 for announcement of Government action.

in the event of failure to pay amounts levied for a school district, because of inability to collect taxes, to borrow money to cover the deficiency.

The Annual Convention of the Manitoba Educational Association was held in Winnipeg, Apr. 6-10, 1931. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, B. J. Hales, Principal, Normal School, Brandon; Vice-President, C. Cornish, Winnipeg; Second Vice-President, Mrs. L. C. Duncon, Manitoba Agricultural College; Secretary, H. J. Russell, 255 Machray Ave., Winnipeg; Treasurer, E. J. Motley, Winnipeg. Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education, was elected Honorary President.

The Manitoba School Trustees Association, at the Annual Convention held in Winnipeg, Feb. 24-26, 1931, elected the following: Honorary President, Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education; President, A. T. Hainsworth, Deloraine; Vice-President, D. L. Mellish, Pipestone; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Love, Melita.

University of Manitoba. There were 2,844 students registered in the regular course of the University during the Session of 1930-31. At a Special Convocation held on Aug. 28, 1930, the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D." was conferred by the Chancellor of the University, Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, Primate of the Church of England in Canada, upon ten noted physicians attending the 89th Annual Convention of the British Medical Association: Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Physicians to His Majesty; Lord Moyrihan of Leeds; Sir St. Clair Thomson, London; Prof. A. Burgess, Manchester; Dr. N. Bishop Harman, London; Prof. W. E. Dixon, Cambridge; Dr. A. N. Cox, Brighton; Prof. W. Harvey Smith and Prof. S. Willis Prowse, Winnipeg.

On May 13, 1931, at the Annual Convocation Rev. James Elliott, PH.D., D.D., Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, Wesley College; Hon. James Emile Pierre Prendergast, LL.B., Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of Manitoba, and William John Spence, B.A., Registrar of the University of Manitoba, received the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, "LL.D." On the same day the Honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, "Ph.D." was conferred on Alexander Bajkov, M.Sc., and upon Miss Eleanor Silver Dowding, B.Sc., M.Sc.

The Manitoba Agricultural College reported for 1930-31 a total enrolment of 490, as follows: Long Courses, 269; Short Courses, 127.

Department of Mines and Natural Resources; Reports of Other Departments

The Department of Mines was established in 1928, but the Natural Resources of the Province did not come under the control of Manitoba until July 15, 1930, subsequent to which date the Mines Branch functioned as a part of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources. The total mineral production of Manitoba in 1930 was valued at \$5,326,568, which was divided as follows: Metallic minerals, \$1,008,326; non-metallic minerals, \$365,157; clay products and other structural products, \$3,953,085. The initial operation

of the entire plant of the Flin Flon mining property placed Manitoba in the field as a producer of zinc with an output of 3,306,707 lb., and replaced her after a lapse of ten years, as a producer of copper, the quantity of which was 2,085,609 lb. This property was owned by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., and the mine, flotation, cyanide, copper smelting and zinc refining plants were completed during the year. In November the mine was producing almost to its estimated initial output of 3,000 tons per day, the estimated content of the ore being 1.71 per cent. copper and 3.45 per cent. zinc. The completion of the power development at Island Falls, Sask., made 44,500 horse power of hydro-electric energy available for the Flin Flon property. With the drop in the price of metals, the Sherritt Gordon Mines decided to put only one unit of their copper flotation plant into operation. The only direct producer of gold and silver in the Province was the Central

Manitoba Mine, the output of which was 44,959.35 ounces of crude bullion valued at \$389,836.26 in gold and \$855.91 in silver. Some gold was also produced as a by-product from the Flin Flon property.

The Report covering the fur and game industry of the Province for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930, was tabled in the Legislature on Feb. 12, 1931, and showed that pelts taken from fur-bearing animals, not including those raised on licensed fur farms, had an approximate value of \$686,944. Fur farms were on a commercial basis and at the end of the fiscal year numbered 347.

Formal agreement for the purchase by the Province of the power plant, equipment and distribution system of the Canada Gas and Electric Corporation, Brandon, was signed on Oct. 21, 1930, by Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, on behalf of the Government, and by George F. Paterson, President, and L. R. King, Assistant Secretary, on behalf of the Corporation.

The Manitoba Gazette of Feb. 7, 1931, announced the appointment of W. J. Lindal, W. H. Climie and F. J. Fjelsted as members of the Fisheries Board and in the issue of Feb. 21 was recorded the appointment of Sigurd Sigurdson and R. A. Wardle. These completed the stipulated number.

The Lands Branch of this Department reported for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930, a total Revenue of \$40,818.99, as compared with \$41,666.42 in 1929. This sum included \$6,925.25 for new land sales, \$28,074.05 in deferred payments and \$5,819.69 in hay and timber permits. Amount outstanding on account of land sales was \$404,297.91, representing the amount outstanding on an area of 84,340.48 acres of land under sale. Unsold lands held by the Province totalled 271,854.29 acres. Land sold during 1929-30 ranged in value from \$5 to \$20 per acre. An average price of \$8.42 per acre was obtained covering the lands sold during the year.

Provincial Secretary. The Report of the Provincial Secretary's Department for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930, showed a Revenue of \$48,780.95 for the Department and \$12,736.73 for the King's Printer—an aggregate of \$61,517.68. Letters Patent granted were 205 in number, the aggregate capital stock involved being \$10,589,000 par value shares and 6,017,250 shares of no par value. Supplementary Letters Patent granted were 27 of which 17 were to increase and 3 to decrease capital stock. Under Part IV of the Companies Act 29 licences were granted, representing a total capital of \$21,555,000.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Workmen's Compensation Board, under the direction of Charles K. Newcombe, Commissioner, handled 10,329 cases during 1930—a decrease of 22.6 per cent. compared with the previous year. The decrease in accidents was the most marked in the steam railway group, in which there was a reduction of 44.6 per cent. Fatal accidents of all classes showed a decrease of 38.8 per cent. compared with 1929, the total number of such accidents being 52. Just how far the decrease in accidents as a whole was due to a reduction in payroll the Commissioner was unable to determine, the audited returns for 1930 not then being available. On Dec. 31, 1930, the Board had on its books 559 dependants of workmen killed in industry during the period Mar. 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1930—a net addition of 10 for 1930. During 1930 cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$1,024,980.90—a decrease of \$43,395.96 compared with the previous year.

Applications for pensions received under the Old Age Pensions Act (administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board) during the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1931, were 1,422, bringing the total since the Act came into force up to 8,639. Since June 1, 1930, when the Act, as amended during the 1930 Session came into effect, all applications had come through the local authorities. During the year 560 pensioners died, bringing the total number

of deaths up to 1,374. Total amount paid to pensioners during the year was \$1,385,974.80. Cost of administration was \$14,952.99, while the total cost to the Province was \$708,780.12.

Manitoba Power: City System. Earnings of the Power Commission as given in the Annual Report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1930, were \$377,223.81, while the Expenses amounted to \$292,415.04, leaving a Gross Profit of \$84,808.77. After deducting \$54,722.43 for replacement, \$23,332.88 for Sinking Fund and \$4,500.00 for Accounts Receivable, the Surplus for the year remained at \$2,253.46. Earnings showed an increase of \$84,658 over 1929. Operating capital stood at \$2,221,620.08. During the year 325 miles of line and two sub-stations—one at Brandon and one at Winnipeg Beach, with transformer capacity of 10,800 k.v.a.—were constructed. Transformer capacity at Winnipeg No. 1 Winnipeg sub-station was increased by 1,800 k.v.a. The Birtle plant was taken over and extensions made to the power house; also a Crossley Diesel engine of 140 horse-power capacity was installed, increasing the capacity to 190 horse-power. The transmission lines supplied power to Arrow River, Birtle, Crandall, Gilbert Plains, Gimli, Grandview, Miniota, Starbuck, Winnipeg Beach, Canadian National Pump House at Elie, the Prison Farm at Headingly, Binscarth, Foxwarren, Holmfield, Melita, and St. Lazare during the year. Exhibits were made at Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Carman Summer Fairs. Total consumption of kilowatt hours during the year was 5,147,980—an increase of 13.837 per cent.

The City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, according to the General Manager's Annual Report for 1930 had a Total Revenue of \$4,096,366.67 of which \$3,052,968.05 was light and power earnings, \$356,103.90 steam heating earnings, \$317,791.92 merchandise sales and \$369,502.20 interest on investments. Consolidated Surplus for the year was \$92,021.83. Electric energy generated and purchased was 413,195,787 k.w. hours—a small decrease over the previous year—while the average consumption per domestic customer was 4,008 k.w. hours, a new high record. The steam heating plant, which had another successful year, used Canadian coal exclusively. Up to the end of December, 1930, \$4,302,469.85 had been expended on the new development project at Slave Falls, and according to the Report there was every indication that they would be well within the estimated expense of \$6,500,000.

Liquor Control Commission. The Seventh Annual Report of the Government Liquor Control Commission, consisting of R. D. Waugh, Chairman; W. P. Dutton, Vice-Chairman, and J. H. Parkhill, Commissioner, covered the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930. Liquor sales during the year amounted to \$4,701,227.98, Revenue from beer licences was \$2,919,036.63 and other Revenue, \$741,857.61—a total of \$8,362,122.22, or an increase of \$294,606.37 over the previous year. Total cost of trading, according to the percentage statement was \$5,662,019.20, or 67.05 per cent. of the Total Revenue. Operating Expenses, amounting to \$655,122.23, accounted for 7.834 per cent., while the Net Profit was \$2,044,080.79, or 24.456 per cent. The Commission expended the sum of \$118,009.50 during the year for law enforcement of the Government Liquor Control Act. This was 1.54 per cent. of the Gross Revenue.

Agricultural Conditions; Reports and Organizations

It was stated in the Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc., dated Dec. 31, 1930, and issued by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, that while January and February had been severe months, March was moderate. Seeding began early; rains were frequent during the first three weeks of May, but high winds during the latter part of that month and in early June damaged crops on light soils. There was rapid growth in June, but while the rainfall over most of the Province during midsummer was almost ideal there was some drought in the south-west corner. The hay crop and grain yield were satisfactory although there was some rust

damage. Grain cutting began early and progressed rapidly, with favourable weather conditions for harvesting and threshing. Fall ploughing was difficult because of dry soil and mid-October frosts, although in some parts of the Province it was carried on until the first week in November. Threshing was successfully completed and there was a good supply of Winter feed. November and December were normal with mild weather at the close of the year.

Estimated Manitoba Field Crops, 1930

	Area Acres	Yield per Acre Sown Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price per Bus.	Total Value
Wheat	2,470,000	18.3	45,278,000	\$0.51	\$23,092,000
Oats	1,590,000	31.8	50,562,000	.21	10,618,000
Barley	1,991,000	25.1	49,974,000	.17	8,496,000
Fall Rye	83,000	18.5	1,536,000	.23	353,000
Spring Rye	30,000	17.2	516,000	.23	119,000
Peas	1,300	17.0	22,000	1.05	23,000
Buckwheat	2,900	15.1	44,000	.70	31,000
Mixed Grains	14,500	23.9	347,000	.23	80,000
Flaxseed	112,000	9.7	1,086,000	1.05	1,140,000
Potatoes	31,700	83.8	2,657,000	.65	1,727,000
Turnips, etc.	4,800	97.9	466,000	.65	303,000
Fodder Corn	14,000	5.4	75,000	7.00	525,000
Hay and Clover (exclusive of wild hay)	437,300	1.8	787,000	7.25	5,706,000
Alfalfa	12,200	2.07	25,000	10.00	250,000
Total	6,794,700				\$52,463,000

Approximate values of all agricultural products of Manitoba in 1930 and 1929 (the latter revised figures) were given as follows:

	1930	1929
All Field Crops	\$52,463,000	\$ 78,919,000
Live Stock Increase	14,381,000	14,567,000
Wool	100,000	113,869
Dairy Products	12,900,000	14,997,651
Poultry Products	5,824,000	5,454,080
Garden Products	2,000,000	2,000,000
Honey	910,000	822,432
Total	\$88,578,000	\$116,874,532

The Live Stock Branch reported that at June, 1930, there were 359,943 horses on the farms of Manitoba. The estimated number of cattle on the farms at that date was 735,546, an increase over the two preceding years. The number that reached the Union Stock Yards (96,009) was the lowest in many years, ascribed to the prevailing economic condition and to the number of cattle sent to the United States during the Autumn to be fed there for the market. Shipments of fat cattle to the United States reflected the effect of the adverse tariff, the movement to that country through the St. Boniface Yards during 1930 numbering only 3,795 head, compared with an average of 61,856 during the previous ten-year period. During the last half of the year only 300 head went to that market. Feed conditions in the Province during the year were satisfactory. The average price of cattle sent to the St. Boniface Yards during 1930 was \$5.50 per cwt., a substantial decline from the figures of 1928 and 1929, but higher than those of several preceding years. The sheep population, mainly due to heavy importations of ewes in the Autumn of 1929, substantially increased, with the number of adult sheep in the Province at June, 1930, estimated at 121,429 and of lambs, at 102,018, the highest in the history of Manitoba. The price of sheep and lambs took a decided drop during 1930, averaging \$7.25, the lowest for several years. Swine population, as determined in June, 1930, was 271,653 head, 8 per cent. lower than in 1929 and the lowest in several years. Average price paid for hogs at the St. Boniface Yards during 1930 was \$10.60. There was a strong demand throughout 1930 for pigs for breeding purposes.

The Dairy Commissioner in his review for 1930 showed that the make of creamery butter in Manitoba, notwithstanding a break in prices in the Spring, had been larger than in any previous year, the total amounting to 15,786,896 lb., an increase of 314,787 lb. over 1929. There was a substantial increase in the shipments of creamery butter to such outside points as Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto and Northern Ontario, the total number of car-loads being 273, containing 6,128,304 lb., valued at approximately \$1,807,849. Creameries operated during the year were 57 and cheese factories, 12. Forty-one butter-makers exhibited creamery butter at 11 large exhibitions extending from Ottawa to Victoria and were successful in winning 49.7 per cent. of all first prizes and 43.9 per cent. of all prizes awarded. Dairy butter produced was 8,250,000 lb., cheese, 560,008 lb. and milk, 209,397,000 lb., while the total value of all dairy products for the year was estimated at \$12,900,346.

The Horticultural Branch of the Manitoba Agricultural College reported that an increased interest was being taken in the production of fruit within the Province, particularly currants, raspberries and strawberries. Increased attention was also given to the cultivation of apples and plums.

The Annual Report of the Women's Institutes of Manitoba for 1930-31 showed 129 Institutes with a total membership of 3,500. Three new Institutes were started and six disbanded. Approximately \$28,680 was raised during the year, most of which was spent locally for the maintenance and further development of facilities promoting recreation, health and education. Seven hundred books were added to the 30 or more libraries owned and operated by the Institutes. The Institutes also owned and operated 5 community halls and gave assistance to 15 others; owned or maintained 18 rest rooms; 14 skating rinks and contributed supplies of various kinds to 22 local hospitals. 19 health conferences and 4 dental clinics were organized during the year. 39 Institutes lent their aid in providing better school-room and playground accommodation for pupils in local schools, while 13 provided or helped to provide hot luncheons for school children. The Institutes organized 31 centres for courses in foods and nutrition, clothing and home management. During a district convention at Sifton an exhibition of the handiwork done by the new Canadian women of the district was held. Esther Thompson, Director, reported that the 21st year of the existence of the Women's Institutes of Manitoba was marked by "unmistakable signs of purpose, vitality and growth."

The Co-operative Marketing Board. The Co-operative Marketing Board, of which Hon. Albert Prefontaine was Chairman, R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman and J. W. Ward, Secretary, presented to the Legislature during the 1931 Session its fourth Annual Report, covering the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930. Growth of the co-operative movement noted in previous years had been well maintained, with a substantial increase in membership. The number of new associations incorporated under the Co-operative Associations' Act during the year was 30, of which 16 were consumers', 8 live stock shipping, 2 pool elevators, 1 creamery, 1 seed grain marketing, 1 for the operation of a community hall and 1 for the operation of a skating and curling rink. Total number of associations incorporated under the Act in existence at the end of the fiscal year was 316. Besides these there were operating in the Province the Manitoba Wheat Pool and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited. According to the Report "co-operative associations for the marketing of practically all of the major products of Manitoba farms are now in existence." The organization which had been established in 1928 for the marketing of fish under the pooling system had, the Report stated, met with difficulties, "and it is doubtful at this time whether it will be able to continue in business."

United Farmers of Manitoba. The Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba was held in Portage la Prairie, Jan. 18-21, 1930.

The "pegging" of the price of wheat at a world figure of \$1 per bushel through Dominion Government effort was urged upon the Convention on its opening day by George H. Williams, President of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, who held that agriculture should be aided to the same degree as other Canadian industries. Thomas Wood, President of the U.F.M., in presenting his Annual Report on the 19th, declared that while farm prices had declined more than 30 per cent., industrial values had declined but 9 per cent. He asserted that reductions in the cost of living and production, accompanied by an improvement in the character and methods of farming, were inevitable if agriculture in Manitoba was to be carried on profitably. Referring to the suggestion of Mr. Williams on the preceding day for the pegging of the price of wheat at \$1 per bushel, Mr. Wood described it as an "untimely subsidy" and averred that "such a payment would of course involve subsidizing grain growing by the taxpayers and would tend to stimulate wheat production at a time when the problem is to dispose of wheat crops and stocks." Subsequently the Convention unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the mission of the Prime Ministers of the Prairie Provinces to Ottawa to gain Dominion Government assistance in restoring confidence and in ameliorating economic conditions in the West but refused to endorse the "pegging" of the price of wheat. The report of the Committee on Tariff and Taxation disapproved of the increases in Customs duties by the Dominion Government and declared that the Budget of Hon. Charles Dunning of the previous May had not led to an increase in wheat sales. Among the numerous resolutions passed, were the following: that through Provincial legislation a wheat grower's ballot on the 100 per cent. pool plan be permitted; the endorsement of efforts to obtain Dominion regulation of grain exchanges; that the allegiance of the Manitoba farmers to the British Empire did not depend on being granted preferences in the British market; that a probe into the activities of large baking corporations be undertaken; that transfer of the cadet training grant from the Dominion to the Province be effected and that the term used be altered to that of "physical education"; that Federal action be applied to cut growing production costs, particularly such matters as interest rates on loans, freight rates and tariffs on goods used in primary industries; that the Dominion Government be urged to enforce compulsory poultry grading for export and home consumption; that every Nov. 11 be set aside as a national holiday to be known as "Remembrance Day"; that the changing of the date of the Annual Convention to November be made permanent; that the Federal Government be asked to instruct Canadian delegates to the League of Nations to move for an international agreement stabilizing currencies; that the Dominion and Provincial Company laws be amended to prevent watering of stock and unwarranted inflation of capital; that the Manitoba Government be asked to introduce legislation exempting six horses or one farm tractor from seizure for debt; that life membership fees be \$25, proceeds from which to be invested in Government bonds; that the Legislature of the Province appoint a Board to adjust purchase agreements or mortgage contracts of farmers; that the Commissioner of Telephones make substantial reductions in telephone rates. Hon. R. A. Hoey, acting Prime Minister of the Province, having suggested that Churchill, the new harbour on Hudson Bay, should be made a free port of entry for British goods, a resolution in favour thereof was adopted. A resolution was also carried requesting the Manitoba Government to co-operate with the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta in securing the safeguarding and completion of the Hudson's Bay railway project. W. J. Ward, former Progressive Member of Parliament for Dauphin, was elected President of the U.F.M. and Fred Downing, Kelloe, Vice-President.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba, in separate session, elected Mrs. S. E. Gee-Curtis, Neepawa, President for a seventh term and Mrs. James Elliott, Cardale, Vice-President.

Manitoba Wheat Pool. The Seventh Annual Meeting, with an attendance of 418 delegates representing over 21,000 members, was held in

Winnipeg on Nov. 4-7, 1930. The President, Colin H. Burnell, presented the Report of the Directors for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1930, which gave the membership as 21,687—an increase of 345 in the twelve months. Total deliveries to the Pool during the crop year 1929-30 were 17,381,602 bushels, of which 9,657,891 bushels were wheat. Total cost deducted from the grower for administration and operation was 1.306 cents per bushel handled. Referring to elevator operations, the Report commented: "Assuming that the 153 associations that operate 155 elevators were operating as one line the result would be that they would pay all operating costs, including 7 per cent. on the investment, would take care of 5 per cent. depreciation and have a surplus of \$103,382. This, in view of the light crop, is a decidedly creditable showing." Dealing with the Pool's financial difficulties, the Report said: "The heavy decline in the prices of grain seriously impaired the margin which the Pools are required to maintain with the banks, and with a view to securing support in a situation entirely unprecedented and beyond their control the Pools approached the Premiers of the three Prairie Provinces." During the Convention a supplementary Report was submitted by the Directors of the Provincial Pool regarding the Government guarantee to the banks against ultimate loss on amounts advanced, and which covered not only the 1929 crop of grain but that portion of the 1928 crop unsold at the time. It recommended that repayment, spread over a number of years, should be made by Pool members who had been overpaid on the crop of 1929 which they had delivered to the Pool. Manitoba's share of the overpayment, according to the Report, was larger than that of the other two Provinces. "Repayment to the banks," the Report declared, "will have to be spread over a term of years. . . . In the plan which is now under consideration it is suggested that the banks continue to carry the 1929 account in the usual way for a period of years guaranteed by the Government. In consideration of the guarantee the Government is to be given security on all the assets of the Manitoba Pool and the Manitoba Elevators, Limited. . . . In this repayment plan it is proposed for the coming year to use all interest on reserves, both elevator and commercial, which have accumulated, any surplus of the 1928 crop as well as patronage dividends or terminal earnings due to members who have delivered in 1929. . . . By following out this system for the next few years we hope to have the whole debt repaid." It was estimated that \$890,000 would be available on Aug. 1, 1931, for repayment and \$605,000 on Aug. 1, 1932. This supplementary Report was unanimously adopted.

George McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Central Selling Agency, denied that grain had been withheld from the market by that organization, declaring that at the end of the crop year (July 31, 1930) the carry-over of all Canadian wheat was about 112,000,000 bushels of which their share was less than 50 per cent. although they had handled 55 per cent. of the total crop.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: approval of the financial statements of the Central Selling Agency; that an active campaign to secure a 100 per cent. Pool be immediately begun by the Directors; that the Pool took the proper course in marketing grain in 1929; that the Board of Directors co-operate with other Boards in securing Dominion legislation to regulate the operations of grain exchanges; authorizing the Directors to deal with claims to the effect that the price of flour and bread was out of line with the price of wheat; that the Government be urged to appropriate immediately \$1,000,000 or more for the erection of two experimental packing plants; and instructing the Directors to co-operate with other organizations for the purpose of creating "a strong, properly financed United Farmers' movement."

The following Directors were elected: R. F. Chapman, W. J. Parker, C. H. Burnell, W. G. A. Gourlay, John Quick, P. F. Bredt, S. Gellie. At a meeting of the Directors following the Convention, C. H. Burnell was for

the seventh successive term elected President, P. F. Bredt was re-elected Vice-President and F. W. Ransom was re-appointed Secretary.

A comparison of the milling and baking qualities of early shipments of Russian wheat of the 1930 crop to London, England, and averages of receipts at the terminal of the Manitoba Wheat Pool at Fort William for the four-week period, Sept. 16 to Oct. 15, 1930, was made by the Research Department of the Pool and submitted to the latter on Nov. 5, 1930, during its Convention. "The shipments of Russian wheat tested," said the Report, "were inferior in every respect to the average of No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern samples tested. The Russian samples compared favourably with the average No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern and No. 4 Northern in protein content and were about equal to the No. 2 Northern in weight per bushel and flour yield. The Russian samples were much dirtier than the Canadian wheat and consequently the flour was of a poorer colour. Baking tests showed the Russian samples to be much inferior to the average grades No. 1 to No. 4 Northern when baked without blending. . . . Baked with the standard baking formula, all of the Russian samples are inferior to any of the Canadian averages tested." (See Session of Legislature for legislation covering the Wheat Pool).

A number of members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool were alleged to be violating their five-year contract by delivering grain to other than Pool elevators, and the authorities of the Provincial Pool obtained *interim* injunctions early in September, 1930, to restrain them from doing so. On Sept. 19 Mr. Justice Kilgour, in the Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, dissolved two of these injunctions, the Pool to pay cost. According to a Press report the discharge of the injunction was due to technical defects, and in neither case were the merits of the suit reviewed by the Court. Hon. Robert Forke (Senator) had announced from Ottawa on Sept. 12, 1930, that it was his intention to do his own marketing.

A Press despatch from Winnipeg under date of Jan. 21, 1931, stated that in the charge brought by the Manitoba Wheat Pool against W. H. Hammell, Deloraine, and C. G. Graham for selling grain through sources other than the Pool, judgment had been given for the prosecution and fines imposed, while injunctions had been made permanent.

The President, C. H. Burnell, issued a letter to members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool on May 6, 1931, giving members thereof the right to sell their grain on the open market after June 1, 1931.

The Industrial Development Board. The Board had as its Honorary Chairman in 1930, Hon. John Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba; Chairman, Theodore Kipp; and Managing Secretary, J. M. Davidson. Among the many achievements of the Board during the year were: the preparation and the publishing of the illustrated General Industrial Report of Winnipeg and the report on Western Canada Market; the preparation of folders on Manitoba's power facilities and a similar folder on Winnipeg's water supply; the preparation of folders outlining tariff increases and Manitoba's advantages for manufacturing, which were distributed to 10,000 manufacturers in the United States; the distribution of 500,000 stickers urging the use of home products; co-operation with honey producers in enlarging the market for Manitoba honey, and with manufacturers in developing the manufacture of bee-keepers' supplies; the arrangement of the exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; the formation of the Brandon sub-committee to foster industrial development there; co-operation in the industrial survey of Brandon; the making of industrial surveys of other manufacturing centres in Manitoba; opposition to the civic tax on utility bills as being injurious to existing industries and likely to discourage establishment of new industries; correspondence with over 3,000 manufacturers in Canada, the United States and Overseas; co-operation in the establishment of forty-seven new industries and the fostering of the addition of twenty-eight new products in established industries.

General Events. On May 28, 1931, the Members of the Provincial Debt-Adjustment Board, which had been created by legislation during the 1931 Session, were appointed by the Government as follows: G. S. Rutherford, Winnipeg; Alfred W. Trickey, Winnipeg; and John Davis, Otterbourne.

Mr. Bracken announced (June 25) that the decision of the Government with regard to the Williams Report on the Pool Elevators was as follows: (1) to relieve all individual members of the Pool of any financial obligation to the Government on account of over-payments on the 1929 crop; (2) to reduce the indebtedness of the Pool to the Government to an amount equal to such a valuation of the elevators held as security by the Government as would permit the system to operate on a business basis; (3) to reduce the interest on the elevator purchase contracts from seven to five per cent. per annum; (4) to extend the period of payment to 15 years or more on an amortization basis; (5) to take immediate steps to confer with the directors and with the representatives of the local associations to consider (a) any reorganization of the administration and management of the Pool elevator system that might be advisable to secure the most economical and efficient administration; (b) protection as far as possible for their respective interests in their organization and in their elevators; and (c) any other necessary matters with respect to the existing situation of the Pool and Elevator associations.

The Province of Manitoba

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor Hon. James D. McGregor

The Bracken Ministry (U. F. M.)

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Provincial

Treasurer	Hon. John Bracken, B.S.A., LL.D.
Attorney-General, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. W. R. Clubb
Municipal Commissioner, Provincial Secretary	Hon. D. L. McLeod
Minister of Agriculture and Railway Commissioner	Hon. Albert Prefontaine
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Provincial Lands Commissioner	Hon. D. G. McKenzie
Minister of Education	Hon. R. A. Hoey
Minister of Health and Public Welfare	Hon. E. W. Montgomery, M.D.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Hon. P. A. Talbot

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer	R. McN. Pearson
Assistant Deputy Provincial Treasurer	S. W. Christie
Deputy Attorney-General	John Allen, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Public Works	A. McGillivray
Deputy Municipal Commissioner	R. M. Fisher
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	J. H. Evans
Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources	Charles A. Attwood
Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and Natural Resources	Thomas Walter Laidlaw
Deputy Provincial Secretary	R. M. Fisher
Deputy Minister of Education	Dr. R. Fletcher
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education	Clifford Knox Rogers
Deputy Minister of Health	F. W. Jackson, M.D.
Commissioner of Mines	Justin S. DeLury
Provincial Librarian	W. J. Healy
Commissioner of Telephones	J. E. Lowry
Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	H. H. Dunwoody
Clerk of the Executive Council	F. Axford
Municipal and Public Utility Board	{ W. R. Cottingham, Chairman David L. Mellish George H. Balls

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Economic Situation; Political Events

The results of the world-wide depression in business coupled with unfavourable agricultural conditions and prices were felt acutely in Saskatchewan in the Summer of 1930. At the middle of July Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, announced that the Government had undertaken further road work; where the relief was most needed by the farmers. On Aug. 22 a Conference was held in Regina between representatives of banks, mortgage companies, retail merchants' associations, gas and oil dealers, the retail lumber associations and others with regard to the general situation. It was decided to appoint a committee representative of these bodies to meet with a committee of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, with a view to suggesting to the Government such measures of relief as might be deemed advisable. On Sept. 30 Hon. Howard McConnell, Provincial Treasurer, announced that owing to existing conditions the Government had decided to grant \$1,000,000, in addition to the previous \$1,500,000, for farm loan purposes, bringing the total funds at the disposal of the Farm Loan Board for 1930 to \$2,500,000. When the Legislature met on Jan. 8, 1931, the situation in the country was the subject of discussion in the Debate on the Address and on other occasions. The Government's policy of dealing with conditions was contained in a number of Bills. In addition, provision was made in the Estimates for increased expenditures on account of relief. (See elsewhere in this Section).

Lieut.-Col. Hugh Edwin Munroe, M.D., F.A.C.S., O.B.E., of Saskatoon, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan on Mar. 31, 1931, and was sworn into office on Apr. 21, 1931. Dr. Munroe was a native of Elmo, Glengarry County, Ontario, and was born on June 16, 1878.

Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, made a number of public utterances during the year. On Dec. 26, 1930, he issued a statement to the Canadian Press in which he declared that the return of the natural resources to the Province had already given a well defined stimulus to those industries which utilized the raw products of the Province. In Regina on Jan. 14, 1931, he stated that the Government was considering the question of marketing grain in the Orient, and he spoke of general political issues. He addressed an "Old Timers" banquet at Moose Jaw on Jan. 30 and on Apr. 16 in Brandon, Manitoba, discussed the development of the resources of the Province. In Saskatoon on June 2 he replied to criticisms of J. G. Gardiner, the Liberal Leader.

Mr. Gardiner, speaking at Canora, Nov. 20, 1930, urged the calling of the Legislature at an early date. On Jan. 22, 1931, he spoke before a gathering of the Liberal Members in Regina and discussed the general political situation. In May and June, 1931, he addressed meetings in various parts of the Province in preparation for the Liberal Convention which opened in Moose Jaw on June 15; on the following day Mr. Gardiner was re-elected unanimously to the leadership of the Party.

A By-election was held in the constituency of Estevan on Dec. 23, 1930. The Election was caused by the resignation of E. W. Garner, Liberal M.P., who had been elected at the Provincial General Election of June 6, 1929. The candidates were: Liberal, Norman McLeod, and Conservative, David McKnight. Unofficial returns gave the seat to Mr. McLeod but after a recount, applied for by Mr. McKnight and held before His Honour Judge J. E. Wylie, the vote was declared to be David McKnight, Conservative, 2,700; Norman Leslie McLeod, Liberal, 2,686. The decision of Judge Wylie was based on the fact that a number of ballots marked for Mr. McLeod had been spoiled. A subsequent investigation by the Attorney-General led to the discovery that these ballots had been spoiled after they had been cast by the voters. On Feb. 3, 1931, the matter was brought to the attention of the Assembly by the Prime Minister and on Feb. 9 the return was amended by Act of the Legislature and Mr. McLeod was declared duly elected without prejudice to the rights of any person with respect to the said Election under the Controverted Elections Act. The motion to authorize the amending of the return was moved by the Prime Minister and seconded by the Liberal Leader.

**The Third
Session of
the Seventh
Legislature**

Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, K.B., Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government of the Province, opened the Third Session of the Seventh Legislature of Saskatchewan on Jan. 8, 1931. The Speech from the Throne referred to "difficulties of a most serious nature" that were being experienced by the people of the Province as the result of adverse crop conditions, low prices and the general economic situation. It recited the transfer of the natural resources to the Province and stated that the Federal Government had recognized Provincial rights in the matter of immigration and that in future no body of immigrants would be admitted to Canada with Saskatchewan as its destination unless the approval of the Provincial Government were first given. Increased attention, it was stated, had been paid to the task of making rural schools efficient. "Our public schools," continued the Speech, "are now non-sectarian and it is gratifying to know that my Government has had general co-operation by all parties concerned in carrying out the reforms initiated by legislation at your last Session."

On Jan. 12 the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by H. K. Warren (Con., Bengough) and seconded by S. W. Huston (Ind., The Battlefords). Then followed the Debate.

Mr. J. G. Gardiner, Leader of the Liberal Opposition, discussed the education question at some length stating that anything that could be done to improve conditions in the rural schools would receive the whole-hearted support of the Members of the Opposition. Mr. Gardiner also referred to the power question and asserted that the Government was building that end of the system which would only be a burden on the Province while the lucrative end, in centres of population, was being allowed to slip into the hands of private companies. Mr. Gardiner further spoke of the burden of the natural resources to the Province, remarking that the remnant of the resources would be handed over and that no useful purpose was served by the haste displayed by the Government in signing the Agreement.

The Prime Minister, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, replying to the Opposition Leader on Jan. 13, described Mr. Gardiner as "Mr. Facing-Both-Ways" in his attitude on the natural resources question. He criticized the Opposition Leader for his declared assumption that the land gained under the Natural Resources Agreement was of little use to the Government without people on it. Turning to the administration of the Department of Education the Prime Minister pointed out that following the passage of the School Act amendment the trustees and teachers in each instance had been willing to co-operate and that only seven teachers had been dismissed as a result.

Hon. Howard McConnell, Provincial Treasurer, took issue with the Liberal Leader on the school question and declared that if the Gardiner Government were returned it would mean the repeal of the School Act amendment which had rid the schools of the Province of sectarianism and had forbidden religious garb to be worn in the public schools. Mr. McConnell went on to review the Report of the investigation into the Farm Loan Board and stated that the total loss on the operations of the Board as shown by a re-valuation which had been made for the Government was \$1,895,123.47. Of this the loss on current loans was \$706,170.63; loss on foreclosed lands unsold, \$558,114.86; loss on real estate sold under agreement, \$342,193.48. In addition the Provincial Auditor had suggested the need of a reserve on current loans of \$150,000; reserve on foreclosed lands unsold for 1930, \$75,000; real estate sold under agreement, \$50,000 and cost of re-valuation, \$13,644.50.

A Liberal amendment to the Address was moved on Jan. 23 by John M. Uhrich. This amendment declared that the Government was deserving of censure because of its failure to bring about improved marketing conditions; it regretted the absence from the Speech from the Throne of a permanent policy to meet the situation apart from palliative measures and declared that the policy of the Government should include: a ruthless elimination of the extravagance

which had characterized the Administration during the year; an application of strict economy; expenditure of a larger portion of road moneys upon main market roads; a revision of motor car and truck licences, investigation into the high prices of the necessaries of life and the low prices of Saskatchewan products, immediate action to insure the better handling of grain in the domestic market, assistance to school districts in financial straits and the formulation of practical and constructive policies to provide permanent employment for all the people of the Province.

This amendment was voted upon on Jan. 23 when it was defeated by 33 to 26. The division on the Address took place on Jan. 27 when it was carried by 34 to 27.

The Budget. The Budget Speech was delivered by Hon. Howard McConnell, Provincial Treasurer, on Feb. 10. Mr. McConnell commenced by reviewing the condition of business in the Province. He referred to the disappointing situation in agriculture with regard to both crops and prices but against these unfavourable circumstances he set off the expansion of railways and building and mining activity in the Province. Turning to the Provincial finances he stated that Estimated Revenues had not been realized while Expenditures had been increased. The increased expenditures had been most noticeable in those incurred by the Public Works Department, for Agriculture, for Education, for Public Health on account of Hospital Grants and for Mothers' Allowances and for Old Age Pensions. Moreover, the Government had had to make greater expenditures to provide for emergency services and relief. The cost of these emergency service expenditures, he said, was \$200,000 a year on Revenue Account. He estimated the cash Deficit for the fiscal year ended in April, 1930, at \$299,133.98.

Dealing with the Supplementary Estimates for 1930-31 he said that the Gross Amount of the expenditures to be authorized totalled \$5,906,000. Of this amount \$3,906,000 was for uncontrollable expenditures which might be considered in the nature of relief measures. The sum of \$1,337,000 was being expended in urban districts, including \$737,000 on public works, while the expenditure in the rural districts was \$2,569,000.

For the fiscal year 1931-32 the Provincial Treasurer estimated expenditure as \$29,688,275 as compared with \$34,896,052 for 1930-31. There was, he stated, a marked reduction in Capital Expenditures. For 1930-31 there would be spent on Capital \$15,690,000 while for 1931-32 the appropriation asked for was \$7,094,000. This appropriation covered: Farm Loan Board, \$2,000,000; Power Commission, \$1,000,000; Highways, \$3,000,000; Land Settlement, \$250,000; Department of Natural Resources, \$40,000; Equipment, Cancer Commission, \$10,000; Completion and alteration to certain public buildings, \$152,000; Telephones, \$642,000. The Public Debt as at Dec. 31, 1930, was placed by Mr. McConnell at \$85,511,960 or a *per capita* Gross Debt of \$99.44. The Net Public Debt on the same date amounted to \$49,192,100 or \$57.20 *per capita*. Since the previous Session of the Legislature Saskatchewan debentures had been sold to the amount of \$8,147,800.

The Government recognized, said the Provincial Treasurer, that no new general tax levy should be made at the present time. It was proposed, however, to introduce a liquor permit system as in force in other Provinces. This system could be introduced by Order-in-Council. The charges would be \$2.00 for a general permit, \$2.00 for a banquet permit and 50 cents for a special single permit. He estimated that the revenue derived from such permits would be \$200,000.

Reviewing the independent audits of the Government Accounts made prior to the retirement of the previous Government and again after the

(present) Government assumed office, he said that the two audits differed most noticeably in connection with the Capital Account Surplus. The audit of Price, Waterhouse & Company, made for the previous Government, placed this Surplus at \$61,441,000 as compared with \$44,081,000 as stated by George A. Touche and Company, who conducted the investigation for the existing Government. The difference was accounted for by the fact that George A. Touche and Company did not think it advisable to place on the balance sheet assets, the pecuniary value of which was not ascertainable, such as unsold school lands. The only other noticeable feature of difference, said the Provincial Treasurer, was in the current section of the balance sheet where Price, Waterhouse and Company showed a Surplus of \$1,885,000 as compared with a Deficit of \$63,500 shown by George A. Touche and Company. This was largely accounted for by the fact that liquor profits held in reserve on Apr. 30, 1930, totalled \$1,923,000.

Referring to the transfer of the natural resources to the Province Mr. McConnell stated that the School Lands fund on Oct. 1, 1930, stood at \$37,-519,845. Of this amount \$19,615,395 was represented by Accounts Receivable from the sale of lands while \$17,724,000 represented investments in Dominion 5 per cent. debenture stock. The cash on hand totalled \$170,450.

Turning to the Government's relations with the Wheat Pool and the Co-operative Creamery, the Provincial Treasurer said that on Feb. 10, 1931, the contingent liability of the Provincial Government to the banks under its guarantee to the Wheat Pool was \$12,400,000. In order to protect the Government the Pool had given security against the real and personal property of the Pool and its subsidiary companies and the net value of the assets included in these mortgages was \$17,455,190.64. He said that the Government did not anticipate that it would at any time have to implement its obligations under these guarantees. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited showed an Operating Loss for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, of \$75,807.36. The Government had bought the interest of J. A. Caulder in this organization for \$55,000.

The Provincial Treasurer closed his Speech with a discussion of financial relations between the Province and the Dominion. He recognized that the question of increased subsidies was surrounded with difficulties but urged that the Dominion might, in whole or in part, undertake services now carried on by the Provinces and expressed the view that the Provinces had a legitimate claim to a part at least of the Income Tax revenue now being obtained by the Dominion. When normal conditions had returned, he stated, representations would have to be made by the Provinces to the Federal authority and he added "the Dominion Government must not regard such representations as an importunity but rather as one which has justice and reason behind it."

Replying to the Budget Speech on behalf of the Liberal Opposition, W. J. Patterson, former Provincial Treasurer, described the current fiscal year as "the greatest spending year" in Saskatchewan's history. Mr. Patterson emphasized the increase in the Debt of the Province, pointing out that when the Liberals left office the Gross Debt was \$65,636,000 while at the end of 1930 it had mounted to \$85,511,960, the increase being roughly \$20,000,000. Mr. Patterson said that despite economic conditions the Government did not appreciate the fact that public money must come out of the pockets of the people and he outlined examples of waste and extravagance which he claimed were to be found in all departments.

The Liberal Leader, J. G. Gardiner stressed further the increase in expenditures under the existing Government. The Government, he claimed, had little to show for its increase of \$20,000,000 in the Debt. They had built a deaf and dumb institution, made some slight improvements to public buildings, raised \$2,500,000 for farm loans, widened some highway grades and gravelled them, built 800 miles of new road for which they had used the credit of the Province and built a few steel and concrete bridges. On the other hand, the Liberals had used the Provincial credit to the extent of \$65,-000,000 over a quarter of a century to organize and establish a new Province.

The Debate was closed by the Provincial Treasurer, who criticized the "pessimism" of the Liberal Leader. The motion to go into Supply was carried (Feb. 18) by 32 to 24.

The Highways Inquiry. During the 1931 Session of the Legislature there was an investigation of the Highways Department by the Public Accounts Committee. Two reports were presented from this Committee on Mar. 10. The majority Report stated that there was no question as to the honesty, integrity and application to duty of the Minister and officials of the Department and it commended specifically a number of practices introduced by the Government. The minority Report, on the other hand, condemned a number of practices of the Department, including the methods of letting contracts for gravelling and stated that friends of the Government used their political influence to obtain contracts let without tender for relatives and friends. A division took place in the Assembly on the adoption of the Report when the minority Report was negatived by 31 to 26, the majority Report being adopted on the same division reversed.

Farm Relief and Unemployment; Other Legislation. During the 1931 Session which ended on Mar. 11, 1931, legislation was enacted for farm relief and unemployment. The Local Improvement Districts Relief Act was amended to widen the list of purposes for which moneys advanced by the Minister might be spent. Another Act enabled municipalities to grant relief and to borrow from the banks for the purpose. Amendments were made in the same connection to the Debt Adjustment Act. Other Acts authorized advances for the purchase of seed grain; sanctioned the guarantee of certain advances made by the Government to Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers Limited; and made special changes in the law with regard to taxes and the borrowing powers of municipalities in order to meet the existing situation. The latter contained a *proviso* that they should be in force from Jan. 1, 1931, to Dec. 31, 1932. Among other measures to meet the situation, the Supply Bill for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1932, provided \$3,000,000 for Highway improvements, chargeable to Capital and \$1,946,140 for Highway improvements, chargeable to Revenue; a vote of \$3,010,000 to the Treasurer for miscellaneous purposes chargeable to Capital and of \$2,000,000 to the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board for the purpose of making loans to agriculturists.

Two Acts related to the loan given by Banks to the Wheat Pool. The first (Bill No. 84) validated certain Agreements given by the Government of Saskatchewan to Banks to guarantee repayment of advances to the Wheat Pool; the second (Bill No. 91) ratified the Agreement between the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited and the Saskatchewan Government and ratified certain securities given thereunder.

A group of Acts made provision for the administration of the Provincial natural resources which had been transferred by the Dominion Government. A supplementary Agreement between the Dominion and the Province fixing Oct. 1, 1930, as the date for the transfer of the resources was ratified. A Department of Natural Resources was created by a special Act. Other Acts set out the law regarding mineral resources, land titles and Provincial lands while a special enactment was passed to provide for the settlement of Provincial lands. The administration of this Land Settlement Act was placed under the direction of the Minister of Natural Resources, who might authorize loans not exceeding \$500 to assist in settling qualified persons on unoccupied land. Other legislation growing out of the transfer of the natural resources dealt with the forests, Provincial Parks and game.

Water powers and water rights were the subject of legislation in seven Bills. The Water Rights Act made provision for the control of water rights through the Department of Natural Resources and provision was made for the expropriation of lands for the purpose of developing water rights. The

Water Power Act vested all water powers in the Crown and provided that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council might make regulations regarding the storage and diversion of water for power purposes, for regulating stock and bond issues of persons establishing undertakings with regard to the utilization of water power and with regard to other matters. Other Acts amended the Local Government Board Act and the Power Commission Act in relation to water power and electric contracts and further made certain amendments to the Electrical Licensing Act.

The Pipe Line Act laid down conditions for the construction of pipe lines for the transmission of natural gas, petroleum, etc., and the Public Utilities Companies Act was amended also to make it apply to the conveyance and supply of petroleum and natural gas.

The Municipal laws of the Province were amended in a number of particulars, partly to enable the municipalities to deal with the situation created by the financial depression. An amendment to the Municipal Affairs Act provided for examinations for Secretary-Treasurers. Provision was made to enable persons in arrears for taxes to escape loss of their lands owing to temporary inability to meet their obligations to a municipality. Cities were empowered to order plumbing or sanitary improvements in buildings. Towns were given authority to assess the cost of laying water mains by a special annual rate. The powers of villages regarding licensing of peddlers were extended and new provisions were made regarding the annual meetings of rural municipalities.

The Old Age Pensions Act was amended to enable the Province to make a new agreement with the Dominion with regard to the share of the cost to be contributed by the Federal authorities in accordance with the policy that had been announced by the Dominion Prime Minister.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended with regard to the responsibilities of directors of incorporated companies and by way of a definition of the term "workman."

The School Act was amended to provide that the English language should be used as the language of instruction in all schools. This amendment was the outcome of the presentation on Jan. 15, 1931, of the findings of the Committee, appointed on May 20, 1930, by the Minister of Education to investigate the standing of pupils in Elementary Schools in French-speaking communities. Other amendments of the Act were: that a school trustee be able to read and write and conduct school meetings in the English language; that the Minister might, at his discretion, dispose of the assets of a school district which had been disorganized; that the board of trustees of a school district might provide for the mental and dental inspection of children under school age, resident in the district; that the school year should be changed to 200 days; that a board of trustees might establish a schedule of fees within the maximum provided by law payable by pupils in the different high school grades. Section 212(a) and 212(b) were new; they clarified the provisions of the Act relating to teachers' agreements and the right of a teacher or the board to a "board of reference." A board of reference was given power to re-instate a teacher dismissed. The Bill was the occasion of a division in the Legislature on Mar. 4. The vote took place on the second reading, which was carried by 31 to 20.

An Amendment to the Teachers' Superannuation Act provided that if there were not sufficient moneys at the credit of the fund the deficit should be met out of consolidated revenue. The School Assessment Act was amended to authorize a school district with the consent of the Minister to compromise for tax arrears.

Licensing of theatres and cinematographs was provided for by an Act which put the supervision of these institutions under the Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries.

Provisions with regard to motor vehicle liability were made by amendments to the Insurance Act. These amendments covered the liability for

an injured third party in case of accident. A special Act dealt with the responsibilities and rights of garage keepers and proprietors of battery service stations.

Among the resolutions passed by the Legislature were: a proposal for a commission to inquire into conditions in the West of the same nature as the Duncan Commission (Maritimes) and a declaration that the Dominion Government should secure favourable marine insurance rates for Hudson Bay shipping or place in effect a policy of Government Marine Insurance. A resolution was proposed by Charles McIntosh (Lib., Kinistino) favouring free trade with the United Kingdom within five years. An amendment was moved by S. N. Horner (Prog., Francis) urging in return, consideration for Canadian agricultural products in the British market and a further amendment, declaring that the preference proposals mentioned were not conditional on the grant of a preference by Great Britain, was moved by T. C. Davis (Lib., Pr. Albert). The amendment to the amendment was defeated by 33 to 24, the motion as amended being adopted unanimously. A resolution moved by S. A. Whitaker (Con., Moose Jaw Co.) proposing the reduction of the salaries of Ministers and Government employees was defeated by 43 to 9. A declaration asking the Dominion Government to limit the interest on the loans of banks, mortgage and insurance companies to seven per cent. was carried by 46 to 10 and a request that immediate consideration be given to a plan of Federal Unemployment Insurance by the Government of Canada was carried without a division. A resolution by H. A. Lilly (Con., Thundercreek) providing that loans under the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act be for a period of fifteen years, was amended to extend the period to twenty years. The vote on the amendment was 30 to 25. The loan period had been thirty years.

The following is a list of the important Bills passed at the 1931 Session:

The Companies Act.....	Agricultural Aids Act.....
The Bills of Sale Act.....	Treasury Department Act.....
Respecting Wills.....	To ratify a Certain Agreement between the
Executive Council Act.....	Dominion and Saskatchewan.....
Provincial Water Powers.....	Provincial Parks and Protected Areas.....
Garage Keepers and Service Stations.....	Minimum Wage Act.....
Security Frauds Prevention Act.....	Infants Act.....
Succession Duty Act.....	Masters and Servants Act.....
Water Rights.....	Surrogate Courts Act.....
Crown Timber and Provincial Forests.....	Tax Exemptions to Institutions of Prince
Sheep Protection and Dog Licensing Act....	Albert.....
Escheats.....	Teachers' Superannuation Act.....
Saskatchewan Loans Act.....	Public Service Act.....
Superannuation Allowances.....	Travelling Shows Act.....
Agreement with the Dominion.....	Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act...
Provincial Lands.....	Adjustment of Agricultural Debts.....
Public Vehicles Act.....	The Liquor Act.....
Highways Act.....	Crown Administration of Estates.....
Local Improvement Districts Relief Act....	Construction of Pipe Lines.....
Local Improvement Districts Act.....	Saskatchewan Loans Act (No. 2).....
Relief by Municipalities.....	Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act.....
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limi-	Vehicles Act.....
ted Act.....	Game Act.....
Half-holiday for Shop Employees.....	Postponement of Issue of Certificate of Title
Union Hospital Act.....	to Land sold for Taxes.....
Public Health Act.....	Advances to purchase Seed Grain.....
Telephone and Telegraph Department Act....	Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1930....
The Child Welfare Act.....	Co-operative Associations Act.....
Department of Natural Resources.....	Noxious Weeds Act.....
Public Service Superannuation Act.....	Agricultural Societies Act.....
Public Libraries Act.....	Advances to Saskatchewan Registered Seed
Trustee Act.....	Growers, Limited.....
Libel and Slander Act.....	Municipal Hail Insurance Act.....
Homesteads Act.....	Old Age Pension Act.....
Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....	Land Titles Act.....
Telephone Department Superannuation Act...	Water Power Act, 1931.....
Mineral Resources.....	Arrears of Taxes Act.....
Expropriation of Certain Lands.....	School Act.....
Theatres and Cinematographs.....	To validate Agreements by the Government
School Assessment Act.....	to guarantee Repayment of Advances made
Department of Municipal Affairs Act.....	by Banks to the Wheat Pool.....
Prairie and Forest Fires Act.....	The Grain Marketing Act, 1931.....

Marketing of Grain.....	Temporary Seed Grain Advances to Farmers
City Act	Conditional Sales Act.....
Village Act	Indemnity of the Member for Estevan.....
Town Act	Act to incorporate Saskatchewan Co-operative
Rural Municipality Act.....	Poultry Producers, Limited.....
Agreement between Sask. Wheat Pool, Sask.	La Corporation Episcopale Catholique Ro-
Pool Elevators, Ltd., and Saskatchewan...	maine de Gravelbourg.....
Temporary Changes in the Statute Law.....	Roman Catholic Parishes and Missions in
Workmen's Compensation Act.....	the Diocese of Gravelbourg.....
Settlement of Provincial Lands.....	Indian Affairs and the Town of Carlyle.....
Local Government Board Act.....	By-law of the City of Prince Albert and
Court Officials Act.....	Canadian Utilities, Limited.....
Power Commission Act.....	The Public Utilities Companies Act.....
Electrical Licensing Act.....	

The One Hundred Per Cent. Pool. The movement for a One Hundred Per Cent. Pool in Saskatchewan began on July 1, 1927, when the project was mooted by Aaron Sapiro. On Nov. 22 of that year the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, passed a resolution favouring an educational campaign for a compulsory Pool. The subject had been discussed by the United Farmers of Canada again in 1928 and 1929 and in March, 1930, this organization had passed a resolution in favour of a 100 per cent. control, only 3 dissenting. In June, 1930, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool delegates' meeting had passed a resolution in favour of taking a vote of the contract signers on the subject. The vote had taken place in September, 1930, and resulted in 34,621 votes for and 13,845 against a compulsory Pool.

The initial legislative step towards the formation of a 100 Per Cent. Pool occurred during the 1931 Session when R. J. Greaves (Con., Melfort) brought forward a resolution to authorize a Referendum by the Government of all Parties by whom or on whose behalf grain was produced in the Province of Saskatchewan. The motion was seconded by R. J. M. Parker (Pelly) and was carried by 48 to 5. Accordingly, a Bill providing for a Referendum was introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 27 and after being amended in some particulars was passed on Mar. 10. The question set out in the Bill for the Referendum read: "Are you in favour of a 100 Per Cent. compulsory Grain Pool as provided in the Grain Marketing Act 1931?" The Grain Marketing Act constituted a company to which all grain grown in Saskatchewan should be delivered, and provided in detail for the organization of that company.

The validity of the Grain Marketing Act was questioned and a reference was made by the Government to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal to clear up the doubt. Argument on this reference opened on Apr. 9 and judgment was reserved. The decision of the Court was handed down on Apr. 27 and was that the Act was *ultra vires* of the Legislature of Saskatchewan. Judgments were given by Judges W. F. A. Turgeon, James McKay, P. E. MacKenzie and W. M. Martin. All agreed that the Act was *ultra vires* though they differed on some points. On May 7 an application was made by the Wheat Pool to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal for leave to appeal from this decision direct to the Privy Council. The Court granted leave subject to a bond of \$2,500 to cover costs to be deposited by the Wheat Pool. Later an injunction was granted by Mr. Justice J. F. L. Embury (June 20) on application by W. A. Scott, a member of the Pool at Salvador, Saskatchewan, against the use of the funds of the members of the Pool in propaganda. This decision had the effect up to the end of June, 1931, of preventing the appeal to the Privy Council.

The movement for a 100 per cent. Pool had not proceeded without opposition. During the Winter a group of persons opposed to a compulsory Pool had organized and had conducted a vigorous campaign against it. A Memorandum in opposition to the Pool had been presented to the Prime Minister at the end of January and this organization had taken definite form at Regina on Mar. 19 when it was organized under the title "Association Opposing the Compulsory Pool." The Executive of the organization was as follows: President, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; Vice-President, J. R. Green,

Moose Jaw; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Petersmeyer, Regina; Members: Frank O. Wright, Arran; Mayor W. Van Allen, Shaunavon; and S. T. St. John, Wilcox. During the campaign on the subject a statement summarizing the position of the Pool had been issued by A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (*Western Producer*, Apr. 9, 1931).

Royal Commission on Law Enforcement, etc. The Report of the Royal Commission appointed on June 7, 1930, to inquire into charges regarding the administration of justice, of the Liquor Commission and Weyburn Mental Hospital and other matters, was presented to the Assembly on Feb. 27. The Commission consisted of Hon. James MacKay, Hon. Philip Edward MacKenzie, Judges of His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan, and Hon. John Fletcher Leopold Embury, a Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan. The Report of the Commission covered a variety of charges. It stated that the Saskatchewan Provincial police had been subjected to improper political interference in a number of instances. Among those who were reported as having exercised such methods were: Archibald McCallum, a highway inspector and an organizer for the Liberal party; A. L. Geddes, k.c., former Deputy Attorney-General; J. Longpre, motor licence inspector; William Munroe, Highways Department Inspector, and J. J. Keelan, former Liberal Member for Happyland. The Commission found no proof of political interference with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Investigation indicated that the former Attorney-General, J. A. Cross, had been swayed by the opinion of his Deputy, A. L. Geddes, in reducing Inspector Duckworth of the old Provincial Police and that Mr. Geddes was actuated by political motives. With regard to the Weyburn Mental Hospital the Commission believed that Dr. R. M. Mitchell, former Superintendent, had been guilty of interference with Police matters. The Report declared, moreover, that the Attorney-General's Department of the former Liberal Government in Saskatchewan had detailed a number of the Provincial Police force to assist Hon. Jacques Bureau's lawyer in obtaining evidence in an action against Milton Campbell, m.p. The Commission further reported that Thomas C. Davis, who was Attorney-General at the time, should bear the responsibility for the instruction given to the Provincial Police to investigate the Ku Klux Klan.

The Report was discussed in the Legislature. On Mar. 2 T. C. Davis criticized the findings with regard to himself, pointing out that for a short time in the Autumn of 1927 he was Acting Attorney-General and as such received the Police report on the Ku Klux Klan. He claimed that there was no evidence that either Col. Cross or himself had directed the Inquiry. On Mar. 6 there was an exchange of views between J. G. Gardiner and the Prime Minister on the subject of the Report, the Prime Minister stating that there would be no attempt on the part of the Government to prevent any Member from bringing about a discussion of its findings. Mr. Gardiner replied that the only way in which the Report could be discussed properly was by a motion on the part of someone connected with the Government calling for its adoption.

Royal Commission on Immigration and Land Settlement.

The Saskatchewan Royal Commission appointed on Jan. 4, 1930, and composed of William W. Swanson, M.A., Ph.D., Chairman; Percy H. Shelton, Vice-Chairman; Thomas Johnston, Garnet C. Neff and Alfred R. Reusch, Commissioners, presented their Report on Sept. 10, 1930. The Commission had held its first sitting at Saskatoon on June 3, 1930. From then on 40 sittings had been held at different points throughout Saskatchewan and at Winnipeg. 476 witnesses had been examined and 52 volumes of evidence collected. This was augmented by a mass of other data which had been acquired by correspondence and by personal visits of the members of the Commission to various parts of the Province. In addition to the suggestion that a Conference be called of Dominion and Provincial authorities to discuss future settlement



HON. WILLIAM LEGH WALSH, K.C.
Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta,
Appointed, Apr. 24, 1931



HON. HUGH EDWIN MUNROE, M.D., C.M., O.B.E.
Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan,
Appointed, Mar. 31, 1931

the Commission's main recommendations were: (1) the creation of an Advisory Federal Board with representatives from every Province, the Saskatchewan Minister of Immigration and Natural Resources to be empowered to state the number and classes of immigrants required by the Province; (2) that all immigration and colonization agencies be required to hold a Dominion licence, those operating in Saskatchewan to hold a Provincial licence as well and to be under the supervision of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement; (3) that the settlement on the land of persons already resident in the Province of Saskatchewan should receive first consideration; (4) that no stimulation be given to immigration of Canadians from other Provinces to Saskatchewan; (5) that Federal aid be given toward the repatriation of Canadians resident in the United States; (6) that British immigration be encouraged—particularly of boys; (7) that no governmental financial aid to settlement be granted with the exception of the above recommendations; (8) that no single agricultural workers be admitted during the existing state of unemployment; (9) that preference be given to nominations by established farmers; (10) that immigrants be charged a head-tax to provide insurance against indigency; (11) that homesteading be discontinued and that the remaining Crown lands be sold to settlers; (12) that the Dominion Government be requested to compel naturalization of immigrants resident in the Dominion for a period of seven years; (13) that all immigrants, upon landing in Canada, should take oath to obey the laws of the country and, within a period of six months, should make application to signify their intention to become citizens; (14) that a complete soil and economic survey of the Province be made; the conclusions drawn to be used as a basis for future settlement policies.

Agricultural and Other Provincial Annual Reports

Agricultural conditions in Saskatchewan during 1930 were disappointing. The crop was largely dependent on precipitation which came during the growing season; the soil in most sections had been lacking in moisture due to the dry season of 1929. In central, south-central and the south-western part of the Province the rainfall was below normal and districts in this area were faced with a complete or partial crop failure for the second year in succession. The rainfall in other parts of the Province was more generous, with the crops considerably better, and in some of the northern districts heavy yields were reported. On a whole the quality of wheat was satisfactory; it was estimated that about 86 per cent. would fall within the first three grades. While the yield of wheat showed an improvement over the previous year it was still below the average for the Province. The price of all grains sunk to new low levels which, with partial crop failure in some districts, brought about an economic situation hitherto unknown in the Province. The total value of the field crops in 1930 of Saskatchewan was \$120,215,000, according to the Final Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dated Jan. 22, 1931. The following table shows the yield and value of the main crop:

	Yield bus.	Value \$		Yield cwt.	Value \$
Spring Wheat . . .	196,322,000	82,455,000	Potatoes	2,872,000	2,326,000
Oats	125,509,000	18,826,000	Turnips	232,000	174,000
Barley	40,522,000	4,863,000		tons	
Rye	14,875,000	2,528,000	Hay and Clover..	696,000	5,742,000
Peas	26,000	29,000	Alfalfa	22,000	264,000
Beans	12,000	24,000	Fodder Corn . . .	29,000	203,000
Mixed Grains . . .	478,000	96,000			
Flaxseed	3,017,000	2,685,000			

United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Ltd.

The Annual Convention of the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section, Limited, was held at Saskatoon, Feb. 24-28, 1931. The membership was stated to be approximately 27,000, a slight decrease from the previous year which was

attributed to existing economic conditions. The Board of Directors announced that the Committee, appointed in accordance with a resolution passed at the 1930 Annual Convention to confer with the Wheat Pool Board with reference to the proposed Primary Products Act, on the decision of that body to support only the Grain Marketing Act, had appealed to and obtained the support of the commodity marketing pools. A request to have the Primary Products Act introduced and passed at the 1931 Session of the Legislature had been accordingly made to the Provincial Government. The Directors expressed their regrets that they had been unsuccessful in their efforts to have each of the three Western Provinces call a special Session to deal with the critical wheat situation. A demand had been made without result to the Federal Government for a guaranteed price of \$1 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern wheat f.o.b. shipping point.

The Directors also announced that on Dec. 31, 1930, a "Memorandum" had been sent to the Prime Minister of Canada calling attention to "the deplorable condition" of the Western farmers owing to the economic situation and asking for: (1) a guaranteed minimum grain price of about \$1 or a national system of crop insurance; (2) the establishment of a board of standards to set up proper relationship between prices of farm products and of commodities purchased by the farmer; (3) the abolition of grain exchanges and the establishment of a 100 per cent. grain pool; and (4) if the complexion of farming were changed that (a) farmers be protected from creditors; (b) that interest rates be lowered to farmers; and (c) that export prices of farm commodities should not be permitted to set the domestic price by lowering it to the world's competitive price.

A resolution was passed at the Annual Convention, which was virtually unanimous, to enter politics as an organization. A new economic policy was drafted and adopted which applied to both Dominion and Provincial matters. The new policy was embodied in a series of twenty-one resolutions including the several demands contained in the "Memorandum" to the Prime Minister. These twenty-one resolutions were to be placed before the respective Governments by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose. The statement of policy in addition to the "Memorandum" articles, called for a drastic revision of freight and express rates without affecting the existing scale of wages; nationalization of currency credit and natural resources; the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway by Sept. 1, 1931; the Port of Churchill to be made a free trade port; co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Government to adjust liabilities; nationalization of the Canadian Pacific Railway and revaluation of assets of the Canadian National Railways; the Convention of 1931 of the U.F.C. Saskatchewan Section delegates to ask the Provincial Legislature to place the Wheat Marketing Act and the Plebiscite Act on the Statutes of Saskatchewan during the 1931 Session of the Legislature without waiting for any decision of the Privy Council; an early date to be fixed for the taking of the Plebiscite; the Debt Adjustment Act to be amended and the Commission to be enlarged to two Commissioners and a Chairman; the latter to be constituted a trustee in bankruptcy; legislation to be placed on the Statute Books—to enable marketing organizations under grower control to be set up which would have 100 per cent. control of the marketing of any Primary Product—such Act to come into force after a plebiscite had been taken; that all Provincial lands and resources be nationalized; that the Provincial Government should support the demands made by the U.F.C. organization on the Federal Government by bringing in and supporting a resolution in the 1931 Session of the Legislature to that effect.

The Convention was of the opinion that "the present economic crisis is due to inherent unsoundness of the capitalistic system which is based on private ownership of resources and capitalistic control of production and distribution and involves the payment of rent, interest and profit."

Officers elected at the Annual Convention were as follows: President, A. J. Macauley, Waseca; Vice-President, J. Herman, Rocanville; President of

the Women's Section, Mrs. L. Lucas, Mazonod; and Central Secretary, Frank Eliason, Saskatoon.

The resolutions embodied in the new policy of the United Farmers of Canada included every article of the "Charter of Liberty" with the exception of the threat to the Dominion Government of secession. The "Charter of Liberty" originated at a meeting of farmers on Dec. 16, 1930, at Wilkie, Saskatchewan, which had been called to discuss the position of the farmer in the economic crisis. This meeting was followed by another, at the same place on Jan. 10, 1931, of agricultural leaders from the districts of Major, Wilkie, Kerrobert and Biggar. At the January meeting it was decided to commence an active campaign for signatures and denotations to the agrarian "Chartist" movement. The "Charter of Liberty" was addressed to the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada. It reviewed the economic crisis; complained of the economic injustice meted out to the farmer and threatened, unless the Government complied with their demands, to organize "for the political conquest of this Province along with such other Provinces as will join us for the purposes of forming a co-operative commonwealth within the British Empire, trading directly with Great Britain on a free trade and barter basis." The U.F.C., through their President, disclaimed official connection with the "Chartist" movement and refused to take any stand on the matter until the Annual Convention in February, 1931. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 12, 1931).

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool) opened in Regina, Nov. 11, 1930. The Report of the Directors stated that the 1929-30 Pool had handled 76,555,208 bushels of wheat, approximately 48.3 per cent. of the previous year's business. Practically 56.5 per cent. of the total crop of 135,436,355 bushels during the crop year 1929-30, was marketed through the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, as compared with 55.4 per cent. of the total crop in 1928-29. On Oct. 31, 1930, records indicated a total of 82,893 operative contracts covering net acreage in force amounting to 9,571,238. There was a net increase of 2,626 contracts during the year, the decrease in acreage being 80,267.

"A tentative initial payment for the 1930-31 crop of 70 cents per bushel, basis, One Northern," stated the Directors in discussing the current crop year, "was authorized, effective July 16, 1930. Marketing conditions, however, necessitated the fixing of the initial payment at 60 cents per bushel for the present year. As a result of a continually declining market and the necessity of maintaining a safe margin between the amounts advanced by the banks and the amount of the initial payment, the Board deemed it advisable that a further reduction of 5 cents per bushel, should be made and the present initial payment of 55 cents per bushel, basis, One Northern, Fort William, become effective Oct. 14."

During the 1929-30 crop year a total of 26,486,788 bushels of all coarse grains was marketed in Saskatchewan. The total volume of coarse grains handled by the Pool was 8,892,852 bushels. On Oct. 31, 1930, there was recorded a total of 44,587 coarse grain contracts covering a total of 2,795,550 acres as compared with 42,418 coarse grain contracts covering a total of 2,669,430 acres in 1928-29.

The total net cost of operating both Wheat and Coarse Grains Pools amounted to \$723,171.83 as compared with \$782,296.18 in the previous year. On the basis of the number of bushels handled the administrative costs per bushel averaged .846 of a cent as compared with .444 of a cent for the previous year.

During the year 1929-30 Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited operated 1,046 country elevators and handled 80,433,256 bushels of all grains as compared with 138,714,883 bushels the previous year. In addition the Pool Elevators handled 1,439,248 bushels of grain loaded over the platform.

Live Stock. There was a decrease in the number of live stock, except milch cows and sheep, in Saskatchewan at the end of 1929, according to the Annual Report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, of the Live Stock Commissioner. The total number of live stock in the Province was 3,097,130 with a value of \$131,256,000. Live stock prices were lower than the year previous. The details for 1929, are as follows: 1,122,787 horses and mules valued at \$67,365,000; 420,004 milch cows, \$23,100,000; 746,909 other cattle, \$29,129,000; 1,166,914 total cattle, \$52,229,000; 207,551 sheep, \$1,764,000; and 599,909 swine, \$9,893,000.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers was held at Moose Jaw, June 17-18, 1931. Among the resolutions adopted were: a declaration in favour of an investigation into the possibility of relating co-operative marketing and co-operative buying; and an investigation into plans for the investment of co-operators' savings through co-operative interests, instead of in the existing profit-making system. At the Meeting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers gave their approval of a three-years' programme of development under the supervision of the national organization, the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, which covered further co-ordination of the Provincial marketing bodies and an entrance into the field of processing. In summarizing the work of the year the Report mentioned the opening of trade with the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England, and also an advance into the dressed meat trade through the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative Organizations. A resolution was adopted urging the development of relations with the English Wholesale Co-operative to the fullest value. W. D. MacKay, Moose Jaw, was elected President; Olaf Olafson, Mortlash, Vice-President; R. Grant Thomson, Moose Jaw, Secretary; and G. A. Broderick, Moose Jaw, Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association was held in Regina, Jan. 22, 1931. According to the Annual Report, the percentage of hogs, graded select at Saskatchewan stockyard and plants in 1930 was 2.81, the total marketings in the Province being 193,278. In 1929 the total marketings were 337,649 head, of which 5.18 per cent. was graded select. The membership of this Association was 186. The Receipts were \$1,757.73 and Expenditures, \$1,856.67, showing a Deficit of \$98.94. The balance in the Surplus Account at the end of the year was \$1,452. E. F. Richardson was elected President; F. E. Jones, Silton, Vice-President; J. G. Robertson, Secretary.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, which met at Regina, Jan. 22, 1931, elected W. C. Heron, Huntoon, as President; Charles Buffeem, Bechard, as Vice-President and J. G. Robertson, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer. The Report stated that there were 114 members in 1930. The financial statement showed an Expenditure of \$798.97, Revenue of \$569.23; while the Surplus at Dec. 31, 1930, after deduction of the 1930 Deficit, was \$261.98.

Andrew Wilson, Moosomin, was elected President of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association at the Annual Meeting held in Regina, Jan. 20, 1931. Lyle Doan, Stoney Beach, was elected as Vice-President and J. G. Robertson, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer. The financial statement showed a Revenue of \$905.54; Expenditure, \$1,224.12 and Net Surplus at Dec. 31, 1930, after deducting Deficit for the year, \$821.13. It was reported to the Association that at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, the Saskatchewan Horses won 69 prizes, and at the Ottawa Winter Fair 5 Saskatchewan horses carried off 10 prizes, including 2 Grand Championships.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association was held on Jan. 21, 1931, at Regina. There were 401 members of the Association in 1930. It was reported that 18 prizes were awarded to Saskatchewan cattle at the Royal Winter Fair. The statement showed a Revenue of \$1,132.22 and an Expenditure of \$1,621.97, resulting in a Deficit of \$489.75. Henry Chapman, Belle Plaine, was elected President; W. J. F. Warren, Belbeck, Vice-President and J. G. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dairying. The Twenty-fourth Annual Report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, of the Dairy Commissioner stated that, though conditions on the whole had been favourable in 1929, there had been a decline in dairy production during the Autumn of 1929 and Winter of 1929-1930, owing to the continued dry weather in the Southern and Western areas. The total value of dairy production for the year 1929 was \$21,985,700 as compared with \$20,606,400 in 1928, the increase in value being entirely due to increased production as prices on the whole were slightly lower than the previous year. The production of creamery butter was 14,786,205 pounds valued at \$5,581,300, dairy butter, 16,500,000 pounds worth \$4,290,000 and factory cheese, 142,024 pounds worth \$30,100.

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the Dairy Association was held in Regina, Jan. 27-29, 1931. The Convention passed a recommendation to the Provincial Government that a Primary Products Act be placed on the Statutes at the 1931 Session of the Legislature. The Convention asked that a Board be appointed composed of representatives of the Regina and Saskatchewan Milk Pools, the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, the Milk and Cream distributors of the Province and the Provincial Government, to determine the proportions of the selling price of milk, cream and butterfat, used in making butter, which should be paid to the producer, and to the distributor or manufacturer. The Directors of the Association were instructed to represent to the Provincial Government the pressing need for reduction of freight rates, for grain, dairy products and merchandise generally. The value of dairy products was estimated for 1930 at \$19,758,000 by the Dairy Commissioner, in his Report to the Convention. He said the total value was estimated at \$2,230,000 less than in 1929. Officers elected for the year 1931 were: President, A. W. Edgar, Regina; Vice-President, Thomas Watson, Prince Albert; and Secretary, Percy Reed, Regina.

Delegates at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, held in Regina, Feb. 23, 1931, were unanimous in their decision to reorganize the Company along purely co-operative lines as announced by O. W. Andreasen, President and General Manager.

Egg and Poultry Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited, was held in Regina on Feb. 18, 1931. According to the Marketing Report of 1930, 2,802,208 dozen eggs were handled with a value of \$683,000, during the Pool season which commenced Feb. 1 and ended Aug. 30, 1930. The average net prices to egg shippers from Mar. 15 to Aug. 30 were: extras, 22¾ cents; firsts, 19½ cents; seconds, 17¼ cents; and crax, 14¼ cents. The number of pounds of live poultry handled was 19,018 with an approximate value of \$2,700 and the dressed poultry, 559,828 pounds with a total value of \$126,000. The financial statement of the Poultry Pool showed the proceeds of sales as \$630,926.62; the amount paid to members, \$487,773.51; cost of administration, organization and sales expenses, \$137,186.66, and \$5,966.45 as the amount of surplus. There was an increase of 335 members making a total membership of 2,418. During the year a vote of the membership was taken on the subject of a 100 per cent. control of the produce of the Province and resulted in a percentage of 41.1 ballots returned; of this number 75.1 per cent. was favourable to the placing of legislation on the statute books. The officers elected for the year were: Mrs. N. Morrison, Spalding, President; R. H. Richardson, Stroughton, Vice-President; and the Directors: Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith; F. T. Marks, Elbow; J. C. Gooding, Central Butte; Mrs. J. D. McKenzie, Lashburn; and Mrs. C. Edwards, Meyronne.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies. The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association was held in Saskatoon, Jan. 14-16, 1931. The number of societies represented in the

Association in 1930 was 103. Since 1924, when the constitution of the Association first provided for Honorary Life Memberships, ten such memberships had been granted, the tenth award being to Walter C. Murray, LL.D., President of the University of Saskatchewan. The Receipts of the Association for the year were \$2,024.89 and Expenditures, \$1,283.36, leaving a balance of \$741.53. Legislation was passed at the 1931 Session of the Legislature to amend the Agricultural Societies Act by providing for the cancellation of the certificate of organization of a society, if it should fail to transmit its Annual Report for a period of three years. The Bill also listed the existing Societies and declared the legal dates of their organizations. J. D. MacFarlane, Carlea, was chosen President; R. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats, Vice-President, and J. D. Rayner, Saskatoon, Secretary.

The Liquor Board. According to the Fifth Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Liquor Board for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, there were at that date in operation 29 general liquor stores and 182 stores for the sale of beer only. 348 banquet permits were issued, a slight decrease over the previous year; while 226 permits were issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and persons requiring permits for manufacturing and scientific purposes; one more of this class being issued during the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, than in the previous year. There was a considerable decline in the total number of special quantity permits during the fiscal year; the number issued was 3,335, being the least for any fiscal period.

The total income of the Liquor Board for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, was \$12,445,365.92, of which \$12,380,672.75 came from sales of liquor and the balance from miscellaneous sources. Purchases during the year after deducting breakages were \$7,123,464.58; store expenses, \$853,203.44; warehouse expenses, \$81,245.90, and after sundry other expenses the profits carried to the balance sheet were \$2,398,413.78.

The Liquor Act was amended at the 1931 Session to provide that contracts for the payment of commission to any person acting as agent or intermediary with respect to the purchase of liquor by the Board should be void and unenforceable, and that no liquor store should be continued in any town or village in a numbered district where a majority of the electors voting in such town or village had voted in favour of discontinuing the store or stores in the district.

The Local Government Board. The Report of the Local Government Board for the year 1930, compared with the previous year, indicated a curtailment of expenditures, particularly in the rural areas. Untoward crop conditions and unfavourable prices for the products of the farm, the Report said, were, undoubtedly, responsible for this restriction in the undertaking of debenture loans. The outlook for the immediate future, at least in some areas, discouraged efforts to add financial burdens to those already incurred. However, needs arose which had to be met, and, while the totals of debenture loans for the year 1930 were less than the previous year, substantial capital expenditures were approved by the Local Government Board.

The Board authorized the issue of debentures by local authorities to the value of \$5,914,191.28. Of this amount, \$4,421,680.54 was for cities; \$175,622.74, for towns; \$62,350, for villages; \$4,500, for rural municipalities; \$1,070,584, for school districts; \$119,755, for rural telephone companies and \$59,700, for union hospitals. The authorizations granted to cities were considerably greater than in 1929. This fact was accounted for to some extent, by the prevailing necessity of providing work for the unemployed.

Education. According to the Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929 (presented during the 1931 Session of the Legislature), 55 new school districts were created during the year,

making a total number of 4,878 in existence at Dec. 31, 1929. Of this number, 4,847 were public school districts; 24 Roman Catholic separate school and 7 Protestant separate school districts. The number of pupils enrolled in all the Elementary schools of the Province was 219,695 and of these 15,153 were High school pupils. The enrolment for the same period in the Secondary schools of the Province was 7,568.

The Outpost Correspondence School under the Department, which was providing educational facilities for "shut-in" children and for those who were resident outside organized districts had an enrolment in 1929 of 129, making a total enrolment of 484 since organization in February, 1925. The number of pupils enrolled in the high school correspondence courses on Apr. 1, 1931, was 5,700.

At the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association, which was held Feb. 17, 1931, at Moose Jaw, R. H. Heane was elected President. The Convention adopted a resolution appointing a committee to conduct a thorough investigation into the existing system of financing schools and authorizing the Committee to bring its recommendations to the attention of the Provincial Government. Another resolution that was unanimously adopted by the Convention urged the Government to provide special educational facilities for mentally deficient children.

The Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association was held in Regina, Apr. 6-9, 1931. The Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, in an address, announced that it was the intention of the Provincial Government to introduce radio in the schools as a medium of instruction in conjunction with the correspondence courses. Dr. Anderson regretted the reduction that had been made in teachers' salaries and stressed the need of a minimum salary. He also referred to legislation passed at the 1931 Session whereby instruction in French in the first year of school had been abolished and stated that the Elementary section of the new curriculum would probably be ready for use in the Autumn of 1931.

At the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance Convention held in the same week of April, 1931, J. R. MacKay, Saskatoon, was elected President. Among the more important resolutions passed were: suggested amendments to the Superannuation Act; a request for the curtailment of the number of entrants to the Normal School; and measures to be proposed for the control of mental defectives and for the improvement of teachers' residences.

At a special Conference on Apr. 29-30, called to consider the rough draft of the curriculum for the Saskatchewan schools, the Commissioner of Education, John S. Huff, M.A., D.PAED., explained the principal changes made, namely: increased emphasis on the human rather than on the physical side of geography; the inclusion of courses on art and music with the aim of teaching to the children appreciation and discrimination; physical welfare, both mental hygiene and physical training, with the purpose of inculcating high principles of sportsmanship. There was also much discussion by the Conference as to the advisability of scientific temperance instruction.

The total enrolment of 1930-31 in the regular Winter courses of the University of Saskatchewan was 1,635; in the Extra-Mural, Summer School and Night classes, 1,258; in short courses, principally in Agriculture, 570; and in exterior courses throughout the Province, 36,000. The establishment of a Professorship of Music (toward this a gift of \$16,500 was received from the Carnegie Corporation) and Schools of Household Science, Physical Education and Music were important events of the year. One hundred and ninety degrees and eighty-three certificates were bestowed at the Annual Convocation on May 29, 1931. The Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, and Hon. John Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba.

Other educational institutions in Saskatchewan reported for the season 1930-31 as follows: Regina College, an enrolment of 713 students and a

reunion of former students on June 10, 1931, to celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary of the founding of the College; St. Chad's College, an enrolment of 18 students and a bequest of \$13,000 to be used as a Warden's Endowment; and Outlook College, an enrolment of 111 and the bequest of a farm by Rev. J. C. M. Gronlid (deceased).

Highways. The Annual Report of the Department of Highways for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, stated that during the year \$4,143,949.62 had been spent by the Department on construction, reconstruction and surfacing of Provincial Highways. The Total Expenditure on these activities since the commencement of the work of the Provincial Highway system in 1919 to the end of the fiscal year was \$14,158,128.50. 841 miles of standard earth grade had been added during the year, bringing the total mileage up to 4,120. Expenditures on the improvement of main market roads during the year showed an increase over those of the previous year of \$155,410. Contracts numbering 1,127 were entered into with rural municipalities, involving an expenditure of \$416,388, and 928 pieces of road work were undertaken by Departmental road crews, at an expenditure of \$218,097. The total expended on improvement of main market roads was \$634,485. In addition to the above, \$120,380 was spent on the unorganized sections of the Province from local improvements district funds.

The Vehicles Act was amended at the 1931 Session of the Legislature in a number of particulars including chauffeurs', operators', and liverymen's licences, weight plates on trucks, etc. An amendment to the Public Vehicles Act authorized the Minister to license the operation of auxiliary vehicles by a person already operating public vehicles.

Department of Public Works. The capital expenditures of the Department of Public Works for the purchase of property and construction of buildings was \$2,239,848.27, according to the Report of that Department for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930. For general maintenance and administration of public buildings \$1,632,418.75 was spent. The population of hospitals, industrial schools, and jails, under the supervision of the Department, was 2,714, distributed as follows: Battleford Hospital, 1,019 patients; Weyburn Hospital, 1,083; Regina jail, 196; Prince Albert jail, 194, and Moosomin jail, 68. The Industrial School for boys had 70 and the Home for the Infirm had 84 inmates.

Railways, Labour and Industries. The Report of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, showed that the total immigration into Saskatchewan for the calendar year 1929 was 164,993, as compared with 166,782 for 1928. The value of buildings erected in 1929 was \$34,184,300 as compared with \$22,127,100 in 1928. The estimated amount paid to trappers for furs in the year closed June 30, 1929, was \$1,324,457.65. During the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, the Employment Service received 50,679 applications and made 41,191 placements while there were reported 48,666 vacancies. The number of men brought in for harvest work was 3,672 in 1929.

According to the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were 761 manufacturing establishments in the Province in 1929. The capital invested in these was \$58,877,124, and the gross value of products, \$80,501,159. The grand total of mineral production in Saskatchewan in 1930 was \$2,298,725, and in 1929 it was \$2,253,506. Commercial fisheries in 1930 had a marketed value of \$234,501 as compared with \$572,871 in 1929.

At the 1931 Session of the Legislature an amendment to the Minimum Wage Act was passed giving the Minimum Wage Board jurisdiction in towns with a population of 1,500 and over. An early closing Act, affecting shops

and stores in cities of 7,000 and over, which provided for closing on Wednesday noon from the first of April to the thirty-first of August, was also passed.

The personnel of the Minimum Wage Board for 1931 consisted of: Alfred J. Wickens, k.c., Moose Jaw; Stanley Edwards, Saskatoon; Ralph Heseltine, Regina; Mrs. Grace Chandler, Regina; and Mrs. Ethel M. Henderson, Moose Jaw. The Board had been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in September, 1930.

The Power Commission. The Report of the Saskatchewan Power Commission for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, stated that its lines had been extended during the year from 55 to 1,151 miles, making a total of 1,096 miles constructed during 1930. Plants were purchased at 35 different towns. Agreements were made during 1930 with 87 towns and villages for the supply of electricity by the Commission. Total Capital Liabilities of the Power Commission at the close of 1930 stood at \$6,484,403.17. Of this amount \$5,200,000 represented Capital advanced by the Provincial Treasurer and \$1,228,391.14 Debenture Debt assumed by the Commission. The sum of \$621,363.70 had been set aside for Sinking Fund, Bad Accounts and other reserves. In operating three large plants and 66 small plants and distributing systems throughout the Province, the Commission sustained a Total Operating Loss of \$946.11. The Report stated that the total capacity of all plants owned by the Commission was 26,325 kilowatts, while the capacity of all municipally-owned plants was 37,024 kilowatts and that of all privately-owned plants, 29,227 kilowatts. Of the Commission's generating plants 21,925 kilowatts represented steam plant capacity and 4,400 kilowatts, Diesel plants. (These figures do not include the water power on the Churchill river at Island Falls). L. A. Thornton, Commissioner, in his Report urged that in the interests of further economies in respect of the System already started and in order to bring about the completion of the Provincial plan "the Commission be afforded as generous a support as possible in the way of a vote for Capital expenditure from year to year, and particularly during the next three years. The Capital requirements of the Commission will not, as long as care is exercised in the development undertaken impose any additional taxation on the Province and will, at the same time, make available to the various centres in the Province much needed service." This support would also prevent private interests from entering the field remaining in the Province.

The Provincial Secretary. During the calendar year 1929, 2,808 subjects consisting of 9,800 reels were presented for censorship to the Theatres and Cinematographs Branch, the Department of the Provincial Secretary. Of this number, according to the Report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, presented to the Legislature during the 1931 Session, all but 57 subjects (276 reels) were approved. The film exchanges that owned 13 of the rejected pictures (94 reels) reconstructed them and they were passed by the Censor when re-submitted for censorship. The Report stated that 343 theatres were licensed: 23 in cities, 80 in towns and 240 in villages.

Child Protection and Other Reports. Since the inception of Child Welfare work in the Province of Saskatchewan 3,698 children had been made permanent wards of the Bureau of Child Protection, according to the Annual Report of that Bureau for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1930. These figures did not include wards of Children's Aid Societies. The Report stated that the total number of wards on Apr. 30, 1930, including those of the Children's Aid Societies, was 1,565. Boys numbered 773 and girls, 792. There were 193 legal adoptions during the year; 19 married, 23 were discharged by Order-in-Council; and 102 attained the age of 21. There were 3 deaths, making a total of 340. There were 188 wards in the institution. The total commitments in 1929 were 212; boys, 107 and girls, 105.

The number of mothers receiving allowances under the Mother's Allowance Act on Apr. 30, 1930, was 1,426 and the amount paid, \$40,745. An amendment to the Child Welfare Act at the 1930 Session of the Legislature was in connection with the Mother's Allowances, whereby provision was made to pay an allowance to the wife of a man who had become blind.

During the fiscal year 1929-30 a total of \$971,460.80 was paid to 4,537 pensioners in Saskatchewan, according to a Report of the Old Age Pensions Board.

Department of Municipal Affairs. Taxes levied in rural municipalities, villages and towns showed an increase in 1929 over those of the preceding year, while the trend in cities was downward, according to the Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, which was tabled in the Legislature in 1931. The Report stated that, combining municipal and school taxes, there was an increase in rurals from \$23.64 in 1928 to \$24.24 in 1929, these rates being *per capita*. In villages the increase was from \$21.80 to \$22.11 in 1929. In towns there was an increase from \$28.46 in 1928 to \$28.81 in 1929, while in cities the decline was from \$36.68 to \$35.65 as between these two years. Arrears of uncollected taxes in rurals and villages showed a pronounced increase over the previous year. In towns and cities, due to increased tax collections, arrears again decreased after 1928. The Total Assets of the rural municipalities, towns, villages, and cities in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1929 was given in the Report at \$90,381,541.14. The Assets were divided as follows: rural municipalities, \$19,794,294.84; villages, \$3,576,939.81; towns, \$9,275,900.85 and cities, \$57,734,405.64.

Municipalities' Associations. The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities was held at Estevan, June 24-26, 1931. One of the most important resolutions endorsed by the Convention asked the Provincial Government to formulate definitely a power policy giving authority to both public and private systems to extend their lines and link up plants in the districts which each could most efficiently serve. A resolution requesting the Government to investigate the advisability of providing free hospital treatment for the people of the Province was also passed. The following resolutions, voicing requests to the Federal Government, to meet the unemployment situation were unanimously adopted: (1) by creating public works to be financed by the Federal Treasury; (2) by contributing to the cost and assisting in the financing of public works, that might be undertaken by the municipal authorities in the urban centres. (3) by making a more generous contribution to the requirements of those who were unable to participate in these public works and had to be taken care of by direct relief.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities was held in Prince Albert (Saskatchewan), Mar. 4-6, 1931. Some 140 resolutions were brought to the Convention, dealing almost exclusively with taxes, and tax penalties, but only a few were adopted, the most important was one that called for the handing over to the municipalities of the proceeds of the public revenue tax. Among other resolutions endorsed by the Convention was a proposal that the Provincial Government amend the existing marriage law, making it compulsory for each contracting party to produce a health certificate from a Government-appointed practitioner, before a marriage licence was issued. The Revenue statement of the Association showed Receipts of \$12,044.51 and an Expenditure of \$9,528.68, leaving a cash balance of \$2,515.83. G. H. Hummel, Nokomis, was elected President; J. R. Near, Pinkam, Vice-President, and J. J. McGurran, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

During 1930 the number of patients under treatment in the Sanatoria and associated hospitals, according to the Report of the Municipal Representa-

tives on the Sanatorium Board, increased from 676 on Dec. 31, 1929, to 795 on Mar. 31, 1930, when the maximum was reached. There was then a gradual decline to 760 on Dec. 31, 1930. The number of patient days treatment given in 1930, for all patients, was 281,397, as compared with 213,952 in 1929, or an increase of 67,445 days treatment, or of 31.5 per cent.

Hail Insurance. In their Eighteenth Annual Report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, the Directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance stated that the year's operations had resulted in a Deficit of \$356,453.92 as compared with a Surplus of \$794,008.75 of the previous year. The total insurance carried by the Association in 1930 was 8,017,995.60 acres at \$5 per acre or \$40,089,978. The net amount of Hail Insurance taxes levied was: flat rate on 16,905,866½ acres at 4 cents per acre, \$676,234.66; varying crop rates on 8,017,995 acres, \$1,374,894.71 (less crop cancellations, \$20,876.25); total taxes, \$2,030,253.12. Fifty-six hail storms occurred during the season and 8,086 claims were received and adjusted. A number of minor amendments to the Municipal Hail Insurance Act were made at the 1931 Session of the Legislature, three growing out of the transfer of the natural resources to the Province.

At the Annual Convention of the Municipal Hail Insurance Association held at Prince Albert, Mar. 3, 1931, the Directors, G. H. Hummel of Nokomis and Joseph Hill of North Portal, were re-elected and T. J. Ryan, of Scott, was elected to fill the vacancy created by the retirement from the Directorate of J. W. Cairns, Carnduff. 113 municipalities in the Association out of a total of 154 had representatives present at the Meeting. The Convention carried a resolution favouring legislation whereby the Province would be divided into 9 districts for the purpose of electing Directors for the Municipal Hail Insurance Association, 3 to retire each year.

Miscellaneous. Harry Bronfman of Montreal was found not guilty at Regina on Sept. 13, 1930, on charges that he was tampering with witnesses. The case grew out of a previous prosecution on charges of infraction of the liquor laws, directed against Mr. Bronfman, who had been reported against by the Dominion Royal Commission on Customs and Excise in January, 1928. (See *The Review*, 1929-30, page 494).

The citizens of Saskatoon on Feb. 16, 1931, voted down a proposal to grant a natural gas franchise to Tri-Cities Utilities Limited.

The Province of Saskatchewan

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor Hon. Hugh Edwin Munroe, M.D.,
F.A.C.S., O.B.E.

The Anderson Ministry (Co-operative)

Prime Minister, President of the Council, Minister of Education, and Minister of Natural Resources Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, LL.B., D.P.E.D.
Attorney-General Hon. M. A. MacPherson, LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Agriculture Hon. W. C. Buckle
Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and Minister in charge of Office of the King's Printer and Bureau of Publications Hon. Howard McConnell, LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Public Works, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Office of Fire Prevention and Insurance Hon. J. F. Bryant, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Minister of Public Health, and Minister in charge of Administration of The Child Welfare Act Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D.
Minister of Highways Hon. A. C. Stewart, LL.B., K.C.
Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries Hon. J. A. Merkley
Minister without Portfolio Hon. R. Stipe, M.D.
Minister without Portfolio Hon. W. W. Smith

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Robert Sterritt Leslie (Rev.)

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council	G. M. Carmichael
Deputy Attorney-General	Alexander Blackwood
Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies	G. M. Carmichael
Deputy Provincial Treasurer	A. Perring Taylor
Provincial Auditor	G. L. Hopkins
Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner.....	A. E. Fisher
Deputy Minister of Agriculture	F. H. Auld
Deputy Minister of Education	A. H. Ball
Commissioner of Education	J. S. Huff, M.A., D.P.ÆD.
Director of Rural Education	A. R. Brown, B.S.A.
Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries...T. M. Molloy	
Deputy Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	W. Warren
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs	J. J. Smith
Chairman, Saskatchewan Assessment Commission	Murdo Cameron
Deputy Minister of Public Works	J. M. Smith
Chairman, Local Government Board	S. P. Grosch, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Highways	H. S. Carpenter
King's Printer	R. S. Garrett
Deputy Minister of Public Health	Dr. F. C. Middleton
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources	John Barnett
Legislative Counsel	J. P. Runciman
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly	G. A. Mantle
Chairman, Public Service Commission	P. H. Shelton
Commissioner, Bureau of Child Protection	L. B. Ring
Provincial Librarian	(Vacant)
Assistant Provincial Librarian	Mrs. A. Bothwell
Commissioner, Bureau of Publications	T. A. McInnis
Chairman of the Liquor Board	J. E. Armstrong
Commissioner, Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board	William McInnes
Chairman, The Workmen's Compensation Board	Netson R. Craig, K.C.
Commissioner, Saskatchewan Power Commission	L. A. Thornton
Registrar, The Security Frauds Prevention Act	E. A. Matthews
Director of Nursing Services	Miss Ruby M. Simpson
Provincial Architect	Harold Dawson
Chairman, Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board	Alfred J. Wickens, K.C., Moose Jaw
Chairman, Public Service Superannuation Board	P. G. Ward
Chairman, Teachers' Superannuation Commission	A. H. Ball.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Political and Economic Conditions

As a result of the Provincial General Election of June 19, 1930, candidates endorsed officially by the United Farmers of Alberta were elected to a majority of seats, the total number of which had been increased from 60 to 63 owing to re-distribution. Previous to the 1930 Election the Parties had stood as follows: U.F.A., 43; Liberal, 7; Labour, 6; and Conservative, 4. After the Election the standing of the Parties in the Legislature was: U.F.A., 39; Liberal, 11; Conservative, 6; Labour, 4; and a new Independent group of 3. All the Members of the Brownlee Cabinet (U.F.A.) were re-elected; Hon. J. E. Brownlee and Hon. O. L. McPherson were two of the four acclamations—all U.F.A. candidates—in the contest. Before the First Session of the new Legislature the Liberal Members met in Calgary (Dec. 29, 1930) and elected George H. Webster (Calgary) as their Party House Leader. A By-election, in Edmonton, held Jan. 9, 1931, to fill the vacancy caused by the death in October, 1930, of Col. Charles Y. Weaver (Conservative) resulted in the return of Col. F. C. Jamieson (Conservative).

Before a large and distinguished gathering at Edmonton on May 5, 1931, Hon. William Legh Walsh, K.C., Calgary, a Judge of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province; the date of the appointment was Apr. 24, 1931.

Efforts toward the relief of the unemployment situation and the agrarian crisis were made in 1930-31 both by Provincial co-operation with the Federal Government and by measures enacted during the 1931 Session of the Legislature. Meetings in Ottawa and at different centres in the Province to discuss alleviation of the effects of the economic depression were attended by the Prime Minister during the year.

The transfer by the Dominion of the natural resources to the Province took place on Oct. 1, 1930. Legislation of the 1931 Session of the Provincial Legislature provided for their administration, one Act creating a Department of Lands and Mines to be presided over by Hon. R. G. Reid, who had been appointed to the Portfolio on the date of the transfer. Speaking of the return of the natural resources during an address before the Calgary Women's Club on May 6, 1931, Hon. J. E. Brownlee declared that the administration of the resources would prove a challenge to "governments of to-day and of the years to come." Capital debts alone on one hand, he

pointed out, were a totally different thing from capital debts, plus resources. The Province in three years would receive \$10,000,000 from the Federal Government in repayment for only a fraction of the school lands of the Province sold by them. (*The Calgary Herald*).

The Security Frauds Prevention Act of Alberta was declared *ultra vires* in part by a decision of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, on Apr. 4, 1931. The decision of the Court was the result of an application on behalf of A. H. Mayland, President of Mercury Oils Limited and the Company. Mr. Mayland and Mercury Oils Limited sought an injunction to prevent the Attorney-General of Alberta (Hon. J. F. Lymburn) and his solicitor (James J. Frawley) from proceeding with a proposed investigation into the affairs of the Company which was operating under a Dominion charter. The judgment was rendered by Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice, and was concurred in by Hon. W. L. Walsh and Hon. A. H. Clark, Judges. It was announced on May 5 that leave had been granted to the Province of Alberta to take the case to the Privy Council, without first having the case referred to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The First Session of the Seventh Legislature

The First Session of the Seventh Legislature of the Province of Alberta was opened by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William Egbert on Jan. 29, 1931. The first business of the new Legislature had been the election of George Norman Johnston as Speaker. The Speech from the Throne referred to "the general economic and business depression" through which the Province in common with other parts of Canada and the rest of the world was passing. "The low level of prices prevailing for agricultural products," said the Speech, "together with crop failures in parts of the Province and the consequent curtailment of business and industry, have resulted in extensive unemployment and distress. My Government has made every effort to alleviate these conditions and will place before you for your consideration, the various measures that have been taken." Reference was made to the agreement between the Government of Canada and the Province for the transfer of the natural resources; to the progress in the Provincial highways programme; to the increase in oil and gas production; and to the success of the agricultural industry of the Province in winning prizes at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair and the Chicago International Show.

On the motion for the adoption of an Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne by A. G. Andrews (U.F.A., Sedgewick), seconded by Isidore Goresky (U.F.A., Whitford), a debate followed.

George H. Webster, Liberal House Leader, dealt particularly with the financial situation of the Government stating that the public

was beginning to feel that the alleged surpluses which had been declared for several years were meaningless; that the taxpayer expected surpluses to be accompanied by a reduction in taxes. Entering into an analysis of the Accounts, Mr. Webster stated that there had been collected from the gasoline and automobile taxes in 1929-30 a total of \$3,816,665. These two taxes had been imposed primarily for highway maintenance and construction and interest on capital already expended on highways. The Public Accounts showed that in the same period out of the Income Account there had been expended for highways \$1,187,108. Interest and sinking fund charges on all highway borrowings from the formation of the Province to the end of the fiscal year totalled \$1,586,003. The balance of the money expended on highways was borrowed by increasing the Capital Debt and there was placed into Income from the gasoline and automobile taxes a contribution to the General Revenue of \$1,043,553.

D. M. Duggan, Conservative Leader, criticized the Government for the system of voting used in rural and urban constituencies, which he contended, gave the U.F.A. an unfair advantage in representation. The vote in the last Election, he claimed, showed that 60 per cent. of the voters were represented by 24 Opposition Members out of a total of 63 Members. Mr. Duggan made a strong plea for rigid economies which should be put into operation, he said, without delay. He advocated a reduction in pay for the Members of the Legislature and also for Government employees with exemption of all receiving not more than \$100 a month. He declared that he had information indicative of carelessness in the expenditure of relief moneys; of the failure of legitimate cases to receive consideration and of others not in distress absorbing the funds.

Fred White, Leader of the Labour Party, charged Mr. Duggan with "political hypocrisy" in his demand for a cut in Civil Servants' salaries after the Legislature had opened rather than during the By-election campaign for Edmonton (Jan. 9). Labour, declared Mr. White, would oppose such a suggestion. He urged revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act; wider application of the Mothers' Allowance Act; improvement in living conditions for men on relief work in brush camps and the placing of Provincial Fire Insurance business with mutual rather than with independent companies.

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, reviewed agricultural conditions in the Province and sounded a guarded warning against a widespread adoption of mixed farming and the abandonment of grain growing. Such a change might be advantageously made by some farmers, but a too general turnover to live stock raising might easily result in over-production and the depression of markets for cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy products.

Hector Lang (Lib., Medicine Hat) stressed the need of keeping the schools open; suggested the limiting of loans to Normal School students as a means of controlling the supply of teachers; advocated

a continued provision of education for returned soldiers' children; and urged highway construction to provide employment and to increase the revenue from tourist traffic.

Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, outlined the measures taken by the Government, to advance education. He stated that the enrolment of pupils at the end of 1930 had reached 168,000; that 79 new school districts had been established during the year; and that the number of pupils leaving school at 15 years of age without completing Grade VIII was steadily declining.

Christopher Pattinson (Lab., Edson) expressed strong opposition to the proposed exportation of gas from the Province. He argued that it would displace many hundreds of miners and cut off a wage bill in excess of a million dollars which was being spent in Alberta.

The Debate on the Address was carried on Feb. 10 without a division.

The Budget Speech; the Debate. The Budget Speech was delivered by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid, on Feb. 20, 1931. Attention was drawn to the economic depression throughout the world and to the existing state of agricultural affairs in the Province, with particular emphasis on price levels for wheat and coarse grains. Advice similar to that offered by the Minister of Agriculture was given by Mr. Reid to those farmers who wished to branch out into mixed farming; that a careful study should be made of the nature of the soil and of the rainfall in each area. A warning was voiced that the farmer might be temporarily forced to return to almost primitive conditions by the existing economic situation. Reference was made to the increase in dairy production for 1930 with, however, a considerable decrease in value. The sugar beet industry had a record year. Manufacturing, stated Mr. Reid, was contributing largely to the wealth of the Province and was already a competitor with agriculture.

Reviewing operations under the Co-operative Credit Act, the Provincial Treasurer stated that 6 new societies had been formed during the year. The Societies operating under this Act totalled 43 with a membership of 1,667. \$158,060 had been loaned to members of the new societies; repayments to the end of December, 1930, amounted to \$36,334; or approximately 24 per cent. of the total loans. The carry-over from 1929 was \$1,082,993. The total amount loaned during the year, including interest was \$1,051,500 and repayments to the end of December, 1930, totalled \$385,958, with a balance unpaid of \$1,748,535. The subscribed Capital of all societies at Dec. 31, 1930, was \$219,600; Capital paid up, \$130,898; Common Sinking Fund, \$28,600. Of the total amount loaned during the year, approximately \$151,000 was advanced for the purchase of seed and feed. The interest added amounted to over \$105,000. The Provincial Treasurer declared that the need of productive credit for agricultural purposes existed in 1931 probably to a greater extent than when the Act was introduced in 1917; that the results of over ten years' experience indicated that the work could be continued under modified conditions, with safety to the Government and satisfaction to the borrowers; and in order to make this possible legislation would be introduced to provide for a merging of the share capital of all societies into one fund, an increase in payments to the General Sinking Fund by the Societies and a subscription by the Government to shares equal to the Paid-up Capital of all the societies. Provision would also be made for the creation of a Board to handle the entire Capital and Reserve Funds, and to invest the said Funds for the purpose of building up adequate reserves.

Speaking of the Act (1929) enabling the Government to authorize guarantees so that credit would be available to Co-operative Marketing Associa-

tions, Mr. Reid stated that guarantees had been given by the Province to the various Co-operative Dairy and Milk Producers' Associations to the extent of \$412,095, the amount of the guarantee in each case being limited to 85 per cent. of the capital expenditure made by these Associations.

Dealing with the Wheat Pool Guarantee the Provincial Treasurer reviewed the measure enacted at the 1930 Session of the Legislature approving of an agreement between the Government of the Province and several of the Banks of Canada, whereby the Government in a certain measure guaranteed the said Banks against loss in connection with advances made by the Banks to the Canadian Wheat Pool against the 1929 crop and the unsold portion of the 1928 crop. Provision was made in the said Act for a charge on all the assets of the Alberta Wheat Pool as security to the Province for any liability that might be incurred under the guarantee. Legislation of a similar nature had been introduced in the Legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and duly became law in those Provinces. Mr. Reid continued: "At the time this Agreement was executed, no over-payment by the Pool had developed. Beginning about June last year (1930) a steady decline in prices commenced. . . . the lowest point being reached on Dec. 26, when the cash closing price reached the new low level of 50½ cents per bushel, basis, 1 Northern, Fort William. This is the lowest price ever recorded for Canadian wheat." The Provincial Treasurer described how the 15 per cent. margin of safety required by the Banks had been wiped out; that a substantial over-payment had been paid to the growers of such gain; and that it was for this over-payment that the Government was liable, the estimated amount of which was \$5,584,558.

Mr. Reid gave the total amount on deposit at Dec. 31, 1930, in the Alberta Savings Certificates Office as \$9,676,206.73, a considerable decrease from the previous year; and the Capital Borrowings by the Province during 1930 as follows:

\$3,000,000	4½%	May 1, 1930	30-year Debentures
\$1,000,000	4½%	May 1, 1930	50-year Refunding Debentures
\$6,935,000	3½%	Oct. 15, 1930	6-months Treasury Bills

The Provincial Treasurer stated that it had been decided to appoint a fiscal agency to advise with respect to the terms and time of the flotation of loans. The Net Funded and Unfunded Debt of the Province at Dec. 31, 1930, was \$114,761,088. This was made up of \$113,801,573 Gross Debenture Debt (less Sinking Fund, \$5,148,167, leaving a Net Debenture Debt of \$108,653,405) to which must be added the Net Unfunded Debt of \$6,107,682, bringing the Net Total to \$114,761,088. Against this amount there were self-sustaining Assets of \$37,073,931, bringing the general Net Debt to \$77,687,156.

In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, the Public Accounts showed a Surplus of \$582,170. Of this Surplus \$426,980 was on general revenue and \$155,190 from telephones. For the fiscal year 1931-32 the Estimated Revenue on Income Account was \$17,237,457 and Ordinary Expenditure, \$17,624,799, leaving an Estimated Deficit of \$387,341.

Mr. Reid announced that the Government did not intend to introduce additional taxation. On the contrary there would be a decrease in the automobile licence fees, bringing them down to the level of Saskatchewan. Under the new amendment the minimum licence would be \$10 and the maximum, \$30.

In presenting the Budget the Provincial Treasurer expressed confidence that the lowest level had been reached and that imperceptibly, perhaps, but none the less surely the road they were travelling was beginning to rise towards prosperity.

Among the tabulated statements presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Treasurer was one comparing estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year 1931-32 with the Estimates for 1930-31 and the actual results for 1929-30.

Revenue	Estimates	Compared with	
	for the fiscal Year 1931-32	Estimates for 1930-31	Actual for 1929-30
Dominion of Canada	\$ 1,670,435.00	\$ 1,670,435.00	\$ 1,576,685.00
Agriculture Department	320,830.00	319,999.00	256,195.20
Attorney-General's Department	3,842,620.00	4,227,820.00	4,457,187.26
Education Department	231,800.00	220,310.00	273,698.53
Executive Council	56,950.00	66,100.00	68,554.05
Legislation	2,010.00	2,010.00	4,253.78
Municipal Affairs Department	1,526,500.00	1,641,000.00	1,449,679.43
Provincial Secretary's Department	5,523,600.00	5,825,600.00	5,183,916.08
Public Health Department	432,575.00	471,455.00	420,865.30
Public Works Department	111,000.00	110,400.00	102,397.38
Railways and Telephones Department (Railways Branch)	431,350.00	387,456.00	76.69
Treasury Department	1,173,982.17	1,042,442.76	1,281,487.08
Lands and Mines Department	1,913,805.00	315,500.00	329,175.95
	<u>\$ 17,237,457.17</u>	<u>\$ 16,300,527.76</u>	<u>\$ 15,404,171.73</u>
Railways and Telephones Department (Telephones Branch)	\$ 3,880,000.00	\$ 4,045,040.00	\$ 3,826,017.02
Expenditure			
Public Debt	\$ 6,143,812.50	\$ 5,826,589.89	\$ 4,998,448.74
Executive Council	377,892.00	327,577.00	429,851.38
Legislation	256,130.00	247,450.00	238,767.14
Agriculture Department	675,686.66	705,904.50	780,817.83
Attorney-General's Department	1,516,223.00	1,485,998.33	1,478,885.36
Education Department	2,626,925.00	2,624,746.17	2,593,509.10
Municipal Affairs Department	203,230.00	191,960.00	157,292.51
Provincial Secretary's Department	93,408.34	84,916.63	124,216.82
Public Health Department	1,601,282.31	1,590,671.15	1,506,309.39
Public Works Department	2,774,111.00	2,527,494.00	2,164,984.66
Railways and Telephones Department (Railways Branch)	72,898.97	39,426.09	46,622.86
Treasury Department	581,890.00	559,334.00	417,996.51
Lands and Mines Department	701,309.00	42,110.00	39,488.87
	<u>\$ 17,624,798.78</u>	<u>\$ 16,254,177.76</u>	<u>\$ 14,977,191.08</u>
Railways and Telephones Department (Telephones Branch)	\$ 3,869,500.00	\$ 4,017,649.00	\$ 3,670,827.16

The Liberal House Leader (George H. Webster) charged that in view of existing depressed conditions the Government, though making a reduction in automobile licence fees, had not gone far enough in the matter of taxation and claimed that the policies of the Government inaugurated within the last few years had been largely responsible for the increasing cost of governing and for the augmented Public Debt. No reserves had been built up by the Government during good times and the taxpayers had been exhausted to a point where they had no reserves from which to meet the heavy demands made on them. It was true that the natural resources would provide a new source of revenue but if that resource were taxed more than had been done by the Dominion Government there was a danger of discouraging development in the Province. Mr. Webster further criticized the Government with regard to their guarantees of dairy plants and with regard to the grant made to the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale.

The Conservative Leader (D. M. Duggan) declared that the proposal to reduce motor licence fees by \$5 was a most extraordinary project especially in the light of the existing state of the Provincial finances. He criticized the policy of the Government in dealing with natural resources in that they had carried only \$12,000 out of the expected revenue of \$2,000,000 from this source to Capital Account. Mr. Duggan said that there was no existing need to open up large agricultural areas as the Province was already suffering from the results of improvident homesteading policies. He proposed that free homesteads should be abolished and that there should be immediate surveys of Provincial lands for the purpose of classifying them in accord with their suitability for various uses. He suggested that accessible agricultural lands should be valued and offered for sale, a preference being given to people

residing in the Province for a given period. Other agricultural lands should be withheld from settlement while ranching lands should be available on leasehold. Settlers on lands already homesteaded and situated far from public services, should be brought into areas which were already supplied with such services.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Brownlee) replied to criticism of the Government expenditures by saying that they had been made for greatly extended public services to the people of the Province. He agreed with the Conservative Leader that the Government was not placing enough Revenue from natural resources in Capital Account or Sinking Fund and assured the Assembly it was the intention to do so as soon as times became more normal. He defended assistance to the Co-operatives and stated that assistance of this character had been given as far back as 1913 by a Liberal Government. Mr. Brownlee criticized the banks for their policy of restricted credit and advocated a system for Canada along the lines of the United States Federal Reserve Board. He reiterated his belief of the advisability of the Government fixing a price of 70 cents for Western wheat at Fort William.

An amendment to the Budget was moved on Feb. 26 by H. J. Montgomery (Lib., Wetaskiwin). This amendment to the Budget declared that in view of the existing economic conditions high taxation and increasing cost of government the Assembly advised His Majesty's Government to reduce the Estimates and effect economy in the cost of government. The amendment was defeated by 34 to 17. The amendment was supported by Liberals and Conservatives but opposed by Government Members, Labourites and Independents. The motion for the adoption of the Budget was carried on Feb. 27 without a division.

Farm Relief and Unemployment.

The economic depression and unfavourable agricultural conditions in the Province were the subject of reference in the Speech from the Throne and during the Debates on the Address and on the Budget. Bills were passed during the Session to deal with several phases of the problem. An Act respecting unemployment relief ratified an agreement between the Province and the Dominion for the purpose of securing for the Province of Alberta the benefit of the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Relief Act 1930. A special Act was passed to authorize temporary seed grain advances and to borrow from the Dominion for the purposes of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was empowered by special legislation to raise by way of loans sums required to meet necessary expenditures and provision was made that such loans should be repayable within five years. An agreement given by the Government to guarantee repayment of advances made by banks to the Alberta Wheat Pool was ratified.

During the discussion of the Bill to ratify the agreement with the Pool the Prime Minister, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, stated that the liability of the Province of Alberta in that connection was \$5,555,000. An undistributed surplus of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents a bushel on the 1928 crop was being held, he said, by the Government as a set-off for the liabilities on the 1929 crop and would probably reduce these in Alberta's case by \$700,000. The Prime Minister stated that during the negotiations for the financing of the 1930 crop the banks had offered to finance a 60 cent initial payment if sales were credited to the new crop. This proposal had been declined by the Province and a fifty-fifty arrangement as between the old and new crops had been agreed on without additional guarantees. The banks had insisted, however, on the margin being raised from 15 to 20 cents. Later it was found impossible to maintain the 20 cent margin and it had been decided to credit sales 75 per cent. to the 1930 crop and 25 per cent. to the 1929 carryover. For one month all sales had been made from the new crop but the margin had been maintained. Mr. Brownlee declared that Canada was facing nationalization of the grain trade as one of its most important issues. George H. Webster, Liberal Leader, criticized the Pool officials for errors of judgment and the

Pools were defended by Hon. O. L. MacPherson, Minister of Public Works. The Bill guaranteeing advances to the Pool was passed by a vote of 56 to 1.

The Agricultural Committee of the Assembly was divided into three Committees to study the problems growing out of the situation. Reporting the results of their investigations toward the end of the Session the Committee recommended that the Debt Adjustment Act be amended to give the Director power to file a certificate in wheat in any part of the Province and to extend the operations of the Act to any person *bona fide* engaged in farming. The banks and mortgage companies were criticized by the Committee for the high rates of interest charged and the opinion was expressed that there was considerable disparity between the cost of gas at the wells in Turner Valley and the price to the consumers. Recommendations were also made with regard to the marketing of farm products and the Government was requested, in co-operation with the Governments of the other Provinces and the Federal Government, to do all within their power to bring about the creation of an Agricultural Stabilization Board for the purpose of developing export markets, supervising the export trade in farm products and creating a system which would stabilize prices for farm products consumed in Canada.

Other Legislation during the 1931 Session. Other measures enacted before prorogation on Mar. 28, 1931, included an Act to ratify the agreement with the Dominion Government which altered the date for the transfer of the natural resources of the Province from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, 1930. In addition, legislation provided for the administration of the resources and for the creation of a Department of Lands and Mines. Other Acts dealt with forests, water power resources and the fisheries. The policy of the Government with regard to the administration of lands was set out in an Act which limited the right of homestead entry to persons of seventeen years of age or over who had been residents of the Province for five years. It was further provided that no land should be available for homestead entry or sale unless it had been surveyed.

During the Session, the Debt Adjustment Act of 1923 was repealed and to take its place a measure was enacted called the Debt Adjustment Act, 1931, providing for the setting up of a Board of Review with a Director and one or more Assistant Directors with a view to amicable settlement of debts, either in full or at a compromise. For the purpose of necessary inquiries the Director was to have all the powers of a commission under the Public Inquiries Act.

Another Act ratified an agreement between the Province of Alberta and the Province of British Columbia with regard to the boundary between the two Provinces.

A number of measures were enacted for the encouragement of agriculture. One of these consolidated the law regarding rural co-operative intermediate and short term credit. Another provided for advances to assist farmers to obtain live stock. Provision was made for the branding of sheep but a Bill to provide for the branding of fur-bearing animals failed to pass as did also a Bill for sheep protection and the licensing of dogs.

Legislation to reduce taxes on corporations with a view to encouraging investment provided that thereafter corporations should be taxed on the capital investment in the Province and not on their total capitalization as had been the case previously.

The Provincial Government was given authority to enter into agreements with the council of a municipality with regard to Police services.

The Electric Power Taxation Act was amended to provide for the taxation of works and transmission lines of electric power companies at a rate not in excess of five mills or such other rate as fixed by Order-in-Council.

In continuation of the policy of the Province for regulating trades and professions was an Act dealing with trade schools.

Domestic relations were dealt with in two measures. Officers of the Salvation Army above the rank of Lieutenant were authorized to perform the marriage ceremony. The Domestic Relations Act was amended to enable the Court to order the husband to pay the costs of the wife in actions for alimony and other similar cases.

A Bill was introduced to make the owner of aircraft operated within the Province liable for all damage done to persons and property during aircraft operation but it failed to pass.

The Old Age Pension law was amended to enable the Province to take advantage of an increased contribution by the Dominion to the cost of pensions.

A Bill was introduced to establish an athletic commission but failed to pass.

Resolutions passed by the Assembly during the Session included a declaration against a reduction in the pay for Civil Servants; the suggested construction of a rail outlet from the Peace River to the Pacific coast; a recommendation that the Dominion Government take immediate action to remove the discrimination between export and domestic rates on grain from Alberta to Vancouver and a request that the Dominion authorities transfer to the Province water powers situated in the National Parks providing that no development of such sites should take place without the consent of both Governments.

A resolution proposing the appointment of a commission to survey the Election Act with a view to the consideration of the whole question of redistribution and to recommend such changes as were necessary in order to provide a uniform system of voting throughout the Province was moved by D. M. Duggan, Conservative Leader, but was defeated by 50 to 6.

A motion for an independent investigation of the Rural Co-operative Credit Societies was made by W. R. Howson (Lib., Edmonton), seconded by H. J. Montgomery (Lib., Wetaskiwin). H. C. Farthing (Con., Calgary) moved an amendment for an investigation by the Public Accounts Committee and the amendment was carried by 44 to 11.

Mr. Howson proposed a resolution to request the Dominion Government to make Hudson Bay a free port of entry for all goods of British origin which were *bona fide* for consumption in Alberta. F. C. Jamieson moved an amendment to request the Government to continue negotiations with the British Government with the object of securing an assured market for Canadian agricultural products in consideration of a substantial preference in Canada for British manufactured goods. A sub-amendment by George MacLachlan (U.F.A., Pembina) proposed that pending a general revision downwards of the tariff the Assembly recommend to the Dominion Government that the agricultural industry be placed on a parity with other industries either by stabilization of prices or by careful examination of the incidence of the tariff schedules in order to assure that the economic interest of the Western farmer be adequately safeguarded. The amendment to the amendment was carried by 41 to 6.

By a vote of 37 to 15 the Legislature requested the Dominion Government to guarantee a minimum price of 70 cents a bushel basis Vancouver or Fort William for the 1931 Western wheat crop. The subject was introduced by A. M. Matheson (U.F.A., Vegreville) who proposed a fixed price of 55 cents per bushel for the 1930 crop. An amendment moved by A. P. Mitchell (Lib., Leduc) proposed that the Assembly request the Federal Government to stabilize the price of wheat in each year thereafter by providing that the price should be such as at the point of shipment would realize to the producer a reasonable profit on the average cost of the production of wheat in the Province. As a sub-amendment the Prime Minister (Mr. Brownlee) moved for a 70 cent fixed price for the 1931 crop, which was carried by 37 to 15.

A motion for the abolishing of the supplementary Revenue tax was put forward by H. J. Montgomery (Lib., Wetaskiwin) but it was defeated by 39

to 9, the Government announcing that the tax would be subject to consideration in the recess.

The Legislature was prorogued on Mar. 28, 1931.

Agriculture: Production and Organizations

The total value of Alberta's agricultural production for the year 1930 was placed at \$161,221,178 as compared with \$242,052,089 in 1929, a decrease of \$80,830,911, according to the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. The greater part of the decreased value was due to a decline in prices, which more than offset the increase in yield. The total value of the field crops was given as \$67,193,400 in 1930 as compared with \$132,448,000 in 1929.

The following table, which is taken from the Report, shows the yield and value of the chief crops:

	Yield bush.	Value \$		Yield cwt.	Value \$
Spring wheat ...	130,240,000	\$50,794,000	Potatoes	2,536,000	\$ 2,029,000
Winter wheat ...	2,660,000	1,037,000	Turnips, Mangolds, etc.	556,000	
Oats	77,940,000	11,691,000		tons	
Barley	18,999,000	2,660,000	Green Feed	3,063,000	19,910,000
Rye	3,714,000	557,000	Sugar Beets	131,000	858,000
Flax	190,000	181,000	Hay and Clover..	517,000	4,653,000
Mixed Grains ...	560,000	95,000	Alfalfa	70,000	910,000
Peas	21,000	23,000	Fodder Corn ...	67,000	472,000
Beans	3,600	5,400	Sunflowers	88,000	266,000
Alfalfa seed	8,330	150,000			

Dairy production for 1930 was valued at \$18,675,500, a decrease of \$2,074,500 from 1929. The output of creamery butter increased from 16,004,463 pounds in 1929 to 17,500,000 pounds in 1930. Cheese production showed a decrease from 1,001,475 pounds in 1929 to 980,000 in 1930. Honey production showed an increase in value at \$157,895 in 1930 as compared with \$78,268 in 1929. The value of poultry products for the year was estimated at \$11,500,000 as against \$11,000,000 in the previous year. Live Stock slaughtered and sold in the Province was given a value of \$32,699,938 as against \$40,418,360 in 1929.

The Report estimated a total acreage of 16,422,164 under cultivation in 1930 made up of 12,588,357 acres of field, root and fodder crops, 3,215,000 acres of Summer fallow and 618,507 acres of land newly broken during the year. The total cultivated acreage showed a gain of 87,742 acres as compared with the figures for the previous year.

According to the Report of the Game Commissioner for 1930, the value of game and furs taken and marketed in the Province was \$1,183,869 as compared with \$2,473,191 in 1929.

At the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show, 75 exhibits won 27 prizes; and at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, 55 exhibits were awarded 27 prizes. The Grand Championship in wheat and in peas was won by Herman Trelle, of Wembly, at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show.

The Women's Institutes of Alberta held their Annual Meeting in the University of Alberta, Edmonton, May 19, 1931. Reports showed a total of 290 branches in the Province with a membership exceeding 5,000. An increase of 16 branches since the previous Convention was reported. The Meeting was addressed by the Prime Minister, Hon. J. E. Brownlee and by the newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. L. Walsh. The Prime Minister called upon the members to exert their influence, in their homes and in their communities, against the menace of Communistic agitation.

United Farmers of Alberta. The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at Calgary, Jan. 21-24, 1931, with 500 delegates in attendance. Despite the prevailing distress a

marked increase in membership in all branches of the Association was shown in 1930. The membership totalled 18,105 at Dec. 1, 1930, as compared with 13,580 the previous year. The number of U.F.A. locals in the Province in 1930 reached 846 as compared with 755 the previous year.

Concluding an eventful fifteen-year term as President of the United Farmers of Alberta, H. W. Wood in his address said, "To say that the situation is serious may be putting it mildly; but to say that it is a disaster that cannot be survived is unwarranted. It will take courage, determination, and endurance; but the Alberta farmers have amply demonstrated that they possess these qualities."

The Prime Minister (Hon. J. E. Brownlee) addressed the Convention on the imperative need of organized effort on the part of the farmers and recalled his proposal that the Dominion Government set a minimum price of 70 cents per bushel for wheat. "I am Irish enough to think that if that plan had been carried out, we should not have had to come to some of the things we have come to, and that the cost would not have been greater than some of the schemes will cost."

The financial statement of the U.F.A. showed a surplus of \$236.46. Receipts from all sources totalled \$27,455.24; dues, \$17,413.09; donation from the United Grain Growers Limited, \$3,500. Organization expenses were \$6,682.27; field work expense, \$2,272.81; sundry expense, \$10,209.32 including amount paid to newspaper (*The U.F.A.*) by way of subscription, \$4,271.41; total expenditures were \$27,218.78.

A total of 175 resolutions covering a wide field were brought before the United Farmers of Alberta Convention. The Convention urged upon the Provincial Government the consolidation of all arrears of taxes to be paid over a period of years with provision for a rebate or remission of penalties. A resolution was passed asking that the Federal Government by legislation definitely fix a maximum legal rate of interest. The Convention again advocated the nationalization of the credit system and urged that the Federal Government take immediate steps to organize a federal reserve bank of issue and discount which bank should be entirely under Government control. A recommendation was passed that directors of the Wheat Pool should thoroughly canvass the possibility of financing the marketing of their grain, through utilization and extension of the existing Finance Act.

On the subject of markets a resolution was adopted asking that an international conference be called representative of all wheat exporting countries, with the aim of stabilizing the production of wheat and also its export price, to enable the grower to meet the cost of production and obtain a reasonable profit, and further that Canada, through the Prime Minister, might be the convenor of such a conference. On the tariff the Board of Directors recommended the adoption of a resolution reaffirming belief in the general principle of free trade but urging on the U.F.A. Federal Members of Parliament the desirability of examining the various items in the tariff schedules, "in order to assure that the economic interests of the farmers of Western Canada be adequately and justly safeguarded." The Convention amended the latter part of this declaration to read, "to assure that any attempt to grant special tariff privileges be fully resisted." Later the matter was reopened and referred to the Board of Directors which decided to leave the declaration as originally drafted. The Convention passed further resolutions as follows: (1) asked the Executive to call a conference of all co-operative branches with a view to the consolidation of buying and selling organizations; (2) asked a \$2.00 registration fee for cars and trucks, gasoline tax to make up a decrease in revenue; also asked for substantial reduction in telephone rates; (3) endorsed request of Alberta Prohibition Association to have beer parlours closed; (4) reaffirmed stand of last Convention for nationalization of radio and public ownership of public utilities and non-alienation of natural resources; (5) stated that they favoured a 100 per cent. Wheat Pool on the Saskatchewan plan; (6) turned down a suggestion for the secession of the Western Provinces; (7) asked the Dominion Government to stabilize the

price of wheat at 70 cents during the existing crisis; (8) urged upon the Provincial Government the passage of enabling legislation similar to the Desjardins Act in Quebec.

The U.F.W.A. passed a resolution favouring the establishment of a "Court for Domestic Relations."

The following were elected officers of the United Farmers of Alberta for the year 1931: President, Robert Gardiner, M.P.; Vice-President, Norman F. Priestley; Executive, Robert Gardiner, M.P., Excel, Norman F. Priestley, Lethbridge, J. K. Southerland, Hanna, H. B. MacLeod, High River, George Church, Balzac, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau (*ex-officio*). The Executive of the U.F.W.A. was chosen as follows: President, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau; First Vice-President, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler; Second Vice-President, Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, Elnora.

In its issue of Nov. 6, 1930, *The Western Producer* published details of a "Memorandum" presented by the Executive of the U.F.A. to the Minister of National Revenue, who had asked for suggestions which might help to alleviate the economic situation. The main recommendations contained in the "Memorandum" were: (1) that, in the event of certain Western municipalities being unable to contribute toward the Unemployment Fund the Dominion Government should be responsible for such amounts; (2) that free transportation of coal to necessitous areas be provided; (3) that manufacturers who were beneficiaries of the tariff be compelled to sell their products to farmer co-operative purchasing associations at prices not greater than those charged to any other distributors; (4) that a reduction be made in grain and commodity freight rates; (5) that interest rates under the control of the Dominion be lowered; that all commodity prices be stabilized; and that a Bureau of Standards be set up under Federal authority; and (6) that the Dominion Government arrange for a minimum price of \$1.15 per bushel for No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store at Fort William, and other grades accordingly; these prices to be adjusted with the fluctuations of the price of other commodities.

The Alberta Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool was held in Calgary on Nov. 25, 1930. The Report of the Manager, R. D. Purdy, gave the total number of members on Oct. 31, 1930, as 43,052 with an aggregate acreage of 4,829,887 or 64 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the Province. The course grain contracts numbered 5,627 and covered 314,067 acres. The total quantity of wheat handled by the Pool in 1929-30 was 35,442,410 bushels representing approximately 45.6 per cent. of wheat marketed in Alberta. A total of 32,535,130 bushels was shipped West and approximately 3,000,000 bushels shipped East.

"Operation and Administration expenses of the Provincial Pool for the past season, Sept. 1, 1929—July 15, 1930," stated Mr. Purdy, "consisting of 10½ months, as indicated in the accompanying Statement of Operations, amounted to \$275,873.99. Based on a full 12 months' period of operations for comparative purposes with previous years, our Administration expenses would have amounted to .84 cents per bushel (slightly over ⅘ of 1 cent) on wheat handled as compared to .52 cents per bushel (approximately ½ of 1 cent), 1928-29 season. It will be noted from Statement of Expenses that a small portion of above expenses has been allocated against coarse grains to the extent of .25 cents per bushel (¼ of 1 cent)." The initial payment to growers was \$30,200,187.21.

During 1929-30 there were 439 elevators operated by the Pool in Alberta. The Pool elevators handled 16,256,608 bushels of Pool grain on Street or Cash Ticket basis and the balance of 15,230,016 bushels on Store basis. In addition they handled 1,036,364 bushels on a non-Pool basis. Overages in weights at the country elevators on grain handled amounted to .41 of 1 per cent. (approximately ⅔ of 1 per cent.), as compared to .55 on 1 per cent. (slightly over ½ of 1 per cent.) for the previous year. The statement of Operations showed an undistributed balance which amounted to \$16,399.29

as a result of the year's work after providing for full depreciation on the Capital Assets and interest at 6 per cent. on the Capital invested.

The Board of Directors of the Pool were elected as follows: H. W. Wood, Chairman; C. Jensen, Ben. S. Plumer, Lew Hutchinson, R. A. Macpherson, J. Jesse Strang and George Bennett.

Live Stock Associations. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Provincial Breeders' Association was held at Edmonton, Dec. 17-18, 1930. A resolution was passed by the members of the Alberta Provincial Horse Breeders' Association, the Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association, the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association and the Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association, requesting the Provincial Government of Alberta, through the Minister of Agriculture to inaugurate a policy of greater financial assistance to individual exhibitors at the Royal Winter Fair (Toronto), on the same basis as practised by the Government of Manitoba.

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association was held Dec. 18, 1930. T. B. Nixon was chosen President and E. L. Holmes, Secretary-Treasurer.

At their Annual Meeting, Dec. 18, 1930, the Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association elected R. M. Ball, Strathcona, as President and E. Louise Holmes, Edmonton, as Secretary-Treasurer.

At the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association held at Edmonton Dec. 17, 1930, James Sutherland, Namao, was chosen President and E. L. Holmes, Secretary-Treasurer. A resolution was carried by the Association favouring the re-establishment of the Dominion Bull-Loaning Policy.

The Alberta Horse Breeders' Association met at Edmonton Dec. 17, 1930, and elected L. M. Rye, Edmonton, as President and E. L. Holmes as Secretary-Treasurer. At a Special Committee of the Association on the same day a resolution was passed advocating the appointment of a single Stallion Inspection Board, which would represent both Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, making it possible for one inspection to provide for permits from both Departments.

**Education:
Report of the
Department;
Organizations**

The Report of the Department of Education for the year 1930 stated that 81 new school districts had been organized during the year. Out of the 3,524 school districts in existence 3,314 were operating 5,558 rooms with an enrolment of 168,076. The percentage of school attendance was 89.35. Elementary grade pupils numbered 146,796, 49 per cent. of which were girls. The percentage of the total enrolment in secondary grades was 12.66. The average cost per pupil per day in all schools was 41 $\frac{7}{10}$ cents. In 1930 (Grade VIII) Entrance examinations were written in 1,948 rural schools, an increase of 144 over the previous year. The average salaries of teachers for the year were: first class, male, \$1,749.28; female, \$1,278.38; second class, male, \$1,221.92; female, \$1,114.43; third class, male, \$1,071.21; female, \$998.84. The total Debenture indebtedness was \$11,833,631.86 and the total Insurance on property was \$18,296,815.60.

Legislation during the 1931 Session of the Legislature amended, consolidated and rearranged the School Act. A similar Bill, known as "The Baker School Bill," had been the subject of vigorous discussion during previous Sessions. The principle of the original Bill had been considerably modified through the elimination of the contentious clause setting up large taxation units which removed this right from the individual school districts. There was considerable debate over a provision of the Act that trustees be elected by any person over 21 years having a residence of two months in a school district. The Bill as passed required a year's residence. Important provisions were made with regard to contract rights between boards and teachers. The School Assessment Act was revised and consolidated.

The Minister of Education, Hon. Perren Baker, appeared before a joint meeting of the Alberta Educational Association and the Alberta Teachers' Alliance on Apr. 8, 1931, when he issued a statement in reply to criticism directed against the Government by the A.T.A. delegates in connection with the teachers' contract clause repeal in the School Act. Mr. Baker pointed out that protection was given the teachers by the changes made. He stated that there were "apparent misconceptions" of the Act.

Educational Institutions. The Twenty-third Convention of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, was held on May 15, 1931, when 400 degrees, scholarships and medals were awarded. Hon. Frank Oliver delivered the Convocation Address to the graduating class and received the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) which had been conferred upon him (*in absentia*) at Convocation in 1930. The enrolment at the University for 1930-31 in all branches was 1,790 distributed as follows: Faculty of Arts and Science, 718; Applied Science, 268; Agriculture, 226; Law, 61; Medical Science, Dentistry and Nursing, 323; Pharmacy, 43; School of Education, 23; Commerce, 65; Divinity, 43; Summer Session, 114; Graduates, 93.

Concordia College, Edmonton (Principal: Rev. A. H. Schwermann), under the supervision of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, reported an enrolment for the academic year of 51. Four new residences for teachers had been added to the College buildings in the Autumn of 1930, involving an expenditure of \$38,000.

St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, for the 1930-31 term had an enrolment of 27, while 8 students took "B.D." work extra-murally. There were 3 graduates in theology, and 4 "B.D." degrees were conferred by the University of Alberta at Convocation in May, 1931.

Other educational institutions reported enrolment for the academic year as follows: The Jesuit College, Edmonton, 130 and the Provincial School of Agriculture, Vermilion, 120.

Public Works and Highways; Other Departments and Reports

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, Alberta spent \$1,652,044 in construction of new main highways and \$2,155,836 on maintenance of highways, according to the Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, tabled in the Legislature in 1931. In 1930 about 141 miles of standard earth grade was completed. A total of \$391,678 was expended on the reconditioning of main highways. Under the Dominion grade crossing fund, 21 railway crossings were eliminated at an expenditure of \$94,596.

Bridge construction accounted for 481 bridges of which 37 were steel. Maintenance work was done on 197.

Ferries operated totalled 53, operation and maintenance costing \$55,606 and construction, \$15,488.

According to a statement issued by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, motor vehicle licences were issued in 1930 to 100,135 pleasure cars and trucks. At Dec. 31, 1929, the number of drivers licensed was 136,365. During 1930 the number of additional licences issued was 26,221. The total revenue was \$2,025,413.91.

Construction work done by the Department of Public Works in the way of new buildings and additions to buildings totalled \$2,004,965. Maintenance expenditure amounted to \$654,398.

According to the same Report, the number of prisoners admitted to Provincial jails during the year was 2,586 and the number discharged, 2,430.

Mineral Production. The mineral production of Alberta in 1930, according to a preliminary Report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was valued at \$30,629,997. Coal was valued at \$18,513,620; natural gas at \$4,806,-

125; crude petroleum at \$4,700,760; other non-metallic minerals at \$7,968; clay products at \$997,686; and other structural materials at \$1,603,838. The output of coal totalled 5,754,752 tons. Of this 2,278,467 tons were bituminous, 603,358 were sub-bituminous and 2,872,927 tons were lignite.

During the 1931 Session an Act was passed to enable the Government to make regulations with regard to oil and gas wells. Following the enactment of this law regulations were issued increasing the minimum area that might be leased for oil and gas development from 20 to 160 acres. At the same time an order was issued restricting the flow of gas in the Turner Valley to 40 per cent. of the existing output. Another Act passed during the Session raised the minimum age for employment in coal mines from 16 to 17 years.

Municipal Affairs. The Town Planning Act during the 1931 Session of the Legislature was amended to permit local town planning authorities to set up an Appeal Board to deal with appeals in connection with zoning by-laws. An amendment to the Town Act empowered towns to impose different rates of taxation for business taxes with respect to different classes of business. The existing provision of the Municipal Districts Act, which limited the uniform taxation to 2 per cent. of the assessed value, was repealed.

At the Twenty-seventh Convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities in Calgary, June 25-26, 1931, officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Evans, Athabasca; Vice-President, I. Bullivant, Medicine Hat; Second-Vice-President, F. H. Tucker, Castor; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Fraser, Wetaskiwin; Executive Committee, H. D. Brown, Drumheller; J. T. Watson, Lethbridge; Mayor Davidson, Calgary; Mayor Code, Camrose; Mayor Fox, Innisfail; Mayor Kent, North Red Deer; Mayor Mackie, Alix.

Department of Health. Four Acts relating to the maintenance of health within the Province were passed during the Session of the Legislative Assembly of 1931. The Hospital Act was amended in a number of particulars, especially with regard to contracts between hospitals and local authorities for the care of patients. The Municipal Hospital Act was amended to increase the number of ratepayers required for a petition for the establishment of a hospital district from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. Another amendment made the wife or husband of any person, who was eligible for election as member of a Hospital Board, also eligible. The Mental Diseases Act was amended, lengthening a patient's temporary licence from three to ten days.

The Report of the Department of Health presented to the Legislature in 1931 contained statistics for the year 1929. During the year a total of 13,424 cases of communicable diseases were reported as against 6,867 in 1928. In 1929 there were 1,047 deaths from communicable diseases. The cases which occurred in the Province during the year were as follows: scarlet fever, 1,731; chicken-pox, 2,482; diphtheria, 568; smallpox, 94; measles, 3,857; tuberculosis (pulmonary), 215; typhoid fever, 114; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 49; poliomyelitis, 29; encephalitis lethargica, 2; erysipelas, 126; german measles, 121; mumps, 2,785; whooping-cough, 1,214.

Under the Public Health Education division of the Department 162 lectures were given covering the control of communicable diseases, sanitation, child welfare, social hygiene, and other features of the work of the Department.

Public Health nurses served 6 districts and conducted a generalized programme of public health nursing. A total of 123 clinics was held at rural points by the Travelling Child Welfare Clinic, at which 1,123 babies and 1,495 pre-school children were examined. Of this number, 1,830 were found to have defects. The Travelling Operative Clinic served 40 centres, comprising 383 school districts. One complete surgical unit, of a surgeon, an anaesthetist, two dentists, four nurses and a truck driver, operated during the year. One nurse lectured and demonstrated to the women's organizations on home nursing, first aid and other health subjects; 62 lectures and courses were held with an attendance of 4,344.

There were 87 approved hospitals with a total bed capacity of 3,534 receiving Government grants at Dec. 31, 1929, the amounts totalling \$437,710.

Labour. Returns received by the Bureau of Labour during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, indicated a much smaller volume of business than in the previous year. Returns from 2,620 firms covered 46,279 male employees over 18 and 895 under 18; 8,127 females over 18 and 412 under 18; and 499 apprentices. Total payments for wages and salaries were \$78,301,-072.89, of which sum \$67,995,462.31 was paid to wage-earners. Under the provision of the Factories Act 5,061 inspections were made of 4,740 factories, shops, hotels and office buildings in which were employed 27,354 males and 8,836 females.

Under the provision of the Minimum Wage Act a total of 3,963 inspections were made of 3,665 businesses in which were employed 9,945 experienced females and 821 learners. Of the total female employees 1,588 were employed in places brought within the scope of the Act by a recent amendment; 399 orders for adjustment of wages, 209 for adjustment of hours, and 47 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent. would be in receipt of apprentice wages, were made. Five Court cases were taken against employers for failing to pay minimum wages; four convictions were obtained and employers were ordered to pay back wages. One case was dismissed; the Court ruling that the person charged was not responsible.

The Report of the Director, Alberta Government Employment Offices stated that the total placements had decreased by 454 compared with the previous year. Of the 50,859 vacancies filled 43,423 were for males and 7,436 for females.

Liquor Control Board. The operation of the Alberta Liquor Control Board during the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, yielded a net profit of \$2,410,886.38, according to the Sixth Annual Report of the Chairman, R. J. Dinning, which was presented at the 1931 Session of the Legislature. This was a decrease from \$2,661,048.47 in 1929. Gross sales amounted to \$6,283,-507.05 while gross profits totalled \$2,429,090.42. Operating expenses of liquor stores totalled \$516,938.48, leaving a profit on operation of the stores of \$1,912,153.94. Licence fees yielded \$113,221 while beer taxes yielded \$531,-967.31. Permits issued during the calendar year 1929 totalled 259,393 as compared with 247,112 in 1928, realizing \$197,203.30. Resident permits showed a slight decrease while single purchase permits went up considerably. Thirteen Local Option Votes showed a majority to be in favour of beer licences and four against, the actual votes being 1,308 "For" and 1,199 "Against". The cost of taking these votes was \$1,199.27; it was defrayed by the Board in accordance with Statutory provision. The cost of law enforcement branch amounted to \$87,118.58.

Beer licences sold to hotels were issued to 378 applicants during the calendar year of which number 1 was later cancelled, 4 were surrendered and not replaced. Five hotels were destroyed by fire as was the Government Liquor store at Wainwright. All the 32 stores showed a net profit. The system of the sale of beer by the glass in licensed hotels continued to be the basis for considerable discussion.

During the period under review the Board and the Breweries of Alberta together paid to the Dominion Government a sum in excess of \$2,902,000 by way of Customs and Excise duties on liquor and spirits, tax on beer, Excise tax on malt and Sales tax on the various products sold.

A petition was presented to the Legislature by the Alberta Prohibition Association at the 1931 Session asking for the closing of beer parlours. The petition was referred to the Committee on Private Bills, Standing Orders and Printing which reported that the number of valid signatures fell below the requirement of 8 per cent. in 85 per cent. of the constituencies and that there should be further investigation of the disputed signatures by way of reference to court or otherwise. This Report was approved by the Legislative Assembly.

Other Administrative Reports. The Report of the Acting Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children of the Province of Alberta showed that during the year 1930 the sum of \$446,835 had been paid out under the provisions of The Mothers' Allowance Act. The number of women who received allowances was 1,123. Under the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, 520 cases were dealt with. The cases of 594 young offenders were investigated under the Juvenile Delinquents' Act (Dominion Legislation) and 8 adults were convicted of contributing to delinquency. Under the Children's Protection Act, 320 children were committed to the charge of the Superintendent of Neglected Children. During the year 152 children were legally adopted.

The Alberta Insurance Act was amended with regard to the insurance of children and some other matters.

The Provincial Police of Alberta handled 10,258 criminal cases in the year 1930, an increase of 484 cases, according to Commissioner W. C. Bryan in his Annual Report to the Attorney-General, covering the calendar year 1930. Of the total cases dealt with 1,562 were dismissed or withdrawn and 88 awaited trial. The Force handled 6,322 prisoners, an increase of 1,616. There were 23 murders and suicides numbered 71. 58 fatalities in automobile accidents on highways and 9 at railway crossings were reported.

According to the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, there were 1,238,820 acres insured in 1930 as compared with 887,532 in 1929, an increase of 40 per cent. There were 8,388 applications for insurance and 3,636 policies became claims. The losses for the 1930 season amounted to \$1,768,935.09; the risk carried being a little over \$11,000,000, the loss was slightly over 16 per cent. of the risk carried. The rates were: Class A, 20 per cent.; Class F, 7 per cent.; and all other classes, 15 per cent. The total assessment was \$1,688,297.01, an increase over the previous year for which it was \$893,266.61. On the year's operations there was a net deficit of \$155,645.40, which deducted from the previous surplus left a net surplus on Jan. 31, 1931, of \$93,758.39. A. H. Tovell was elected Chairman and Manager; F. A. Hennig, Chief Adjuster, and J. Glen Elder, Treasurer. The Directors elected were Harry Bell, Edmonton; H. W. Bright, Macleod; D. Ferguson, Byemoor; John Gair, Killam; E. Hinkley, Ponoka; J. P. Rorabeck, Oyen; Donald Sinclair, Vulcan; and A. J. Watson, Strathmore. The Municipal Hail Insurance Act was amended in various respects.

During the year 1930 the fire losses of the Province were \$3,111,350.58, a decrease from the previous year. There were reported to the office of the Fire Commissioner 2,055 fires, indicating a decrease of 93. The circumstances of a number of fires were investigated by the Department and resulted in 5 convictions for arson and for forgery. The number of deaths due to fires reported totalled 27, of which 17 were children.

Appointments

1930

(July 1 to Dec. 31)

Office	Name	Date
Minister of Lands and Mines	Hon. Richard Gavin Reid	Oct. 1
Director of Provincial Lands	John Harvey	Oct. 6
Director of Fisheries	Robert Thompson Rodd	Oct. 6
Director of Forests	Theodore Francis Blefgen	Oct. 6
Registrar of Appellate Division of Supreme Court of Alberta	Victor Robert Jones	Oct. 13
Commissioner of Mental Institutions and Director of Mental Health	Dr. Charles A. Baragar	Nov. 11

1931

(Jan. 1 to June 30)

Director, Division of Communicable Disease	Dr. Angus Cecil McGugan	Jan. 15
Chairman, Board of Natural Resources	Dr. R. C. Wallace	Jan. 12
Member, Board of Natural Resources	Dr. F. A. Wyatt	Jan. 12
Chairman, Advisory Board of Examiners	Stanley Harwood McCuaig	Mar. 30
Director, Water Resources	L. C. Charlesworth	Apr. 8

The Province of Alberta

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor Hon. William L. Walsh, K.C.

The Brownlee Ministry (U. F. A.)

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Provincial Secretary.. Hon. J. E. Brownlee
 Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister
 of Lands and Mines Hon. R. G. Reid
 Attorney-General Hon. J. F. Lymburn
 Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health Hon. George Hoadley
 Minister of Public Works Hon. O. L. McPherson
 Minister of Education Hon. P. E. Baker
 Minister of Railways and Telephones Hon. V. W. Smith
 Minister without Portfolio Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Hon. George N. Johnston

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer V. W. Newson
 Deputy Attorney-General George B. Henwood
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture H. A. Craig
 Deputy Minister of Public Works J. D. Robertson
 Deputy Minister of Education Dr. John T. Ross
 Deputy Minister of Health Malcolm R. Bow, M.D.
 Deputy Minister of Telephones James D. Baker
 Acting Deputy Minister, Municipal Affairs Robert English
 Acting Deputy Minister, Lands and Mines John Harvey
 Director of Fisheries R. T. Rodd
 Director, Water Resources and Chairman, Irrigation Council L. C. Charlesworth
 Chairman, Alberta Assessment Commission W. D. Spence
 Deputy Provincial Secretary E. Trowbridge
 Provincial Auditor James C. Thompson
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly R. A. Anderson
 Clerk of the Executive Council and Law Clerk John D. Hunt
 Legislative Counsel R. A. Smith
 Provincial Librarian (Vacant)
 Civil Service Commissioner F. Smailes
 King's Printer W. D. McLean
 Chairman, Liquor Control Board R. J. Dinning
 Chairman, Board Public Utility Commissioners A. A. Carpenter
 Chairman, Old Age Pensions Board Alex. Ross

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Reorganization of the Cabinet; Other Announce- ments of 1930-31

It was announced on Oct. 29, 1930, that the Prime Minister of British Columbia, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, had under consideration the reorganization of his Cabinet. As finally made public the most important change effected was in the Portfolio of Finance and Industries, from which Hon.

W. C. Shelly had resigned to become President of the Council. Hon. J. W. Jones, who had been Speaker of the Legislature, was appointed to succeed Mr. Shelly. Hon. R. W. Bruhn, retiring as President of the Council, accepted the Portfolio of Public Works from which Hon. N. S. Lougheed was transferred to the Department of Lands, following the resignation of Hon. F. P. Burden. Mr. Tolmie (Prime Minister) continued as Minister of Railways. There were no changes in the remaining Portfolios (see last page of this Section for list).

It was later announced that Mr. Burden had been appointed Agent-General of British Columbia in London, England, replacing F. A. Pauline, who had retired.

On Aug. 18, previous to the reorganization of the Cabinet, the Minister of Finance (Mr. Shelly) announced that he had completed the sale of \$2,500,000 British Columbia one-year $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds at a rate of 3.85 per cent.—“a record that has never been equalled in the history of the Province.” During the first week in December, 1930, Hon. J. W. Jones, the new Minister of Finance, effected the sale of \$4,000,000 two-year 4 per cent. notes at 99.50, to yield 4.26 per cent. net in New York. Mr. Jones told the Press that the price was the most favourable received by the Province for any two-year issue in post-War years. The money, he explained, was required for refunding the \$3,000,000 issue, while the remaining \$1,000,000 was to be used more or less in connection with the unemployment relief financing occasioned by the Federal plan. On May 18, 1931, the Minister sold two issues of securities, amounting in the aggregate to \$7,524,000. The one was \$4,324,000 30-year bonds at 92.51, or a basis of 4.455 per cent., and the other \$3,500,000 5-year bonds at 98.68, or on the basis of 4.29 per cent.

The only By-election occurring during the latter half of 1930 was on Nov. 5, 1930, in North Vancouver, when Jack Loutet (Con.) was elected. This result meant the transference of the seat from the Liberal to the Conservative Party. Early in the year 1931, on Jan. 7, Roy Walter Alward (Con.) was the successful candidate in the constituency of Fort George. Owing to the resignation on Jan. 3, 1931, of Lieut.-Col. Cyrus Peck, V.C., Conservative Member for The Islands, following his appointment as Pension Judge in the

Western Division of the Federal Pensions Board, a By-election was held on Jan. 31, when MacGregor Fullarton MacIntosh (Con.) was elected by acclamation. The three new Members, as well as George Heggie (Con.) who had been elected for North Okanagan on June 12, 1930, were sworn in and introduced by Members of the Cabinet on Feb. 11, 1931, the day of the opening of the Legislature.

Returning from a visit to Ottawa on Sept. 20, 1930, the Prime Minister, in an interview with the Press declared that the Dominion Government had expressed their willingness to take over two sea level areas in the Province and to develop them extensively as National Parks; that there had been satisfactory discussion of the question of the Peace River railway outlet; that in future British Columbia would be put on the same footing as the Prairie Provinces in respect of having a five-year census taken. Speaking at a political meeting in North Vancouver on Oct. 30 in the interest of the Conservative candidate in the pending By-election, Hon. S. F. Tolmie said that English and United States syndicates had made offers for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, but that he believed the best plan would be to turn it over to the Canadian companies. On Mar. 7 Mr. Tolmie formally opened the new traffic and foot bridge over the Cowichan River at Riverside.

The Prime Minister intimated Feb. 5, 1931, that, as a result of negotiations with the Dominion and United States Governments, a fact-finding Committee had been appointed to inquire into the feasibility of constructing a continuous highway through British Columbia and Yukon Territory to Alaskan points. Over 1,200 miles of such highway would lie through British Columbia.

The Session of 1931 The 3rd Session of the 17th Parliament of British Columbia was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce, LL.D., on Feb. 11, 1931, after the election, on nomination of Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Prime Minister) and Thomas D. Pattullo (Leader of the Opposition), of Cyril Francis Davie as Speaker. The Speech from the Throne referred to: the regret of the people of the Province at the departure from Canada of Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, and Viscountess Willingdon; the retirement of F. A. Pauline as Agent-General in London and the appointment in his place of F. P. Burden, former Minister of Lands; the importance of the Imperial Conference held in London and the appreciation of the decision to hold the next Conference in Ottawa; the fact that British Columbia had suffered from the world-wide business depression, "but even under these conditions our production in agriculture, mining and fishing has shown outstanding increase;" the effort made by the Provincial Government to deal with unemployment conditions, assisted by the Dominion Government, which had not only brought needed relief, but "has also resulted in a great improvement in our roads," which "will not only contribute to the

comfort and safety of our own people, but will prove an invaluable attraction to our rapidly growing tourist trade;" the completion of the transference of the Railway Belt Lands and the Peace River Block from the Dominion to the Province, and the arrangement for their administration by the Provincial Departments; the completed survey of the resources of the Pacific Great Eastern subsidy lands and the Peace River Block in co-operation with the two transcontinental railways, which had enabled the Provincial Government to proceed with the negotiations for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern into the Peace River Country; the provisional arrangement with the Dominion Government for establishing a quinquennial census in British Columbia similar to that obtaining in the Prairie Provinces, which "should have an advantageous effect in the adjustment of our subsidies;" the successful efforts to dispose of Provincial lands in the Sumas area; the beneficial results to producers following the extension of the market system; the taking over by the Government from the municipalities the care and control of arterial highways; the successful motor car caravan party organized by the Government from Vancouver to Hazelton; the Provincial hydro-electric development during the year. The Speech promised that among matters to be submitted during the Session were the following: amendments to the Bills of Sales Act and the Conditional Sales Act to centralize registration of liens on motor vehicles; consolidation and revision of the Stock Brands Act, Boiler Inspection Act, Threshers' Lien Act and Coal Sales Act.

The Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne began on Feb. 12, the customary motion being proposed by George Heggie (Con., North Okanagan) and seconded by Jack Loutet (Con., North Vancouver).

T. D. Pattullo, Leader of the Opposition, spoke for three hours on Feb. 13 in the Debate in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Gains made by the Government in the recent By-elections, he characterized as passing victories. The retirement of Mr. Pauline as Agent-General in London he declared had taken place to meet a political exigency, which led Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, to interpolate that Mr. Pauline had been retired at his own request, and had been placed on the superannuation list with an allowance of \$350 a month. Mr. Pattullo charged that the Government had failed to anticipate the unemployment problem, which he claimed was a disease that was getting worse instead of better. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway surveys were unnecessary, sufficient information already having been in the hands of the Government. He had often stated, he claimed, that the two great railways were capable of solving all the transportation problems in Canada, although the policy with regard to opening areas could not be left finally for the railways to determine. "I will support any policy that will mean an immediate settlement of that problem," he declared. He attacked the policy of maintaining a market representative in London and

held that the Sanford Evans Report, which he asserted, cost \$50,000, had been unnecessary, the facts having been already well known in the Province. The Alaska highway proposal he compared to a pleasant dream. He said that the former Liberal Government of the Province had been criticized because they were alleged to have spent \$20,000,000 in one year instead of the \$18,000,000 appropriated, whereas the Tolmie Administration, if Press reports were to be credited, would spend \$30,000,000 in a corresponding period. He attacked the change in the personnel of the Liquor Board, holding that there was no reason for changing from a one-man Board at \$12,000 per annum to a three-man Board at \$30,000. The Attorney-General's Department, he charged, was open to criticism for not forecasting the insolvency of certain British Columbia stock brokers. This statement led Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, to interject that investigations had been instituted as soon as the Province had had the necessary machinery under the Security Frauds Act to conduct such inquiries. With the policy of the Minister of Education with regard to the University of British Columbia, Mr. Pattullo expressed disapproval, holding that limitation of educational advantages to the few would prove a wrong course. He criticized the appointment of the Chairman of the Land Settlement Board at \$5,000 a year on the ground that it was more than deputy ministers received. In closing, the Leader of the Opposition asserted that the Government had brought the total of short-term financing up to \$23,000,000, for which no provision in Sinking Funds would be made. (*The Daily Colonist*).

Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister, spoke on Feb. 16 in the Debate in Reply to the Speech from the Throne, occupying one hour and twenty minutes in the effort. The Government, he declared, had been forehanded with the unemployment situation and had made provision for road work that employed 7,200 men in a period of growing depression, before the burden was taken up and shared under the Federal unemployment plan. Referring to the charges of extravagance made by Thomas D. Pattullo, the Prime Minister rehearsed the position of affairs that met the Conservative Government on taking office. Revenues to the extent of 84 per cent. of the total income of the Province, he said, were found to be earmarked, leaving only 16 per cent. over which the Government had any control, to carry on the work of the Province. The policy of the former Administration in reclaiming lake bottoms, such as Sumas, while there were 23,000,000 acres of land above water and ready for the plough, had contributed to the running up of a tremendous debt. Mr. Tolmie charged that from 1916 to 1928 the former Liberal Administration had experienced greater deficits than any other Administration and had returned a Deficit in nine out of twelve years totalling \$16,500,000, with losses of \$4,500,000 in one year alone, while a Surplus of \$500,000 was achieved by book entries as an offset against the rain of deficits in the same period. Replying

to the criticism of the marketing policy of his Government, the Prime Minister said that in addition to finding markets within the Dominion, markets had been found for British Columbia products in Australia, the United Kingdom, the Orient, Egypt, and in South America. On the roads of the Province, he pointed out, permanent work had been done which was cutting the cost of travel by lessening distances and opening the country to tourist travel, which on some thoroughfares had increased from 50 to 80 per cent., while the amount of the Highway Bill had been approximately \$5,000,000, with \$3,830,000 recoverable in revenue from the Gas Tax, leaving a difference of \$1,170,000 to be provided from other sources. He justified the change in the Liquor Board, pointing out that the business, amounting to \$15,000,000 annually, demanded closer supervision than one man could give it. Turning to the general trade depression, the Prime Minister declared it was not the purpose of his Government to depend upon thrift alone for results in the future. They were trying to develop their markets at home and abroad. British Columbia was importing much that could be produced at home, he claimed, pointing out that in the previous year 24,000 head of cattle, 63,000 sheep and 124,000 hogs had been brought in from outside the Province. He spoke hopefully of the tourist trade, stating that efforts to popularize the Pacific North-West were rapidly bearing fruit. Referring to the proposed Alaska Highway, he said it might be, as the Leader of the Opposition had dubbed it, a dream, but it was a pleasant dream and would open up 500 miles of new territory, rich in resources of every nature. Dealing with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the Prime Minister said that whereas the former Administration had rolled up a Deficit of \$37,218,000 from 1916 to 1928, leaving the road with 18 miles of abandoned tracks, his Government had refrained from throwing good money away for tracks, bridges and ties that were never used; they had greatly reduced the Operating Deficit, "which could have been turned to a Profit on operation if world depression had not set in last year." He said that whereas there had been an Operating Deficit of \$374,000 in the Railway in 1926 it had been reduced to \$55,000 in 1929.

There was a heated debate in the House on Feb. 20 over the action of the Government in granting an exclusive road transportation franchise on Vancouver Island and elsewhere to the Vancouver Island Coach Lines, which A. M. Manson, k.c. (Lib., Sweena) described as the "creature of the C.P.R." Dr. J. J. Gillis (Yale), on behalf of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne declaring that in granting the franchise the Government had made unwise use of the legislation passed at the 1930 Session of the Legislature. On Feb. 23, after Ministerial support of the Government's action, the Opposition amendment was defeated by 32 to 11, following which the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne was passed without a division.

The Budget Speech. Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, delivered his Budget Speech on Mar. 5, 1931. After congratulating the Speaker on his elevation to the Chair and the newly-elected Members for North Okanagan and North Vancouver on their speeches in moving and seconding the Reply to the Speech from the Throne, he referred to the "serious unemployment situation" in the Province and in general throughout the world, and at the same time expressed "appreciation of the prompt manner in which this Government and the Dominion Government and municipal bodies have co-operated to bring about the desired results." He also congratulated employers of labour for the assistance they had rendered, and thanked bankers and financial experts for advice given. Dealing with the Balance Sheet, the Minister pointed out that the excess of Assets over Liabilities, amounted to \$45,056,868.86, while the net increase in excess assets was \$57,865.86.

New money had been spent on buildings and furnishings to the amount of \$1,466,609 and was shown as an increase in the Assets, while new money spent on highways and bridges amounted to \$5,064,711. There had been during the year an increase by way of loans and interest thereon of \$2,549,556.87 to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co., which asset, the Minister explained, "was carried as a book value, as the ultimate realization cannot be determined at present." Total Net Debt of the Province as at Nov. 30, 1930, was \$102,540,180—an increase of \$12,333,098. During the year ended Nov. 1, 1930, there were sold \$3,203,000 25-year debentures, \$16,500,000 short-term notes to New York and Eastern syndicates, and \$9,379,503 in Treasury Bills to the Canadian Bank of Commerce—a total of \$29,082,503, of which \$13,482,572 was used for refunding short-term securities and \$15,599,931, as new money for purposes as shown in the Statement. The Minister of Finance spoke with pride in respect of the status of the Sinking Funds of the Province, which as at Nov. 1, 1930, amounted to \$23,454,452.93—an increase of \$3,055,586.24. He pointed out that the par value of the holdings, with cash in bank and accrued interest, exceeded the theoretical requirements by \$1,156,508 and had a yearly earning power of \$39,300 more than was required "This achievement," he proceeded, "has enabled the Province to cease making any further appropriations in connection with its 3 per cent. Inscribed Sinking Fund in London." The Minister said that from a study of the various revenues and expenditures of the Province he was convinced that the "utmost caution and rigid economy" were necessary. "Deaf ears must be turned to all demands for expenditures except those absolutely necessary to the maintenance of an efficient Administration." Summarizing a number of items—among them the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, obligations and guarantees on which entailed fixed annual charges of \$1,940,739.95—he added: "We find a Debt burden of some \$77,827,238.30, requiring, yearly, \$5,021,122.57, which is an absolute dead weight on the ratepayers of the Province, and will continue to be so from 11 to 25 years before the liability is paid off." Provincial Expenditures over a period of years had, he said, increased annually by \$1,000 as against only \$650 in Revenue.

In order to meet the calls upon the Consolidated Revenue, and to furnish funds for such services that were necessary, Mr. Jones announced that he would propose an amendment to the Taxation Act in order to provide a tax of one per cent. on all classes of income, exempting only those whose income did not exceed \$12 per week and those in receipt of mothers' allowances, old age pensions, war disability pensions and incomes derived from farming. The Minister announced that he proposed to increase the grants for educational purposes by an additional sum from the Consolidated Revenue amounting to \$500,000, thus enabling a corresponding reduction in taxes on real property to be made. A Loan Bill, amounting to \$5,000,000, to provide funds for bridges, roads, University Endowment Lands, Conservation Funds, Victoria Court House and Consolidated Revenues, would, he said, be submitted for the approval of the Legislature.

The Estimates for 1931-32 submitted on the same day by the Minister of Finance anticipated Receipts for the year of \$28,088,696.66 and Expendi-

tures of \$28,080,030.76, leaving an estimated Revenue Surplus of \$8,665.90. He said that by comparing the current year's Main Estimates of Expenditures with those for the forthcoming fiscal year there would be noted a net increase of \$7,315.73. "As to comparison of Actual Expenditure," he continued, "I am confident of establishing a considerable saving as between 1930-31 and 1931-32. Submitting Supplementary Estimates for \$976,360.65, Mr. Jones explained that by adding thereto the authorities secured by special warrants amounting to \$1,659,061.92, it would be found that (allowing for probable savings by departments and repayment of advances) the Actual Expenditure for 1930-31 would be in the neighbourhood of \$30,000,000. He explained that the difference between this sum and his estimate for 1931-32 was some \$2,000,000, of which \$1,100,000 related to unemployment.

Mr. Pattullo, Leader of the Opposition, in speaking on the Budget on Mar. 6, stated that there seemed to be no reason for the existence of the Session, since the only major measure in it was the Budget, and that was one to secure a vote of more money for the Government to spend. "As a model of spartan economy this Government is putting the burden of its profligacy on the poor of this Province." Referring to the Public Accounts, he believed that the admitted liability of the Government was \$6,000,000, notwithstanding borrowings of \$7,000,000 in the last two years under the Loan Acts of 1929 and 1930, \$12,000,000 had been used and they were still \$6,000,000 "in the hole." Estimates were padded, and he cited the fuel oil tax provision of the year before. In 1928-29 and 1930-31 the Government had spent \$111,000,000. The Liberal Administration had spent \$185,000,000 in eight years. He said he could not find the record (mentioned in the Budget) of \$19,000,000 of unproductive debt left by the former Liberal régime, and held that \$500,000 only was added to the charges borne by the Province as a result of actions criticized. (*The Daily Colonist*, Mar. 7).

Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, participated in the Budget Debate on Mar. 9, speaking two and a half hours. After an attack upon Thomas D. Pattullo, Leader of the Opposition, for the speech he had delivered in the House on the previous Friday, the Minister dealt at considerable length with matters appertaining to his own Department and particularly in respect of the University of British Columbia. Referring to the request of the Government for a limitation of registration at the University, he said the original policy laid down at the inception of the institution was one of unlimited registration, as it was believed that only those desiring a real university training would apply. It was soon found, he asserted, that this policy was a burden. Warnings to this effect were given by Hon. John Oliver when he was Prime Minister of the Province. Not having the funds to construct additional accommodation which might have run into \$2,500,000, the Government, continued Mr. Hinchliffe, had had no other alternative but to request limitation of registration and the weeding out of those who sought to attend the institution for other than a clear desire to study. Continuing, the Minister stated that there were 50 students registered under the Faculty of Agriculture, with 124 other students attending a short Course. The total expenditure from the University funds for this purpose was over \$158,000, less revenues of \$30,000 in returns and fees. The number of professors participating in the work of the Faculty was 19. Making every allowance for research work of the Faculty and other duties, the Minister said it seemed a high cost for the number of students instructed. Referring to the new taxation policy of the Government, as dealt with in the Budget Speech of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Hinchliffe said the Government had had to supply school accommodation for the children of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, many of whose parents contributed nothing towards the support of such services. "Under the new law," he explained, "many who have benefited will now have to pay a little of the cost."

L. A. Hanna (Lib., Alberni), speaking on Mar. 10, severely criticized the Budget, holding that it had not set out the real position of proposed collections. The country had been swamped with commissions, costs of which would have to be taken from the taxpayers. Dr. C. M. Kingston (Con.,

Forks-Greenwood), addressing the House on the same day, congratulated the Government for executing work on the Hope-Princeton route, asserting that it meant business for British Columbia that formerly went to Spokane. He was followed by James Fitzsimmons (Con., Kaslo-Slocan), who urged that some amendment should be made to Mothers' pension regulations in order to make things easier for widows, particularly where children of school age were involved.

On Mar. 17 Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, defended the Government's administration of the unemployment work programmes of the previous year, giving a clear-cut statement of what work had been carried out and the sums expended in Public Works . . . a total of \$6,388,919 had been spent in provision of accommodation at hospitals, schools and other buildings neglected by the former Government. The Government could only exercise control of about 14 per cent. of its revenues, the remainder being earmarked for fixed charges on debt interest, and other commitments."

New construction of Government-owned hospitals had required \$2,713,977 in this period, and with the sum spent on schools, repairs, furnishings and maintenance, and incidental Government buildings, totalled \$4,396,649.

Hon. W. C. Shelly, President of the Council, (Mar. 17), caused some excitement by charging that A. M. Manson, k.c., Attorney-General in the Pattullo Government, had, after the latter had been defeated in the General Election, improperly signed an Order-in-Council for the purpose of allowing \$700 to Dr. H. C. Wrinch (Lib., Skeena) as a refund of taxes in connection with certain property in Hazelton. Mr. Shelly claimed that the former Government had no right to pay the amount nor had Dr. Wrinch the right to receive it. He demanded, therefore, the return of the \$700 and the resignation from the Legislature of Messrs. Manson and Wrinch. Both Members were precluded from then making a reply to the charges, having already spoken on the Budget, but the Prime Minister informed them that they would have an opportunity of doing so when the Estimates were under consideration. (*The Daily Colonist*, Victoria). On the following day Dr. Wrinch had his opportunity to speak in reply to the charge of the Hon. W. C. Shelly. He explained that he really was entitled to \$778.62, but that the odd dollars had been paid over by the Government to school rates and could not be returned. Dr. Wrinch said he had bought the property in good faith, settled *bona fide* settlers on some of it, and had moved within the law and within his rights for a refund of taxes and other charges overpaid.

The Legislature defeated on, Mar. 17, by a straight party vote of 33 to 11, a motion by F. M. Macpherson (Lib., Cranbrook) "regretting the extravagant expenditure of the Government and the increase in taxation consequent thereon."

Public Accounts. The Public Accounts for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, were tabled by Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, on Feb. 11. These showed Total Revenue of \$26,083,727.08; Total Expenditure charged to Income, \$26,219,156.02; Deficit, \$134,428.94. The Actual Revenue exceeded the Estimated Revenue by \$795,875.42 and the Actual Expenditure, the Estimated Expenditure by \$938,426.56. The Balance Sheet as at Mar. 31, 1930, placed Total Assets of the Province at \$169,205,069.51—allowing a Surplus of \$45,114,734.84 over Total Liabilities. Most important items classified among the Assets were as follows: Highways, \$60,119,491.37; Sinking Funds, \$18,711,723.51; Provincial Buildings and Furnishings, \$15,307,886.86; Bridges, \$7,367,239.51; Projects, Loans and Advances, \$58,902,747.31; Accounts Receivable, \$5,825,492.09; Cash, \$1,138,842.42; Trust Accounts (contra), \$1,485,289.72. Prominent among the Liabilities were the following: B. C. Stock and Debentures (schedule B), \$87,365,236; Temporary Loans, \$11,912,539.11, of which \$11,689,694 comprised Treasury Bills; Accounts Payable, \$4,649,200.22; Deferred Credits to Revenue (interest and discount on loans to P. G. E. Rly. Co.), \$10,509,570.94; Reserves for Losses and Contingencies, \$3,673,500; Special Funds, \$2,151,565.79; Money Deposits, \$1,100,283.77.

Legislation of the Session. The Legislature was prorogued on Apr. 1, after having been in Session since Feb. 11, during which 78 Bills were passed. In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce, the Prorogation Speech was delivered by the Administrator, Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Chief Justice of the Province. In the Speech regret was expressed "that the world-wide depression has not ignored British Columbia in its progress, and it has been necessary, in order to meet unemployment and other unavoidable demands, to seek further sources of revenue."

One of the most important measures passed during the Session was the Special Revenue Tax Act. This Act imposed a tax of 1 per cent. on wages earned on and after Apr. 1, 1931, the amount to be collected weekly by the employer except when the weekly wage did not exceed \$25 in the case of a married man and of \$15 in the case of other employees. On incomes other than wages the tax imposed was 1 per cent. on incomes exceeding \$1,300 per annum in the case of married men and in excess of \$700 in other cases. A surtax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. on gross income was imposed on corporations coming under the scope of Section 9 of the Taxation Act.

The Boiler Inspection Act was consolidated with a view to the protection of the public and those in charge of such equipment, the efficient operation of which was so important to public safety.

The Jury Act was amended in order to empower the presiding judge, in necessitous cases, to excuse a juror from attendance.

The Mothers' Pension Act was amended and consolidated to meet existing conditions. Under the changes it would be necessary in future for applicants to have resided in the Province for three years instead of 18 months, as formerly. An applicant might be in possession of real property to the value of \$2,000, and still be eligible to apply, whereas previously, \$1,500 was the limit. Another amendment provided for the administration of the Act by the Superintendent of Welfare instead of by members of the Workmen's Compensation Board. The amended Act came into force on Apr. 15, 1931.

An Act respecting the Removal of Disqualifications on Account of Sex was designed to remove certain doubts which had existed as to sex or marriage being a factor of disqualification for the holding of any civil or judicial post or from entering any profession.

The British Columbia Loan Act was passed for the purpose of empowering the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to borrow \$5,000,000 for certain specified purposes.

An amendment to the British Columbia University Act inaugurated an entirely new policy of University administration with the limitation of the student body under the direction of the Board of Governors.

An amendment to the Government Liquor Act provided that whenever it was considered expedient for the proper control of the sale of liquor in the Province the Board might, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, "erect, purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire a brewery . . . and may manufacture for sale under this Act any kind of malt liquor."

Fruit and Vegetables Bill; Dairy Products Bill. The Supreme Court of Canada having on Feb. 16, 1931, declared *ultra vires* the Produce Marketing Act* passed by the British Columbia Legislature setting up a Committee of Directors to exercise control in the marketing, outside the Province, of tree fruits and vegetables grown or produced within a defined area, led to the introduction during the Session of 1931 of two measures designed to be remedial in character. One of these met with a fate by means rather unusual in parliamentary practice. On Mar. 16 Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C., introduced a Bill providing for the winding up of the Committee of Control appointed to administer the regulations of the Produce Marketing Act. This Bill was passed by the House. The other measure,

*NOTE.—See Section: Industries and Commerce.

introduced by Lieut.-Col. F. Lister (Con., Creston) bore the lengthy title "An Act Regarding the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Central Sale of Fruits and Vegetables"; its purpose was to legalize what the Supreme Court had declared *ultra vires*. The Bill was really fathered by the Fruit Growers' Association and, according to the counsel of the latter, was backed by other organizations whose products, including that of the former, had an approximate annual value of \$4,000,000, with a tonnage of 52 per cent. of the output of the districts served. The Committee on Agriculture, after considering it for some weeks, decided to leave its fate to the Legislature, strong opposition being offered by Okanagan fruit growers, who had declared their intention of fighting the Central Selling Committee even if the Bill before the Legislature was adopted. On Mar. 28, when the Bill came before the Legislature, the Speaker ruled that it "contains many irregularities which should prevent it from proceeding further. . . . It interferes with, and appropriates in an altogether alarming and unconscionable extent the undoubted prerogatives of the Crown. Police, penalty and inspection powers and the creation of offences are usurped with an abandon which should not be countenanced. . . . Civilian institutions cannot (at any rate without the sanction of the Crown) appropriate these powers, which are distinctly the prerogative of constitutional government. . . . Furthermore, the Bill violated the fundamental right of the citizens of Canada to trade among themselves. . . . This Legislature, in my view, has no power to delegate such sweeping rights to a private Member, and I must, therefore, rule the Bill out of order." On appeal this ruling was sustained by 29 to 12. On Mar. 30 the Bill was again submitted to the House, but although the Prime Minister said the Government would not object to its being discussed on the floor of the Legislature, it was again ruled out of order by the Speaker, and the ruling was sustained by 23 to 16. "The announcement," said a Press despatch to *The Vancouver Daily Province*, "sounded the death knell of fruit and vegetable marketing control legislation in this Province. It meant that the Report of W. Sanford Evans, declaring for a reversion to open marketing was upheld." (See elsewhere in the Section).

A Bill sponsored by J. W. Berry (Con., Delta) to amend the Dairy Products Sales Act (originally passed in 1929) was one of the most contentious and protracted measures dealt with by the Legislature during the 1931 Session. The amendments sought to provide regulations governing certified and preferred raw milk sold in Vancouver to conform with the standards of the Health Department of that city; to obtain permission to audit distributors' as well as farmers' books, so that the distributor, in making returns of all purchases, could be checked as to the extent of his manufactures; to have ice cream included in the regulations of the Act; to prevent a distributor from importing milk from points in the Province outside of the area controlled by the Adjustment Committee, in order to evade the Act and thus produce unfair competition against the farmer within the area. Instead of the amending Bill being first introduced in the House and then referred to the Committee on Agriculture, the order was reversed. The latter Committee had it under consideration for three weeks and afterwards occupied the attention of the House for one week. Opposition to the amendments was strong both inside and outside the Legislature. Outside, it had the backing of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association and persistent and aggressive opposition from the City of Vancouver and the independent milk producers of the Fraser Valley, while *The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, charged that the proponents of the Bill wanted "the legislation amended to increase the scope of its 'compulsory co-operation,'" and urged that "instead of adding to the powers of this legislation and widening the scope of compulsory co-operation for the dairying industry the existing legislation should be repealed." On Mar. 28 the Speaker declared the amending Bill out of order because, having been introduced by a private Member, it was unconstitutional. This ruling, an appeal against it having been made, was sustained. J. W. Berry (Con., Delta) sponsor of the Bill, immediately filed notice that he would ask leave to introduce a new and amended Bill. Permission having

been granted, he introduced on Mar. 30 his amended Bill, announcing at the same time that reference to products outside of the T. B. free area of the Fraser Valley had been eliminated and also those clauses which, it was alleged, attempted to dictate a policy to the Government. But debate on the subject was continued until Apr. 1, and then the Bill was only allowed to receive its third reading on its sponsor's promising to submit it to the Privy Council as soon as possible at the expense of the Fraser Valley Producers' Association. "As the Milk Act now stands," explained *The Vancouver Daily Province*, at the time, "there are few changes to its original form. A dairy farmer who feels that he has been treated unfairly in any respect is given the right to appeal to the County Court, with further appeals if necessary. Formerly the only right to appeal was on cancellation of licences."

Other Incidents of the Session. Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Prime Minister), anticipating a request from the Opposition with regard to the matter, on Feb. 13 tabled in the Legislature a copy of a report he had made to Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, at the suggestion of the latter, in 1930 dealing with the problem of unemployment and incidentally a constructive plan for the industrial development of the British Empire. The Report pointed out that if British capital were made available for production of commodities which could be produced within British Columbia, and but 10 per cent. of United Kingdom purchases of such commodities could be directed from foreign sources, employment could be given in the first instance to 91,000 workers and secondary employment to a larger number. (*The Daily Colonist*).

Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works, addressed the Legislature on Feb. 19, in reply to criticisms of the administration of his Department, particularly in respect of an alleged exclusive franchise covering all highways on Vancouver Island. "The facts are these," he explained: "A public carrier's licence, conferring special exclusive rights, was issued to the Vancouver Island Transportation Company, for the operation of public passenger vehicles over certain routes stated in the licence, subject to the full observance by the holder of all the provisions of the Act, including payment of such special or additional annual licence fees as may from time to time be prescribed."

Speaking in the Legislature on Mar. 3 with regard to the Government Bill giving equal franchise to the women with the men of the Province Hon. R. L. Maitland, k.c., said that over 55 per cent. of the electorate in British Columbia was composed of women.

The Committee on Agriculture recommended to the Legislature on Mar. 10 the appointment of a special committee of the House to investigate the Oriental problem of the Province.

A lumber commissioner for British Columbia, backed by the Provincial Government, to impress on Great Britain the merits and qualities of the timber of the Province, was urged in the Legislature on Mar. 16 by Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Lands. "If we can attract only 20 per cent. of Britain's requirements," he declared, "we will have doubled our foreign trade, increased our income by some \$15,000,000, will keep 6,000 men employed, and increase the Government's revenue by at least \$750,000."

Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, made a vigorous defence of the Liquor Control Board in the Legislature on Mar. 18, and charged that the former Pattullo Administration had spent \$650,000 in one year for secret service, basing his assertion on reports made directly to A. M. Manson, k.c., former Attorney-General, by Andy Blygh.

A Report given to the Legislature on Mar. 23 by Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Prime Minister) showed that the gross revenue of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway for 1930 was \$480,070, as compared with \$561,274 in 1929 and gross expenses, \$535,887, as compared with \$617,119. The decline in traffic was general. During the year \$418,764 was spent in carrying out the programme for permanent and semi-permanent construction.

How the Government would distribute the \$500,000 ear-marked for the relief of land-owners out of the new universal Income tax was explained in

the House on Mar. 26. Briefly, the Government were prepared to classify all cities and municipalities, according to local conditions, size of population, numbers of children in surrounding district and geographical location. "It is calculated that this increased system of contribution will cost the Government slightly more than the \$500,000 which is to be taken out of the \$2,500,000 raised by the new universal Income tax." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*).

The Legislature on Mar. 27 ratified the provision for the creation of a Text-book Bureau; the cost, it was explained, was expected to be \$250,000, all of which would be returned to the Province on the cash sales of books.

Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Lands, informed the House on Mar. 28 that the Government had sent a protest to the Federal Government regarding Oriental immigration into the Province, asserting that it must be stopped. He explained that the natural increase among the Japanese had been more than 6,000 in the previous years and immigration had added another 2,270. The Oriental population of British Columbia was 54,000, and of this total the Japanese made up 28,000. There had been a slight decrease in the number of Chinese. In the public school attendance of the Province since 1927 there had been an increase of 5 per cent. in the white population, 38 per cent. in Japanese and 3 per cent. in Chinese.

There was a spirited discussion at the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee on the morning of Feb. 23 and in the House on the afternoon of the same day with regard to the Government's use of the reserve fund of the Liquor Control Board, amounting to the sum of \$1,000,000. The claim of the Opposition critics was to the effect that this cash reserve had been spent by the Government and that the reserve amount on the books as at Mar. 31, 1931, represented only business assets of the Board. Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, replying for the Government, said: "That \$1,000,000 is invested in the assets of the Board. It is not in cash." The clause in the Act covering the matter, quoted by A. M. Manson (Lib., Omineca) read: "From the profits arising under this Act as certified by the Comptroller-General from time to time to him, there shall be taken such sums as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the creation of a reserve fund to meet any loss that may be incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of the Act or by reason of its appeal."

Report on Fruit Marketing. The Final Report of Sanford Evans, Special Commissioner appointed by the Provincial Government in 1930 to investigate the compulsory central fruit selling system was made public on Jan. 17, 1931. "Mr. Evans bluntly proposes that the fruit industry turn its back on all artificial attempts to control prices and develop a business-like system of marketing on lines followed successfully by other industries. While he does not think it necessary to continue the Produce Marketing Act any longer, it might be advisable, he says, to keep it in effect for a short transitional period, under one administrator or dictator." (*The Vancouver Sunday Province*). Among the concrete points in Mr. Evans' Report were the following: (1) That immediate steps be taken to provide for the method of dealing with prices by an association of shippers for the exclusive purpose of reporting and exchanging prices and holding occasional conferences. No attempt to fix or agree upon prices should be made. It was on this point the traffic and credit council failed. (2) That all other trade matters upon which common action is desirable, such as traffic matters, general advertising, etc., should be handled by other organizations. (3) That conferences of growers among themselves, and confined to operating growers, should be provided for. "It is not enough that many growers meet as members of the co-operative or as shareholders or partners in independent packing and shipping agencies. In those capacities they have taken on other interests." (4) Contact between growers and shippers might be established by admission of a responsible growers' representative to meetings of the shippers' association, and by joint membership in other organizations. Mr. Evans suggested the

possibility of spreading the selling period to a greater length and held that a larger market should be cultivated on the Prairies. Efforts should also be made to enlarge the export trade, for, though the United States exported its fruit to 82 countries, Canada exported to only 43. Ninety per cent. of Canada's export trade in apples was with Great Britain, which the Commissioner considered placed too much dependence upon one market, and urged British Columbia growers to cultivate other markets as well.

The Department of Public Works; Other Annual Reports

The Report of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year 1929-30 was submitted to Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Minister of Public Works, by P. Philip, Chief Engineer. The outstanding feature of the year, the Report pointed out, was the "comprehensive programme of highway extension and improvement undertaken," particularly by the construction of various trans-Provincial highways and the reconstruction of the more important existing trunk highways. A new steel bridge across the Thompson River at Savona was completed and opened during the Summer of 1929, and another bridge across the Thompson River at Spence's Bridge was opened in 1930. Numerous new settlers necessitated the construction of a modern capacious ferry at Shuswap Lake. In co-operation with the Automobile Club of British Columbia further progress was made in the erection of highway and safety signs, while as far as practical, steps were taken to free the highways of objectionable signs of an advertising nature.

The 9th Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board (as re-organized, with H. B. Thomson as Chairman and W. F. Kennedy and W. J. Baird members) was filed in the Legislature on Feb. 11. It covered the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, and showed total sales of \$16,498,692—an increase of \$1,373,530 over the previous period. Wines and spirits sold amounted to \$9,775,899; native wines, \$320,246; Oriental liquors, \$458,982; malt liquor, \$5,943,564. Revenue from permits was \$197,083—an increase of \$13,140.

The Report of the Provincial Fire Marshal for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, placed the number of fires at 2,712 and the amount of loss at \$4,701,000—an increase of \$511,990 over 1929, and was accounted for by industrial fires, thirteen of which caused an aggregate loss of \$2,099,000. The largest single loss recorded was the Canadian National pier at Vancouver, the loss on which was \$732,000. Inspections made during the year numbered 60,136 and orders issued were 6,912—an all-round increase over previous years.

The Annual Report of the Inspector of Municipalities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was submitted to Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, by Robert Baird, the Inspector. Assessed value of property in the cities, districts and villages of the Province were placed in the aggregate at \$769,363,759. Debenture liabilities of cities and districts amounted in the aggregate to \$130,297,617 and the sinking funds showed a total of \$28,888,899. Arrears of taxes in the cities, districts and villages amounted to \$4,507,551. Taxes levied in 1930 in the cities, districts and villages amounted in the aggregate to \$19,485,906, while receipts from various forms of taxation amounted to \$28,285,789. Total expenditures by the cities, districts and villages were \$29,745,727. The Report pointed out that while there was an increase of \$7,348,000 in the debenture liability, \$5,450,000 of this represented an indebtedness from the previous year, which at the end of 1929 stood as a liability to the bank. It also announced that the accumulation of sinking funds was progressing favourably, the amount on hand being equal to 28.8 per cent. of the total debenture debt.

The Annual Report of the Criminal Investigation Department, of which Col. J. H. McMullin was Commissioner, showed that 6,473 cases were dealt

with during 1929—an increase of 618—while convictions were 5,780. Revenues collected amounted to \$262,353.81, of which fines contributed \$87,985; game licences, \$53,443; poll tax, \$39,405; trade licences, about \$27,000; and Fisheries Act administration, \$17,852. The increase in criminal offences was ascribed in part to increase in cases under the Motor Vehicle Act. Under the Government Liquor Act a total of 1,065 cases were reported, with 1,011 convictions registered.

Agricultural Conditions. A Synopsis of Provincial agricultural conditions during 1930 issued by the Department of Agriculture (G. H. Stewart, Statistician) stated that the total value of agricultural production was estimated at \$55,957,734—a decrease (largely due to lower market prices) of \$6,675,156 as compared with 1929. Quantity production increased in poultry products, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, honey, seeds and nursery stock, while there were decreases in the production of fodder grains, wool and hops.

Total quantity of all grains produced was 6,306,649 bushels, valued at \$3,625,288—a decrease of 291,904 bushels and \$2,406,353 respectively. Harvesting conditions were most satisfactory for all grains. Fodder crops aggregated 656,957 tons, valued at \$9,836,460, compared with 686,584 tons and \$10,097,789 in 1929. Although the fruit crop was adversely affected to a more or less extent by Spring frosts, dryness of the Summer, the shortage of water in irrigated sections, and early Autumn frosts, weather conditions were excellent for the harvesting of all major fruits. Total production of all fruits was 218,610,000 lb., an increase of 38,390,000 over 1929, while the value was \$7,820,034—a gain of 12.43 per cent.

A feature of the vegetable crop of 1930 was an increase in the growth of peas, corn, tomatoes, beans, etc. for canning factories. Quantity of all vegetables produced was 230,273 tons, valued at \$6,962,951, as compared with 227,678 tons, valued at \$8,825,135, the previous year.

Dairy products experienced a substantial increase in all lines, largely due to favourable weather conditions during the opening months of the season. There was an increase of 470,666 lb. in butter, of 525,381 lb. in cheese, of 33,036 gal. in ice cream and of 25.49 per cent. in the quantity of evaporated milk. All dairy products had in the aggregate a value of \$13,307,309, as compared with \$13,135,114 in 1929.

Live stock on the farms of the Province in 1930 had a total value of \$29,163,375, as against \$34,435,101 the year before. Milch cows increased in number from 113,050 to 118,649, although in other cattle the number decreased from 303,396 to 285,640. In the number of swine there was an increase of 2,126. There was a slight decrease in the number of both horses and sheep. Egg production was 21,348,014 dozen—an increase for the year of 3,557,274 dozen. Honey production was the largest ever recorded, amounting to 1,121,325 lb.—an increase for the year of 131,932 lb. A much smaller acreage was devoted to hop-growing, while the output decreased by 278,560 lb. to 1,166,040 lb.

During the 1931 Session of the Legislature there was considerable legislation relating to agriculture. There was a general revision of the Stock Brands Act for the purpose of regulating sales of branded cattle and hides in the range areas of the Province, changed transportation methods by motor vehicles and by highway driving making extra precautions necessary. Development of the Peace River Block made it advisable to revise the Noxious Weeds Act with a view to preventing the spread of weed seeds in respect of the operation of threshing machines. An amendment was made to the Sumas Drainage, Dyking and Development District Act, providing municipal taxation of land purchased from the Commissioner in cases where the agreements were not registered. The Animals Act Amendment Act provided that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council should have power to make regulations setting the type of bulls which ran at large in prescribed areas and to define areas in

which stallions running at large may be deemed a public nuisance and shot by authorized persons. The Threshers' Lien Act gave threshers the right to take sufficient grain to pay for their services. Authority was given the Supreme Court to appoint a liquidator to wind up the affairs of a Committee of Direction by changes in the Produce Marketing Act Amendment Act.

Hon. William Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture, announced on Nov. 3, 1930, that Wallace Duncan, Director of Markets, assisted by Prof. A. Lloyd, of the poultry division of the University of British Columbia, would conduct an investigation with regard to the condition of the poultry industry of the Province.

Farmers' Institutes of Vancouver Island met in Victoria on Nov. 15, 1930, and among the resolutions passed were those asking the Government for a revision of agricultural land assessment to place taxation on the basis of productive yield; appealing to the Government to use their best endeavours to have the discrepancy between freight rates on the export and domestic grain removed in so far as possible, existing domestic rates being considered a hardship on farmers in the feeding of live stock; and advocating a reduction in motor car licence fees for farm use.

Fisheries. The product of the British Columbia fisheries in 1930 had a total value of \$23,103,302 as compared with \$23,930,692 in 1929, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries. Of chief importance was the salmon fishery with a product in 1930 valued at \$16,610,834. The salmon run in 1930 was exceptionally large, the catch amounting to 2,296,213 cwt., while the pack was 2,221,783 cases—the largest ever recorded in the Province. The halibut fishery ranked second in importance, the output for the year being valued at \$2,446,775, practically all of which was marketed fresh for consumption. The pilchard fishery ranked third with \$1,589,609, followed by the herring fishery at \$1,222,303. Total catch of all kinds of fish in the Province during 1930 was 5,430,638 cwt., compared with 5,261,274 cwt. the year before. Capital investment of the fisheries industry of British Columbia was \$34,943,817, apportioned \$13,307,163 to primary operations and \$21,636,654 to fish canning and curing. A total of 12,000 men were employed in catching and landing fish in 1930—a decrease of 675, while the number of persons employed in the canning and curing establishments was 7,419—a decrease of 341.

Major J. A. Motherwell, Supervisor of Fisheries, in his Annual Report for 1930 issued on Mar. 10, 1931, stated that United States salmon traps and purse seiners in Puget Sound captured 78 per cent. of the sockeye salmon headed for the Fraser River spawning grounds; and that the pack of this kind of salmon by canneries on the latter river had been only 98,750 cases, while the United States canneries put up 352,914 cases.

Mining. The Annual Report of the Mining Industry of British Columbia for 1930 was submitted to Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, by John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist. It was remarkable, the Report pointed out, "that, notwithstanding very much lower metal prices, the quantities of silver, lead and zinc produced made new high records in the history of the industry in the Province. The continued expansion of the metallurgical plants at Trail and increased efficiency in treating the Sullivan ore largely account for the increased amounts of these metals. In addition, two new mines contributed more than sufficient of these metals to compensate for the closing down of many small properties throughout the Province." "Tonnage of metalliferous ore mined in the Province during 1930 was 6,803,846 tons, as compared with 6,977,681 tons in 1929." Gross value of the mineral production in 1930 was \$55,391,993, a decrease of 18.8 per cent. Quantities and values of mineral products in 1930, with comparative figures for 1929, were as follows:

Mineral	1930		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold, placeroz.	8,955	\$ 152,235	6,983	\$ 118,711
Gold, lodeoz.	160,778	3,323,576	145,339	3,004,419
Silveroz.	11,289,171	4,307,270	9,918,800	5,256,270
Copperlb.	90,421,545	11,738,525	101,483,857	18,375,682
Leadlb.	319,199,752	12,535,931	302,346,268	15,269,696
Zinclb.	250,287,306	9,010,093	172,096,841	9,268,792
Coaltons (2,240 lb.)	1,887,130	9,435,650	2,251,252	11,256,260
Structural materials		4,092,568		3,921,768
Miscellaneous metals and Minerals		796,145		1,773,845
Totals		\$55,391,993		\$68,245,443

Development of mineral properties in the Province during 1930 was at a somewhat decreased rate as compared with the previous three years, but the larger mining companies maintained development on the usual scale, not only at producing properties, but at many of those in a semi-developed stage. Dividends declared by companies engaged in the mineral industry of British Columbia during 1930 amounted in the aggregate to \$12,527,652, as compared with \$13,743,308 in 1929.

Lands. The Report of the Lands Branch of the Department of Lands for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was submitted to H. Cathcart, Deputy Minister of Lands, by Newman Taylor, Superintendent of Lands. There was a decided fall in Revenue from the previous year. Total land sales were \$293,631; Revenue under the Land Act, \$106,971; under the Coal and Petroleum Act, \$43,187—with total summary Receipts of \$367,115. Pre-emption records increased from 524 to 934, due to the Province's having taken over the Peace River Block, where 393 pre-emption records were registered. Land sales aggregated 11,154 acres; coal prospecting licences were issued covering 150,400 acres; there were 33 coal leases for 37,209 acres; 149 sundry leases issued covering 21,402 acres. Crown grants numbered 1,213 and the total acreage deeded was 62,823.

The Report of the Forest Branch for 1930 was submitted to Hon. N. S. Loughheed, Minister of Lands, by P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester. The taking over of the Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block required several changes and additions to the staff, particularly in Kamloops and Pouce Group. In the Railway Belt were included 14 National Forests reserved for the perpetual production of timber, and one, the Fraser Canyon Forest, for the protection of scenic values along the Cariboo Road. The latter reserve covers 1,427,000 acres. The thirteen other National Forests comprise 1,935,600 acres. Total timber scaled during 1930 in F.B.M. was 2,663,752,338—a reduction of 682,391,949 from 1929. There were 301 sawmills in operation and 141 shut down, while 43 shingle mills were running and 17 closed. Paper production from pulp was 245,374 tons—an increase of 24,873. Total value of forest production for the year was estimated at \$69,737,000, as against \$93,301,000 in 1929.

The Land Act was amended in 1931 to provide that where a pre-emption record comprised an area registered as a trap line, the Minister might direct that the pre-emption should be granted subject to the right of the trapper to use his lines for two years from the date of the pre-emption. An amendment in 1931 to the Water Act provided that any person who was not a British subject, or any person of the Chinese, Japanese or other Asiatic races could not be entered on the voters' list of a water improvement district.

In the Department of Lands there were some important changes during 1930. Hon. F. P. Burden resigned as Minister of Lands to become Agent-General in Great Britain, and was succeeded by Hon. N. S. Loughheed, formerly Minister of Public Works. J. E. Umbach, for many years Surveyor-General, died suddenly early in the year and was succeeded by F. C. Green.

Labour Affairs. The 13th Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was submitted to Hon. W. A.

McKenzie, Minister of Labour, by J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister. The total industrial payroll of the Province was given as \$167,133,813, as compared with \$192,091,249 in 1929. The Report considered the condition of the coal industry as grave, the payroll of which showed a decrease for the year of \$842,000, following a decrease of \$320,000 the year before. In coast shipping there was a drop of \$1,615,000 in the payroll. "The position of the lumber industry may be accurately gauged by the decrease of \$11,100,000 in its payroll." The metal mining and smelting industry decreased by \$3,312,000, while in that of the metal trades the decline was \$311,000. The food products group advanced its payroll by \$567,000, a large part of this having been in the salmon canning branch. Breweries, with which were included mineral water manufacturers, showed an increase of \$25,000 in their payroll. Still another industry to experience a gain was that of house-furnishing, its payroll exceeding that of the year before by \$116,000. The average industrial wage covering a full week's work for the 95,165 adult males shown in the general summary was \$28.64, compared with \$29.20 in 1929. The percentage of females employed in industry in 1930 was 9.05 per cent., as compared with 8.06 the year before. In respect of nationality of employees, natives of English-speaking countries had a percentage of 72.01, compared with 70.34 in 1929, while in natives of both Continental Europe and Asia there was a decrease in the proportion. Under the arrangement with the Dominion Government for the relief of unemployment \$2,364,250 was expended on works in organized territory, of which total the Provincial Government's share was \$591,062, the share of the municipalities of the Province, \$1,182,125 and the Dominion Government's share, \$591,063. The value of the works allocated in unorganized territory was \$1,018,632, shared equally by Provincial and Dominion Governments. The total value of works created under the Unemployment Relief Act of 1930 was \$3,382,882, giving approximately 750,-870 man-days' work.

During the 1931 Session of the Legislature 14 Acts were passed appertaining to labour matters.

The Minimum Wage Board, in its Report for 1930, furnished information regarding conditions prevailing among 20,461 women and girl workers in the Province, as compared with 20,766 the year before. These covered nine occupations and industries. Of this total 19.17 per cent. received the actual minimum of their respective classes of work; 60.89 per cent received rates of pay in excess of the minimum; and 19.94 per cent. (young girls and inexperienced workers for whom lower wages were set) were in receipt of wages below the minimum. Of the total women workers 19.67 per cent. were married; 3.68 per cent., widowed; and 76.65 per cent., single. Court proceedings were instituted during the year against 14 employers for the purpose of future compliance with the regulations and to remedy actual infractions.

The 14th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, of which E. S. H. Winn was Chairman, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, showed that 1,263 employers had for the first time commenced employing workmen, while the total number of firms employing labour within the scope of the Act was 8,958, as compared with 8,888 in 1929. Total payroll for the industries covered was \$189,839,024, as compared with \$183,576,470 in 1929. There were 3,489 fewer accidents reported in 1930 than the year before, the total number being 33,285, while the fatal accidents increased by 24, the total being 277; a single coal-mine disaster accounted for 45 lives. The amount received from employers by the Board during the year was \$3,582,285; compensation expense and refunds paid, \$1,945,821; transferred to reserve, \$1,605,855; balance in class fund, \$202,862. Since the Act went into effect 14 years before 352,375 claims had been made under it and 175,000 workmen were being protected in respect of accidents arising out of and in course of their employment. A total of 3,200 accidents proved fatal during the 14 years, while 1,732 workmen were in receipt of pensions for permanent or partial disability. From these two causes a total of 3,909 persons were receiving regular monthly pensions.

The Old Age Pensions Department paid out the sum of \$1,224,066 during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, bringing the total amount paid since the institution was started in September, 1927, up to \$3,277,434, while the number of persons who received pensions was 6,860. The number on the rolls as at Mar. 31, 1931, was 5,556. Administration expense for the fiscal year was 1.162 per cent.

The Department of Education: Organizations

The 59th Annual Report of the Public Schools of British Columbia for the school year ended June 30, 1930, was submitted to Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, by J. S. Willis, B.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Education. Enrolment in the schools of the Province increased during the year from 109,558 to 111,017, and the average daily attendance from 94,410 to 96,196, while the percentage of regular attendance was 86.65.

In addition to the above, there was an enrolment of 10,375 in other educational institutions of the Province, of which 1,904 students were enrolled in the University of British Columbia, 6,671 in night schools, 597 in high school correspondence classes, 593 in elementary school correspondence classes, 365 in normal schools and 245 in Victoria College. Total number of grade teachers was 3,639. A total of 37 additional classrooms were opened in graded schools throughout the Province and schools were for the first time opened in thirteen electoral districts. The number of children of foreign parentage attending the schools of the Province was 13,782, of which the principal were: Japanese, 4,014; Scandinavian, 1,762; Chinese, 1,338; Italians, 1,252; Doukhobors, 719; Germans, 663; Russians, 599. Total cost of education to the Government for the year was \$3,743,317, while the grand total, including amounts expended by districts, was \$10,008,255. Continued development was reported in technical education, the attendance of pupils being 15,384. There was a continued increase in the opening of new centres for the study of home economics, the total number being 83 with 75 teachers, while pupils taking the course were 12,253.

The Minister of Education announced on Jan. 24, 1931, new regulations limiting the attendance at the two Provincial Normal Schools to 360 students—220 at the Vancouver Normal School and 140 at the Victoria Normal School—those admitted being chosen from among students with the highest scholastic attainments. In this way the standard of teaching would be progressively raised through the years. The Minister explained that in the year before 297 teachers had been trained in the two Normal Schools, but so far as could be traced only 160 of them were absorbed into the teaching system of the Province. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*).

Enforcement of stricter entrance requirements rather than the formal selection of students according to matriculation standing was adopted by the Senate of the University of British Columbia as a means of limiting attendance and announced on Mar. 20, 1931. It was anticipated that this would cause a reduction of 30 per cent. in the matriculants during the next term. In future full matriculation standing without supplementals and a grade of at least 50 per cent. in each subject would be required for admission. An exception would be made for students who averaged more than 60 per cent. in all subjects yet fell short of the 50 per cent. minimum in one or two. Under the previous regulations pass standing was obtained with 40 per cent. in all subjects. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*).

The British Columbia School Magazine, authority for the publication of which by the Department of Education for distribution to 35,000 school children of the Province was given by the Legislature at the request of the Minister of Education at its 1930 Session, was issued during the first week of September, 1930.

The 12th Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation was held in Victoria, Apr. 6-8, 1931. The organization had a membership

of almost 2,700, according to the Secretary, while the attendance was approximately 350. It was decided to amend the constitution to provide that associate membership, without fee, might be granted by the Executive Committee to retired teachers of long experience in the Province. A number of resolutions were passed during the Convention, among them being the following: that appreciation be expressed of the statement of the Minister of Education that the Federation would be accorded representation on the committee to be formed for the purpose of considering legislation regarding salaries; that the Department of Education be respectfully asked to declare plainly that the High School Course was to be a four-year one; that revision of the programme of studies regarding texts or subject-matter, its arrangement or limits in social studies, English, mathematics, French and general science be undertaken by the Department of Education; that a High School Graduation Certificate Board be constituted by the Minister of Education to deal with the accrediting of High Schools for the issue of High School Graduation and leaving diplomas; that in order to encourage and afford opportunity for higher pedagogical training, the University institute the degree of Bachelor of Education; that approval of the steps taken by the Department of Education in the matter of the revision of the reader be given and that separate books for grades V. and VI. be suggested; that the Department of Education be requested to replace the existing texts in English Composition and Grammar; that the establishment of special classes for mentally deficient children in all school centres having a school population of 500 or more be recommended. Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education, addressed the Convention, dealing exhaustively with legislation passed during the 1931 Session relating to educational matters and promising a complete investigation of teaching conditions in the Province with a view to establishing a satisfactory basis for teachers' salaries and Government contributions to them. Ira Dilworth, of the Victoria High School, was re-elected President for 1931-32 and Harry Charlesworth, Vancouver, General Secretary.

The 26th Annual Convention of the British Columbia School Trustees' Association was held in Vernon, Sept. 22-24, 1930. Some of the resolutions adopted were: that the Department of Education be asked to provide proper inspection of the commercial branch of High Schools; that the Minister of Education be asked to give consideration to the unequalled distribution of taxation for school purposes in the Province; that the Department of Education be asked to give greater financial support to school boards conducting senior matriculation classes than was given to school districts in the Province; that they believed that the prime remedies for unemployment were technical education, vocational guidance, and research in the fields of natural resources and industry; and that the Provincial Government, and the Federal Government, should promote development of said means by increased contributions; that school trustees in rural districts be empowered to fix salaries of their teachers, said salaries to be paid in ten equal instalments; favouring the adoption of uniform salaries of teachers between comparable districts. Officers elected were: Honorary President, Hon. Joshua Hinchliffe, Minister of Education; President, Sam Bowell, New Westminster; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. T. A. Barnard, Nanaimo; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Carr, Matsqui; Secretary, G. A. Grant.

On Mar. 28, 1931, a joint report of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation Committee and the Committee of the High School Teachers' Association of the Lower Mainland was presented to the executive heads of the respective organizations making findings and recommendations on the accrediting of High Schools and Reform of the Departmental Examination system. The Committee did not see how any method of awarding leaving, graduation and matriculation diplomas could be introduced in British Columbia that would entirely relieve the Department of Education of the necessity of a final, written examination for either some or all of the candi-

dates for these diplomas. On the other hand, the Committee found that the defects inherent in a system of final, written examination by an external authority made it desirable to relieve from such kind of test at least as many as possible of those certified by competent authority to have completed the required courses and to possess the other qualifications set forth under authority of the Minister of Education.

The Province of British Columbia

(As at June 30, 1931)

Lieutenant-Governor..... Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce

The Tolmie Ministry (Conservative)

Prime Minister and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. S. F. Tolmie
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries.....	Hon. S. L. Howe
Attorney-General.....	Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C.
Minister of Lands.....	Hon. N. S. Lougheed
Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries.....	Hon. J. W. Jones
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. W. Atkinson
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. W. A. McKenzie
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. R. W. Bruhn
Minister of Education.....	Hon. J. Hinchliffe
President of the Executive Council.....	Hon. W. C. Shelly
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly..... Hon. C. F. Davie

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary.....	P. Walker
Deputy Attorney-General.....	O. C. Bass, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Lands.....	H. Cathcart
Deputy Minister of Finance.....	E. D. Johnson
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	J. B. Munro, B.S.A.
Deputy Minister of Mines.....	Robert Dunn
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Public Works.....	P. Philip
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Railways.....	J. E. Griffith
Deputy Minister of Labour.....	Adam Bell
Deputy Minister of Industries.....	V. A. Rollins
Deputy Minister and Superintendent of Education.....	S. J. Willis, LL.D.
Assistant to the Commissioner of Fisheries.....	J. P. Babcock
Comptroller-General.....	J. A. Craig

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

The Imperial Conference of 1930

Immediately upon the close of the First Session (Sept. 8-23, 1930) of the 17th Parliament of Canada, called especially to deal with the unemployment emergency and pressing tariff adjustments, the Prime Minister, Hon. R. B. Bennett, and three of his Cabinet colleagues, accompanied by a staff of expert advisers, sailed for London to take part in the Imperial Conference of 1930 which opened on Oct. 1. The Conference had been delayed in order to allow the Canadian Prime Minister to conclude the emergency Session.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 had been occupied chiefly with the question of the constitutional status of the Dominions. This had been referred for consideration to a Special Committee composed of the Prime Ministers of the Empire and presided over by Lord Balfour. The unanimous Report of the Committee declaring the group of self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs" was accepted by the Conference. A recommendation in the Report of the Special Committee resulted in a Conference in London in October, 1929, to consider the operation of Dominion Legislation and of Merchant Shipping Legislation at which the United Kingdom and all the Dominions except Newfoundland were represented. In connection with the Report of this Meeting in 1929 (See *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*, pages 64-5 and 116-17) which was to be submitted for consideration to the Imperial Conference of 1930, the Prime Minister of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, wrote to Mr. Bennett previous to his departure for London. In his letter Mr. Ferguson stated that the Conference (1929) appeared to have ignored the fact that Confederation had been brought about by the action of the Provinces. Therefore, no alteration of the British North America Act of 1867 could be made without the consent of the Provinces. He urged that decision with regard to the Report of the Conference on Dominion Legislation be left in abeyance until there had been an opportunity for consultation and discussion among the Provinces. Mr. Ferguson's contention was generally supported by the other Provincial Governments.

Proceedings* of the Imperial Conference opened on Oct. 1 and continued until Nov. 14, during which 3 Plenary Meetings were

*NOTE.—The Report of *The Imperial Conference, Part I and Part II* (the King's Printer, Ottawa) is the source of summaries and extracts of Speeches and Committee Reports.

held, besides 28 Meetings of Heads of Delegation and 165 of Committees and Sub-Committees. The opening and closing Plenary Sessions were held in the Reception Room of the Foreign Office. The general direction of the work of the Conference was conducted at Meetings of the Heads of Delegations held at 10, Downing Street. At these and the Plenary Meetings the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (Mr. MacDonald) occupied the Chair. With the exception of the Irish Free State and the Union of South Africa there had been changes of Government in every Dominion since 1926 so that the greater number of the following delegates had not attended previous Conferences:

United Kingdom: Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister; Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Rt. Hon. Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies (Protectorates and Mandated Territories); Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey, Lord Chancellor; and Rt. Hon. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade.

Canada: (Rt.) Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and Minister of Finance; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., Minister of Justice; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; and Hon. Maurice Dupré, K.C., Solicitor-General.

Commonwealth of Australia: Rt. Hon. J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister; Hon. F. Brennan, Attorney-General; and Hon. Parker J. Moloney, Minister for Markets and Transport.

New Zealand: Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister; and Hon. Sir Thomas Sidey, Attorney-General.

Union of South Africa: General the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs; Hon. N. C. Havenga, Minister of Finance; and Hon. A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Mines and Industries.

Irish Free State: Mr. P. McGilligan, T.D., Minister for External Affairs; Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Minister for Defence; Mr. P. Hogan, T.D., Minister for Agriculture; and Mr. J. A. Costello, K.C., Attorney-General.

Newfoundland: Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C., Prime Minister.

India: Rt. Hon. W. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India; Lieut.-General H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.S.I.; and Sir Muhammed Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Other representatives from Canada, experts on constitutional and economic questions, were the following:

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, W. D. Herridge, K.C., John E. Read, K.C., C. P. Plaxton, K.C., H. M. Tory, D.Sc., LL.D., R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), William Gilchrist, D. A. MacGibbon, Ph.D., C. Camsell, B.Sc., LL.D., Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., Group-Capt. J. L. Gordon, D.F.C., Lieut.-Col. W. A. Steel, M.C., A. J. McPhail (President, Canadian Wheat Pool), John I. McFarland (later appointed Manager, Canadian Wheat Pool) and W. W. Swanson, M.A., Ph.D.

While the *agenda* giving the following three divisions had been made public some time before the opening of the Imperial Conference, it was generally understood that the subject of Inter-Imperial trade would receive the major consideration of the Plenary Meetings:

Inter-Imperial Relations: (a) Report of the Conference of 1929 on the Operation of Dominion Legislation; (b) Nationality; (c) Nationality of Married Women; (d) Commonwealth Tribunal; (e) Merchant Shipping; (f) Defence Questions; (g) Appointment of Governors-General; (h) System of Communication and Consultation in Relation to Foreign Affairs; (i) Channel of Communication between Dominion Governments and Foreign Governments; and (j) Status of High Commissioners.

Foreign Policy and Defence: (a) Arbitration and Disarmament; (b) The Antarctic; (c) Defence; and (d) Proposed Amendment to the Charter of the Imperial Graves Commission.

Economic Co-operation: (a) A Quota for Wheat; (b) Quotas for Commodities other than Wheat, Import Boards, Bulk Purchase Schemes, and the Organization of Channels of Trade; (c) Imperial Shipping Committee; (d) Imperial Economic Committee; (e) Empire Marketing Board; (f) Standardization; (g) Imperial Communication (other than Transport); (h) Civil Aviation; (i) Overseas Settlement; (j) Forestry; (k) Research; and (l) Other Economic Questions.

First Plenary Session. After a message to Their Majesties which was moved by Mr. MacDonald and seconded by General Hertzog the Imperial Conference opened with statements by the several Heads of Delegations, all general in character, with the exception of the address of Mr. Scullin (Australia) which contained a definite offer of economic co-operation and which was enlarged upon at the Second Plenary Meeting. Mr. MacDonald's introductory speech of welcome and brief summary of the problems awaiting solution by the Conference was followed by Mr. Bennett's address. The Prime Minister of Canada referred to the increasing value of the Imperial Conference in the effective adjustment of Empire problems; stated that never in the history of the Conference had questions of such urgency and of such basic consequence to the economic welfare of the Empire as those that had arisen been presented for solution; voiced his belief that by concerted action of the whole the interests of all sections of the Empire could be advanced; and promised to give at a later meeting his considered views as to a scheme of co-operation which held the surest promise of real and lasting advantage to all the States of the Empire. Mr. Scullin declared that it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of economic co-operation; that the natural resources of the Empire were sufficient to produce a permanent basis for joint prosperity; that the urgent existing problem was one of markets rather than of production; that within the Empire preferential arrangements could be made which were impossible in the outside world; that the Overseas Empire was importing from foreign countries at least £250,000,000 worth of manufactures in which Great Britain could compete; that once Imperial co-operation had begun there would be a rapid increase in purchasing power and an expansion of markets. Continuing, the Prime Minister of Australia said:

For the last year for which figures are available, Australia was second only to India as a market for British goods. That the 6,400,000 people of Australia should provide such a market to Great Britain is due to a number of causes, of which preference through our tariff, preference through voluntary

choice and administrative preference are the most important. The significance of the Australian market to Great Britain becomes clear when comparison is made with Argentina. Argentina buys from the world more goods than Australia. In 1928 her total imports were valued at £180,000,000, while those of Australia totalled £144,000,000. Yet in this same year Australia bought from Great Britain £55,000,000 worth of goods, mostly fully manufactured and the purchases of Argentina from Great Britain only reached £31,000,000. In 1927-28, the latest year for which full statistical information is available, Australia purchased some £45,000,000 worth of manufactured goods from foreign countries, which were of a type which Great Britain could supply.

Mr. Scullin's most significant statement was as follows:

The Commonwealth Government would like to see that £45,000,000 worth either manufactured in Australia, in Great Britain or in some part of the Empire, and we would welcome conferences between industrialists to see how this objective could be achieved. . . . I am prepared to declare that, in the event of the Governments of the Empire deciding upon a definite forward policy of Imperial economic co-operation, the Commonwealth Government will be ready to do its part. . . . I would, however, like to say that Australia hopes to receive from Great Britain treatment similar in effect, if not in method, to that which she already affords to Great Britain, and which she is prepared to afford in even larger measure.

Mr. Forbes promised the whole-hearted support of New Zealand in any movement of closer and more effective Inter-Imperial relations. General Hertzog pointed out that South Africa viewed with concern the prospective abolition of existing tariff benefits on the part of the Government of Great Britain as had been disclosed in a Government declaration some time before. He stated:

The position of Great Britain as the Great Commonwealth market for Dominion products must necessarily, in the event of her deciding upon a change in her existing policy detrimental to the interests of the Dominions, exercise a determining influence upon their policy. It is, therefore, quite clear that the course eventually to be pursued by the Dominions must in the main depend upon the manner and extent to which their interests are going to be affected by the policy adopted by Great Britain. South Africa would welcome an examination of the possibility of extending existing economic and trade relations by the adoption of Inter-Commonwealth trade agreements providing for the extension of reciprocal tariff benefits on a fair and reasonable basis, and for periods sufficiently lengthy to create confidence and stability.

Mr. McGilligan stressed the need for recognition of constitutional issues by the Conference but stated that the Irish Free State was anxious to make a serious study of the existing economic situation and to take part in mutual agreements. Both Sir Richard Squires and the Maharaja of Bikaner spoke on behalf of their countries. Sir Richard emphasized the hope of Newfoundland for a further development of Inter-Empire trade with such preferences as might be possible without affecting the economic conditions of the individual countries. The Maharaja made a brief reference to the constitutional problems of India.

The Second Plenary Session. The Meeting on Oct. 8 provided an opportunity for each of the Heads of Delegations to place before the assemblage the economic position of his own Dominion and to

offer in distinct form a solution for the development of a betterment of the economic ills of the Empire. It proved to be the outstanding meeting of all; Mr. Bennett proposed a definite policy of Inter-Imperial tariff preference which was endorsed by practically all of the Dominions. Incidentally he declared that the policy of "Empire Free Trade" was, if taken literally, absolutely impossible owing to existing Dominion protective tariffs. At the end of the Session Mr. Bennett asked for a definite indication by the Government of the United Kingdom as to their attitude toward the proposed plan of extended tariff preferences within the Empire. Mr. MacDonald refused upon the ground that questions of high policy were involved by Mr. Bennett's proposals and by other proposals (bulk purchase, import boards, etc.) which were to be brought before the Conference and which would demand consideration.

Mr. Thomas (Secretary of State for the Dominions) in opening his remarks with reference to the tremendous difficulties each country of the Empire was facing in the economic field, said:

I do not care what Party we represent, but any statesman taking part in these deliberations could truthfully say that, whatever Election promises were made, however honestly and legitimately made, they would be forced to admit that the circumstances of the last twelve months not only altered their whole conception of things, but created difficulties unprecedented and certainly unforeseen by the great mass of people of any country. . . . What we must apply ourselves to is how far this Conference, representative of the Empire as a whole, can make a practical contribution towards the solution of the difficulties and problems we are faced with to-day.

Continuing, Mr. Thomas explained the existing grave position of the United Kingdom by quoting figures which showed that the world trade of 1928 was, roughly, 20 per cent. greater than in the pre-War year 1913; that in 1928 the Empire trade had increased also about 20 per cent. but that the United Kingdom's share of the world trade during 1913-1928 was less than 20 per cent. He declared that while the Overseas Dominions had shared in whatever progress there had been, the United Kingdom was in a serious condition. He pointed out that large new industries had been established in the Dominions which had enabled those countries to absorb trade hitherto under the control of the United Kingdom. The progress of the United States during the same period was due to two items, motor cars and oil, and to the fact that the War years, when the Old Country was otherwise engaged, had given her a very marked start so far as the United Kingdom was concerned. Mr. Thomas then quoted comparative figures of the exports and imports between the units of the Empire showing that the United Kingdom was importing annually £467,000,000 worth of food products and raw materials from foreign countries, (out of a total of £737,000,000 from all countries), a great part of which could be produced in and imported from the rest of the Empire. On the other hand the rest of the Empire was annually importing from foreign countries £235,000,000 of manufactured goods, a great part of which could be manufactured in and bought

from the United Kingdom. He spoke of the tremendous cost of unemployment in the Old Country to national and local taxation and stated that the United Kingdom was maintaining a standard of social services second to none of any other nation in the world. Speaking of Great Britain's dependence upon imported food and raw materials Mr. Thomas continued:

We, as a manufacturing nation, are dependent upon the imports both of food and raw material for our very existence, but it would be idle to deny that this tremendous burden and difficulty, this unfortunate economic blizzard, which affects us as it does and as these figures clearly show, must by the very nature of things also impoverish you, because if we are poor, if we are unable to maintain our standard of living, we shall consequently be unable to buy from you that which we should like to do . . . we, as a Government, and we, as a people, do not minimize, but on the contrary appreciate to the full, the preferences, however they are given, that you offer to the Old Country. It is on your part a frank gesture and a recognition of your Imperial interest and your anxiety to help; but I am sure, on the other hand, that you are not unmindful of the value of the Imperial connection. Defence, Trustee Securities, the work of the Empire Marketing Board, are all a contribution that we make towards helping you.

Mr. Thomas concluded with the hope that they would be able to devise ways and means at the Conference whereby the incalculable resources of the Empire might be developed to the best advantage of all the countries of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Bennett briefly outlined the fiscal policy of the Canadian Administration which embodied the principle of protection of the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products from harmful competition, but stated that this principle did not exclude the importation of foreign goods so long as they did not cause a reduction in the standard of living. This declared policy provided for the consumer a cheap market by stimulating the growth of competing domestic industries to that point of development where they would be able, in fair competition with others beyond Canada to offer to the Canadian public products equal to and at prices comparable to those in the larger markets of other countries. In order to protect the producer and safeguard the consumer from exploitation a flexible tariff was employed. This policy was called the "Canada First" and, he declared, he stood "four-square" behind that policy in approaching the economic problems of the Empire. If the Conference wished to solve these problems each country would have to assume the same attitude; then they could get together to formulate a policy for mutual assistance. Mr. Bennett believed that through the broadening of the home markets of Empire States to Empire products in preference to foreign products every part of the Empire would benefit. This did not mean the exclusion of foreign products because they all desired markets outside the Empire but it did mean directing the existing flow of trade into more permanent Empire channels by creating a preference for Empire goods. He then proceeded to make in the following words his definite proposal that the Imperial Conference should endorse the principle of an Inter-Empire preferential tariff:—

The primary concern of Canada to-day is profitably to sell its wheat. We believe that we shall be reaching towards a solution of that problem if we can establish a better market in Great Britain. This market we want, and for it we are willing to pay, by giving in the Canadian market a preference for British goods. You may each, in your own way, apply what tests you choose to determine the value of reciprocal preferences to your own country. I am confident your conclusions will coincide with ours.

And so I propose that we of the British Empire, in our joint and several interests, do subscribe to the principle of an Empire preference, and that we take, without delay, the steps necessary to put it into effective operation.

First, we must approve or reject the principle. I put the question definitely to you, and definitely it should be answered. There is here no room for compromise and there is no possibility of avoiding the issue. This is a time for plain speaking and I speak plainly when I say that the day is now at hand when the peoples of the Empire must decide, once and for all, whether our welfare lies in closer economic union or whether it does not. Delay is hazardous, further discussion of the principle is surely unnecessary. The time for action has come. Projects other than the one I propose have been placed before you. They have been carefully canvassed by our Delegation, and, while we would avoid anything which might savour of premature condemnation, we are constrained to state that none of them can be accepted by Canada as alternatives at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind. Until this principle is accepted it would be profitless to discuss the application of it in any great detail. I shall, however, outline in a broad way our conception of the manner in which it may be employed, and shall qualify the generality of my proposal by indicating the method of its application.

DETAILS OF PROPOSED PREFERENCE: I offer to the Mother Country, and to all the other parts of the Empire, a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based upon the addition of a ten per centum increase in prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created.* In the universal acceptance of this offer, and in like proposals and acceptances by all the other parts of the Empire, we attain to the ideal of Empire preference.

I amplify and explain this offer in the following ways: In the first place, the rate I have mentioned cannot be uniformly applied. The basis of the proposal is the adequate protection to industries now existent, or yet to be established. Because of this, we must ensure a certain flexibility in the preferential tariff, having regard to the fundamental need for stability in trade conditions; and must take account of such prevailing preferences as are now higher than the general one I suggest.

It follows, therefore, that this proposed preference should not be considered as a step towards Empire free trade. In our opinion, Empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we are striving to achieve. All that is helpful in Empire free trade may be secured by Empire preferences. All that is harmful may in this way be avoided.

Again, it is conceivable that this preferential rate should be lower in the case of raw products, or where the Empire supply does not meet the Empire demand. On the other hand, the preference may be increased beyond ten per centum where that rate, in relation to the main tariff, is inadequate to afford Empire goods an appreciable advantage over those of foreign countries. It will also be necessary and proper to determine what Empire agencies may be employed to ensure the most effective operation of the principle. That is

*NOTE.—According to *The Times* (Oct. 14), the Prime Minister of Canada explained at a later meeting that his suggestion of a preference in the Canadian market for the Mother Country and the other Dominions, based on the addition of a 10 per cent. increase on prevailing general tariffs meant that in the case of a general tariff of 30 per cent. the figure would be raised to 33 per cent. . . . "At the same time Mr. Bennett laid emphasis yesterday that he was not tied down to any particular figure. He put forward 10 per cent. as a matter of convenience for the purpose of discussion, but he added that, whatever figure might be fixed, there would have to be elasticity in its application."

a question which at the moment I shall not discuss further than to say that foremost among these agencies that of our ocean transport should be looked upon as the rightful carrier of Empire goods. And I see no reason why, by creating additional preferences on goods so carried between Empire ports, that great service should not be profitably used.

The Prime Minister of Canada then went on to say that all these were matters requiring the most careful consideration and subjection to searching analysis by expert economists of the countries concerned, but that whatever modifications might be found necessary they would only make more beneficial and enduring the broad principle of Empire protection. With proper safeguards to the consumer such a preference would make possible, as nothing else could, the full employment of the resources of the Empire to the advantage of all its parts. Stability in trade conditions must be assured to promote prosperity; and a preference which could not be regarded as enduring was worse than no preference at all. As time was an important factor in the proposals, he suggested that committees be set up at once in the various countries concerned to begin an exhaustive examination of the effect of the plan upon their own domestic situation, and he further suggested that the Conference adjourn to meet in Ottawa early in 1931, as the guests of the Canadian people, in order that the Committee reports be submitted to it. Mr. Bennett mentioned that whatever variations in the general plan might seem advisable his Government would make them effective by the proper legislation. He concluded the presentation of his proposals with an earnest plea for their acceptance:

For to you, as to us, it must be plain that we dare not fail. I have said that the time is now at hand when the doctrine of closer Empire economic association must be embraced if we would not have it slip forever beyond our powers of recall. Once gone it were vain to suppose that lesser existing Empire agreements will long outlive it and, that being so, the day will come when we must fight in the markets of the Empire the countries of the World shorn of that advantage which it should be in our individual interests to secure and maintain. To me that is unthinkable, and I appeal to the national representatives here assembled in conference to forget, each one, those prejudices which forbid the realization of that Empire building plan by which all may advance to greater prosperity.

Mr. Scullin (Australia) agreed with Mr. Thomas' statement that the people of the Empire looked to the Conference to provide some practical solution to the problems of trade depression and that every effort should be made that this expectation should be realized. He also agreed with Mr. Bennett that the Conference should come to some decision on the principle of a preferential tariff with the Empire—a principle which was conceded 'inasmuch as there already existed a measure of reciprocal tariffs. He enlarged upon the possibilities of developing Empire markets:

Although the trade between the various Dominions and with other parts of the British Commonwealth is to-day considerable and will doubtless largely develop, the trade of each part with the United Kingdom is to-day of greater magnitude. This is certainly true for Australia. . . . Great Britain supplies to-day about 11 per cent. of the import trade of the world. It has also been estimated that Great Britain's share of the import trade of the foreign world is about 9 per cent. Within the British Commonwealth her

share of the import trade is 35 per cent. In Australia in 1928-29 Great Britain held 40 per cent. of the total import trade. In the same year our 6,400,000 people were the second most important market in the world for British exports . . . the next most important purchaser of British goods . . . is the United States.

The Prime Minister of Australia then quoted figures similar to those given in his address at the First Plenary Session (Oct. 1) showing the trade of the United Kingdom with Australia and her trade with other foreign countries; drew attention to the similarity of Australia's fiscal policy to that of Canada and one that had been advocated in Great Britain by the Empire Marketing Board—that the British people buy the products of the British Commonwealth but also to remember that "Empire buying begins at home." He pointed out that owing to the severe financial stringency in Australia emergency adjustments in the tariff system had been made but that they were subject to review and in some cases to withdrawal; stated that, in 1928-29, £26,280,000 of British exports of classes subject to duty if of foreign origin had entered Australia free; "that the value of the British exports receiving this extremely favourable treatment was actually greater than the value of Great Britain's total exports in 1928 to . . . France, Holland Belgium, Italy, China, or Japan"; repeated that the Australian Government would like to see the £45,000,000 worth of manufactured goods which Australia was importing from foreign countries, shared by Empire industries; stated that the United Kingdom was giving preference to 12 per cent. of Australia's exports to her, while Australia was giving preference to 90 per cent. of her goods entering Australia; declared that the voluntary form of preference which had been supported by successive British Governments could give little help against foreign competition based on very low wages; urged that the United Kingdom assist Australia in the marketing of products of intensified agriculture, thus permitting the following out of the recommendations of the British Economic Mission as to the intensive use of Australia's settled areas; and explained that the new purchasing power thus created would assist employment and, as the process went on, it would become possible to revive land settlement and the absorption of British migrants.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand (Mr. Forbes) stated that Inter-Imperial trade was undoubtedly the main question for the Conference to consider. After concisely and comprehensively analysing Inter-Imperial and the United Kingdom's trade with the world, he referred briefly to methods for the increasing of trade between the countries of the Empire, namely, the institution of preferential tariffs, the Imperial Economic Committee, the Empire Marketing Board, trade services, and trade campaigns by means of commissioners, agents, etc. He strongly advocated tariff preferences as the most important and most effective method. He recognized that the granting of a preference was entirely a matter for each unit of the Empire to decide, and stated that preference had become

a permanent part of New Zealand's tariff policy since 1903; that it had increased steadily since that year, and that the existing preference was granted on 65 per cent. of the items on the tariff list. His final suggestion was that the United Kingdom should protect her languishing industries against unfair foreign "dumping" by some sort of tariff safeguard, as well as by extending a preference to the Overseas Dominions. He believed that the present situation demanded prompt and vigorous action.

Mr. Havenga declared that South Africa was experiencing the general trade depression but that they considered themselves comparatively fortunate on the whole. Empire free trade had been preached as a panacea but South Africa would not subscribe to such a policy, because in that country manufacturing industries (many of them branches of British houses) had been established which could not even exist without a protective tariff. The remedy would have to be found outside free trade, and South Africa would welcome the extension of trade relations within the Empire by staple agreements which provided for reciprocal tariff benefits, especially as South Africa's imports from Great Britain exceeded that country's imports from South Africa.

Mr. McGilligan pointed out that the Irish Free State was taking 80 per cent. of its imports from the Members of the Commonwealth and was sending 94 per cent. of its exports to the several units; that the Free State had never been reluctant to acknowledge its dependence on the British market and that his country was in many cases the best customer of the United Kingdom. Of the Members of the Commonwealth the Irish Free State was the third largest consumer of the Empire's goods, and of all nations the fifth largest purchaser in the United Kingdom's markets. He had no doubt that that country would long continue to be the chief external provider of the Irish market and he hoped that the Free State would become a still larger provider of the English market. Mr. McGilligan drew the attention of South Africa, New Zealand and India to the fact that while the Irish Free State accorded to their exports the full benefit of its preferential duties, no privileges whatever were accorded to them.

Sir Richard Squires said that he appreciated the outstandingly able utterance of Mr. Bennett. The policy and programme of Canada would naturally affect Newfoundland owing to the close proximity of the two countries and he gave his assurance that the policy of Imperial Preference would have the enthusiastic support of his country. He pointed out that, in the main, Newfoundland's markets were very largely markets outside the Empire but a year previously he had been able, by means of conferences at Ottawa, to take the first practical step toward arranging a tentative programme of British Empire preference. Sir Geoffrey Corbett, on behalf of the delegation from India, presented the situation of that country in its relation to Empire trade, a situation which was complicated by the Round Table Conference over the constitutional organization of

India. The gist of Sir Geoffrey's remarks was that while India was ready to consider favourably all schemes designed to help the development of trade within the Empire she was not prepared to depart from her existing policy of "discriminating protection," adopted seven years before, which safeguarded her industries when they were threatened, and fulfilled the conditions of rationalized production. India was unable, therefore, to commit herself to any general scheme of tariff preference within the British Empire but reserved complete freedom to deal with each case as it arose.

**Policy of the
United Kingdom;
Reports and
Conclusions of
the Conference**

It was a foregone conclusion that the Government of the United Kingdom would reject Mr. Bennett's offer of Inter-Empire preference. Mr. Snowden had indicated in an address at Manchester on Oct. 20 that a refusal would be given; and at the opening of Parliament on Oct. 28 Mr. MacDonald had said: "We can not do it." No formal decision or statement

was given until Nov. 13, when at a Meeting of Heads of Delegations, a declaration of policy by the delegates of the United Kingdom was given as follows:

1. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, believing that the development of Inter-Imperial markets is of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth, have declared that the interests of the United Kingdom preclude an economic policy which would injure its foreign trade or add to the burdens of the people; but that their fiscal policy does not preclude marketing propaganda and organization which will secure valuable opportunities for the consumption of Dominion products in the United Kingdom.

2. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have suggested that the Governments of the Empire should undertake to make forthwith a close examination of the various methods by which each may make the greatest possible contribution to economic co-operation within the Empire with a view to presenting reports to a Conference which, it has been suggested should be held next year or as soon as the reports are ready.

3. In the meantime His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have declared that the existing preferential margins accorded by the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire will not be reduced for a period of three years or pending the outcome of the suggested Conference, subject to the rights of the United Kingdom Parliament to fix the budget from year to year.

4. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agree to re-constitute the Empire Marketing Board as a body with a fixed minimum annual income, with a provision enabling it to receive such other contributions from public or private sources as it may be willing to accept, for the purpose of furthering the marketing of Empire products; and to the re-constitution of the Imperial Economic Committee on the lines recommended by the Committee of the Conference on Economic Co-operation.

The representatives of the Union of South Africa also announced that their Government would not reduce the existing preferential margins they accorded to the United Kingdom for a period of three years or during whatever period such margins as accorded by the United Kingdom to South Africa should remain in force.

Operation of Dominion Legislation; Other Constitutional Issues.

With regard to the Report of the 1929 Conference on Dominion Legislation which was before the Conference for consideration, a special question arose with respect to the application to Canada of the various sections of the Statute proposed to be passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. These related to the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, and other matters. Representations had been received from certain of the Provinces of Canada, subsequent to the passing of the resolution in the Canadian Parliament, protesting against action of the Report until the Provinces had been given an opportunity to determine whether their rights would be adversely affected by such action. Therefore, resolutions were passed by the Conference, as follows: that an opportunity be given to the Provinces to present their views before the enactment of the Statute of Westminster, the name given to the measure, which would not become operative until Dec. 31, 1931; that the Statute should contain such further provisions as to its application to any particular Dominion as might be requested by that Dominion; and that resolutions passed by both the Houses of the Dominion Parliaments should be forwarded not later than Aug. 1, 1931, to the United Kingdom. The sections of the Act were so drafted as to provide for any action which might be taken by Canada. The following are some of the clauses of the Act:

No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion *as part of the law in force in that Dominion*, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

The parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation, in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

Notwithstanding anything in the Interpretation Act, 1889, the expression "Colony" shall not, in any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act, include a Dominion or any Province or State forming part of a Dominion.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act sections 735 and 736 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall be construed as though reference therein to the Legislature of a British possession did not include reference to the Parliament of a Dominion.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this Act section 4 of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890 (which requires certain laws to be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure or to contain a suspending clause), and so much of section 7 of that Act as requires the approval of His Majesty-in-Council to any rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, shall cease to have effect in any Dominion as from the commencement of this Act.

Any alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall require the assent of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as well as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

Other conclusions of the Conference on Constitutional Questions may be summarized briefly as follows: *Nationality*—that if changes were desired in existing requirements for the common status such changes should only be introduced after consultation and agreement among the several members of the Commonwealth; and that the possession of the common status in any one country of the Empire should be recognized in every other part. *Nationality of Married Women*—that this should remain as designated by the Nationality Convention at The Hague Conference of 1930. *Commonwealth Tribunal*—that a solution should be sought along *ad hoc* arbitration proceedings; that the system should be voluntary; that the *ad hoc* body should be selected from standing panels nominated by the several members of the British Commonwealth; and that the jurisdiction should be limited to justiciable issues arising between Governments. *Governors-General*—that the parties interested in the appointment of a Governor-General are His Majesty the King, and the Dominion concerned. *Communication and Consultation*—that the appointment of diplomatic representatives of His Majesty, representing in foreign countries the interests of the different countries of the Empire furnished a most valuable opportunity for the interchange of information; and that the ensuring of the effective operation of the recommendations of previous Imperial Conferences, with regard to the system of communication observed, was important. *High Commissioners*—the United Kingdom delegation were prepared to recommend to His Majesty that Dominion High Commissioners should, on all ceremonial occasions (other than those when Ministers of the Crown from the respective Dominions, were present) rank immediately after the Secretaries of State.

Foreign Policy and Defence. The questions under Arbitration and Disarmament were considered in a Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon. Maurice Dupré, k.c., Solicitor-General of Canada. The Conference approved the general principles underlying the Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes: "The representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, and India, intimated that it was proposed to commend the General Act to the appropriate authority with a view to accession on conditions mainly similar to those attached to their respective acceptances of the Optional Clause; in particular the reservation regarding questions which by international law fall within the domestic jurisdiction of the parties would be retained by those Members of the Commonwealth who had adopted it in accepting the Optional Clause, in view of the importance attached by many of His Majesty's Governments to certain matters, such as immigration, which are solely within their domestic jurisdiction. The representatives of the Union of South Africa intimated that His Majesty's Government in the Union were not opposed to the principle of the General Act but that the Act would be further examined by that Government before they could arrive at a final decision, as some time would be required for a study of certain questions involved." Further conclusions were as follows: (1) that the principle underlying the proposals which had been made to bring the Covenant of the League of Nations into harmony with the Pact of Paris "is one which should receive the support of all the Governments represented at the Conference"; (2) that "the amendments to the Covenant which were drafted by the Sub-Committee appointed for this purpose by the First Committee at the Eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations should be recommended to the several Governments for acceptance . . . that the entry into force of these amendments should be made dependent upon the entry into force of a General Treaty for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments"; (3) that "the future peace of the World depends upon the early adoption of some general scheme of disarmament by international agreement and that every effort should be made to convoke a General Disarmament Conference at an early date in order that the obligations accepted by all the Members of the League under Article 8 of the Covenant might be honoured without further delay"; (4) that "the principle underlying the text of the draft of a

Disarmament Convention drawn up by the Preparatory Commission should be approved"; (5) and that the progress achieved in the sphere of Naval Disarmament in connection with the London Naval Treaty was commendable.

With regard to Defence—in the very short time at the disposal of the Conference, it was impossible to do more than examine some aspects of the practical problems which would be involved in the carrying out of the recommendations contained in paragraph 44 of the Report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation. The representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, recommended that the existing policy of the ultimate establishment of the naval base at Singapore should be maintained; that the Jackson contract should be continued; but that expenditure necessary "for completing the equipment of the docks and for defence works, should be postponed for the next five years, when the matter could be again reviewed in the light of relevant conditions then prevailing."

The Committee on Economic Co-operation: Economic Conclusions. At the various meetings of Prime Ministers and Heads of Delegations held between Oct. 9 and Oct. 17, discussions of the several statements made at the Plenary Sessions took place. Representatives of the United Kingdom declared that their Government were opposed to any policy that involved duties on food-stuffs or raw materials, and asserted, at the same time, that there were other methods whereby Inter-Imperial trade might be increased, such as quotas, import boards, etc. The quota system was an important question to Canada and Australia. The representatives of these two countries had clearly indicated the pressing need of an increase in their wheat sales to the United Kingdom. As an outcome of these meetings, the Committee on Economic Co-operation, made up of representatives of the various Dominions, with Rt. Hon. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, as Chairman, was set up to study the following questions: (1) the quota system; (2) bulk purchase schemes, import boards, direct exchange of commodities and the promotion of agreements between industrialists; and (3) Imperial Shipping, the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board. The Committee discussed chiefly the question of wheat imported from the Dominions milled in the United Kingdom; the other items were referred to Sub-Committees.

Both the Committee and Sub-Committees worked under difficulties owing to the fact that the British Government had not submitted, up to Nov. 13, any concrete scheme to the Conference. There were a number of general schemes in existence but the United Kingdom delegation had not sponsored any of them, with the result that the Committees were working in the dark as to the exact objects which it was desirous to achieve. (*The Times*, London, Oct. 28, 1930).

According to the Report on the Wheat Quota about 120,000,000 cwt. of wheat were milled annually in the United Kingdom, of which about 15 per cent. consisted of wheat grown in the United Kingdom, and about 49 per cent., of wheat and flour grown in the Dominions. As it had been stated on behalf of the United Kingdom delegation that no price guarantee could be given for wheat from the Dominions, the suggestion had been confined to the securing of a guaranteed share of the import requirements at world prices. As a Quota scheme for the United Kingdom wheat had been under examination for some months, the Committee stated that it had prepared the outline of a similar scheme applicable to wheat from the Dominions. The essence of this scheme was "that certificates should be issued by His Majesty's Customs in the United Kingdom in respect of all imported wheat passed through the Customs, which they are satisfied is of Dominion growth. Wheat millers would be required to produce evidence of purchase (including the surrender of Dominion wheat certificates issued by the Cus-

toms) of the prescribed minimum quota. The certificates would be transferable, in the same way as other contract documents, and divisible, and, in order to save unnecessary transport, would not necessarily remain attached to the wheat or flour in respect of which they were issued. In the event of undesirable results following on the transfer of certificates, the situation would require to be dealt with by the authority in charge. The scheme would have to be elaborated in greater detail before the plan could be embodied in legislation or put into operation, and for this purpose consultation with the trade interests concerned might be necessary."

The Report indicated that if Russia continued the plan of shipping wheat "on consignment" the imports of Dominion wheat into the United Kingdom would fall below the level "of recent years other than 1929." This applied particularly to Canadian wheat since the bulk of Russian supply was hard wheat of a similar character. Australian wheat, on the other hand, competed with wheat from the Argentine, being generally similar in character and marketed at the same season of the year. The Report continued: "It appears to us, therefore, that a quota which secured to Dominion wheat a guaranteed market for a quantity of wheat in excess of the figure of recent years would be *pro tanto* beneficial to the wheat-exporting Dominions by giving them a secured market, of which they could not be deprived by any dumping competitor, for a definite quantity of their exports; and this advantage would be enhanced in so far as it was possible to increase the quota progressively over a period of years. In this connection it should be observed that the quota would be a guaranteed minimum, and that it would be open to the Dominions to compete equally with foreign countries for the remainder of the supply apart from that reserved for United Kingdom wheat. . . . We have considered whether in any Dominion quota scheme separate quotas should be fixed for each of the wheat-exporting Dominions, but we have been informed that it would be administratively impractical."

The Government of the United Kingdom undertook to examine carefully this Report of the Committee and, during the course of their consideration, would consult with the Governments of the wheat-growing Dominions and of India. The Conference referred to the Governments concerned the other Reports which covered quotas for commodities other than wheat, import boards, bulk purchase schemes, and the organization of channels of trade.

Other conclusions on the economic side of the Conference were as follows: that the Imperial Shipping Committee, the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board should be maintained—the Empire Marketing Board should be re-constituted so as to permit of the acceptance of contributions from public and private sources for the purpose of enlarging its scope; that the economic welfare of the Empire would be enhanced by the co-ordination of standardization under a central body in each country, to which support should be given by the Government; that co-operation between these standardizing bodies should be increased, with a view to the further development of standardization and the establishment of uniform standard specifications; and that a system of marks and brands be adopted; that an Empire broadcasting service would strengthen the ties and stimulate trade and commerce between the various parts of the Empire; that radio broadcasting of weather maps was of the utmost importance to shipping and to aircraft, and it was recommended that the Mail Shipping Committee be asked to study this question as an aid to navigation; that the establishment of regular air services throughout the Empire, particularly for the carriage of mail, should be further developed, and that civil aviation should be represented on the Imperial Shipping Committee; that the existing economic difficulties rendered impractical any considerable flow of migrants from the United Kingdom to the Dominions, but that measures should be adopted best calculated to secure the object in view when economic conditions per-

mitted. Numerous other economic questions were reported upon by Committees and considered by the Conference.

[According to a Canadian Press Despatch dated May 13, 1931, the Lord President of the Council in the Socialist Cabinet (Lord Parmoor) announced in the House of Lords that the Government had approved the general principle of a quota for Empire wheat. "The difficulty is one of detail which cannot be disposed of until after the forthcoming Conference at Ottawa," stated Lord Parmoor. "The Dominions do not think it is impossible and neither does the Government. Whether the Dominions can formulate a scheme which will be satisfactory, only time will tell," he declared].

The Closing Session; Post Comment. With concluding speeches from the Prime Ministers and Heads of Delegations the Imperial Conference of 1930 finished its arduous labours on Nov. 14. Mr. Bennett expressed regret that more progress had not been made toward the acceptance of a general policy of Inter-Imperial tariffs, but declared that the Canadian offer was still open. He therefore moved that the Economic Section of the Conference be adjourned to meet again within twelve months in Ottawa at a date to be selected. (On June 8, 1931, in the Canadian House of Commons, Mr. Bennett announced that this meeting had been postponed for a year at the suggestion of both Australia and New Zealand who anticipated General Elections and who also desired further time to study the problems presented at the Conference).

So far as the Overseas Dominions were concerned the results of the Imperial Conference on the economic side were disappointing, but hardly surprising. While it was definitely known that the MacDonald Cabinet was more or less divided in opinion they also realized that with such confirmed Free Trade Ministers as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade an Empire protective policy would have doubtful chance of success. South African, Australian, and New Zealand sentiments were those of regret that another step had not been taken toward preferential trade within the Empire. The general sentiment in Canada was one of disappointment that a policy of Inter-Empire preference had not been adopted, but the prevailing belief seemed to be that with all the Overseas Dominions strongly in favour of it and with a growing number of English converts to some sort of protective policy, it could not fail eventually to be accepted. The Conservative Press in Canada placed the apparent failure of the Conference on the obstinate free trade attitude of the MacDonald Administration, while for the most part the Liberal Press held Mr. Bennett responsible. Unpreparedness and the failure to offer a definite alternative policy was the general criticism in England of the Government at the Conference. If nothing else was accomplished by the Conference it at least brought the fiscal policy controversy of the United Kingdom to a head and, for the first time, presented an Inter-Empire preferential tariff policy before a council of the whole Empire. *The Times*, London (Nov. 15), said, in part:

The failure of the Conference to achieve any concrete result is primarily due to the fact that the Government drifted into it without any clear policy or definite plan, and without anything like the preparation that was needed. The plain truth is that they had not made up their minds beforehand as to the results that they wanted to achieve, and they were therefore unable to give the Conference the leadership necessary to make it a success. And even during the Conference they were equally unable to make up their minds on any of the issues that were raised. . . . This incredible procrastination was actually made worse by the fact that, for weeks before the Dominion delegates were given a definite "No," individual Ministers, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, had, outside the Conference, made it clear what the answer would be.

This lack of any policy or power of decision—obviously due to the paralysing effect of internal dissension—made the failure of the Conference inevitable.

On Nov. 27 in the House of Commons (United Kingdom) a debate took place on a motion of censure proposed by the Conservative Opposition in the following terms: "that this House censures His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom for its failure to formulate any effective proposals for the extension of Empire trade and for its refusal to consider the offers made by the Dominions." Speaking to the motion Mr. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, said:

We are censured because we refused to consider the offer made by the Dominions. What was the offer? I say clearly and definitely that, if any offer had been made that would help the trade of this country, would give employment to our people and not injure them, not only would we have considered it but it would have been our duty to accept. (A Unionist Member: "Why did you not do it?") For the simple reason, I assure you, that there never was such humbug as this proposal. (Unionist Members: "Withdraw").

Subsequently the Speaker ruled that the word "humbug" was a colloquial expression which was hardly suitable for their debates, and Mr. Thomas withdrew the offensive expression. On Dec. 1 Mr. Bennett replied in a vigorous statement in which he said that the Government of Canada deeply resented the language of Mr. Thomas and that the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom to repudiate it must be construed as endorsement. The Canadian proposals were made in the sincere belief that they contained the best solution of the problem of closer economic co-operation but "if the proposal was to be thus contemptuously rejected Canada's only course was to seek other means of bettering her economic position in the world."

Other Activities of the Overseas Delegates. Many entertainments were provided for the Overseas Delegates during the period of the Conference. Mr. Bennett was the speaker on several occasions, On Oct. 1 at Guildhall, at a dinner given under the auspices of the British Empire Society, British Empire League, Victoria League, Overseas League and British Empire Club, to the Overseas Dominions and India, Prince Arthur of Connaught presided. In proposing the Toast of the Guests, His Royal Highness said he was charged to ask the Prime Ministers and the representatives of India to carry home to their people an expression of the enduring affection and sympathy of the people in the Motherland. In responding to the Toast the Prime Minister of Canada stated that the task before the Conference was that of Empire consolidation and that the various countries of the Empire were not yet bankrupt in state-craft. On Oct. 10 the Prime Ministers of the Dominions were the guests of honour at a dinner given by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Iveagh presiding. Mr. Bennett on this occasion also responded to the Toast. He stressed the point that one of the essential facts that the Conference had to face was that the Overseas Dominions were determined to manufacture their own raw materials. As partners they had come together to pool their resources for the common good. The British Chambers of Commerce, the Chamber of Shipping, and the Federation of British Industries gave a dinner to the Overseas Delegates at the Hotel Victoria on Oct. 14, and in the course of a speech the Prime Minister of Canada expressed the wish that he had the power to rouse the people of Great Britain to the possibilities of trade that lay beyond the Atlantic. He appealed to British shipping to help Canada and to find in Canada trade for their ships and homes for their people. On Oct. 15 Mr. Bennett gave a broadcast review of the Imperial Conference from the National station in London, linked up with the 16 stations of the Canadian National Radio Service, and on the 27th was the guest of honour at

a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, given by the Canada Club, with Mr. William Noxon, Agent-General for Ontario, in the Chair. Among the 400 guests were all the members of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference. In his reply to the Toast of "Our Guests," Mr. Bennett spoke with confident optimism of the future of the Empire. Another interesting event was the Naval display off Portland Harbour on Nov. 1, with the Imperial Conference delegates as guests. A few days later, the Freedom of the City of London with all the impressive ceremony of the ancient function was conferred upon the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia and New Zealand by the Lord Mayor who, during the following week, entertained the delegates at a banquet at Guildhall.

On Nov. 13, the Prime Minister of Canada and his sister, Miss Mildred Bennett, held a farewell reception at the May Fair Hotel.

Dominion-Provincial Conference. As an aftermath of the Imperial Conference of 1930 a Conference of the Provinces called by the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Bennett) was held on Apr. 8, 1931, at Ottawa, to consider the Report on Dominion Legislation (The Statute of Westminster). A statement issued after the Conference read:

The inter-Provincial Conference, which was convened yesterday to consider the terms of the proposed Statute of Westminster, adjourned to-day. It was agreed by the Conference:

1. That the *status quo* should be maintained in so far as the question of repealing, altering or amending the British North America Act was concerned, and that definite safeguards should be inserted in the proposed Canadian section of the Statute of Westminster to ensure that no powers would be conferred on that Statute in this respect.

2. That provision should be made that, except as to the provisions of the British North America Act, the Colonial Laws Validity Act should no longer apply to Acts of the Parliament of Canada, nor to Acts of the Legislatures of the Provinces.

The Prime Minister stated that at some future date a constitutional conference would be convened at which representatives of the Dominion and of the Provinces might consider the conditions upon which the provisions of the British North America Act may hereafter be amended or modified.

The final drafting of a new section to be inserted in the proposed Statute of Westminster was submitted at this morning's session, and its purport was generally approved, but its final acceptance was deferred for two weeks in order that representatives of Provincial Governments might have an opportunity to consult their colleagues with respect thereto. (See Section: Federal Administration and Politics, pages 79-80).

The intense popularity of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon was evinced by the wide-spread expression of regret at the announcement that Lord Willingdon's appointment as Viceroy of India, which had been made public on Dec. 19, 1930, necessitated his leaving Canada before the expiration of his term. His appointment to India was looked upon as an eminently suitable one as he had spent many years in that country prior to his coming to Canada, first as Governor of Bombay, 1913-19, and then as Governor of Madras, 1919-24. The last six months of his régime in Canada included, after a two months' residence at the Citadel, Quebec, during June and July, 1930, the opening of the British Games at Hamilton on Aug. 16; a tour of the Maritime Provinces, Oct. 6-22; and an address before the students of Victoria University, Toronto, Nov. 25. Their Excellencies were to sail for England from Saint John, N.B., on Jan. 16, 1931, so that the last levée held

Vice-Regal Activities in Canada

by the Governor-General in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa took place on New Year's Day, when he received nearly 800 guests. Among the many farewell receptions held at Ottawa in honour of the departing Governor-General and Lady Willingdon was one at the Chateau Laurier on Jan. 10, given by members of the Canadian Club and the Women's Canadian Club, and another on the same day at Trafalgar House when Lady Willingdon was presented with an illuminated address by the President and members of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League.

Two incidents of interest before the departure for India occurred early in 1931. In February an Earldom was conferred by His Majesty upon the new Viceroy who would in future be styled Earl of Willingdon and Viscount Ratendone of Willingdon, County Sussex. On Mar. 23, on behalf of the women of Canada, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, at an informal ceremony in London, presented the Countess of Willingdon with a set of diamond and emerald ear-rings and a platinum ring with a large oriental pearl, the set reposing in a case of gold. Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of the Prime Minister, was convener of the Presentation Committee.

Announcement was made on Feb. 9, 1931, that the appointment of the Earl of Bessborough, C.M.G., D.L., as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada had been approved by His Majesty; this was officially made by Commission, under date of Mar. 20, 1931. The new Governor-General was the first to be appointed by the King solely on the advice of the Canadian Ministry. This was due to the establishment of a principle of equality of status between the Dominions and Great Britain at the Imperial Conference of 1926, when it was also agreed that the Governor-General should thenceforth be the representative of the Crown and not of the Government of the United Kingdom. Lord Bessborough, member of an old family with a distinguished lineage, was born in 1880, had been educated at Harrow and Cambridge and had been called to the Bar in 1903. He had represented Cheltenham, 1910, Dover, 1913-18, and Kent-Dover, 1918-20 in the British House of Commons when, upon his father's death, he became ninth Earl of Bessborough and Viscount Duncannon, and Baron of Bessborough in the Irish Peerage, Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby in that of Great Britain and Baron Duncannon in that of the United Kingdom. During the War he had a period of service in 1915 in Gallipoli. Among the many positions of responsibility connected with his widespread business interests Lord Bessborough at the time of his appointment was Chairman of the San Paulo Railway Company Limited and Deputy Chairman of the De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited. Lady Bessborough was formerly Roberte de Neuflyze, the daughter of Baron Jean de Neuflyze, c.v.o., of Paris.

On Mar. 24, 1931, His Majesty invested Lord Bessborough with the *insignia* of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.). In the evening of the same day Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, with Mrs. Ferguson, held a reception at Canada House in honour of the new Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough. Shortly before his departure for Canada, on Mar. 25, the Earl of Bessborough delivered an address at a dinner given in his honour by the Canada Club in London. On Mar. 27, accompanied by the Countess of Bessborough and his suite he sailed for Canada. The Vice-regal party, upon arrival in Halifax on Apr. 4, was accorded an official welcome by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett; the Acting Administrator, Rt. Hon. L. P. Duff; the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia and other officials. On the same day the Earl of Bessborough was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada. An enthusiastic reception marked the Vice-regal arrival in Ottawa on Apr. 7. The first large reception held at Rideau Hall was on Apr. 29, the Governor-General leaving Ottawa in May for Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal. During his visits two similar honours were conferred upon him—the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by both the University of Toronto on May 26 and by McGill University on May 29.

High Commissioners' Offices

The death of Hon. Peter Charles Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada in London, on Feb. 3, 1930, necessitated the appointment of the Secretary of the Office, Mr. Lucien T. Pacaud, as Acting High Commissioner, which was approved by His Excellency the Governor-General by Order-in-Council dated Feb. 11, 1930.

The Report of the Office, for the year ended Nov. 30, 1930, covered the usual activities; correspondence between official bodies, Government departments and the general public; financial work; representation on Empire organizations; publicity; public callers; special work on behalf of the Department at Ottawa, and social engagements. Numerous copies of Canadian Customs *memoranda* dealing with tariff changes, invoicing regulations, etc., were distributed during the year. The Report stated that up to the end of November, 1930, there had been 14 shipments of cattle, comprising nearly 4,000 head, to the United Kingdom from Canada.

The High Commissioner's Office, acting for the Motion Picture Bureau, Ottawa, secured registration under the British Cinematograph Films Act for a number of pictures. This registration was the turning point in effecting the sale of the films in the British market, with resultant theatrical distribution of a wide nature. The Andrew Fraser Mitchell case, a source of considerable trouble since 1923, was finally disposed of in 1930, when the unfortunate victims of Mitchell were repaid, through the High Commissioner's Office, as an act of grace, the amounts they had paid to him, while acting as the representative of the Prince Edward Island Government, in respect of fox farming schemes which were not in any way authorized or approved of by either the Dominion or Prince Edward Island Governments.

Dealing with finances the Report stated that the Office represented direct responsibility of the supervision during the year of sums aggregating \$63,898,495. A large amount of work had accrued in connection with the inspection and checking at the offices in London of the Canadian National Railways of old Grand Trunk Pacific Stock holdings, with the issue of the new 2 per cent. Guaranteed Debenture replacing certificates, and the signing of the same on behalf of the Minister of Finance. \$35,359,010 of this stock had been issued up to Nov. 30, 1930. Discharges between Canada and England totalled \$3,984,150, and transfers of holdings, \$15,114,310. An amount of \$1,434,715, had also been redeemed.

Hon. Vincent Massey, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada at Washington, whose appointment as High Commissioner for Canada in London had been made prior to the Dominion General Election of July, 1930, by the King Administration (Liberal), tendered his resignation to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, on Aug. 14 in a letter tabled in the House of Commons on Sept. 8. (See Section: Federal Administration and Politics, page 81).

On Nov. 28, the appointment was announced from Ottawa of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, as High Commissioner to the United Kingdom, and on Dec. 18, Mr. Ferguson was sworn in to that office. A month later (Jan. 14, 1931) the new High Commissioner was made a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada. Mr. Ferguson left for London to assume his official duties toward the end of January, 1931, and made his first public speech as High Commissioner at a dinner at the Canada Club when he was the guest of honour. A dinner was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson by the Lyceum Club on Mar. 2, at which the High Commissioner gave utterance to his belief that a valuable Imperial bond lay in the right of appeal to the Privy Council, which, he declared, should never be abolished. On Mar. 24, a reception was given by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Ferguson at Canada House in honour of the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General-designate of Canada, and the Countess of Bessborough. A speech addressed to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on Apr. 23 by Mr. Ferguson came up for adverse criticism in the Canadian

House of Commons by the Liberal Party during the 1931 Session.* Mr. Ferguson was appointed Canadian representative to the Preparatory Conference of the Second World Wheat Conference held in Rome on Mar. 26 and was Chairman of the Conference of Wheat-exporting Nations of the World which was held at Canada House on May 18, 1931.

Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada, in October, 1930, took up official residence at "Earnscliffe," purchased the previous year by the Government of the United Kingdom. It had been the home of Sir John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Canada. Various addresses were delivered by the British High Commissioner during the year. On Oct. 13, 1930, he spoke on "Some Current Problems" at the Toronto Board of Trade, and at Ottawa, on Dec. 5, on the depressed state of trade. British-Canadian Trade relations was the subject of a speech at Saint John, N.B. Later, upon his return to Ottawa, Sir William delivered several addresses dealing with the British Empire.

The United Kingdom in 1930-31

Over-burdened by taxation and suffering from a declining export trade and steadily increasing numbers of unemployed, the United Kingdom in 1930-31 was affected to a greater extent, perhaps, by the economic crisis, so world-wide in scope, than any other country, owing to her peculiar dependence on outside markets. Parliament was prorogued on Aug. 1, 1930, after being in session for over twelve months during which the MacDonald Government had been defeated on two occasions—on a motion to delete the national levy from the Coal Mines Bill and on a motion to suspend the 11 o'clock rule. There had also been a hostile debate on the Budget programme of heavy taxation in Death Duties and Income Tax. The political situation remained confused and uncertain throughout 1930.† The MacDonald Administration was kept in office by the small group of Liberals under Lloyd George and in By-elections either lost seats or retained them by greatly reduced majorities. The split in the Liberal ranks which resulted in the formation of the "Simon Group" was officially confirmed toward the end of June, 1931.

Mr. Baldwin had been severely criticized by some of his supporters for not being more aggressive, but at a small meeting of Conservative Peers, Members and candidates on Oct. 30, 1930, a resolution asking for his resignation was defeated by 462 to 116 votes. The bitter "Empire Free Trade" campaign which had begun early in 1930 continued throughout the following months. Politically, the United Kingdom marked time as the electorate had no desire for a General Election until the economic situation had cleared. Undoubtedly there were many conversions to a policy of safeguarding or some form of protection among prominent former Free Traders.

The famous "Bankers' Manifesto," issued on July 5, 1930, by a group of leading bankers including representatives of the Bank of England, of the "big five group" of joint stock banks and of other leading financial houses, was a striking indication of the change in fiscal sentiment. "The Manifesto" read as follows:

"It is resolved that urgent measures for the promotion of Inter-Imperial Trade are needed to secure and extend the market for British products both at home and through the export trade.

"Bitter experience has taught Great Britain that the hopes expressed four years ago in a plea for the removal of the restrictions upon European trade have failed to be realized. The restrictions have been materially increased, and the sale of surplus foreign products in the British market has steadily grown.

"While we retain the hope of an ultimate extension of the area of Free Trade throughout the World, we believe that the immediate step for secur-

* NOTE.—See page 81.

† NOTE.—*The Review's* record of events ends with June 30, 1931. For formation of new National Government on Aug. 24, see page 342.

ing the extending of the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire.

"As a condition of securing these agreements Great Britain must retain her open market for all Empire products, while being prepared to impose duties on all imports from all other countries."

The publication of "The Manifesto" produced both favourable and adverse criticism. In the House of Commons (July 16) the Conservative Opposition took immediate action, the Leader moving the following Motion when a debate on safeguarding and Empire Markets ensued:—"That this House, believing that a return to prosperity can both be promoted by safeguarding the home market against unfair foreign competition and by expanding the export market by reciprocal trade agreements with the Empire overseas, regrets that the Government has reversed the policy of safeguarding instead of extending it and has arbitrarily excluded from consideration the imposition of duties upon foreign foodstuffs devised to obtain equivalent advantages for British manufacturers and agriculture in British markets and elsewhere." "The Manifesto" declared Lord Beaverbrook, "draws attention to the fact that a new situation has arisen. The most Conservative party has accepted 'Empire Free Trade.'" The National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, made public a letter from Lord Grey of Fallodon, Lord Ashton of Hyde, Walter Runciman and others in which they replied to "The Manifesto" on Sept. 1, pointing out that even if the Dominions could be persuaded to lower their tariffs in order to increase their purchases of British goods, their small population could not offer markets as large or of such a value as those of foreign countries; that British investors employed a large amount of capital in such countries as South America and to impose hindrances to the receipt of such income as was thus derived, by taxing the imports by which the services of this capital could alone be met, would have a most prejudicial effect upon British trade, British income and British capital investments.

Early in July, 1930, the British Preparatory Committee for the Imperial Conference (see elsewhere in this Section) composed of representatives of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries and the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping, issued its Report, recommending (1) the establishment of a permanent Imperial Secretariat whose purpose would be the study of trade problems; (2) that all trade policies should receive the fullest investigation before any action was taken; (3) that attention should be paid to the pressing need to increase trade among the countries of the Empire; and (4) that only a policy should be considered that would benefit the Empire as a whole and not any one part. The Committee stated that not only did "the Empire already provide a vast outlet for British manufactured goods, representing over 45 per cent. of the total of British exports, but Imperial natural resources are so vast that, fully developed, they give the promise of an increase in trade far beyond anything which can be imagined at the present day."

A month later (August) followed the Report of the Executive Council of the British Chambers of Commerce after a canvass of one hundred Chambers as to their views on the causes of the general state of depression. Many of the conclusions arrived at were not new but it was hoped that in the study of the majority some solution might be found to the appalling loss of export trade and the increasing numbers of unemployed. Itemized, the main reasons given by the Report were: (1) the unprotected state of home markets; (2) the high cost of production which made it impossible to meet world competitive prices; (3) high national and local expenditure; (4) an excess of political and legislative interference including frequent new regulations and laws which added to the cost of production; (5) too many trade union restrictions that also increased the cost of production; (6) the high level of transport charges; (7) the extravagant administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act; (8) the lower shipping freight rates at Continental ports; and (9) inequalities in cable and postal rates. The Council urged

immediate and adequate action on the extension of safeguarding and the adjustment of the wages paid in sheltered occupations. With regard to the latter item it was suggested that the Economic Advisory Council investigate certain facts: (1) the increase in wages per hour in the sheltered occupations compared to those in the unsheltered industries; (2) to what extent the disparity between the index number of the cost of living and that of wholesale prices was due to this difference; and (3) if an adjustment were made in sheltered wages, what, on the existing basis, would be the relative increase in "real" wages of those engaged in unsheltered industries? The Executive Council urged further that in the interests of employment in Great Britain every effort should be made in collaboration with the Dominions and Colonies to extend Inter-Imperial trade; that emigration to the Dominions and Colonies should be promoted; that it was necessary to restore prosperity to agriculture; that trade policy should be divorced from politics; that consideration should be given to the establishment of a body in Great Britain corresponding to the "Board of Commerce" in the United States; that anti-dumping legislation be introduced in Great Britain, and that an inquiry be effected in the monetary system on trade and employment.

Capital and Labour joined together in a "Memorandum" to the Government one week before the Imperial Conference met in London. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Federation of British Industries presented statements showing the importance of Inter-Empire trade which, if intensively developed, could be vastly increased with resultant advantage to each of the constituent parts. The "Memorandum" had been the subject of a debate at a meeting of the Trades Union Congress at Nottingham resulting in a vote of 1,878,000 in favour of and 1,401,000 against its adoption.

Announcement was made on Sept. 27 of the organization of the National Council of Industry, composed of leading financiers, and headed by Sir William Morris who declared: "We call for a fiscal policy capable of meeting the crying needs of the times." At the inaugural meeting immediate protection of home industries by tariffs against foreign imports was demanded. Early action in consultation with the Dominion to devise a fiscal system making for greater mutual interchange of goods was urged as an immediate necessity.

While the Imperial Conference was in progress Parliament re-assembled on Oct. 28, 1930. In the King's Speech persistence was promised in the Government's efforts to develop and extend home, Imperial and foreign trade and assistance in measures which would lead to greater efficiency in industry. A Commission was to be set up to inquire into the whole question of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and, in particular, into allegations of abuse of its provisions. Reference was made to a measure which would be laid before the House making further financial provision for the Unemployment Fund.

In the Debate which followed, the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald) speaking of the Imperial Conference proposals said: ". . . there is no one who has got down to details, who has seen production on the one hand and imports on the other, who has listed out the material that we want to produce in this country, and then marketed from this country—there is no one who has taken the trouble and the patience to examine all this in detail who believes that there is only one way of helping Inter-Dominion trade,—the way of tariffs. There are other ways, and those other ways are being carefully explored."

During the Debate on an Opposition amendment to the Address (Nov. 3) Rt. Hon. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, referred to the "Rex" proposal with regard to currency within the Empire. He stated that it had been suggested by certain expert opinion that the mal-distribution of gold existing for some time was responsible to a certain extent for the decrease in commodity prices; he expressed the hope that the expected League of Nations economic report would have something to say upon the matter.

If restraint in gold were affecting the credit necessary to industry and commerce an effort should be made immediately to find a solution to the problem. Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel (Lib.) stated that there could be an Empire policy of development without tariffs; that it was folly to take measures with regard to countries within the Empire when Great Britain had three times as great a bulk of trade with foreign countries. The Conservative Leader (Mr. Baldwin) pointed out the menace to British industries in the permitting of Russia's primary products to be dumped into Great Britain, while the Prime Minister (Mr. MacDonald) declared that the gold standard was a contributory factor to the British export trade difficulties.

Much speculation had preceded the appearance of the Budget statement, which was presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden) on Apr. 27, 1931. Announcement had been made some weeks before of the setting up of the new Committee on Economy whose function would be to advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to ways and means of effecting all possible reductions of expenditure on Supply Services. Sir George May had been appointed Chairman and each Party had had the naming of two members of the Committee.

In reviewing the Income, Expenditure and Debt operations of the year 1930-31 the Budget showed a Deficit on the 1930 Budget of £23,276,000. The total Sinking Fund amounted to £66,830,000. Deducting the Deficit, the sum of £43,554,000 was left to be applied to the reduction of Debt. In addition, £9,057,000 cash was applied to the reduction of Debt outside the Budget from the proceeds of the German Government Mobilization Loan. The total nominal Debt at Mar. 31, 1931, was £7,413,278,000, a reduction in the year on the face value of the Debt of £55,761,000. Ordinary Revenue amounted to £775,894,975, an increase of £41,706,227 on 1929-30: Income tax yielded £256,047,000, and the Sur-tax £67,830,000. Ordinary Expenditure amounted to £732,340,515. The Estimated Revenue for 1931-32 was £803,500,000 and Estimated Expenditure, £803,366,000 leaving an Estimated Surplus of £134,000.

Mr. Snowden stated that he expected from the recommendations of the Economy Committee, which had been set up by the vote of all Parties in the House, that considerable reduction of expenditure would be made during the year which would go to Debt reduction. He declared that he believed in making every possible effort at debt reduction yet in times of industrial depression and unemployment it was better to use resources to stimulate trade rather than to make any undue sacrifice in this regard "it is in times of prosperity and abounding revenue and of Budget surpluses that we can afford to lessen the intolerable burden of debt, and to liberate resources for schemes of economic and social reform. The fixed Debt charge for the current year will, therefore, be the £355,000,000 laid down by the Finance Act of 1928."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he regarded the 1931 Budget in the light of a War Budget, as one dealing with temporary emergencies and requiring temporary measures. He felt justified in seeking relief by non-recurrent revenues and temporary expedients, and, therefore, proposed to increase the miscellaneous receipts for 1931 by £20,000,000 to be taken from the £33,000,000 in the Dollar Exchange Account, established during the War for the purpose of purchasing foreign exchange to finance payment of British obligations abroad. Other proposals in the Budget were: (1) powers were to be taken to enable holders of Savings Certificates due for repayment between April, 1932, and September, 1933, to extend their investment; (2) provisions were to be inserted in the Finance Bill for the taxation of land values—the proposal was to levy a tax of one penny on the pound on capitalized values; (3) duty on petrol was to be raised from 4d. to 6d. per gallon; the tax on light motor-cycles with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 152 cubic centimetres was to be reduced from 30s. to 15s.; (4) the Income tax was to remain unaltered but the first instalment collectable in January, 1932, was to cover 75 per cent. of the assessment instead of the usual 50 per cent.

In Northern Ireland the presentation of the Budget, on May 12, 1931, revealed an Estimated Deficit for 1931-32 of £475,000, although the Revenue for 1930-31 (£12,233,000) exceeded Expenditure (£12,229,000) by £4,000.

The Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Royal Commission on the Unemployment Insurance Fund which was appointed in December, 1930, to inquire into the provisions and workings of the scheme, presented its Interim Report in June, 1931. The Report covered only the most urgent questions before the Commission: (1) the increasing indebtedness of the Unemployment Fund; (2) the increasing cost of the Exchequer of transitional benefit; and (3) the suggestion that unemployment benefit was being paid to certain classes of persons in circumstances which the unemployment insurance scheme was never intended to cover.

The Commission, in making its investigations, had anticipated an average "live register" of not less than 2,500,000. It was pointed out that the Act of 1920 had intended to maintain some of the original principles of the 1911 scheme, but that in 1921 an amendment had been made to the effect that benefit was to be paid in advance of contributions to unemployed persons. Thus followed repeated attempts by successive governments to adapt the scheme to carry a load which it was not designed to bear.

The Report stated that the outstanding debt of £82,810,000 of the Unemployment Fund was mainly due to: (1) the increase in unemployment; (2) the increase in rates of benefit with no corresponding increase in contributions; and (3) the relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. It was pointed out that assuming that the annual "live register" was 2,500,000, the annual income of the Fund by contributions was—from employers, £15,650,000; from employed persons, £13,650,000; from the Exchequer, £14,850,000; other receipts, £400,000; total, £44,550,000. The corresponding payments were estimated as—to the claimants, £61,250,000; additional payment for dependants, £13,250,000; cost of administration, £5,000,000; interest on debt, £4,500,000; total, £84,000,000.

"The income of the Fund is thus little more than 50 per cent. of the expenditure on a live register of this size, the deficit being £39,450,000. At this rate of unemployment, the beneficiaries are drawing out of the Unemployment Fund more than 2½ times the amount paid in contributions by employers and workers, without taking into consideration the cost of transitional benefit. The additional cost of transitional benefit is estimated for a full year to amount to £35,000,000."

The Report called attention to a statement made some time before by the Comptroller of Finance and Supply Services in which it was claimed that "Continued State borrowing on the present vast scale without adequate provision for repayment by the Fund would quickly call in question the stability of the British financial system," and it added that if loans to the Unemployment Fund were included, the total State contributions to social services for 1930-31 would be raised to about £195,000,000, and the contribution to unemployment insurance alone would be £73,000,000, or 37 per cent. of the whole.

In a Treasury Memorandum put before the Royal Commission it was estimated that the borrowing for the Fund in the current year 1931-32 would amount to from £40,000,000 to £45,000,000, and the Memorandum said: "These vast Treasury loans are coming to represent, in effect, State borrowings to relieve current State obligations at the expense of the future, and this is the ordinary and well-recognized sign of an unbalanced Budget."

Trade Missions. Meantime, every effort was being made to stimulate lagging outside markets. An economic mission, headed by Sir Ernest Thompson, had been sent by the Government to China and Japan in September (1930). The Prince of Wales opened the great British Trade Exhibition in Buenos Aires in March, 1931, and returning to England on Apr. 28 with his brother, Prince George, who had accompanied him, His Royal

Highness a few weeks later (May 11) addressed a gathering of over a thousand members of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The shrewd, courageous and constructive summing-up of his impressions was greeted with thunderous applause. He declared that in South America the prestige of Great Britain as a manufacturing country was no longer what it had been, either among South Americans or the British communities resident there; and that South American countries, at a disadvantage during the War owing to their dependence on other nations, had learnt to foster their own manufactures by means of tariff barriers. Continuing, he said: "This desire is increasing year by year, seriously threatening our export trade, and I think we have come to a point where we must most carefully consider the advisability of, in many cases, manufacturing in those countries inside their tariff walls and thus at least ensuring a flow of British raw material. . . . We in this country have a tendency to adhere too closely to pre-War types of manufactures. We used to sell our goods mainly on their quality and durability; to-day the majority of people desire goods that won't last so long." He claimed that Great Britain was sadly behind other countries in advertising, giving striking examples of United States methods in that respect. British news service was inadequate in South America. More modern forms of transport should be adopted; in the field of aviation there were great possibilities. The Prince urged that an effort be made to recapture the markets which were slipping from their control. In much the same vein His Royal Highness spoke on the following day at a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Appointed in July, 1930, to investigate the views of their members on the need for a change in the fiscal policy, a special Committee of the Federation of British Industries announced in October that their findings showed that 96 per cent. were in favour of a change; and that no single industrial group in the Federation was in favour of proceeding with the existing system. Following this Report efforts were put forth by the Council of the Federation to achieve the aim of the majority of their Members by continuous study into the problems which had been facing the export trade of Great Britain for so many months, and early in March, 1931, issued a statement. It pointed out that preparatory measures should be made at once by Great Britain to enable her to take her proper place in the world export trade immediately after the existing economic depression had been lifted. The Federation advocated particularly (1) the establishment of a fiscal system which would embrace extensive Inter-Empire preference and, at the same time, protect home industries; (2) a reduction in the existing burden of taxation which was a factor in the depressed state of British industry and its resultant unemployment; (3) the appointment of a tariff board to investigate the details of a permanent tariff. Other suggestions were also embodied in the statement.

In the following month a trade mission, headed by Sir James Lithgow, was dispatched by the Federation to Canada. After visiting the principal centres throughout the Dominion, addressing meetings and holding conferences, the mission returned to England and later (June) issued its Report. It urged the formation by British producers of a first-class co-operative selling and service force in Canada to meet the competition of foreign countries. Communications (especially telephonic), subsidized if necessary, should be made easier, and the British Press should exploit every opportunity to uphold British prestige and stimulate British industry. The Report stated that the time was highly propitious for Great Britain to cultivate intensively the Canadian market in person and by good advertising; Canada was anxious to co-operate but with regard to Inter-Empire contracts there was undoubtedly a lack of sympathetic touch between the British and Canadian Governments officially in outlook and in matters of major fiscal policy. The principle of a continuous study of Empire statistics and trade relations had been accepted at the Imperial Conference of 1930 but no action had been taken.

Imperial Air Activities. The departure on July 28, 1930, of the *R.100* from Cardington, England, on its long trans-Atlantic flight to Canada

was regarded with world-wide interest. Mingled feelings of anxiety and enthusiasm followed her throughout the hazardous trip. Although her primary aim was to establish a precedent for future regular trans-Atlantic transportation by dirigible, the *R.100* also broke previous records of lighter-than-air craft on her westward flight, accomplished in 78 hours and 49 minutes. The *Graf Zeppelin* in 1929 had made a similar crossing in 95 hours. Had it not been for the terrific storms encountered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which caused serious fabric trouble and crippled one engine, 12 to 15 hours would have been deducted from the time record of the *R.100*, together with the three hours delay in mooring at St. Hubert Airport. The airship, the largest and fastest lighter-than-air ship constructed, commanded by Squadron-Leader R. S. Booth and designed by Sir C. Denistoun Burney, presented a magnificent spectacle to Canadians as she hovered over St. Hubert (Quebec) Airport or journeyed over Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls and Kingston, on an exhibition flight. On Aug. 13 she left Canada, completing the return voyage, which lacked the dangerous elements of the westward trip, in 56 hours. The voyage of the *R.100* presented new and astounding possibilities to be developed in the field of aeronautics and gave promise of one more link to be added to the chain which binds Canada and Great Britain, in that it was the first practical realization of aerial transportation between the Dominion and the Motherland.

The appalling tragedy of the crash and destruction of the *R.101*, twin-ship of the *R.100*, on Oct. 5, 1930, on her great experimental flight to India by way of Ismailia, left the people of the Empire stunned and saddened. The ship had left Cardington on the evening of the 4th and had reached France when, at two o'clock, the catastrophe occurred wiping out 48 lives of the 54 souls on board. Great Britain lost in this disaster her most brilliant leaders in scientific aviation, among whom were Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O., Secretary of State for Air; Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation and Assistant Air Marshal; Wing-Commander R. B. Colmore, Director of Airship Development; Lieut.-Colonel V. C. Richmond and Major G. H. Scott, Assistant Directors. The dead passengers and crew, after an impressive ceremony at Westminster Abbey, were buried in one grave in the local cemetery at Cardington.

A Committee of Inquiry composed of Sir John Simon, Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Prof. C. E. Inglis, commenced their investigation on Oct. 28, and issued their Report on Mar. 31, 1931. No flaw in the construction or design of the airship nor any evidence of faulty navigation was discovered; the cause of the disaster was a sudden loss of gas in one of the forward gas-bags associated with a heavy down-current of air, combined with under-estimated meteorological conditions. No responsibility was laid on the various air authorities and the premature departure of the ship without adequate tests was reported to have been due to "reasons of public policy . . . if the only considerations governing the choice were considerations of meteorology and of preparation for the voyage the *R.101* would not have started when she did." The Report was regarded as unsatisfactory in some circles through its failure to draw conclusions from the investigation with regard to the safety and efficiency of this make of airship and through its neglect to furnish an airship policy for the future.

There were other tragic disasters of the air in England during the year. On July 21, 1930, six persons were killed in a *Junkers* aeroplane near Mopham, Kent, returning from Le Touquet. Those meeting their death were the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, former Speaker of the Northern Ireland Senate, Sir Edward Ward, Viscountess Ednam, Mrs. Henry Joeffler, the pilot, Col. G. L. P. Henderson, and the assistant pilot, Charles Shearing. No explanation was discovered by official investigation. While carrying out training exercises on Feb. 4, 1931, Wing-Commander C. G. Tucker and seven others of the Crew of a Royal Air Force *Iris* Flying Boat in the waters of Plymouth Sound met their death.

Other Imperial flights of importance (between July 1, 1930, and June 30, 1931) included: the King's Cup Air Race (July 5) around England (750-mile course) in which 88 competitors were entered, won by Winifred Brown (26 years old), Manchester—the first time in history that the race had been won by a woman; the World tour of Mrs. Victor Bruce from Croydon, England, (Sept. 25) in a tiny *Bluebird* plane—covering 20,000 miles, crossing three continents and twenty-three countries, and returning to England on Feb. 19, 1931; the trans-Atlantic flight (Oct. 9) of Capt. James Dunstond Erroll Boyd, Canadian aviator, and Lieut. Harry P. Connor, his navigator, in the Bellanca Aeroplane *Columbia* covering 2,650 miles in 23 hours and 23 minutes (see Section: Transportation and Communication); the record flight (Oct. 9) of Wing-Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, Australian airman, from England to Australia in approximately ten days, breaking Bert Hinkler's previous record of 15½ days (see Scott record); Lieut.-Commander Glen Kidston's arrival in Capetown on Apr. 6, 1931, in a record flight of 6 days and 10 hours (previous record was 8½ days); the flight of the English aviator, C. W. A. Scott, (Apr. 1) from England to Australia in 9 days, 3 hours and 40 minutes, thus breaking Commander Kingsford-Smith's record by about 20 hours.

The Air Estimates were introduced in the House of Commons on Mar. 17, 1931. The net total for 1931 was given as £18,100,000, an increase of £250,000 on the 1930 figure of £17,850,000. It was stated that during the year ending on Mar. 31, 1931, one squadron of flying boats and two new flights of the Fleet Air Arm would have been added to the strength of the regular Air Force and, in addition, one new cadre squadron was being formed. The strength of the Air Force would then amount to 72 regular squadrons, including the equivalent of 13 squadrons in the Fleet Air Arm. There would be, in addition, 13 non-regular squadrons of which eight would belong to the Auxiliary Air Force and five would be organized on a cadre basis. During 1931 three new regular squadrons would be added to the Home Defence Force, which would bring the number of such squadrons up to 29 out of the total of 39 comprised in the programme formulated in 1923. The strength of the Fleet Air Arm would be increased by one flight. £50,000 only was provided for airships in the Estimates, to enable the Royal Airship Works to be maintained pending the decision of the Government on the future policy of airship development. £651,000 was the gross total voted for Civil Aviation, an increase of £104,000. £520,000 (of which £155,000 would be recovered from the other Governments participating) was included in the Estimates for payment to Imperial Airways Limited in respect of their European, Indian and African services. Great Britain still held fifth place among the Air Powers of the World. Comparing her expenditure on the Service with other countries the Under-Secretary of State for Air showed the British decrease over 1925-26 to be one per cent. while other countries had increased as follows: France, between 130 and 140 per cent.; Italy, 40 per cent. and the United States, between 150 and 160 per cent.

Army and Navy Services. During March, 1931, the Estimates for the Army and Navy Services were introduced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for War. The net total Army Estimates for 1931 were fixed at £39,930,000, or £570,000 less than the amount for 1930. The total number of officers and men to be voted for the Regular Army in 1931 was 148,800, compared with 148,900 in 1930.

The net total Navy Estimates for 1931 was £51,605,000 less by £342,200 than the net total for 1930, including the Supplementary Estimate of July, 1930. The figure for construction was less by £241,000 than in 1930. In personnel, the Navy had been reduced by 10,000 officers and men in four years. One new Flight was to be added to the Fleet Air Arm in 1931. The new construction programme was announced as follows: two Cruisers of *Leander* Class; one Cruiser of about 5,000 tons; one Leader and eight Destroyers; four Sloops; three Submarines; one shallow draught Gunboat; one Mining Tender for *Vernon*; and one Gate Vessel for Defence Booms.

Oversea Settlement. "The past year has been the most unfavourable for migration since the War." This remark prefaced the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the period Jan. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1931. During 1930 the net migration movement from Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 25,955, compared with 87,469 in 1929. Of this number the movement from Northern Ireland accounted for 10,894 in 1929 and 6,737 in 1930. The net migration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to other parts of the Empire was 7,799 in 1930 as against 62,951 in 1929. The Northern Irish figures included in the latter statistics were 2,148 in 1930 and 7,313 in 1929. The numbers proceeding Overseas under the Empire Settlement Act decreased from 72,213 in 1929 to 29,478 in 1930 as follows: to Canada,* 26,117 in 1930 (including 17,476 persons proceeding under the £10 rate) compared with 58,286 in 1929; to Australia, 1,975 in 1930, compared with 11,528 in 1929; to New Zealand, 1,312 in 1930, compared with 1,849 in 1929 (2,175 in 1928; 4,446 in 1927; and 11,795 in 1926).

At the close of the year 1930 the Committee was constituted as follows: President, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Chairman, William Lunn, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; J. J. Lawson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour; Vice-Chairman, Geoffrey Whiskard, C.B. Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office; Secretary, G. F. Plant, C.B.E.; and a Committee.

Australia; Other Countries of the Empire

Economic depression and low commodity values, combined with extravagant and unrestrained borrowings, brought the Government of Australia, early in the year 1930, face to face with a financial contingency unprecedented in the history of the Commonwealth. The 1930-31 Budget, presented on July 9, 1930, by the Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. J. H. Scullin, showed that the Revenue for 1929-30 was £63,046,000 and the Expenditure, £64,516,000, leaving a Deficit of £1,470,000. For 1930-31 the Estimated Revenue totalled £65,610,000 and even after making all possible reductions in Expenditures the Government were faced with an Estimated Deficit of £14,038,000.

At the re-assembling of the Commonwealth Parliament on Nov. 5, 1930, Hon. J. A. Lyons, Acting Treasurer in the absence of Mr. Scullin, who was attending the Imperial Conference, presented a revised Budget proposal which embodied new Customs and Excise duties, a Super tax on income from property, an increased tax on income from personal exertion, a tax on Government administrative salaries, and a reduction of the Sinking Fund contribution—an annual benefit to the Budget of £8,000,000. In December the Australian Banks (with the exception of the Commonwealth Bank) jointly issued a warning to the Government that they must balance their Budgets or else face the refusal of credit from the Banks.

Early in February, 1931, the Prime Ministers of the various States of the Commonwealth held a Conference at Canberra at which was devised a "three-years' plan" providing for the reduction of salaries in all public services equal to the decrease in the cost of living; a flat rate of three shillings and sixpence to the pound for the Federal Income tax; a scheme to absorb the workless; the funding of the Floating Debt; and Overseas interest to be provided for through an exchange pool. The announcement in March that New South Wales had decided to default on paying the interest due on its borrowings caused some consternation, but the situation was saved by the Commonwealth Government's statement that they would meet the obligations of the defaulting State. In April the Commonwealth Bank refused to give the Government further accommodation.

At a Conference of the State Prime Ministers held in May—June, in another effort to balance all State and Federal Budgets, a drastic reduction

*NOTE:—For further information on Canadian immigration see Section: Immigration and Colonization.

of Government expenditures was decided upon and an appeal was subsequently issued to the people asking their whole-hearted support and subscriptions to a Conversion loan of £550,000,000, accepting 4 per cent. in place of their 5.4 per cent. bonds. This, though involving a great national sacrifice, would cover the internal Debt and effect a saving of £6,500,000 annually. The Australian House of Representatives at Canberra, on June 26, passed the Second Reading of the Debt Conversion Agreement.

Two outstanding incidents of the year in Australia were the appointment on Dec. 3, 1930, of the first native-born Governor-General of Australia in the person of Sir Isaac Isaacs, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, who succeeded Lord Stonehaven; and the signing of a trade Treaty between Australia and Canada on June 8, 1931. (See Section: Industries and Commerce and pages 76-7).

New Zealand. New Zealand felt the influence of the world-wide trade depression but in a far less degree than her neighbour owing to years of prudent administration. Hon. G. W. Forbes, Minister of Finance, presented his first Budget, July 24, 1930, (3rd Session, 23rd Parliament) and announced probable heavy decreases in Revenue from Customs, railways, land and Income tax and an increase in interest, pensions and other fixed charges—a prospective Budget deficiency of £2,830,000. With his proposed economies and tax increases he estimated for 1930-31 the Revenue at £25,120,000 and the Expenditure, £24,874,000 leaving a balance of £246,000 for various contingencies. The Public Debt at Mar. 31, 1930, amounted to £267,383,343, nearly one-half of which was held in New Zealand. In February, 1931, Mr. Forbes announced further drastic measures of economy, including a reduction of 10 per cent. in salaries of all Members of Parliament and Civil servants and in the rate of pay for workers engaged in public works; increased postal rates, and several financial readjustments of public expenditures. The final Session of the 23rd Parliament opened in June, 1931, with the possibility of a General Election in October. On June 1, 1931, a despatch from Wellington stated that Mr. Forbes had announced that the year's Accounts had closed with a Deficit of £1,639,000. The Revenue was £23,068,000, or over two million pounds below the Estimates.

Union of South Africa. Trade depression, serious agrarian conditions and the native problem were all to the fore in the Union of South Africa during 1930 and the early months of 1931. Two loans had been successfully floated in London during 1930 and the revelations contained in the Budget, presented by the Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga, on Mar. 30, 1931, were not too unfavourable. A Deficit was shown of £1,700,000, less the Surplus for 1929-30 of £488,000; the total actual Revenue, £28,300,000 and Expenditure, £30,000,000.

Appointments of interest during 1930 were those of the Earl of Clarendon as Governor-General; Sir Herbert Stanley as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom; and Mr. Ralph J. Totten as Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

The Irish Free State. The Irish Free State might be considered an exception to the prevailing economic situation. The introduction of the Budget in the Dáil Éirean on May 6, 1931, excited no disquietude. The successful flotation of the Third National Loan and the unprecedented sale of Savings Certificates during the year 1930-31 were favourable indications of prevailing conditions. It was not expected, however, that the year 1931-32 would be so little affected by the world-wide slump in prices. The Budget revealed a Gross Public Debt on Mar. 31, 1931, of £29,381,000, reduced to £15,274,000, however, by certain national assets. The Net Debt had increased during the year by £495,000, off-set by £526,000 in Sinking Fund repayments. The yield of taxation, in excess of expectations, produced a small Surplus. Ordinary Revenue for 1931-32 was estimated at £24,661,000, and Ordinary Expenditure, at £24,660,000.

Newfoundland. The general industrial depression of 1930-31 was, on the whole, reflected in Newfoundland. The exports of pulp and paper and of minerals showed increases in quantity and value for the year ended June 30, 1930, but the Colony's staple product of fish showed a loss through the shortage in the catch and the low price received for codfish. The total trade of the Colony for the same period was, imports \$31,900,000 and exports, \$40,000,000. The unemployment situation had reached no alarming proportion. When the Budget was presented on Apr. 22, 1931, to the third Session of Parliament, which opened on Mar. 11, 1931, it showed the Revenue for the year 1929-30 as \$11,579,215 and Expenditure, \$11,434,313, with a Surplus of \$144,902. The 1930-31 revised Estimates gave Expenditure as \$11,895,100 and Revenue, \$9,920,500, showing an Estimated Deficit of \$1,974,600. Allowing \$500,000 for unforeseen Expenditures the Estimated Expenditure for 1931-32 was given as \$11,413,946, and Revenue, \$10,010,000. At June 30, 1930, the Public Debt was \$82,592,105; to this was added a Loan of \$5,000,000 raised during the current year. It was estimated that at June 30, 1931, the National Debt would be \$90,315,000.

In May, 1931, owing to no tenders having been received for its \$8,000,000 five per cent. loan, the Newfoundland Treasury was faced with temporary default; this was relieved, however, by a syndicate of Canadian banks consisting of the Bank of Montreal, the Royal, the Commerce, and the Nova Scotia, who undertook to take care of the existing obligations pending a long term financing.

The *interim* Report, published on May 10, of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the dreadful destruction of the sealing ship *Viking* off Horse Island, on Mar. 6, 1931, stated that the explosion had been caused by the insecure fastening of tins containing gun powder which allowed the loose powder to escape. The *Viking* was owned by Bowring Bros. of St. John's.

India. The presentation in June, 1930, of the unanimous Report* of the Indian Statutory Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, was followed by the announcement of a Round Table Conference to be held in London from Nov. 12, 1930, to Jan. 19, 1931, and to which, in spite of strong Opposition protests, the Government decided that Sir John Simon should not be a delegate. Eighty representatives from India attended the Conference which was held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.

India was offered a practical plan for self-Government, namely, the formation of a single Federal State composed of British India and 562 native Indian States ruled over by Princes or Chiefs and linked only to the British Empire by the Crown—the Federal constitution to consist of two chambers, the Senate (Upper House) representing the units of the Federated States and Provinces; and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) representing the whole nation; the existing eight Provinces to be raised to ten by the creation of two new ones. The exact proportion of representative constituencies of the whole Federation would have to be worked out by mutual consultation and by the employment of expert constitutional draftsmen. The Franchise Committee of the Conference recommended one-chamber legislatures in all but three Provinces. The chief desire was to frame a constitution acceptable to the people of India by means of which they might develop and administer stable self-government along Dominion lines. But until they had proven their statesmanship and practical administrative competency Great Britain proposed to safeguard Indian during the transition period by retaining control of its defensive forces, its foreign policy, and its political relations with the Princes outside the Federal sphere. The Viceroy would be responsible for these safeguards.

The Round Table Conference adjourned to meet in September, 1931; invitations were sent to twenty-eight representative leaders of India including

* NOTE.—See: *The Review*, 1929-30, page 135.

Mahatma Gandhi. In the meantime the details of the Federal constitution were to be drafted. At the November Meeting the Prime Minister announced that there would be a general amnesty for political prisoners upon condition that the Indian delegates guaranteed civil peace and obedience to law and order. In accordance with this declaration Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader, was released from confinement and, shortly afterward, several other political offenders gained their freedom.

On Mar. 4, an agreement of peace was signed by Lord Irwin, as Viceroy of India, and the Nationalist Leader. Indians living along the sea-coast were given the right to make their own salt from sea water, and Gandhi reciprocated by relinquishing his claim to the right to boycott British goods.

One of the outstanding actions of the Conference was the decision, as suggested by the Simon Commission, to form Burma, a buffer State between the Indian Empire and the Far East, into an Indian State separate from India.

Another occurrence in India was the appointment on Dec. 20, 1930, of Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, to succeed Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India. Before the departure of Lord Irwin from India, the inauguration took place of the magnificent building of the new Capitol at Delhi on Feb. 10, 1931.

Egypt. Outstanding events of 1930-31 in Egypt included the announcement on Oct. 23, 1930, of the new Constitution, to remain in force for ten years; the holding on Dec. 8 by the People's Party of its first General Assembly and the election of the Prime Minister, Ismail Sidky Pasha, as its President; and the primary Elections in May, 1931, during which rioting in Cairo and the boycotting of the Elections by the Wafds Opposition Party occurred.

Palestine and Iraq. In Palestine interest was aroused over the Report issued in August, 1930, of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which reviewed critically the conduct of Great Britain as Mandatory Administrator of Palestine. This was followed by action in England: the sharp reply of the British Government which endorsed, at the same time, the Report of the Shaw Commission; the resignations of Dr. Weizmann and Lord Melchett from prominent positions in the Jewish organizations in protest against British administration in Palestine; the endorsement by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. Amery and Sir Austin Chamberlain of the Zionist protests; and the appointment of a Commission in February, 1931, headed by Sir Samuel O'Donnell, to inquire into the financial conditions of Palestine. The Report, published on June 9, 1931, of the Wailing Wall Commission, appointed by the League of Nations, apportioned the blame of the recent disturbance between Arabs and Jews.

In East Africa the possibilities of closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, embodied in the Reports made by the Hilton Young Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson, were being considered by a joint Committee of both Houses during 1930-31. Of outstanding interest in Iraq was the signing, on July 1, 1930, of the Treaty with the United Kingdom, under which the independence of Iraq was recognized; the Treaty was to go into force in 1932 when Iraq would enter the League of Nations.

Empire Incidents of 1930-31

The birth of a second daughter to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York on Aug. 21, 1930, at Glamis Castle, Scotland, was an event of great rejoicing throughout the Empire. The little Princess, who was christened Margaret Rose, was the fourth in direct line of succession to the Throne.

H.R.H. the Duke of York presided at the Annual General Meeting of the British Empire Cancer Campaign held on July 14, 1930. The Annual Report of the Campaign stated that ex-

perience had proved that the use of radium as a therapeutic agent, in smaller doses with increased screening over longer periods, produced the most beneficial results and that, whereas some growths are relatively sensitive to radium, others are relatively resistant. It had been discovered that those substances which readily produce cancer have a characteristic fluorescence spectrum; that cancers can be produced by blast-furnace tar as well as gas tar, that mustard gas is a preventative and the first true anti-carcinogenic agent. It was announced that £28,000 had been disbursed by the Campaign during the previous year. In his address to the Meeting the Duke of York encouraged and congratulated the Campaign and urged them to set up some form of organization to provide for the speedy treatment of the poor, especially those who live long distances from hospital centres.

On July 11, 1930, H.M.C. Ship *Saugenay* was named by Mrs. Desbarats, wife of the Deputy Minister of National Defence of Canada. Her sister ship *Skeena* was christened on Oct. 10, 1930, by Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of the Prime Minister of Canada. Both these vessels were being constructed at the yards of Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Company, Limited, Woolston, Southampton.

On July 17, 1930, Canada won the Mackinnon Challenge Cup for rifle-shooting at Bisley, England.

The gift of Edward S. Harkness, noted United States philanthropist, to Great Britain, announced in July, 1930, to endow permanent welfare operations, was stated on Sept. 29, 1930 by Lord MacMillan, lawyer and trustee of the welfare fund, to be £2,000,000.

It was announced by the Imperial War Graves Commission on Sept. 19, 1930, that the historic *Hill 60* site, the desecration of which had been threatened by excavations, had been purchased by J. J. Calder, Burton-on-Trent brewer, who would shortly present it to the Commission as a gift to the Nation and to the Empire. This site is situated two and a half miles south-east of Ypres near Zillebeke and was held by the Germans throughout the Great War, with the exception of the period from June, 1917, to April, 1918. It had been used by them for observation and enfilade fire on the British lines.

At the re-opening of the Ontario Government Offices in October, 1930, after reconstruction, Canadian and English official representatives were present and Empire speeches were delivered. The organization of this function was carried through by Mr. William C. Noxon, the Agent-General for Ontario, while the actual opening ceremony was performed by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario.

At Westminster Abbey on Nov. 4, 1930, Canada paid tribute in a simple but impressive ceremony to the memory of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Commander of the Fleet which carried Wolfe's army up the St. Lawrence River on the eve of the capture of Quebec. The main feature of the ceremony was the presentation of the inscription on the tomb by Hon. Hugh Guthrie in the absence of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. Maurice Dupré, Sir Campbell Stuart and E. R. Peacock, the last-named two of the donors of the inscription, Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, representing the British Navy, General Sir Walter Braithwaite, representing the Army and Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, representing the armed forces of Canada, were among those present.

Of interest to Canada were the following Imperial Honours, conferred by His Majesty and contained in the New Year's Honour List (January, 1931): the Marchioness of Aberdeen, wife of a former Governor-General of Canada, created a Dame Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire; Hon. Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., a former High Commissioner for Canada to the United Kingdom, and Sir Ernest Rutherford, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Scientific and Industrial Research, Great Britain, and a former Professor at McGill University, were both made Members of His Majesty's Privy Council.

The culmination of fifty years' labour was seen in the assemblage at Ottawa, early in 1931, of a collection of portraits of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain during two centuries, from Sir Robert Walpole in 1721 to Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald in 1931. The thirty-eight pictures in the collection, with the exception of those of Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George and Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, were steel engravings.

Captain Malcolm Campbell, British race car driver, on Feb. 5, 1931, at Daytona Beach, Florida, established a new world's automobile speed record of 245 miles an hour, exceeding by 14 miles the previous record of 231 miles made in 1929 by Sir Henry O'Neal Seagrave.

In the Memorial Chapel of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, England, founded in 1799, the gift of old oak panelling, presented by the Royal Military College of Canada (Kingston, Ont.), in memory of its cadets and those of the parent college, was unveiled on Mar. 16, 1931, by Major-General Sir Dudley Ridout. The gift was dedicated by Rev. A. C. Jarvis, Chaplain-General of the Forces since 1925, and was similar to those received from Australia and India. It marked the completion of the panelling of the Chapel.

The world speed-boat record was recaptured for England on Apr. 2, 1931, by Kaye Don, in *Miss England II* the boat in which Sir Henry Seagrave met his death. This record was 103.49 miles an hour, while that of Gar Wood, United States pilot, who had previously captured the record from England, was 102,256 miles.

The preliminary Report of the Census for 1931 of England and Wales, taken Apr. 26, 1931 (issued July 6), gave the total population as 39,947,931; males, 19,138,844, and females, 20,809,087—a majority over males of 1,670,243. While the total figures exceeded those of any previous Census, the increase was less than that of any *decennium* since 1861, when the series was inaugurated, with the exception of the War decade, 1911-21. A steady decrease in the birth-rate, which was about two-thirds of that recorded in pre-War years, and a smaller decrease in the number of deaths was reported. The birth-rate was lower than in any other country but Sweden and, according to the Report, was definitely insufficient to maintain a stationary population in the future.

A bronze portrait bust of Sir John A. Macdonald, executed during his life-time, the work of William Reynolds-Stephens, President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, 1921-1929, was purchased by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett during his visit to London in the Autumn of 1930 and presented to the Government of the United Kingdom, to be placed at "Earncliffe," the official residence of the High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Ottawa, and the former home of the first Prime Minister of Canada. The bust reached Ottawa in March, 1931.

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust announced the election of the following students as Rhodes Scholars for 1930 to go into residence at Oxford in October, 1931: Nova Scotia, F. C. Underhay; New Brunswick, Archie H. Humble; Quebec, Paul Bouchard and K. N. Cameron; Ontario, Harold S. Day and Edward B. Joliffe; Manitoba, J. E. Coyne; Saskatchewan, P. W. Morse; Alberta, Kenneth I. Conibear; and British Columbia, Dr. F. G. Kergin and J. A. Gibson. British Columbia elected two Scholars in 1930 as no election had been made the previous year. During the year Professor C. K. Allen of University College, Oxford, who was to succeed Sir Francis Wylie as Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trust, toured the Dominion, visiting each Province in which appointments were made in order to study the educational institutions and methods of Canada.

Empire Obituary. From July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, the following deaths were recorded throughout the Empire:

1930—Bethune, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward, Director-General of the Territorial Forces during the early years of the Great War—in London, on Nov. 2, aged 75 years. **Bidwell, Rt. Rev. Manuel John**, Bishop Auxiliary to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and Bishop Miletopolis—in London,

on July 11. **Birkenhead, the Earl of**, (Frederick Edwin Smith), Lord Chancellor in the Lloyd George Ministry (Coalition), 1919-22, and Secretary of State for India in the Baldwin Ministry (Conservative), 1924-28—in London, on Sept. 30, aged 58 years. **Brancker, Sir Sefton**, Director of Civil Aviation and Assistant Air Marshal (Great Britain)—in the *R.101* disaster on Oct. 5. **Colmore, Wing-Commander R. B. B.**, Director of Airship Development (Great Britain)—in the *R.101* disaster on Oct. 5. **Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of**, a former Speaker of the Northern Ireland Senate—in an aeroplane crash in Kent, England, on July 21. **Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan**, brilliant novelist and an exponent of spiritualism—in London, on July 7, aged 71 years. **Ewart, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Spencer**, formerly Adjutant-General to the Territorial Forces and later General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief, Scottish Command—in Langholm, Dumfrireshire on Sept. 19, aged 69 years. **Guthrie, LL.D., Sir James**, distinguished portrait-painter, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1902-19—in Dumbartonshire, on Sept. 6, aged 71 years. **Howse, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Maj.-Gen. Sir Neville**, Minister of Defence and Health, 1925-27, and Minister of Health and Repatriation (1927-29) in the Australian Government—in London, on Sept. 19, aged 66 years. **Melchett, Lord** (Sir Alfred Moritz Mond), Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, formerly Minister of Health in the Lloyd George Ministry (Coalition), 1921-22—in London, on Dec. 27, aged 62 years. **Norton-Griffiths, Sir John**, (Empire Jack), War hero and distinguished engineer in charge of the heightening of the Assuan Dam in Egypt—in Cairo, Egypt, on Sept. 27. **Pearce, Rt. Rev. Ernest Howard**, Bishop of Worcester, Chaplain to the King, 1918-19—in London, on Oct. 28, aged 65 years. **Shandon, Lord**, (Ignatius John O'Brien), formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, on Sept. 11. **Smith-Dorrien, General Sir Horace Lockwood**, commanded the Second Army of the British Expeditionary Force in 1914-15—in Chippenham, England, on Aug. 12, aged 72 years. **Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O., Rt. Hon. Lord**, Secretary of State for Air in the MacDonald Ministry (Socialist)—in the *R.101* disaster, on Oct. 5. **Ward, Sir Joseph**, Prime Minister of New Zealand, 1906-12, and 1928-30—in Wellington, on July 7, aged 74 years. **Webb, Sir Aston**, distinguished architect, President of the Royal Academy (1919)—on Aug. 21, aged 81 years. **Webster, Sir Lonsdale**, Clerk of the British House of Commons—in Oxford, on Oct. 7, aged 62 years.

1931—Her Royal Highness, the Princess Royal, Dowager Duchess of Fife—in London, on Jan. 4, aged 63 years. **Balfour, D.Litt., LL.D., Lady** (née Frances Campbell), writer and politician, daughter of the eighth Duke of Argyle—in London, on Feb. 25, aged 72 years. **Bennett, Arnold**, eminent novelist, critic and dramatist—in London, on Mar. 27, aged 63 years. **Clarke, Sir Edward**, distinguished lawyer, member of the British Bar, Solicitor-General, 1886—in Staines, England, on Apr. 26, aged 90 years. **Dawson, Bart., R.N., Sir Arthur Trevor**, engineer and ordnance expert, Commander of the Royal Navy (emergency list), Director of Vickers and Vickers Armstrong, Limited—in Elstree, England, on May 19, aged 65 years. **Eliot, Sir Charles Norton Edgcombe**, British diplomat; formerly Ambassador to Siberia and later to Japan—*en route* from Penang to Colombo, on Mar. 16, aged 69 years. **Glenavy, Lord** (Sir James Campbell), a former Chairman of the Irish Free State Senate and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1918-21—in Dublin, on Mar. 22, aged 79 years. **Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. Vernon**, Lord Privy Seal in the MacDonald Administration (Socialist) of Great Britain and formerly President of the South Wales Miners' Federation—in Maesteg, Wales, on Mar. 13, aged 59 years. **Healy, K.C., Timothy Michael**, first Governor-General of the Irish Free State—in Dublin, on Mar. 26, aged 75 years. **Horn, Aloysius**, author and pioneer African trader—in Tankerton, Kent, England, on June 26, aged 78 years. **LeMessurier, C.M.G., Henry W.**, Deputy Minister of Customs in Newfoundland from 1898—in St. John's, Newfoundland, on May 28, aged 82 years. **Lewis, Bertha**, contralto (Gilbert and Sullivan Operas)—in Cambridge, England, on May 8, aged 43 years. **McMillan, Hon. Sir Robert Purse**, Chief Justice, and a former Lieutenant-

Governor of Western Australia—in Perth, Australia, on Apr. 23, aged 73 years. **Melba, Dame Nellie** (née Mitchell), world famous operatic singer—at Sidney, Australia, on Feb. 23. **Melville, K.C., Sir James B.**, Solicitor-General in the MacDonald Ministry (Socialist) of Great Britain, 1929-30—in London, on Apr. 29. **Metealfe, C.B.E., K.B.E., Sir George**, Stock Exchange Adviser on the Dollar Securities Committee during the Great War—in Teddington, England, on Feb. 1, aged 82 years. **Nehru, Pandit Motilal**, formerly Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly (1927)—in Lucknow, India, on Feb. 6, aged 69 years. **Parsons, K.C.B., O.M., Sir Charles Algernon**, Inventor of the Turbine Steam Engine—*en route* to the West Indies, on Feb. 11, aged 76 years. **Robertson, D.D., LL.D., Rt. Rev. Archibald**, Bishop of Exeter, 1903-15—in Oxford, England, on Jan. 29, aged 77 years. **Russell, Earl**, Under-Secretary of State for India in the MacDonald Ministry (Socialist)—in Marseilles, France, on Mar. 3, aged 65 years. **Somerset, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Brig-Gen. the Duke of**, Inspector of Army Ordnance Services in the British Army, 1918-20—in Maiden Bradley, near Frome, England, on May 5, aged 70 years. **Stamfordham, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Lord** (Arthur John Bigge), Private Secretary to His Majesty—in London, on Mar. 31, aged 81 years. **Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir Laming**, formerly Secretary of State for War in the Lloyd George Ministry (Coalition), 1921-22, and in the Baldwin Ministry (Conservative), 1924-29—in London, on Feb. 14, aged 62 years. **Wyllie, R.A., William Lionel**, distinguished painter—in Hampstead, England, on Apr. 6, aged 79 years. **Wyndham, Lady** (née Mary Moore), well-known actress—in London, on Apr. 6, aged 69 years. (For deaths among eminent Canadians see "Canadian Obituary").

NOTE.—The MacDonald Ministry (Socialist) resigned on Aug. 24, 1931, and a National Government was formed for the purpose of meeting an impending financial crisis. The following day the new Cabinet was announced:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.....	Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald
Lord President of the Council.....	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden
Secretary of State for Home Affairs.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel
Lord Chancellor	Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....	Most Hon. the Marquess of Reading
Secretary of State for India.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Secretary of State for the Colonies.....	Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain
President of the Board of Trade.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister
and other Ministers.	

On Sept. 19, 1931, the National Government decided upon the suspension of the gold standard and the raising of the Bank of England's rate of discount from 4½ per cent., to 6 per cent., stating that it was inadvisable to allow the gold reserve of about £130,000,000 to be further depleted. Mr. Snowden's plan, announced on Sept. 10, for the balancing of the Budget raised the basic rate of Income tax to the high figure of 5 shillings on the pound, increased the excise duties on beer, tobacco and gasoline, reduced the "dole" by 10 per cent., and provided for increased contributions by the workers. The internal position of Great Britain was stated by the Government to be sound, but the attenuation of her gold reserves, owing to the accumulation of gold in the United States and France, prevented her from remaining at such a time the only free gold market in the world.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

Hector Charlesworth

A Year's Moratorium of War Debts

The action of France in arbitrarily reducing the value of the franc prior to redeeming *Rentes* or Bonds, issued during the Great War and purchased by British investors, was the subject of a sharp note from the British Government on Sept. 22, 1930. At the same time the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, made a public explanation: the reduction process was effected by stabilizing the value of the franc at 2d though at the time of issue the *Rentes* called for 25 shillings to the pound. The issues in question were those of November, 1915; October, 1916; November, 1917; and November, 1918. The protest was unavailing.

On Oct. 15 France decided not to participate in a new international credit of \$125,000,000 to Germany. M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had agreed to the proposal but was over-ruled. This decision gave strength to the Hitler Party, favouring repudiation of reparations by Germany.

On Oct. 19 Dr. Hjalmer Schacht, former President of the German Reichsbank, visited Washington and it was stated that the United States Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, was discussing with experts the possibility of a moratorium on War debts and reparations. A motion for the declaration of a moratorium by Germany under the "Young Plan" was defeated in the Reichstag on Oct. 29.

Early in April, 1931, Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, visited Washington, and, in conversations with the President and Mr. Mellon, made a strong plea for a change of attitude on the part of the United States with regard to War debts, in the interest of world recovery. He also presented a plan for a world credit bank, with capital five times greater than that established in the previous year at Basle, Switzerland, under the terms of the "Young Plan."

Alarm as to financial conditions in Europe and the possibility that Germany would not be able to meet reparations obligations took definite form in May, 1931. Rumours that Germany would seek an immediate revision were denied by Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Chancellor, in a public speech on May 10. On June 7, the Chancellor, accompanied by Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, visited

the British Prime Minister at "Chequers Court." Other British Ministers were present as guests. It was later announced that the German statesman had asked Britain's collaboration in averting an economic crisis, and an agreement had been reached whereby Britain would co-operate in an effort by the world powers to reduce the financial burdens created by the World War. On the following day the visitors were received by the King at Buckingham Palace. The German Ministers made no definite proposal for the suspension of reparations payments, but presented proof that Germany was not in a position to continue them for the time being.

A summary of the discussions was transmitted to Hon. H. L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, who immediately conferred with President Hoover. A similar *communiqué* was sent to M. Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who announced that France would oppose any parley on War debts, and took exception to a "steel helmet parade" said to have occurred in Germany.

Conferences between German and French bankers took place in Paris on June 12 when it was stated that though the crisis in Germany was real, she would continue paying reparations until she collapsed. On June 15 William R. Castle, American Under-Secretary of State, issued a brief official statement to the effect that, in the event of a serious threat of catastrophe in Germany, the United States Government might be compelled to consider the advisability of at least a temporary change in its attitude toward War debts, which it had previously refused to consider as bound up with reparations.

On June 19, President Hoover, who had been absent in the Central West, hurriedly returned to Washington and held consultations with his Cabinet and leaders of both political Parties as to the necessity of steps to assist economic recovery at home and abroad, particularly with a view to strengthening the situation in Germany. Hon. Andrew Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, had already gone to Europe and had consulted with the British Government on the subject.

On June 21 President Hoover made the momentous announcement that his Government was ready to postpone all War debt payments during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, provided other creditor governments made a like arrangement for their debtors. It was stated that he was assured of the support of leaders in both branches of Congress as well as of the authors of the "Dawes Plan" and the "Young Plan." The announcement of the proposed Moratorium was cordially welcomed in Great Britain and Germany. The French Government were reticent, and strong opposition to any unconditional suspension of reparations payments developed in the Parisian Press. United States authorities presented to the French Government figures to show that despite the sacrifice asked of France, the loss to her if she refused would in the end exceed any possible

gain, since the collapse of Germany would shut off reparations payments altogether, and France would be obliged nevertheless to pay her War debts to Great Britain and the United States.

Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden announced that War debts owed by the Dominions to Great Britain would be suspended. Canada, who several years previous had liquidated such debts, was not affected. South Africa, Australia and New Zealand declined to avail themselves of the offer. Canada's approval of the Moratorium, involving approximately \$5,000,000 loss of revenue for the ensuing year was ratified in the House of Commons with the support of all parties on June 26, 1931.

Mr. Mellon remained in Paris in an endeavour to persuade the French Government to abandon its objections to President Hoover's plan, and on June 27 the Chamber of Deputies, after a heated debate authorized the Premier, M. Pierre Laval, to confer with him, though insisting on reservations. These reservations were that Germany should pay the unconditional annuities provided in the "Young Plan," amounting to about \$110,789,000, into the International Bank, but would be able to regain the funds as credits from the Bank; that Greece, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, as reparations beneficiaries, should be entitled to share in these credits; and the creation of a guarantee fund through the International Bank, as provided in the "Young Plan," in case Germany should decide to declare a moratorium under the terms of that agreement.

Discussions of the French position continued for some weeks, but on July 1, 1931, Germany proceeded on the assumption that the Moratorium asked by Mr. Hoover was in force and withheld payment of reparations. Threatened bankruptcy of the Reichsbank owing to the delay in France's acceptance of President Hoover's plan, occupied the attention of world bankers who adopted emergency measures to avert the catastrophe.

The League of Nations

The League of Nations first international conference on civilian air transit met at Geneva on July 7, 1930, when the experts of many countries were heard. Figures of a world survey previously undertaken showed that though civil aviation was being carried on at a loss in all countries, it was likely to become a factor for the promotion of world peace. Co-operation between nations was described as the greatest need of aviation.

The reply of the British Government to the Report of the Mandates Commission of the League criticizing the Palestine Administration (particularly in connection with the 1929 outbreak at the Wailing Wall of Jerusalem) was submitted on Aug. 12, 1930. Great Britain re-affirmed all the contentions of the Shaw Committee's Report, and denied that a larger garrison would have prevented bloodshed.

On Aug. 14, it was announced that Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden would succeed Hon. Raoul Dandurand as Canadian representative on the Council of the League.

The 11th Assembly opened on Sept. 10, 1930, under the Presidency of M. Titulescu of Roumania. On the following day, Sir Robert Borden, who had

helped to found the League in 1919, reviewed the eleven years of progress in discussing the Secretary-General's Report. M. Briand (France) and Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson (Great Britain) detailed the steps that had been taken year by year toward international arbitration and disarmament. M. Briand pointed out that he was present in a dual capacity, first as a delegate for France, and second as mandatory of 27 European nations engaged in discussing European Union. He maintained that the latter plan would not weaken or embarrass the League.

World economic depression was touched on by many speakers. Rt. Hon. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade (Great Britain), pointed out that the hopes of general European tariff reduction which he had expressed from the same platform in 1929 had not been justified in the outcome. Great Britain, he said, might be compelled to abandon the truce pact on tariffs which he had sponsored on that occasion.

On Sept. 17 the Dominion of Canada, Cuba and Finland were retired from membership on the Council and the vacancies were filled by the Irish Free State, Guatemala and Norway.

Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, formerly Secretary of State for the United States, was elected, on the same day, as one of the 11 judges and 4 deputy judges of the World Court, the other English-speaking jurist being Sir Cecil Hurst of Great Britain.

On the urgent suggestion of British representatives the Assembly voted \$57,000 to defray the cost of a disarmament conference in February, 1932. French and Italian delegates admitted that efforts in their countries to arrive at a satisfactory basis of disarmament had failed.

On Sept. 22 the League's Economic Commission listened to a series of attacks on the Russian practice of "dumping" commodities in other countries. Roumania asked that steps be taken to stop it lest grave dangers to Europe ensue. A proposal for economic preferences between European nations, applying to agricultural products and manufactured goods, was presented as a possible remedy in a Polish resolution. This resolution was protested by Dr. Walter A. Riddell, Advisory Officer for Canada. He said that Canada could not be expected to express approval of a project designed to shut out her products from free competition, and to close important European markets. The Canadian contention was supported by delegates of all the other British Dominions.

On Sept. 23 the Assembly ordered a world-wide investigation on scientific lines of the existing economic depression and its causes, after Dr. Riddell had explained that European countries were not alone affected and that conditions were even more difficult in North America. On motion of Italy, Poland's proposal for European preferential tariffs was left to a future conference on concerted economic action. M. Flandin, one of the French delegates, charged that Canada and other non-European agricultural countries were separating themselves more and more from the League's economic programme, thus menacing concerted action to remove obstacles to trade. January, 1931, was the time set for the Special Commission to meet.

On Oct. 1 the Sub-Committee of the League's Judicial Committee appointed to devise a *formula* to bring the League Pact and the Kellogg Pact into harmony reported failure to reach a mutually acceptable compromise. On Oct. 2, twenty-eight States, including Great Britain, Australia and the Irish Free State, signed a Convention whereby the League Council might provide financial assistance to countries that were the victims of military aggression. Canada and other Dominions abstained.

A League Economic Conference opened at Geneva on Nov. 15. The principal subject of discussion was the European "tariff truce" proposal. It was decided to take no general action but to recommend a reduction of European tariffs through bilateral negotiation.

The 62nd Session of the League Council met in the last week of January, 1931, and dealt principally with the question of alien minority populations in European countries. The Council decided to refrain from action until it ascertained how far complaints by minorities were based on political grounds.

On Feb. 26 the League reported that 1930 had proven a banner year for peaceful agreements, no less than 52 bilateral treaties for settlement of disputes having been registered by different countries.

A Convention on the subject of narcotic drugs was held under League auspices in May, 1931, and it was resolved to ask for an international agreement limiting manufacture to the medical and scientific needs of the world.

The 15th Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was held at Geneva, Switzerland, May 28—June 17, 1931. The Canadian delegates were: Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in London and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations, Geneva, representing the Dominion Government; V. A. Sinclair, k.c., Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Adviser to the Government Delegates; P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Workers' Delegate; and H. W. Macdonnell, Secretary of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Employers' Delegate. The *agenda* comprised the following items: (1) age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations; (2) hours of work in coal mines, and (3) employment of women during the night. The first matter was deferred for final discussion to the next Session; the hours of work in coal mines were limited to 7½ a day, and a resolution was adopted favouring an early discussion of the question of the employment of workers under 16 and of women in underground work in coal mines; suggested amendments to the Washington (1929) Convention concerning the night work of women were not adopted.

League of Nations Society in Canada. The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Ottawa on May 13, 1931. Resolutions were passed favouring World Disarmament; favouring the endorsing of petitions on World Disarmament which were being distributed in Canada by the Women's International League for Peace; favouring an arrangement whereby Canada's delegates to the League of Nations Assembly might be appointed five months before the opening of the Assembly and that there should be some continuity of representatives. H. M. Tory, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., was re-elected President for a third term.

Naval Disarmament Treaty

Ratification of the Three-Power Disarmament Treaty between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, the terms of which had been framed in London during the early months of 1930, occupied the Parliaments of all three countries in July. In the British House of Lords Earl Jellicoe and Earl Beatty expressed professional fears that Britain had sacrificed security.

United States admirals heard by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington were equally doubtful of the wisdom of the Treaty from the standpoint of United States interests. Postponement of ratification was averted by President Hoover on July 4, 1930, when he issued a proclamation convening a Special Session of the Senate, twelve hours after it had officially adjourned for the Summer months. When the Senators re-assembled on July 7 a message from the President was read in which he condemned "misinformation and misrepresentation of the Treaty by those in the United States, Great Britain and Japan who believed in unrestricted military strength." To reject the Treaty, he said, would invite a consolidation of the world against the United States.

During the subsequent discussions opponents of ratification formulated a strong demand for the "secret documents" in connection with the negotiations of the preceding Winter. The President was requested to send to the

Senate all letters, cablegrams, minutes, memoranda, instructions, despatches, records, files and other information relating to the subject. He formally refused in a message stating that such action on his part would be a breach of trust and against the public interest. After many hours of debate and the rejection of many proposed reservations the Treaty was finally ratified on the afternoon of July 21, 1930, the vote standing 53 to 9. Supporters of the Treaty in this final stage included many Senators who had voted for reservations during preceding discussions. On the following day the Treaty was signed by the President. A Bill ratifying the Treaty passed its third reading in the British House of Commons on July 24; and, July 31, it was announced in the British House of Commons that His Majesty had signed the instrument of ratification.

On July 24 the Emperor of Japan submitted the Treaty to his Privy Council for ratification, which was finally conceded, after many discussions, on Oct. 2, 1930.

On Oct. 23 the General Board of the United States Navy submitted to the President and the Secretary of the Navy a plan of building, modernization and replacement within the four corners of the Treaty, calling for an estimated expenditure of between \$750,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000.

The final event in connection with the Treaty of London occurred on Oct. 27 when nine instruments of ratification executed by the three main signatories and the various British Dominions, were deposited in the archives of the Foreign Office, Downing Street, London. The ceremony was broadcast to the world by radio.

Early in 1931 negotiations were begun between France and Italy for a naval agreement, looking toward disarmament. This was in fulfilment of pledges given during the London negotiations of 1930. During the last week of February, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, visited Rome and Paris to urge an accord which would extend the Three-Power Treaty, already ratified, into a Five-Power Treaty. All the main points of the British plan were accepted by Signor Mussolini (Italy) and his colleagues and an accord was signed on Feb. 28, 1931, conceding to France a global tonnage of 670,000 and to Italy, 441,000 in 1936. Each country was conceded the right to build two heavy cruisers of 23,000 tons before Dec. 1, 1936. French submarine tonnage was placed at 81,989 tons and Italian at 52,700 tons. Great Britain was a signatory to this accord and favourable opinions were expressed by the Governments of the United States and Japan. Strong opposition to ratification arose in Paris, and owing to political unsettlement in France, completion of the accord was indefinitely suspended. The document proclaimed at Rome on Mar. 1, 1931, thus remained valid only as an Italian-British agreement.

Disarmament Conferences. A newly drafted amendment to the League Convention known as Article 35 providing financial assistance in the form of loans to any member-nation who became the victim of military aggression, was the subject of prolonged discussion at Geneva in connection with the allied subject of disarmament. The Convention was drafted by Lord Cecil together with representatives of France, Germany and the Netherlands. It was provided that it should not come into force until conventions for the reduction of armaments had also been brought into operation; and that the liability of each guarantor state should be strictly limited to the share assigned to it in the said draft.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden (Canada) spoke on Sept. 30, 1930, and charged that the League had failed to make the progress expected in efforts to achieve disarmament. In a guarded speech M. Briand said that France was justified in maintaining large military preparations in view of the state of Europe and the trend of the recent German elections, in which the Hitler

Militarist party had won a large popular support. Herr Curtius (Germany) emphatically urged a general disarmament conference in 1931. Lord Cecil (Great Britain) said that his country was above all things eager to hasten disarmament, but felt that such a conference should not be held until it was sure of success.

The Preparatory Disarmament Commission met at Geneva on Nov. 6, 1930, under the Presidency of M. Loudon (Netherlands). Count Bernstorff (Germany) urged publicity as to those elements of armaments which could be reduced. M. Litvinoff (Soviet Foreign Commissar) read a speech in English which criticized the work of the Commission during the previous five years, and the conduct of the greater powers, and suggested new angles of approach to the main subjects involved. His speech was ruled "out of order" as re-opening questions already disposed of. Lord Cecil, on behalf of Great Britain, submitted a proposal for a "Permanent Disarmament Commission"; and also a document providing that the articles of the Convention should not prevent any of the high contracting parties from increasing the peace strength of its land, naval or air armaments beyond the agreed figures: "(1) If it is faced with the menace of organized rebellion or a general rising. (2) If this increase is effected with the consent of and subject to any condition laid down by the Council of the League of Nations." Lord Cecil announced that Great Britain also desired to include in the Convention the terms of the London Naval Treaty.

On Nov. 14 a proposal by Great Britain for the limitation of expenditure on war material was carried by a vote of 16 to 4, six states, including the United States, abstaining. Italy was the most emphatic European supporter of the proposal. Before the Session of the Commission ended on Dec. 9 a long list of technical definitions was submitted by experts as the basis of the wording of future articles. It was agreed that a Disarmament Conference should assemble on Feb. 2, 1932, under the Chairmanship of Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson.

On Mar. 2, 1931, Mr. Henderson announced that a body of experts was already at work at Whitehall on new proposals for disarmament, especially looking toward limitations in material and personnel. Particulars were forwarded in April to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and in June similar particulars were received from the United States. On June 29, 1931, speaking in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald stated that Great Britain was disarmed almost to the limit in all branches of the service.

European Federation. An invitation was extended to all European members of the League to meet and discuss, on Sept. 7, 1930, the plan of M. Aristide Briand, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued in May, 1930, for a federal union of all European nations under the auspices of the League of Nations. Following the *Memorandum* by M. Briand in May to the countries interested, the Italian Government had sent a Note to the French Minister making several suggestions. One was that such a federation should be carried to its logical conclusion, and that the last lines of demarcation between victor and vanquished peoples of the Great War should disappear. Absolute equality between all states was urged, and it was added that Italy favoured the admission of Russia and Turkey. The German reply was cautiously worded, and expressed strong opposition to any weakening of the League of Nations. The reply of Great Britain pointed out that the proposals would require careful and prolonged consultation among the other Governments in the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was further stated that the purposes which the French Government had in view could be effectively secured by so adapting the proposals of the *Memorandum* as to bring them fully within the League of Nations. In anticipation of the Conference a plan of economic collaboration had been prepared by the Commission of Inquiry for European Union for presentation to Great Britain and 27 Con-

tinental nations. Representatives of these nations assembled on Sept. 7 and after prolonged discussions, coloured to some extent by rumours of disturbed political conditions in Germany, a resolution was framed jointly by Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson (Great Britain) and M. Briand (France) and carried, asking the League of Nations to name a special committee to start organization of the proposed federation.

This Committee assembled at Geneva on Jan. 16, 1931, under the Chairmanship of M. Briand, and with several States represented by noted public men. M. Briand was anxious for the adoption of practical measures such as international agricultural credits. Germany and Italy both urged the inclusion of countries that were non-League members like Russia and Turkey and a resolution was adopted on Jan. 2 to send invitations to the two countries to participate in future economic discussions. The three most important questions under consideration by the Committee were: tariff reform, agricultural credits and preferential duties. The last-named was postponed for further deliberation until the meeting of the Rome Wheat Conference, planned to take place in March, 1931. On Jan. 21, 1931, it was resolved to establish three committees, each to be composed of representatives of certain European countries, as follows: (1) Wheat; (2) Agricultural Credits; and (3) General Organization. M. Briand was directed by the European Commission to call a conference of European Wheat exporting and importing countries to discuss the disposal of 1930 wheat surpluses. (See: "International Wheat Conferences" in this Section).

On Mar. 22, 1931, it was announced that an agreement had been reached between Germany and Austria looking toward a fiscal union between the two countries and providing for identical tariffs. It was described at Berlin and Vienna as a first step toward the accomplishment of M. Briand's pan-European plan and an invitation was extended to other nations to join. On Mar. 24 the League Committee met in Paris, and opposition to the German-Austrian agreement developed. France contended that such a fiscal agreement was a violation by Austria of Protocol I, October, 1922, and might lead to political union between the two countries. On the suggestion of Mr. Arthur Henderson (Great Britain) it was agreed that the whole question should go to the League of Nations for consideration. Mr. Henderson said that the attitude of Great Britain toward the proposed union was one of reserve and he proposed to obtain legal advice as to whether any violation of existing protocols was involved. On Mar. 31, Herr Curtius, Foreign Minister, upheld the agreement in a speech before the German Reichstag and expressed Germany's willingness to negotiate similar agreements with other nations. He also denied that political union with Austria was contemplated. Early in April, 1931, Mr. Henderson issued an invitation to Herr Bruening, the German Chancellor, and Herr Curtius to visit London on June 5 to discuss all questions between the two countries. M. Briand maintained silence on the subject but on Apr. 17 it was announced that he was preparing a counter-plan embracing international credits and other economic proposals for submission at Geneva.

The Commission on European Union resumed its labours on May 14, 1931, when M. Briand at once urged an all-European pact of economic, financial and agrarian scope. Herr Curtius, in explaining the German-Austrian agreement, said that it had been born of the League's failure to arrive at a multilateral agreement among European nations. Finally, on the suggestion of Great Britain, it was decided to refer the agreement to The Hague Tribunal, to ascertain its legality under existing treaties. Both Teutonic nations agreed to go no further with the matter pending the World Court's decision.

On May 18, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, made a momentous speech proposing to the Commission an economic non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world, for peaceful co-existence of the Soviet and capitalistic systems. No action was taken on this proposal. Before adjourning on May 21 the European Commission was presented with

the Convention of the Agricultural Credits Committee. The Committee had previously met on Apr. 18 (at Geneva) to consider the plan drawn up by the League's Financial Committee, of an international Mortgage Credit Company—a limited liability company—to be under the auspices of the League; the purposes of organization to be for the making of long or medium term agricultural loans. Thirteen nations had signed the Convention. The next meeting of the European Commission was to take place on Sept. 3, 1931.

World Surplus of Wheat

The possibility of an over-production of wheat in 1931 became a matter of serious consideration in the Summer of 1930. Early in July, 1930, the United States Farm Board commenced an educational campaign in wheat-producing areas to induce farmers to reduce wheat acreage and so assist stabilization of world prices. In the same month Washington reported that the policy of lower freight rates on grain inaugurated some months previously had been a complete failure. Exports had declined and internal congestion increased. Early in August it was announced that five regional co-operative associations had formed a Farmers' National Grain Corporation to effect more direct contact with pool growers in matters of production and marketing; these were the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. of Spokane, Wash., North-West Grain Association of Minneapolis; Farmers' West Central Grain Corporation, Omaha, Neb.; Inter-Mountain Grain Growers, Ogden, Utah; Illinois Grain Growers, Chicago,—the combination covering most of the wheat-producing sections west of the Mississippi.

In August it was learned that M. Mikoyan, Soviet Trade Commissar at Moscow, was preparing to export Russian wheat on a large scale by compulsory drafts of from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total harvest from collective farms. The reason given was that Russia, owing to her inability to obtain credits from other countries, was obliged to obtain cash for the financing of her industrial development. Early in September, 1930, it had been announced that both France and Italy would find it necessary, owing to unfavourable crop conditions, to import large quantities of wheat; and by mid-September Russian wheat was pouring into Europe at prices below costs of production in other countries. The charge was made by the United States Secretary of Agriculture that Russian agents were engaged in a campaign of "short selling" on the Chicago Grain Exchange. A decline in world prices speedily ensued. On Sept. 23 the correspondent of *The Times* (London) at Cardiff, Wales, announced that 170 British ships had been chartered to handle Russian exports, chiefly wheat and wood. To counteract disruption of the wheat market the United States Government announced on Sept. 24 that it would make purchases in an effort to stabilize prices, and on Sept. 27 Russian dealings were barred on the Chicago Exchange.

In October, 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, issued world wheat crop estimates for 1930-31, which placed the total at 4,470,544 bushels, an increase of 270,000,000 bushels over the production of the previous year. Canada's exportable surplus was estimated at 264,000,000 bushels and that of Russia at 48,000,000.

In December it was found that the efforts of the United States Farm Board to stabilize prices, involving an expenditure of over \$70,000,000 in wheat purchases, had failed to stem the decline in prices. Reports from Argentina showed the promise of excellent harvests with the prospect of a large exportable surplus, both of wheat held over and wheat to be reaped. The new Chinese tariff announced to take effect on Jan. 1, 1931, placed wheat on the free list though fixing very high imposts on articles of luxury.

The dawn of 1931 found Russian wheat back on the European market after a cessation following the heavy exports of the early Autumn. Reports from Australia and Argentina, then at the height of their crop year, brought complaints from farmers that they could not continue to grow wheat at pre-

vailing prices. On Jan. 12 the stock in hand of the United States Farm Board was announced to be 130,000,000 bushels, and willingness to sell wheat anywhere in order to secure control of the situation by July 1, 1931, was announced.

The Soviet menace to wheat prices was apparent in February, 1931, when it was stated that Russia had a surplus of 6,800,000 tons for export at whatever price it would bring. At this time a Soviet agency purchased a seat on the Vienna Stock Exchange and offered wheat at prices 5 per cent. below those prevailing in Central European countries. As a result two conferences were held at Paris in the last week of February to consider how the Danubian states could be helped to dispose of their surplus grain stocks; and to formulate proposals for a larger conference to be held later.

In March evidence was forthcoming that the flooding of Europe with wheat by Russia in order to finance its five-year industrial plan had passed its apex, and that production increase under the agrarian phases of that plan had been slight. Falling wheat prices were attributed to the United States surplus in hand, and on Mar. 19 it was announced that the United States Farm Board had decided to discontinue purchases. It was then in actual possession of 200,000,000 bushels, with options that would bring the total up to 300,000,000. April crop reports issued at Washington indicated a domestic increase of 40,000,000 bushels for 1931. In international circles it was assumed that the United States price would become the world price.

Returns for the first quarter of 1931 showed that Britain's purchases of wheat from Russia had totalled 5,788,947 hundredweight valued at \$7,319,985; a ten-fold increase over similar importations during the same quarter of 1930. Wheat imports from the Dominions remained approximately the same. Russian wheat had also supplanted heavy importations from Argentina in the previous year. France at this time raised the quota of wheat imports from 15 to 20 per cent. with a view to assisting the Eastern European wheat grower.

On Apr. 20, 1931, the United States Farm Board announced that it proposed to dispose of its surplus, estimated at 275,000,000 bushels, on the European market by July 1 and would abandon all efforts at stabilization. Assurances that there would be no policy of dumping were also given. American experts predicted, on the basis of information available, that Russia would again be the world's leading wheat producer in 1931. Proposals that the United States Farm Board should provide a definite plan for the reduction of wheat acreage were vetoed on the ground that the individual farmer must decide the question for himself.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, on May 18, 1931, reported that there had been a reduction in Spring wheat areas in all countries, including Russia, and that shipments of Canadian wheat abroad were then at their highest peak during the crop year. France, in mid-June, 1931, decreed a temporary increase in the permitted proportion of alien wheat in French flour from 25 to 30 per cent. Earlier in the year only 10 per cent. had been allowed. This was expected to increase exports of Canadian wheat to that country. On June 21 it was announced from Moscow that as a result of a campaign to stimulate more sowing in the rural districts of Russia wheat acreage had been increased by 5 per cent. The Bureau, in its July (1931) bulletin gave the following explanatory paragraph and Table showing the approximate disposition of wheat supplies in Canada, the United States, Argentine and Australia, for the crop year ending July 31, 1931 (all figures in the Table in million bushels):

(From these figures it will be noted that the combined production in the four exporting countries during 1930-31 was estimated at 1,705 million bushels while domestic consumption and exports accounted for a disappearance of 1,658 million bushels, leaving a small surplus to go into the accumulated carryover at the end of the crop year. Indications of a short crop in



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Canada, important acreage adjustments already made in Australia and the Argentine, prospects of further reductions in the United States, all pointed to the fact that the accumulated carryover in the four countries had reached its peak and that the following 12 months would show a substantial reduction in unmarketed stocks of wheat).

	Old crop Carryover	New Crop	Total Supplies	Domestic Consumption	Exports	Carryover at end of year
CANADA	111	398 ¹	509	129	259	133
United States	290	863	1,172 ²	719	134 ³	319
Argentine	60	239	299	90	123	86
Australia	35	205	240	50	154	36
TOTAL	496	1,705	2,220	988	670	574

¹Crop estimate apparently 12½ million bushels too low.

²Carryover on new basis—also includes 19 million bushels imported.

³Gross exports.

International Wheat Conferences.

Two special Conferences of European countries were held in Paris in February, 1931, called together by the Research Committee for European Union which had been created after discussion by the Preparatory Committee on European Federation at Geneva during the previous month. The purposes of the two Conferences were: (1) to discuss means of disposing of the existing grain surplus in the Danubian states of Europe; and (2) to consider the problem of future surpluses.

The first Conference assembled at Paris on Feb. 20, at which 24 European nations were represented. Certain countries took exception to a proposal to purchase the surplus of Danubian wheat on the ground that the high quality wheat produced in Canada and the United States was more needed. The Conference concluded on Feb. 25 with two resolutions covering wheat and inferior grains in which detailed arrangements and contracts for absorbing Danubian grains were recommended to European importing countries. The British representative withheld his signature until the views of the Dominions were ascertained. Denmark, Sweden, Holland and the Irish Free State also abstained.

On the following day (Feb. 26) the second parley convened to devise ways and means of avoiding disastrous future surpluses in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Proposed credit arrangements for the relief of such countries met with opposition from agricultural interests in France. Representatives of sixteen states signed an agreement binding their countries to reserve a certain proportion of their grain imports to European countries exclusive of Russia. The signatories were Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Esthonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Lithuania, Roumania, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia.

The Preparatory Conference of the Second World Wheat Conference to be held in 1932 met in Rome at the International Institute of Agriculture on Mar. 26. Forty-six nations sent official delegates, including Great Britain and the Dominions and all other great Overseas producing countries except the United States. On Mar. 9 Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada to the United Kingdom, had been appointed by the Canadian Government as their representative. He was accompanied by W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, and D. L. Smith, the London representative of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (The Canadian Wheat Pool). Others from Canada attending the Conference were George H. Williams, former President of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited, and G. W. Robertson, Wheat expert of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Representatives of the British Dominions, Argentina and two observers from the United States decided in private conference to oppose the plan of European preference for Danubian wheat excluding non-European countries. They also decided to press for orderly

marketing methods through export boards as an alternative to a suggested plan of quotas of production.

The Conference was opened by Signor Mussolini (Premier of Italy) who said the crucial question was "Are the farmers growing too much wheat or is the world eating too little bread?" He also stated his personal doubts as to the wisdom of reducing areas under wheat. A Russian delegation was present to state the position of their country. On Mar. 28 the representative of Hungary submitted a plan for fixed national export quotas, limitation of wheat areas, and the treatment of existing surpluses to make them unfit for human consumption but available as fodder. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson stated that, for a country like Canada, limitation of wheat areas was impossible and F. L. McDougall, on behalf of Australia, took similar ground. Mr. Ferguson pointed out that in 1930 there had been less Canadian wheat available for export than in the four previous years. He opposed the proposal of Danubian states for a preference in European countries, but said that Canada was ready to explore any avenue that might help to solve the problem. The Austrian delegate strongly presented the case of preference for Danubian wheat, pointing out that Canada and the United States had large areas in which free interchange prevailed, whereas Eastern Europe was cut up into small nations divided by tariff walls. He urged that North America should dispose of a part of its surplus in China and Africa at reduced prices, a course which would be good propaganda for the use of wheat and flour in those regions. After much general discussion and without reaching any definite conclusions, the Conference ended on Apr. 2. Before dispersing, the decision had been reached to meet in London, at Canada House, on May 18, in accordance with a proposal made by the Canadian delegate (Mr. Ferguson). The London Conference was to be a parley of wheat-exporting, as distinguished from wheat-importing, countries to discuss orderly marketing plans.

The Conference of wheat-exporting countries assembled in London on May 18 at the invitation of the High Commissioner of Canada to the United Kingdom to discuss, primarily, (1) disposition of accumulated stocks in various countries and (2) improved methods for handling the distribution of the wheat surpluses of the future. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was appointed Chairman. Eleven countries were represented: the United States of America, Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Poland, Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Jugo-Slavia. Although the Conference sat in private, several official *communiqués* were issued. The final plenary session took place on May 23. At the Session held on May 20 three Committees were appointed to deal respectively with: (1) Statistics; (2) Utilization of Wheat; (3) Collation of Plans.

On the same day a speech was delivered by M. Lubimoff, Soviet Union delegate, which was later given out for publication. In his speech M. Lubimoff stated that the wheat crop for the previous year in the Soviet Union had amounted to 29,500,000 tons of which 23,400,000 tons were consumed within the country. The total area under wheat in 1931, he said, would not be less than 42,000,000 *hectares* and the anticipated wheat crop was 36,500,000 tons. In the Soviet Union a higher quality of wheat at a lower cost was produced than in a number of other countries. M. Lubimoff emphatically declared that the proposal by the United States delegate at the Conference of decreased acreage was unacceptable, but that the suggestion to fix definite export quotas was acceptable under certain conditions, namely, if the quota for the U.S.S.R. were based on the pre-War export of that country, and if adequate credits for financing quantities of wheat kept in stock were guaranteed to the Soviet Union. The Soviet delegation refused to accept the principle of a fixed minimum price, (*The Times*, London, May 22, 1931).

The Report of the Plans Committee as presented at the fourth and final plenary session of the Conference on May 23, was finally adopted in the following form: "The Conference . . . having studied the existing world

wheat situation is convinced that among the underlying causes for present depressed prices for wheat the following points should be specially mentioned: (1) the effect of economic depression throughout the world; (2) the fact that there is more wheat produced than can be sold at a profit; (3) the absence of sufficiently adequate information regarding movements of wheat, the requirements of certain countries, and the quantities which are liable to be placed upon the market; and (4) the present uncertain state of wheat markets." The Conference after careful consideration of the wheat situation embracing a study of the commodity, reduction of acreage, greater utilization of wheat, and the orderly marketing of surpluses, decided to establish a Committee of the Conference consisting of one representative from each State participating in the Conference: (a) to submit to the Governments of the countries participating in the Conference a definite proposal for establishing, under supervision of the Committee of the Conference, a clearing house of information to serve wheat-exporting countries, and for this purpose, the Committee should be empowered to secure from the States represented on the Committee full information as to unloadings and stock of wheat at all importing points, the areas sown to wheat, and crop prospects; thereby assisting orderly distribution of wheat in world markets; this information to be as far as possible in the form prescribed and at times fixed by the Committee; and (b) to explore carefully all possible avenues for greater utilization of the important cereal.

The Conference, convinced that the existence of the standing Committee would develop contacts, already established during the several sessions, among wheat-exporting countries, proposed that the Committee should prepare and recommend a draft *agenda* for a further meeting of the Conference at which countries that had been represented might enter upon consideration of subjects as might then be deemed appropriate. Mr. Ferguson was appointed Chairman of the Committee.

In the Canadian House of Commons on May 25, 1931, the Report of the Wheat Conference, which had been cabled to Canada the preceding day, was read by the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett).

Treaties, Conventions and Trust Agreements

Canada was directly concerned with a number of Treaties, Conventions and Trust Agreements during 1930 and the first six months of 1931, all of which were in different stages of advancement. Two Treaties of outstanding importance concerned the international fisheries of Canada and the United States; The Halibut Treaty was signed at Ottawa for Canada on May 9, 1930, by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and was ratified by Canada on May 29 and by the United States on Feb. 24, 1931. The Sockeye

Salmon Treaty was signed for Canada at Washington, on May 26, 1930, by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister to the United States, and by Hon. Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State. The Treaty was ratified by Canada on May 29, 1930. (See *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*, page 155). The Niagara Convention which had been signed by both Canada and the United States in 1929 and ratified by Canada in the same year was reported against in February, 1931, in the United States Senate. (See this Volume: Special International Niagara Board). Other Treaties affecting Canada, according to The Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1930, were as follows:

An Agreement between Canada and Germany for the return of unliquidated sequestrated German property was signed for Canada at The Hague on Jan. 14, 1930, by the Hon. P. C. Larkin. Ratifications were exchanged at London on Aug. 27, 1930.

An agreement for the complete and final settlement of the financial liabilities of Germany relating to the Great War was signed at The Hague on Jan. 20, 1930, for Canada by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, and ratified by Canada

on July 12, 1930. A supplementary arrangement between creditor powers for the settlement of various outstanding questions regarding inter-allied reparation accounts was signed for Canada on the same day by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, and ratified on July 12, 1930.

An Agreement discharging Austria from financial obligations and providing for the cessation of the liquidation of Austrian property was signed for Canada at the Hague on Jan. 20, 1930, by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, and ratified on July 12, 1930.

An agreement providing for the final settlement of the outstanding reparations debt of Bulgaria was signed for Canada at The Hague on Jan. 20, 1930, by the Hon. P. C. Larkin.

An Agreement for the full and final settlement of the reparations debt of Czecho-Slovakia was signed for Canada at The Hague on Jan. 20, 1930, by the Hon. P. C. Larkin, and ratified on July 11, 1930.

An Agreement for the reciprocal exemption of shipping profits from double taxation was arranged between Canada and Germany by an exchange of Notes on Apr. 17, 1930.

A Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament was signed for Canada in London on Apr. 22, 1930, by the Hon. Philippe Roy and ratified on Oct. 22, 1930.

A Declaration in regard to ratification of international agreements relating to the financial obligations of Hungary resulting from the Treaty of Trianon was signed for Canada in Paris on Apr. 28, 1930, by Hon. Philippe Roy.

An Agreement for the reciprocal exemption of shipping profits from double taxation between His Majesty's Governments in Canada and the United Kingdom was signed for Canada at Ottawa on May 8, 1930, by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the Hon. W. D. Euler.

The International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva, Dec. 14, 1928, was acceded to by Canada on Aug. 23, 1930.

The Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which was signed for Canada by Senator Dandurand on Sept. 20, 1929, was ratified by Canada on July 28, 1930.

The Protocol revising the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which was signed for Canada by Senator Dandurand at Geneva on Sept. 14, 1929, was ratified by Canada on Aug. 28, 1930.

The Protocol concerning the Accession of the United States of America to the Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which was signed for Canada by Senator Dandurand at Geneva on Sept. 14, 1929, was ratified by Canada on Aug. 28, 1930.

The Convention on certain questions relating to the conflicts of nationality laws, the Protocol relating to military obligation in certain cases of double nationality, the Protocol relating to certain cases of statelessness and the Special Protocol determining certain relations of stateless persons to the state whose nationality they last possessed, which were drawn up by the International Conference for the Codification of International Law at The Hague on Apr. 12, 1930, were signed for Canada at Geneva on Sept. 24, 1930, by the Hon. Philippe Roy.

The Protocol concerning the prohibition of the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, and other gases and of bacteriological warfare, of June 17, 1925, which was signed for Canada in September, 1925, was ratified by Canada on May 6, 1930.

The Protocol relating to amendments in Articles 3, 5, 7, 15, 34, 37, 41, 42 and final clauses of the Convention for the Regulation of Air Navigation of 1919, which was signed in Paris on June 15, 1929, was ratified by Canada on Sept. 19, 1930.

The Protocol relating to amendments to Articles 34 and 40 of the Aerial Navigation Convention, signed at Paris on Dec. 11, 1929, was ratified by Canada on Sept. 19, 1930.

An International Convention respecting Load Lines was signed for Canada in London on July 5, 1930, by Mr. A. Johnston, the Deputy Minister of Marine.

An Agreement with Italy relating to Identity Documents for Air Navigation Personnel with regard to which Notes were exchanged at London on Apr. 13, 1931.

The International Copyright Convention of Rome, 1928, for which Ratification was deposited at Rome on June 27, 1931.

The Trade Agreement with Australia, 1931, signed by Canada at Ottawa, on June 5, 1931.

A Trust Agreement between the Creditor Powers and the Bank for International Settlements relating to Bulgarian reparations, at Paris, on Mar. 5, 1931.

A Trust Agreement between the Creditor Powers and the Bank of International Settlements relating to the agreement with Bulgaria (Reparations) at Paris, on Apr. 29, 1931.

A Trust Agreement between the Creditor Powers and the Bank for International Settlements relating to the Czecho-Slovakian annuities, at Paris, on June 6, 1931.

Canada's Relations With the United States

After a successful régime of three and a half years as Canadian Minister to Washington, Hon. Vincent Massey formally relinquished the office in July, 1930. Hume H. Wrong, Counsellor, remained in charge of the Legation until the new Minister assumed his duties. On Mar. 7, 1931, it was announced by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, that William Duncan Herridge, K.C., D.S.O., M.C., and bar, had been appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. Possessed of a wide knowledge of International affairs, Mr. Herridge was well qualified for the office and his appointment received universal approval in both Canada and the United States. Educated in Ottawa and, later, at the University of Toronto (B.A.) Mr. Herridge had been called to the Ontario Bar in 1912, and as an officer in the Great War had been awarded several military honours during active service. A few weeks after his appointment to the Washington post the new Minister was married to Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of the Prime Minister and his official hostess at Ottawa. Mr. Herridge was formerly installed at the Canadian Legation on June 19, 1931, two days previously having been appointed to the King's Privy Council.

Hon. Hanford MacNider, appointed in May, 1930, to succeed Hon. William Phillips as United States Minister to Canada, did not assume his duties until Aug. 27, when he arrived in Ottawa by aeroplane accompanied by Mrs. MacNider. On the 29th the new Minister formally presented his credentials to His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon. Speaking before 500 members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Legion on Oct. 3, Mr. MacNider said: "You led the way, you showed us how and gave us a splendid example which we tried to follow." A common cause such as led Canadians and Americans to fight side by side, he said, could only end in one result—closer relationship between the two countries. During November the new Minister to Canada delivered several addresses. On the 1st, at the Dedication of the International Tunnel, Detroit, he chose as the subject of his speech, "Intercourse between Canada and the United States," and on the 29th, before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, he spoke on the last Election in the United States. "The Future Influence of Canada and the United States on World Affairs" was the subject of addresses delivered before

the Canadian Club of Montreal (Jan. 26, 1931), the Canadian Club of Fort William (Mar. 7), and the Canadian Club of Port Arthur (Mar. 7). He spoke before the Canadian Club of Toronto (Mar. 9) on "Good Relations between Canada and the United States." In April he visited the Maritime Provinces delivering an address before the Canadian Club of Saint John (Apr. 28), and the Canadian Club of Halifax (Apr. 29). In May, on a visit to Quebec, he spoke before the Canadian Club of that City, and in Windsor, Ont., on June 11, before the Border Chamber of Commerce. In addition, the United States Minister had made several brief visits to his own country where he was called upon to speak on several occasions. Assisting in the affairs of the Legation of the United States at Ottawa were the following: First Secretary, B. Reath Riggs; Second Secretary, Christian Gross; Third Secretary, James C. H. Bonbright; Commercial Attaché, Lynn W. Meekins; and Assistant Commercial Attaché, Oliver B. North.

Migration. On Sept. 8, 1930, a statement was given to the Press from the White House, Washington, to the effect that the Department of State, at the President's request, had examined the operation of the immigration laws of the United States under the abnormal conditions of unemployment in the country, particularly in so far as the administration of the laws rested upon the Department or United States Consular officers abroad. Following the release of the statement Consular officers were informed that in view of the serious unemployment in the country, particular care should be taken, before issuing immigration visas, to determine whether the applicants would be likely to become public charges. It was stated that Section 2(f) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, required a Consular officer to refuse an immigration visa to an alien who "he knows or has reason to believe is inadmissible to the United States under the Immigration laws."

In connection with the Report presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State on Sept. 8, Consular Conferences were called at Winnipeg and Vancouver on Sept. 15, and early in October, respectively. These Conferences and those held previously at Halifax, Ottawa and Montreal were attended by Monnett B. Davis, Foreign Service Inspector. Other Consular Conferences were held in the early Autumn of 1930, at London (England), Warsaw and Stuttgart. The result of these Meetings was the recommendation of a stricter enforcement of the public charge provision of the law. The interpretation of the law was the same for quota as well as non-quota countries. The extent to which this enforcement was carried out during the succeeding months is evidenced by a comparison of figures for April, 1931. In Canada for this month only 397 non-quota visas were issued as compared with 4,266 issued during the same month of the last normal fiscal year, a reduction of 91 per cent.

On Oct. 18, 1930, the United States Labour Department announced that skilled woodsmen from Canada would not, as theretofore, be permitted to enter the United States for seasonal employment under waiver of the contract labour law. On Dec. 2, 1930, the President in his annual message to both Houses of Congress, suggested that the Immigration Act be made more flexible so that immigration could be stopped entirely during periods of unemployment at the discretion of the Administration. Hon. David A. Reed (Pennsylvania) on the same day introduced in the Senate a resolution suspending immigration for a two-year period, except in the case of near relatives of citizens of the United States. Mr. Reed subsequently declared that Treaty rights would not be affected; that he had the Jay Treaty (between Great Britain and the United States) in mind when he made the declaration.

A few days later the United States issued a ruling barring from the country any resident of Canada who had been without employment in the United States for six months or longer. This ruling particularly affected residents of the Essex peninsula, of the commuter class, who had been em-

ployed in the factories in Detroit but who had been laid off during the period of depression. Other border points throughout Canada were also in a measure concerned. On Dec. 23, 1930, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, received a delegation from the Border Chamber of Commerce, who protested against the regulation on behalf of "border commuters" from Windsor.

Mr. Bennett instructed the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to prepare a protest to be sent to the Legation at Washington. The protest was presented in a Note dated Dec. 26, 1930, to the United States Secretary of State, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, by Hume Wrong, Chargé d'Affaires of the Canadian Legation. The Note reviewed the history of the border-crossing problem and stated that notwithstanding the proportionately depressed condition of Canada in comparison with the United States, Canada had made no effort to reduce the number of commuters from the United States. The United States Government, on the other hand, by increasingly rigid enforcement of immigration regulations, had reduced the number of persons crossing daily from Canada to the United States to an alarming extent. Acknowledgment was made on Dec. 30, and the United States Secretary of State replied to the protest by a Note on May 11, 1931. Beyond offering facilities for reconsideration of cases of persons already rejected, Mr. Stimson promised no relaxation of the regulation then in force. The Correspondence was tabled by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett in the House of Commons on May 19, during the 1931 Session. As a result of these negotiations, the United States Department of State, on May 20, 1931, made public a new set of regulations of the Labour Department governing workers living in Canada and employed in the United States. Under the rules which would thereafter prevail, aliens who had abandoned their status of lawful admission, seeking re-entry, would be regarded as new immigrants; aliens of the immigrant commuter class who had been out of employment in the United States for six months would be regarded as having abandoned their status, notwithstanding temporary entries during the interval; aliens of the same class who had gone to a country other than those specifically mentioned in Executive Order No. 5,426 (Canada, Pierre Miquelon *et al*) would be required to present a non-quota immigration visa if they sought to resume immigrant commuter status; aliens of the immigrant commuter class would not be regarded as having abandoned their status merely because of having changed their employment during the period of the check-up; and immigrants proven to have obtained cards of admission by misrepresentation or fraud would be thereafter barred.

In the *interim*, on Mar. 22, 1931, it had been announced that the United States immigration officials would re-hear the cases of about 1,000 commuters in border cities (chiefly Detroit) who had been barred owing to their having been laid off by the factories in which they were employed. Evidence that latitude was allowed in certain exceptional cases was furnished by a decision, at Detroit, on May 21, by which Miss Cordelia Baldwin of Windsor, who had been compelled to give up her position in Detroit eight months previously because of the illness of her mother, would be permitted to resume commuting.

Meanwhile, rumours that the United States Congress proposed to reduce the Canadian immigration quota by 90 per cent. were current in political circles at Washington throughout January, 1931. A Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Thomas A. Jenkins (Ironton, Ohio) limiting immigration from Canada to 4,125 persons annually. Statistics of Canadian immigration to the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, showed that 63,502 persons had been admitted as against 64,440 in the previous twelve months (1928-29). On Mar. 2, 1931, the Jenkins Bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 295 to 83 Members. Its sponsor stated that the Bill would not affect commuters at Canadian border points already employed in the United States cities. Rancorous scenes ensued before the vote

owing to the desire of its supporters to press the Bill through and to send it to the Senate before the life of the 71st Congress expired on Mar. 4. The failure of the Senate to reach the Bill prior to the dissolution of Congress left the situation as before.

In concluding the hearings of the cases of Marie Averil Bland, Canadian war nurse, and Douglas Clyde MacIntosh, Canadian Theology Professor at Yale, the United States Supreme Court, on May 25, 1931, decided that an applicant for citizenship must take an oath to fight, if necessary, for the United States. Both applicants for citizenship had protested against the oath of bearing arms in the event of war. Prof. MacIntosh had insisted on his citizenship. A decision against this had been handed down in the District Court of New Haven on Jan. 9, 1930. The case had been carried to the Circuit Court of Appeal where the decision was reversed and citizenship granted on June 29, 1930. The United States attorneys then carried the case to the Supreme Court. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, May 26, 1931).

On May 26, 1931, Samuel Factor (Toronto West Centre) called the attention of the Canadian House of Commons to the fact that both Houses of the Michigan Legislature had passed a Bill prohibiting the employment of all aliens lacking registration cards, and empowering the Commissioner of Public Safety to take finger prints and photographs of such persons at his own discretion. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, promised, on behalf of the Government, to take cognizance of the matter, in so far as it affected Canadian citizens.

Smoot-Hawley Tariff in Operation. The effect of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff on trade relations continued to be discussed after it was signed by President Hoover in June, 1930. In the United States Senate the measure was attacked on July 9, by Hon. Walter F. George, Senator of Georgia, on behalf of the Democrats. He declared that the President had killed the proverbial goose that laid the golden eggs, *i.e.* Canada, which had purchased \$948,000,000 worth of goods from the United States in 1929, representing a trade balance in favour of the latter country of \$445,000,000. He alleged that the Republican Administration "had strangled trade with Canada by the greediest tariff ever exacted."

On Aug. 5 an interpretation of Paragraph 401 of the new tariff was issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Washington under which it was decided that all sawn lumber of Canadian origin should be admitted free.

In September the appointment of Henry P. Fletcher as Chairman of the National Tariff Commission to deal with complaints of foreign governments relative to the administration of the tariff was announced. By that time it was reported that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, France, Italy and Argentina had adopted retaliatory tariff measures and other countries were considering similar steps. Canada's Emergency Tariff adopted early in September, 1930, was used widely as an argument by Democratic candidates seeking office in the November elections, which resulted in heavy gains for that Party.

Slump in world prices, especially of agricultural products, had become a cause of alarm by the end of December, 1930, and Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Federal Farm Board (U.S.) and Hon. Frederick Steiwer, Senator of Oregon, proposed a tariff so high that it would entirely bar wheat imports.

On Feb. 13, 1931, Mr. Fletcher announced that new machinery had been devised, whereby the industries of foreign countries that felt that the flexible provisions of the tariff operated harshly or unfairly toward them, could secure a fresh investigation and review of rates and conditions. Formal notice of this decision was sent to the Canadian Legation at Washington. The Commission promulgated, on Feb. 5, to take effect on Mar. 7, a ruling relating to Canadian exporters whereby the tariff on maple syrup was reduced from 5½ cents to 4 cents per pound, and on maple sugar from 8 cents to 6 cents per pound. An attempt by United States lumber interests to have

the duty on Canadian soft woods raised from \$1 to \$1.50 per 1000 feet was not successful.

On Apr. 8, 1931, it was stated that 45 countries had increased duties against United States goods and that in the ten months since the tariff had come into effect the export trade of the country had dropped one billion dollars. At this time criticism was widespread in the United States because the Federal Tariff Commission had not taken a serious step toward readjustment of rates promised by President Hoover when he created the Commission on June 17, 1930.

According to the Chairman of the Commission the President had proclaimed, up to June 30, 1931, eight investigations resulting in no change of duty, with two of the reports returned for new deliberation; other investigations resulted in a change in duty on 18 subjects—6 increases and 12 decreases. The decreases concerned such subjects as wood, flour, maple sugar and syrup, hats and bonnets of straw, pigskin leather (not for footwear), edible gelatin, wool-felt hats, olive oil, bentwood furniture and pipe organs; and the increases: woven wire fencing, cylinder wires, cordage, including cables, dried eggs or parts and bicycle bells.

The announcement of tariff changes in the Canadian Budget, brought down by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, on June 1, 1931, were seriously discussed at Washington. It was estimated that 5 per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the United States would be affected more or less seriously by them.

The International Fisheries Commission. Created by the Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States for the investigation of the life-history of the Pacific halibut and the condition of that fishery, the International Commission continued their investigations during 1930 and issued the following bulletins: *Life-History of the Pacific Halibut Marketing Experiments*; *History of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*; *Biological Statistics of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*; and *Investigations of the International Fisheries Commission to December, 1930, and their Bearing on Regulation of the Pacific Halibut Fishery*. In consequence of the depleted conditions of the halibut fishery which the Commission had disclosed and to meet the recommendations made, Canada and the United States had prepared and signed the new Halibut Treaty on May 9, 1930, providing for powers adequate to put the recommended control into effect. This Treaty was ratified by the Canadian Parliament on May 27, 1930, and by the United States Senate on Feb. 24, 1931. The new Treaty had followed logically and of necessity from facts disclosed in the Commission's publications. The scientific work of the Commission indicated the serious condition of the fishery and the need for prompt and adequate regulation. The Commission showed that the opportunities for proper control were favourable, and the end to be served important both to local industries and to international co-operation in the conservation of marine resources. Because the Pacific halibut was the only marine fishery under international control the measures which were being adopted, the success which was attending these measures and the manner of their approach were being followed closely by nations generally.

Special International Niagara Board. The Special Board appointed in 1926 by the Governments of Canada and the United States to determine how the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls Rapids could be maintained, by what means and to what extent the impairment thereof by erosion or otherwise could be overcome and what quantity of water might be permitted to be diverted from the river for power purposes, released their Final Report for publication on Apr. 14, 1931. The Report recommended remedial works in the shape of submerged deflecting weirs placed in the Rapids above the Falls lying diagonally and irregularly across the current and so constructed as to be indistinguishable from the natural irregularities produced in

the Rapids by the natural rock ridges placed there by nature, while a further irregular submerged weir was to be placed toward the lower end of the Grass Island Pool. This would ensure at all seasons an unbroken crest line from shore to shore, the maintenance of the existing blended green and white colour effects of the Horseshoe Fall, and in some proportionate measure, a modification of the rate of erosion in the bend. The works in Grass Island Pool would ensure an adequate flow in the American Rapids and Falls and between the Three Sister Island. The temporary withdrawal of additional water for power or other purposes coincident with the construction of these works, continued the Report, should be permitted "up to 10,000 cubic feet per second on each side of the river, the withdrawals to be made during the non-tourist season, through the existing passages of the power stations already built at the Falls—the latter restriction being designed to prevent the establishment of new vested rights. This course of action would enable the two Governments to satisfy themselves as to whether the remedial works and experimental withdrawals were a success and whether a treaty providing for permanent withdrawals should be negotiated."

This procedure was in exact accord with that which was incorporated (at the Board's recommendation) in the Niagara Convention which was signed by the Governments of Canada and the United States, on Jan. 2, 1929, which received the approval of the Canadian Parliament on May 20, 1929, but which was reported against by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate in February, 1931.

The International Joint Commission. The Trail Smelter case in reference to which the first public hearing had been given, Oct. 9-10, 1928, continued to engage the attention of the International Joint Commission during 1930-31. On Mar. 5, 1931, it was announced that the Commission had fixed the sum of \$350,000.00 as compensation to be paid for damage by the fumes from the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company (Trail, British Columbia). This amount was to cover damages caused during the previous two years and up to the close of 1931. In addition, the Commission recommended that the Company should carry out the project entered into two years before for the elimination of sulphur dioxide from the atmosphere so as to prevent damage south of the international line. The Report also recommended supervision by the two Governments (United States and Canada) and measures for providing compensation if any damage were occasioned in the future. The fumes of the Smelter according to the official summary "owing to the peculiar conformation of the Columbia River Valley, drifted down the river across the boundary and caused damage to the farms and property in the State of Washington. Owing to the rule in the constitution of the State of Washington which prevented aliens or alien corporations from obtaining any interest in land, it was impossible for the company to purchase smoke easements or to provide adequately for the settlement of the damages claimed."

The *P'm Alone* and The *Josephine K.* Cases. Proceedings dragged along very slowly during 1930 in connection with the Canadian Government's protest against the sinking, on Mar. 23, 1929, by the United States Coastguard of the *P'm Alone*, a schooner of Canadian registration alleged to have been engaged in liquor-running operations in the Gulf of Mexico. On July 13, 1930, it was announced that Rt. Hon. Lyman P. Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada had been appointed as Canadian representative on the International Board of Arbitration; the vacancy had occurred owing to the death of Eugene Lafleur, k.c., in April. On Feb. 3, 1931, the President of the United States (Mr. Hoover) in a message to Congress stated that the Canadian Government had not at that date filed their statement of facts in connection with the case. He recommended that funds for the arbitration should be made available until June, 1932. Shortly after, the Canadian Claim, dated Feb. 26, 1931, was despatched to Washington.

A case analogous to that of the *I'm Alone* occurred on the night of Jan. 24, 1931, when the United States Coastguard cutter *CG 145* pursued the British oil screw vessel *Josephine K.* near the Ambrose Light Ship off New York Harbour and fired on her, killing her chief officer, Captain William Cluett of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. The vessel was brought into New York, her cargo, consisting of large quantities of liquor, seized and her crew placed under arrest. The vessel was owned by the Liverpool Ship Company of Halifax. United States Coastguard authorities claimed that the vessel was two miles within the twelve-mile limit when apprehended. The crew of the *Josephine K.* claimed that the vessel was beyond that limit when the pursuit started. When the crew were arraigned in court at New York they deposed that Karl Schmidt, Boatswain of the *CG 145* had been drunk when he boarded the *Josephine K.* and had abstracted liquor while making the seizure. The Canadian Department of the Secretary of State for External Affairs instructed the Canadian Legation at Washington to secure a full report on the incident and stated that comment would be withheld until the report was received.

The Board of Investigation convened by the United States Coastguard Division Commander at New York, on Jan. 31, 1931, issued a report exonerating the officers of the *CG 145* and affirming that the *Josephine K.* was clearly within 12 miles of the coast when the firing occurred; Karl Schmidt, the Boatswain, was cleared of the charge of intoxication and the death of Captain Cluett was declared to be "unavoidable though regrettable." The Canadian Government, through the Legation at Washington, on Mar. 17, 1931, filed a formal protest with the State Department, which was formally acknowledged.

Radio and Aviation. In October, 1930, announcements from the National Broadcasting Company of the United States as to synchronization of broadcasts provoked anxiety in Canada and led to a statement on the situation by the United States Radio Commission. It was in effect that the United States had been acting on the assumption that there was a "gentleman's agreement" between the nations sharing the 96 broadcasting channels, on the basis of 6 all-Canadian channels and 11 shared; but inasmuch as the latest discussions of divisions had ended with no agreement to such an allotment by Canadian delegates, it was questionable whether an agreement of any kind existed. The Canadian Government had informed the United States that it would use frequencies of 540, 530, and 520 kilocycles, standing outside the broadcasting band commonly used—the same frequencies used by United States Aviation services. This was on the basis of ten recommendations drafted at an Aviation Radio Conference held in New York in April (1930) at which representatives of both Canada and the United States were present.

On Dec. 24 it was announced from Ottawa that, by an agreement with the United States Postal authorities, the difficult flying area between Manitoba and Ontario would be eliminated and that thereafter air mail from Winnipeg would in future reach Eastern Canadian points *via* St. Paul and Detroit and Toronto.

Relations With Other Countries

The official duties of the Canadian Legation at Paris, with Hon. Philippe Roy as Minister, increased to an unusual extent during 1930. Diplomatic correspondence took place between the Governments of Canada and the French Republic and reports were addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on numerous subjects, some of which were: French Customs classification of Canadian products; reciprocal exemption of shipping profits on Income tax; regulations affecting the importation of Canadian wheat into France; double taxation of banks and industrial concerns; negotiation of a postal agreement between Canada and France; the allocation of radio wavelengths on the Continent of Europe; and fishing rights and regulations. The Legation had charge of international ceremonies, official visits, the issue of

diplomatic and courtesy visas, and the extension of courtesies to private visitors from Canada to France. During the year the staff of the Legation supplemented the Canadian representation at several international conferences, including the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague, from Mar. 12 to Apr. 13, 1930, where the Hon. Philippe Roy was head of the Canadian Delegation and the Counsellor of the Legation served as a technical delegate; at the Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament in London where M. Roy relieved the Minister of National Defence as chief Canadian delegate, and signed the resulting Treaty for Canada; at the Eighteenth Session of the International Commission for Air Navigation at Antwerp in June which the Minister attended in company with representatives of the Department of National Defence; and at the International Congress on Air Navigation Safety in Paris in December, when the Counsellor of the Legation was the principal Canadian representative. The Trust Agreement between the Bank of International Settlements and the creditors of Germany was signed for Canada on May 22 by the Minister, and the Counsellor represented the Canadian Government in the technical discussions preceding the mobilization of German Reparation Bonds provided for by The Hague Reparations Conference of January, 1930. As in the past, the Canadian Legation had been represented at the regular meetings of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and the Institut International du Froid. (Report of The Secretary of State for External Affairs).

It was announced on June 19, 1930, that M. Georges-Jean Knight, French Minister to Canada, had been recalled to Paris to assume the post of Chief of Press Services in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was instructed to report early in July; the Legation to be left in charge of M. Henri Coursier, its Secretary. In July, 1930, M. Charles Arsène Henry was appointed to the vacant office. The new Minister had had a wide career in the diplomatic service of the French Republic, having served in Morocco, Roumania, Bulgaria, Japan, Denmark, Jugo-Slavia, the Vatican, and Siam; and had seen active service in the Great War. On Mar. 11, 1931, M. Henry arrived in Ottawa and presented his credentials to Rt. Hon. L. P. Duff, Administrator.

Hon. Herbert Marler, the first Canadian Minister to Japan, in 1930 entered his second year in the Canadian diplomatic service at Tokyo. During the year the Legation was in close co-operation with the Department of Immigration at Ottawa. The introduction of the visa system promised to eliminate much of the friction in connection with Japanese immigration to Canada. The Office served as a source of accurate and detailed information to Canadians interested in the possibilities of an expansion of trade in the Orient. This was particularly so in connection with the demand for Canadian wheat and flour in Japan and China. Negotiations were commenced with the Chinese Government with a view to assuring a favourable market for wheat in that country.

A strong plea for increased trade between Japan and Canada was made by the Minister of Japan to Canada, Hon. Iyemasa M. Tokugawa, *κ.c.v.o.*, in an address before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Toronto on Oct. 7, 1930. During the visit in Canada, Apr. 28 to May 10, 1931, of Their Imperial Highnesses, Prince Takamatsu, a brother of the Emperor of Japan, and Princess Takamatsu, the Japanese Minister accompanied the Imperial party on their itinerary. Several changes were reported in the staff of the Japanese Legation at Ottawa: Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura, was appointed First Secretary; Mr. Yayoi Nagaiwa, Third Secretary; Mr. Hiraku Iwanaga, Attaché and Vice-Consul; and Mr. Shichiro Suzuki and Mr. Jin Nakayama, remained as Chancellors.

An interesting visit paid to Canada during 1931 was that of Their Majesties, King Praja-Dhipok and Queen Rambai-Barni of Siam. They arrived in Victoria, B.C., aboard the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Japan*, en route to New York, on Apr. 16.

Announcement was made by the Canadian Government on Nov. 11, 1930, that Norway had formally recognized the Canadian title to the Arctic islands,

commonly known as the Sverdrup group, comprising Axel Heiberg, Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes and King Christian. The statement given out was: "In the Spring of 1900 Commander Sverdrup took possession of the islands in the name of his sovereign, but no further act of occupation took place. The Dominion of Canada has long claimed sovereignty over the entire area north of the mainland. On July 31, 1880, the rights acquired by Great Britain in this area were transferred to Canada by Order-in-Council. The title thus based on the geographical contiguity and British discovery and exploration, was completed by effective occupation and administration."

It was further stated that the Dominion had paid Sverdrup \$67,000 in return for the services rendered by him in his explorations and discoveries. From the explorer Canada was to receive the original maps, notes, diaries, and other documents relating to Sverdrup's expeditions. The payment was described as the liquidation of an old Canadian obligation.

STATISTICAL SURVEY IN CANADA, 1930-31

By

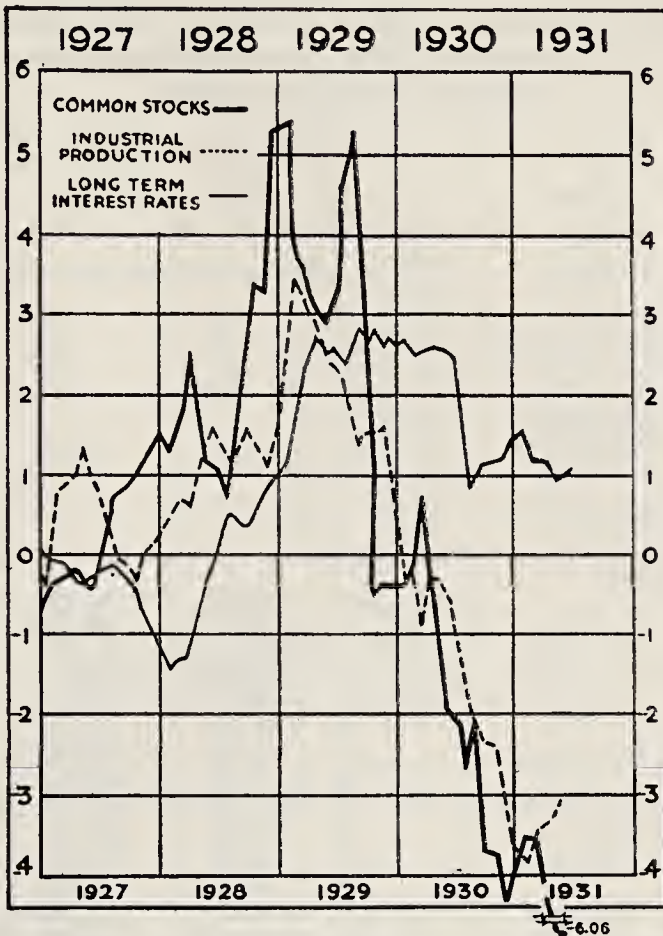
R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

The year 1930 and the first six months of the year 1931 saw a widening and deepening of the economic depression, which had begun in the second half of 1929 and was particularly marked by the break in the stock market in November of that year. A glance at the first of the diagrams on the next page will show how precipitate and prolonged was the decline, as reflected in the basic factors of security prices and the volume of industrial production; the second diagram illustrates the effect on employment and consequent mass purchasing power.

While nearly all the characteristics of acute economic reaction were present during the eighteen months of 1930-31—falling commodity prices, “over-production,” declining imports and exports, etc.—it was on the prevailing unemployment that discussion and remedial action chiefly centred. The severity of the situation was illustrated by the Special Session of Parliament called in September, 1930, and the introduction of a further programme of relief in the closing days of the Session of 1931. Later, the set-back to Western agriculture, induced at the outset by the low prices and accumulated stocks of 1929, became prominent as a national problem, especially when to the decreased yields of 1930 was added in 1931 a partial crop failure over a considerable portion of the Western wheat area. Lower railway earnings and similar retrograde movements in other contingent operations were a direct result.

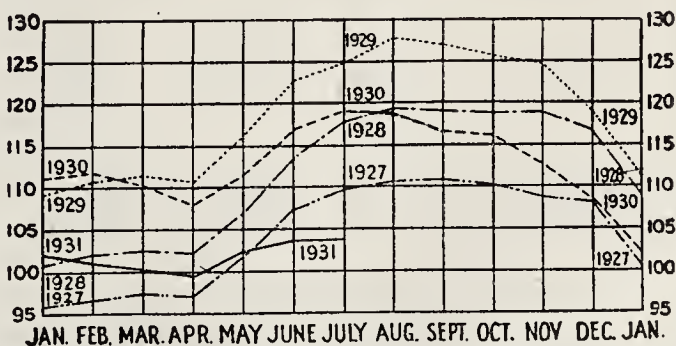
As in periods of “boom” it is important to forestall excessive optimism, so in depression it is even more necessary to prevent accentuation. In judging the existing situation from this angle, it must be remembered that the immediate contrast is with a period of maximum activity and expansion some of which was undoubtedly unhealthy. Internationally considered, moreover, Canada was upon the whole suffering less than many other countries of the world. The most favourable feature in the outlook at midsummer, 1931, lay in the prevailing low money rates and in the general facilities for expansion of credit, accentuated by the accumulation of high grade securities by the banks. A large inflow of foreign capital and a considerable repatriation of short term investments abroad took place. Though most lines of productive activity were continuing at low levels, there were notable examples of growth (woollen textiles, boots and shoes and certain of the metals) reflecting, in the main, replacement demands. Table I. compares the year 1930 with its two immediate predecessors, while Table II. shows the more significant trends from month to month throughout 1930 and during the first half of 1931.

Fundamental Economic Conditions in Canada, 1927-1931



NOTE.—The above chart illustrates the trend of (1) speculation (prices of common stocks), (2) industrial production, and (3) the credit situation as reflected in long-term interest rates. The lines are expressed in multiples of a standard deviation from a common average, so that the degree of variation from month to month is strictly comparable.

Employment in Canada, 1927-1931



NOTE.—The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

TABLE I.

**Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions
in Canada in 1930, Compared with the
Two Preceding Years**

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
I. POPULATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
ImmigrationNo.	167	165	105
Emigration to U.S. ¹No.	73	64	64
Births ²No.	237	234	243
Deaths ²No.	109	113	109
Total Population— (Estimated)No.	9,645	9,783	9,935
II. PRODUCTION:			
1. AGRICULTURE:			
WheatBu.	566,726	304,520	397,872
\$	451,235	319,715	174,792
OatsBu.	452,153	282,838	423,148
\$	210,956	168,017	102,919
BarleyBu.	136,391	102,313	135,160
\$	76,112	60,505	27,254
Total Field CropsAc.	59,352	61,207	62,215
\$	1,125,003	948,981	631,592
Live Stock: on Farms\$	861,403	856,730	687,225
Marketed\$	197,880	207,317	166,630
Butter (creamery)Lb.	168,207	170,810	187,151
\$	64,703	65,930	57,178
Cheese (factory)Lb.	144,585	118,746	118,920
\$	30,494	21,471	18,105
Total Dairy Production\$	297,625	291,743	277,154 ³
Total Agricultural Revenue \$	1,806,020	1,631,124	1,240,470
2. FURS	\$ 18,758	18,745	12,209
3. FISHERIES:			
Salmon	\$ 17,867	15,009	17,732
Cod	\$ 6,286	5,395	4,289
Lobster	\$ 5,184	5,697	5,215
Total Fisheries Products	\$ 55,051	53,519	47,799
4. FORESTRY:			
Forestry Operations	\$ 212,951	219,570	197,613
Net Sawmill Products	\$ 58,973	63,246	58,187
Net Pulpmill Products	\$ 51,730	54,833	48,292

¹Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration for years ended June 30.

²Registration area all Canada exclusive of Yukon and N.W. Territories.

³Preliminary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
II. PRODUCTION—Continued	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
5. MINERALS:			
METALS:			
Gold Oz.	1,891	1,928	2,107
\$	39,082	39,862	43,557
Silver Oz.	21,936	23,143	26,436
\$	12,762	12,264	10,086
Lead Lb.	337,947	326,523	333,068
\$	15,553	16,544	13,109
Zinc Lb.	184,647	197,267	267,665
\$	10,143	10,627	9,636
Nickel Lb.	96,776	110,276	103,769
\$	22,319	27,115	24,455
Copper Lb.	202,696	248,121	303,357
\$	28,598	43,415	37,990
NON-METALS:			
Coal Ton	17,564	17,497	14,879
\$	63,758	63,065	53,288
Natural Gas . . . M. cu. ft.	22,583	28,378	29,104
Asbestos Ton	273	306	242
\$	11,238	13,173	8,390
Structural Materials and Clay Products \$	49,737	58,534	52,405
Total Mineral Production \$	274,989	310,850	278,470
6. MANUFACTURES:			
Vegetable Products \$	756,995	771,457	725,000 ¹
Animal Products \$	485,022	477,762	438,000 ¹
Textile Products \$	415,402	426,247	385,000 ¹
Wood and Paper \$	682,550	725,820	659,569 ¹
Iron and Its Products \$	609,633	738,013	675,000 ¹
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products \$	237,967	283,545	259,900 ¹
Non-Metallic Mineral Products \$	206,082	242,023	216,043 ¹
Chemical and Allied Products \$	146,976	138,545	122,267 ¹
Miscellaneous Industries \$	229,223	103,073	100,000 ¹
Total Manufactures \$	3,769,850	4,063,987	3,580,779 ¹
Total Employees			
Monthly Average No.	658	694	638 ¹
Total Salaries and Wages \$	755,199	813,050	731,745 ¹
Significant Items:			
Gen. Elec. Stations k.w.h.	16,337,804	17,962,515	
Pig Iron (production) Long Ton	1,038	1,080	747

¹Estimated or subject to revision.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
II. PRODUCTION—Continued	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
6. MANUFACTURES—Cont.			
Steel Ingots and Castings (product) Long Ton	1,235	1,380	1,012
Flour (production) Bbl.	20,390	19,756	17,580
Newsprint (production) Ton	2,414	2,725	2,500 ¹
Sugar (raw, imports) Lb.	8,691	8,374	8,127
Rubber (crude, imports) Lb.	69,220	79,512	64,492
Cotton (raw, imports) Lb.	134,104	136,297	100,314
Petroleum (crude, imports) Gal.	856,692	1,060,001	1,012,030
7. CONSTRUCTION:			
Building Permits (61 Cities) \$	219,106	234,945	166,379
Contracts Awarded \$	472,033	576,652	457,000
III. EXTERNAL TRADE:			
1. EXPORTS:			
Total (domestic and foreign) \$	1,250,598	1,388,896	1,144,938
(a) <i>Component Material Classification (domestic only):</i>			
Vegetable Products \$	555,111	646,514	384,636
Animal Products \$	165,845	158,757	133,009
Textiles \$	10,904	9,678	9,066
Wood and Paper \$	284,543	288,622	289,567
Iron and Its Products \$	62,754	82,257	78,590
Non-Ferrous Metal Products \$	90,840	112,778	154,319
Non-Metallic Minerals \$	25,950	27,402	28,545
Chemicals \$	17,366	19,438	22,468
All other \$	15,036	18,264	20,058
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food \$	591,182	642,653	388,876
Clothing \$	8,543	10,934	12,741
Industrial Equipment \$	4,463	3,695	4,487
(c) <i>Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials \$	580,030	661,395	429,354
Partly Manufactured \$	189,381	195,144	213,262
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured \$	458,797	507,171	477,642
2. IMPORTS:			
Total Merchandise \$	1,108,956	1,265,679	1,248,274
(a) <i>Component Material Classification:</i>			
Vegetable Products \$	238,186	233,130	227,049
Animal Products \$	65,790	71,662	69,854
Textiles \$	186,994	206,439	185,241
Wood and Paper \$	51,751	59,215	60,951
Iron and Its Products \$	259,575	346,616	316,879

¹Estimated.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
III. EXTERNAL TRADE— <i>Cont.</i>	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
2. IMPORTS— <i>Continued</i>			
Non-Ferrous Metal			
Products	\$ 60,190	75,438	87,950
Non-Metallic Minerals	\$ 153,049	166,964	186,496
Chemicals	\$ 33,572	37,723	39,908
All other	\$ 59,849	68,492	73,946
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food	\$ 135,224	136,620	141,716
Clothing	\$ 26,337	29,059	29,766
Industrial Equipment	\$ 57,145	70,506	2,917
(c) <i>Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials	\$ 283,809	290,484	288,276
Partly Manufactured	\$ 105,057	101,228	95,970
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	\$ 720,090	873,966	864,027
IV. INTERNAL TRADE:			
1. TOTAL WHEAT RECEIPTS AT Fort William & Port Arthur (crop years)	Bu. 261,314	320,456	135,340
2. INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS:			
Cattle and Calves	Head 1,115	1,117	978
Swine	Head 2,547	2,353	1,926
Sheep	Head 639	725	745
3. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AS OF JAN. 1st.			
Butter	Lb. 21,609	13,786	13,690
4. LOADED AT STATIONS IN CANADA:			
Agricultural or Vegetable			
Products	Ton 27,323	17,454	15,875
Animal Products	Ton 1,601	1,496	1,156
Mine Products	Ton 23,130	26,413	22,242
Forest Products	Ton 14,590	13,392	11,148
Manufactures	Ton 17,392	18,374	15,551
Total	Ton 84,036	77,129	65,972
V. PRICES:			
1. WHOLESALE PRICES INDEXES: (1913-100)			
(a) <i>Component Material</i> <i>Classification:</i>	Index No. (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)
Vegetable Products	160.1	157.7	133.8
Animal Products	152.5	153.8	139.8
Textiles	162.4	156.9	140.5
Wood and Paper	154.5	147.0	138.8
Iron and Its Products	135.2	136.0	132.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	93.5	100.8	82.0
Non-Metallic Minerals	162.9	163.6	160.8
Chemicals	150.4	150.5	146.4
General Index	150.6	149.3	135.3
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	161.3	161.9	150.7
Clothing	148.9	144.6	132.1
Producers' Equipment	170.1	171.7	168.6

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
V. PRICES—Continued			
<i>(c) Classified by Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials	152.6	152.8	128.8
Manufactured Articles	146.6	143.5	134.7
2. RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING	151.0	153.0	152.0
3. SECURITY PRICES:			
Common Stocks, Index Number (General)	238.4	284.9	203.5
4. FREIGHT RATES:			
Railway, per ton mile Cts. ....	.994	1.093	1.090
Atlantic Shipping Rates 1893-1913-100	111.2	109.1	89.3
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:			
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. RAILWAYS.			
Gross Revenues	\$ 563,732	534,106	454,232
Gross Operating Expenses	\$ 442,071	433,077	380,723
Revenue Freight, 1,000,000 Ton Miles	41,611	35,026	29,605
Passengers Carried	No. 40,592	39,071	34,699
2. ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:			
Gross Revenues	\$ 55,632	58,269	54,719
Operating Expenses	\$ 38,782	40,085	39,126
Passengers Carried	No. 808,024	836,730	792,038
3. MOTOR VEHICLES:			
Registrations	No. 1,076	1,196	1,240
4. CANALS:			
Freight	Ton 18,720	13,699	14,803
5. SHIPPING:			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered	86,368	95,498	88,373
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared	86,963	95,290	88,800
6. TELEGRAPHS:			
Land Messages sent	No. 16,863	18,030	15,590 ¹
Revenue	\$ 14,741	16,256	13,927 ¹
7. TELEPHONES			
	No. 1,335	1,400	
8. POST OFFICE REVENUE			
Money Orders Issued	\$ 200,773	203,129	197,699
VII. LABOUR:			
1. EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:			
(Average Calendar Year, 1926-100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index	111.6	119.0	113.4
Manufacturing	110.1	117.1	109.0
Logging	114.5	125.8	108.0
Mining	114.4	120.1	117.8
Transportation	105.9	109.7	104.6
Construction and Maintenance	118.8	129.7	129.8
Trade	116.1	126.2	127.7
2. UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE			
UNIONS	p.c. 4.5	5.7	11.1

¹ Estimated.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
VII. LABOUR—Continued			
3. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE			
STATISTICS: (000 omitted) (000 omitted) (000 omitted)			
Applications No.	597	551	613
Vacancies No.	506	428	386
Placements No.	470	398	369
4. WAGES INDEXES: (1913-100)			
	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index	187.6	192.7	194.4
Building Trades	185.6	197.5	203.2
Metal Trades	180.1	184.6	186.6
Printing Trades	198.3	202.3	203.3
Steam Railways	198.4	204.3	204.3
Electric Railways	194.1	198.6	199.4
Coal Mining	168.9	168.9	169.4
Lumbering	184.3	185.6	183.9
5. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:			
Disputes in Existence No.	101	90	.....
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Employees Affected No.	18	13	14
Time lost in Working Days. . No.	224	152	92
VIII. FINANCE:			
1. DOMINION: (000 omitted) (000 omitted) (000 omitted)			
Ordinary Revenue \$	422,718	455,464	445,952
Ordinary Expenditure \$	336,168	350,953	357,780
Total Disbursements \$	378,658	388,806	398,212
Gross Debts \$	2,677,137	2,647,034	2,544,586
Active Assets \$	380,287	421,529	366,822
Net Debt	2,296,850	2,225,505	2,177,764
2. PROVINCIAL:			
Ordinary Revenue \$	168,110 ¹	184,598 ²	188,084 ²
Ordinary Expenditure \$	165,539 ¹	177,542 ²	184,943 ²
3. CURRENCY: (12 month averages)			
Dominion Notes in Circulation \$	201,172	204,381	174,616
Metallic Reserve \$	89,218	59,345	79,000
Bank Notes in Circulation. . . \$	176,717	178,291	159,341
4. CHARTERED BANKS:			
Assets \$	3,323,163	3,528,468	3,237,074
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve) \$	3,044,742	3,215,503	2,909,530
Demand Deposits \$	677,467	696,387	622,895
Notice Deposits \$	1,496,608	1,479,870	1,427,570
Other Current Loans in Canada \$	1,177,484	1,342,683	1,285,837
5. FIRE INSURANCE: ³			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31. \$	10,059,410	10,755,927	10,915,526
Premium Income for Year. . . . \$	60,447	61,667	58,394

¹Alberta statistics are for 15 months ended March 31, 1929, owing to change in fiscal year.

²Subject to revision.

³The statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies for the three years follow:—

	1928	1929	1930
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31. . . . \$000	8,869,513	9,431,170	9,608,466
Premium Income for Year. . . \$000	54,827	56,111	52,676

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1928	1929	1930
VIII. FINANCE—Continued	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
6. LIFE INSURANCE: ¹			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31.....\$	5,607,646	6,157,262	6,492,496
Premium Income for Year.....\$	192,946	210,728	220,554
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1. BANK CLEARINGS.....\$	24,554,938	25,105,178	20,091,874
2. BANK DEBITS.....\$	43,476,959	46,670,482	37,491,302
3. BANKRUPTCIES (Dun).....No.	2.10	2.29	2.71
Liabilities (Dun).....\$	52,896	44,300	56,290
4. NET SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE: ²	918,742	978,141	884,888
5. STOCK EXCHANGE			
TRANSACTIONS:			
Montreal.....No. of Shares	18,889	23,203	11,067
Toronto (listed) No. of Shares	5,917	10,796	6,639
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS: ³			

¹ Subject to revision.

² Dominion Companies only.

³ See Federal Section, pages 98-9.

TABLE II.

Statistics Illustrating the Social and Economic Trend,
Canada, During 1930, and First Months of 1931

I. POPULATION

Month	Immigration	Emigration to United States ¹	Returned Canadians	Births ²	Deaths ²
1930	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.....	3,366	4,021	1,497	20,251	9,720
Feb.....	3,963	3,217	1,493	18,912	9,079
Mar.....	14,576	4,115	2,204	22,120	10,170
Apr.....	19,309	4,857	2,928	21,134	9,945
May.....	17,410	4,216	3,359	21,888	9,458
June.....	13,171	3,392	3,309	20,866	8,509
July.....	8,383	3,501	3,494	21,219	8,184
Aug.....	8,904	4,137	3,346	20,748	8,614
Sept.....	5,922	4,702	2,947	20,063	9,230
Oct.....	4,445	2,731	2,656	19,250	9,118
Nov.....	3,267	1,476	2,195	18,205	8,400
Dec.....	2,090	974	2,180	18,635	8,818
Total 1931	104,806	41,339	31,608	243,291	109,245
1931					
Jan.....	1,480	867	1,150	.....	.....
Feb.....	1,429	678	1,165	.....	.....
Mar.....	2,413	606	1,480	.....	.....
Apr.....	3,201	615	1,944	.....	.....
May.....	3,818	612	2,139	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration.

²Preliminary figures.

2. PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY

Month	Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings	Production of Coal	Contracts Awarded	Building Permits
1930	Long Ton	Long Ton	000 Short Ton	\$000	\$000
Jan.....	87,079	115,200	1,644	37,530	7,190
Feb.....	70,600	106,612	1,195	28,464	8,919
Mar.....	74,582	117,487	1,137	24,263	13,357
Apr.....	72,339	102,681	913	48,779	16,978
May.....	80,505	99,312	1,124	46,862	20,321
June.....	66,081	95,321	1,152	54,428	18,621
July.....	64,676	68,424	1,058	37,374	15,825
Aug.....	57,459	57,626	1,112	49,409	14,030
Sept.....	49,395	55,808	1,253	32,407	11,093
Oct.....	40,079	65,431	1,659	33,332	12,756
Nov.....	46,360	71,740	1,350	39,311	11,821
Dec.....	38,023	56,101	1,284	24,542	15,440
Total 1931	747,178	1,011,743	14,881	456,701	166,351
Jan.....	35,592	57,598	1,178	20,299	7,511
Feb.....	46,393	82,637	962	25,930	5,930
Mar.....	57,110	99,341	1,049	27,312	9,907
Apr.....	53,792	91,461	888	22,807	13,786
May.....	50,511	75,200	902	36,896	11,872
June.....	.....	.....	.....	29,793	.....

3. SALIENT STATISTICS OF SIX IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

Month	Flour Production	Sugar Manufactured ¹	Raw Rubber Imports	Raw Cotton Imports	Newsprint Production	Crude Petroleum Imports
1930	000 Bbl.	000,000 Lb.	000 Lb.	000 Lb.	Short Ton	000 Gal.
Jan.....	1,168	31	6,365	10,626	206,305	77,727
Feb.....	1,051	54	5,039	7,673	189,154	73,746
Mar.....	1,219	39	8,457	10,327	207,485	65,919
Apr.....	1,215	34	5,159	5,262	228,048	47,143
May.....	1,394	68	5,809	7,056	237,681	99,213
June.....	1,161	87	5,777	4,981	213,634	110,593
July.....	1,436	72	7,496	4,732	216,978	92,547
Aug.....	1,548	100	4,723	3,457	202,043	100,571
Sept.....	1,624	87	3,534	5,524	195,490	105,473
Oct.....	1,869	96	4,349	12,716	213,817	94,739
Nov.....	1,739	99	4,766	15,786	201,703	74,970
Dec.....	1,170	108	3,016	12,343	184,755	69,388
Total 1931	16,594	942	64,490	100,484	2,499,631²	1,012,029
Jan.....	1,086	27	3,829	10,152	184,339	58,975
Feb.....	1,035	40	4,316	5,389	164,552	61,696
Mar.....	1,168	56	6,748	10,837	187,005	71,297
Apr.....	1,058	42	4,638	6,155	205,838	47,803
May.....	1,183	77	6,155	8,405	202,607	107,209
June.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Sugar statistics are given in thirteen periods of four weeks each, the quantity manufactured during the period ended December 31, 1930 being 67,077,000 pounds.

²The sum of the monthly totals for 1930 was 2,497,093 and the additional 2,538 tons were manufactured by firms engaged mainly on other kinds of paper reporting at the end of the year.

4. TRADE STATISTICS

Month	Imports	Exports (Domestic)	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			Eggs ¹	Butter	
1930	\$000	\$000	000 Doz.	000 Lb.	000 Bu.
Jan.....	84,662	73,507	862	13,690	2,789
Feb.....	80,922	66,690	221	13,931	1,832
Mar.....	113,026	89,595	70	13,289	1,576
Apr.....	71,402	50,744	862	12,503	1,596
May.....	101,545	77,261	4,990	8,446	7,406
June.....	91,544	78,703	11,550	11,163	23,691
July.....	84,551	76,408	14,730	22,822	14,211
Aug.....	77,906	69,290	15,945	33,605	11,122
Sept.....	87,900	81,046	16,410	40,224	49,040
Oct.....	78,358	82,781	15,302	38,726	29,733
Nov.....	76,325	73,151	12,285	34,388	14,616
Dec.....	60,338	66,820	7,978	29,205	12,426
Total 1931	1,008,479	885,996	8,434 ²	22,666 ²	170,038
Jan.....	50,368	44,618	4,691	22,171	4,862
Feb.....	50,994	43,873	3,151	17,279	4,525
Mar.....	75,381	55,048	1,195	11,555	5,092
Apr.....	51,189	33,935	1,879	6,782	7,630
May.....	73,457	59,833	5,656	5,259	12,634

¹Exclusive of frozen eggs.²Average.

5. TRANSPORTATION

Month	Railways				Canal Traffic ²
	Gross Operating Revenues ¹	Net Operating Revenues ¹	Car Loadings	Freight Carried One Mile (Rev. Freight)	
1930	\$000	\$000	000 cars	000,000 ton miles	000 tons
Jan.....	33,864	1,987	241.6	2,210	.....
Feb.....	33,016	2,770	231.5	2,167	.....
Mar.....	37,643	5,812	257.5	2,354	.....
Apr.....	36,805	5,054	243.8	2,137	294
May.....	37,845	4,107	276.6	2,213	2,024
June.....	38,995	5,486	269.0	2,538	1,966
July.....	38,071	5,702	264.2	2,131	2,156
Aug.....	38,804	5,619	281.2	2,268	2,320
Sept.....	44,340	11,435	302.9	3,562	2,228
Oct.....	42,093	11,408	308.0	3,096	2,171
Nov.....	35,474	7,579	250.2	2,633	1,494
Dec.....	33,450	5,910	204.9	2,239	153
Total 1931	450,398	72,868	3,144.5	29,548	14,803
Jan.....	28,141	424	204.0	2,016	.....
Feb.....	26,788	121	190.2	1,951	.....
Mar.....	30,613	3,112	210.5	2,104	.....
Apr.....	30,912	3,640	214.4	2,136	859
May.....	.....	.....	215.9	.....	2,677

¹Of Railways with annual revenues of \$500,000 or over.²Through Canadian locks only.

6. PRICES

Month	General Wholesale Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	Materials Raw	Manufactured Goods	Family Budget (weekly) ¹
1930	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	\$
Jan.....	148.9	140.1	153.7	152.9	142.9	22.17
Feb.....	146.7	136.1	153.4	147.3	142.4	22.12
Mar.....	143.4	132.7	150.7	140.7	140.9	21.96
Apr.....	142.5	133.5	149.1	141.5	138.9	21.53
May.....	140.1	129.2	147.4	138.7	137.2	21.49
June.....	137.0	126.1	144.5	132.6	134.5	21.44
July.....	133.2	120.9	141.6	125.4	132.4	21.26
Aug.....	130.7	118.5	139.4	120.8	131.8	21.01
Sept.....	128.2	113.7	139.1	116.0	130.8	20.75
Oct.....	126.5	110.6	138.9	114.9	129.5	20.68
Nov.....	124.2	108.9	136.5	110.3	127.8	20.60
Dec.....	121.4	105.7	134.4	105.5	125.8	20.46
Average	135.3	122.8	144.2	128.8	134.7	21.29
Jan. 1931	119.8	104.3	131.9	104.4	122.5	20.21
Feb. "	118.7	104.0	130.3	103.3	121.9	19.78
Mar. "	117.3	102.8	128.1	100.9	120.0	19.47
Apr. "	116.4	102.9	126.5	101.2	119.1	19.18
May "	114.0	101.7	123.9	99.3	115.3	18.82
June "	112.8	101.1	123.1	97.0	114.5	.....

¹Average cost of a family budget of foods, fuel, lighting, and rent for sixty cities.

7. LABOUR

Month	Index of Employment	Unemployment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts ²	
			Vacancies	Regular Placements	Disputes in Existence	Time Loss in Working Days
	1926-100)					
Jan. 1930	111.2	10.8	27,365	15,350	5	7,254
Feb.....	111.6	11.5	23,175	10,965	6	14,360
Mar.....	110.2	10.8	24,647	10,881	4	7,049
Apr.....	107.8	9.0	30,350	15,547	11	3,616
May.....	111.4	10.3	31,449	16,361	12	9,293
June....	116.5	10.6	26,221	14,589	10	4,007
July.....	118.9	9.2	26,150	15,895	6	2,152
Aug.....	118.8	9.3	36,572	24,909	3	529
Sept....	116.6	9.4	35,668	21,100	12	13,138
Oct.....	116.2	10.8	32,259	14,128	10	9,931
Nov.....	112.9	13.8	36,503	11,690	6	11,807
Dec.....	108.5	17.0	55,675	16,457	8	8,661
Total			386,034	187,872	67 ¹	91,797
Jan. 1931	101.7	16.0	55,185	13,932	8	4,840
Feb. "	100.7	15.6	51,809	11,188	8	9,505
Mar. "	100.2	15.5	46,295	10,943	4	25,969
Apr. "	99.7	14.9	39,194	13,123	10	22,453
May "	102.2	16.2	32,280	11,071	12	17,189
June "	103.6	.....	.....	.....	10	22,439

¹The total relates to the actual number of disputes in existence during the year, and is not a summation of the monthly figures.

²1931 figures are preliminary.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS

Month	Bank-ruptcies	Defaulted Liabilities	Sales of Life Insurance	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
1930	No.	\$000	\$000	\$000,000	\$000,000
Jan.....	261	8,661	46,268	1,746	3,211
Feb.....	205	4,121	45,159	1,511	2,815
Mar.....	201	4,310	49,924	1,696	3,092
Apr.....	194	5,025	52,299	1,618	3,082
May.....	166	2,042	49,624	1,845	3,427
June.....	178	2,248	54,901	1,745	3,398
July.....	169	2,540	47,375	1,686	3,094
Aug.....	159	5,518	36,666	1,526	2,802
Sept.....	192	2,081	39,283	1,579	2,967
Oct.....	216	4,017	45,525	1,956	3,618
Nov.....	222	3,296	46,382	1,578	2,974
Dec.....	239	2,906	49,578	1,605	3,012
Total 1931	2,402	46,765	562,984	20,092	37,491
Jan.....	240	3,971	40,816	1,459	2,668
Feb.....	188	4,790	39,925	1,323	2,535
Mar.....	178	3,184	46,694	1,366	2,570
Apr.....	175	3,081	45,345	1,519	2,786
May.....	163	2,970	40,983	1,696	3,172
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

9. CURRENCY AND BANKING

Month	Notes in Hands of Public ¹	Gold held by Finance Dept. ag'nst Notes in circulat'n	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	N.Y. Funds in Montreal
1930	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$
Jan.....	172.2	62.6	644.5	1,439.8	1,383.0	1.0135
Feb.....	174.6	63.2	621.5	1,439.7	1,361.9	1.0060
Mar.....	173.3	63.4	615.8	1,445.3	1,346.7	1.0021
Apr.....	167.7	64.2	644.1	1,441.1	1,344.6	1.0004
May....	174.1	64.9	574.7	1,432.4	1,330.1	1.0017
June....	175.4	65.7	623.8	1,410.3	1,306.6	1.0000
July....	168.4	77.1	605.3	1,402.0	1,277.3	.9991
Aug....	180.2	83.3	598.2	1,404.1	1,260.4	.9990
Sept....	175.6	92.8	667.9	1,419.6	1,255.8	.9984
Oct....	177.1	104.8	632.6	1,431.9	1,229.5	.9989
Nov....	174.9	112.1	644.5	1,439.8	1,183.7	.9989
Dec....	162.6	93.8	641.7	1,425.8	1,149.1	1.0023
Average 1931	173.0	79.0	626.2	1,427.7	1,285.7	1.0049
Jan.....	156.6	75.5	556.7	1,428.7	1,141.1	1.0020
Feb.....	158.8	77.7	542.5	1,435.5	1,115.8	1.0002
Mar.....	143.9	80.3	579.3	1,445.3	1,115.0	1.0002
Apr.....	150.8	83.2	595.7	1,453.3	1,113.0	1.0004
May....	157.4	78.3	580.0	1,456.4	1,139.0	1.0005
June....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Dominion and Bank notes.

10. INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION

Month	¹ Index of Industrial Stocks	Index of Bond Prices	Shares Sold on Montreal Exchange	Call Loans in Canada	Bank Holdings of Bonds and Stocks	Interest Rates N.Y. Call Loans	Interest Rates N.Y. Prime Com. Paper, 4-6 mths
1930	(1926-100)	(1926-100)	No.	\$000,000	\$000,000	P. C.	P. C.
Jan.....	209.1	102.3	988,789	237.4	431.3	4.64	4.88
Feb.....	205.5	102.3	830,534	226.9	423.0	4.32	4.75
Mar.....	210.2	101.3	1,133,969	231.1	417.7	3.69	4.25
Apr.....	220.9	101.3	1,601,764	232.7	427.8	4.00	3.88
May.....	196.3	101.3	1,088,587	235.1	431.4	3.14	3.75
June.....	165.4	100.8	1,389,170	239.4	444.1	2.62	3.50
July.....	162.2	100.2	308,399	232.4	447.0	2.20	3.25
Aug.....	153.1	96.0	558,387	228.9	457.6	2.21	3.00
Sept.....	160.1	92.9	817,409	226.0	479.8	2.19	3.00
Oct.....	129.2	93.9	1,350,604	214.1	544.4	2.00	2.88
Nov.....	129.0	93.9	466,867	211.8	551.5	2.00	2.88
Dec.....	120.3	93.9	532,593	204.8	604.1	2.23	2.88
Average.. 1931	172.0	98.3	11,067,072 ²	226.7	438.3	2.93	3.57
Jan.....	124.7	95.0	377,241	192.0	593.0	1.57	2.88
Feb.....	129.3	95.0	706,607	186.4	654.0	1.50	2.63
Mar.....	127.8	92.9	605,696	175.4	648.7	1.55	2.50
Apr.....	106.8	92.9	477,053	180.5	651.3	1.52	2.38
May.....	89.0	91.9	851,426	187.4	668.9	1.45	2.13
June.....	91.1	91.9	528,093			1.50	2.00

¹ In 1930, 100 industrial stocks and in 1931, 98 industrial stocks.

² Total for the twelve months.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Railway Problems and Developments in 1930-31.

The steadily increasing difficulties confronting the steam railway companies of Canada in 1929-30, as a result on the one hand of the business depression and on the other of the growing competition of other forms of transportation, became more pronounced in 1930-31. The year 1930 proved by far the worst the railways had experienced for some time. Freight traffic, as measured by ton miles, was the lightest in 9 years, and passenger traffic, as measured in passenger miles, the lightest since 1909. So severe did the decline become that drastic steps were found necessary to meet the emergency. Economies of various kinds, such as the cancellation of trains and reduction of salaries and wages, were introduced and in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway the dividend paid to common shareholders was in 1931 temporarily cut in half.

The total freight loaded at Canadian stations during 1930 amounted to 65,971,744 tons, or 11,157,988 tons less than for 1929 and the lowest total for any year since 1925. Freight received from foreign connections also decreased, so that total freight handled, 95,833,228 tons, was 18,767,550 tons or 16.4 per cent. lighter than for 1929. Although wheat and other grain loadings were light, the big decrease was in coal. Bituminous coal decreased by 1,278,654 tons and imports by 957,258 tons. Loadings of lignite coal decreased by 320,114 and anthracite coal handled was lighter by 587,006 tons. Coke also showed a decrease of 277,199 tons and other ores and concentrates, 955,524 tons. Clay, gravel, sand and crushed stone, which is largely highway material, was lighter by 1,330,810 tons. Forest products all showed decreases. The only commodity in the manufactures and miscellaneous group to show an increase was fertilizers.

For the first half of 1931, car loadings continued to record declines as compared with the first half of 1930. The total number of cars loaded was 1,257,845, which was a decrease of 273,019 from 1930 and of 448,715 from 1929. The only commodity to show an increase over 1930 was grain and grain products, the movement amounting to 170,333 cars, or an increase of 18,916 cars. The large decreases were in merchandise, which included all less-than-car-load shipments, and miscellaneous freight. The latter embraced all freight not included in the other ten commodity classes and was

composed largely of manufactures. The decreases in these two classes, which are significant as revealing general business conditions, were respectively 57,442 and 75,511 cars.

Preliminary returns for railways with annual operating revenues of \$500,000 and over showed gross earnings in 1930 of \$450,398,153, a decrease of \$78,753,980 as compared with 1929. Freight revenues fell from \$381,331,090 to \$319,996,804. Passenger revenues were down from \$79,552,127 to \$66,117,881. Revenues from the carriage of mail declined but slightly, dropping from \$7,891,783 to \$7,722,714 but express revenues fell from \$23,048,121 to \$20,395,995. The railway companies met the falling revenues to a certain extent by cuts in operating expenses. On maintenance of way and structures, \$77,029,318 was spent as against \$92,768,340 in 1929; on maintenance of equipment a reduction was effected from \$99,789,432 to \$81,918,696 and on transportation, expenditures were cut from \$201,014,369 to \$182,144,050. The result was a total reduction from \$429,224,127 to \$377,530,312 in operating expenses. After all adjustments, operating income stood at \$60,711,328, as compared with \$85,621,829 in the previous year.

The average miles of road operated continued to increase, in spite of falling traffic, and in 1930, 41,446 miles were under operation as compared with 40,689 in 1929. There was, however, a cut in the number of employees, these being reduced from 176,947 in 1929 to 163,549 in 1930. Correspondingly, the payroll was reduced from \$278,205,132 to \$256,445,084.

The number of passengers carried continued to decline and in 1930 the drop was more pronounced than usual, being from 37,022,880 in 1929 to 32,890,334 in the year under review. The number of passengers carried per passenger train mile was 47.7, as against 56.1 in 1929, while the average passenger journey declined from 77.5 to 72.9 miles. On the other hand, railways were maintaining services, for there was only a slight reduction, from 51,121,674 to 50,239,225, in passenger train miles and from 379,248,682 to 363,915,560 in passenger train car miles.

For the first quarter of 1931 gross revenues of railways with annual operating revenues of \$500,000 and over, amounted to \$85,541,950, as against \$104,488,301 for the first quarter of 1930 and \$121,656,663 in 1929. Operating income declined to \$919,384, as against \$7,446,342 in 1930 and \$17,522,242 in 1929.

Detailed statistical information regarding the steam railways of Canada appeared in the blue book of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, dated Nov. 3, 1930, and covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. The total single track mileage in operation at this time was 41,409, an increase of 385 miles over the previous year. Increases of 210 and 236 miles respectively were recorded in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with small decreases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Col-

umbia. During the year, 504 miles of new road were opened for operation; 672 miles were completed but not opened and 552.7 miles were under construction. This was exclusive of the Hudson Bay Railway, not open for general traffic. Including second track, industrial track and yard track and sidings, total mileage was 55,868, an increase of 413 miles over 1928. The distribution of single track mileage was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 276; Nova Scotia, 1,420; New Brunswick, 1,934; Quebec, 4,891; Ontario, 10,872; Manitoba, 4,294; Saskatchewan, 7,761; Alberta, 5,543; British Columbia, 4,024; Yukon, 58; United States, 336.

Freight carrying equipment of Canadian railways in 1929 consisted of 217,756 cars of all descriptions, an increase for the year of 728. Average capacity was 38.162 tons, as compared with 37.255 tons in 1928. The number of passenger train cars was 7,250, an increase of 66. Cars in the service of the railway companies numbered 18,748, a decrease of 117. The number of locomotives declined from 5,669 in 1928 to 5,531 in 1929 but the average tractive power per locomotive increased from 35,193 pounds to 36,228 pounds. Fuel consumed by locomotives amounted to 10,057,637 tons at an average cost of \$4.49 per ton. This was the lowest average cost for fuel since 1917 and was a saving of 10 cents per ton under the 1928 cost. Consumption of fuel per 100 locomotive miles in the freight service was 8.14 tons, as compared with 8.13 tons in 1928; in the passenger service the increase was from 4.43 tons to 4.46 tons and in mixed train service from 6.03 tons to 6.11 tons.

The small crop of western grain in 1929 and the decrease in shipments, resulting from both the light crop and the condition of the world market, coupled with depressions in other industries, had a marked effect on the business done by Canadian railways. Gross revenues, as compared with 1928, dropped by \$29,626,215 or 5.3 per cent. to \$534,106,044; operating expenses were reduced from \$442,701,270 to \$433,077,112, leaving net operating revenue at \$101,028,932, a decrease of 16.5 per cent. After making the usual additions and deductions, a debit balance of \$32,240,069 was carried to profit and loss as against \$9,192,149 the previous year.

The average number of employees was 187,846, an increase for the year of 136. The total payroll amounted to \$290,732,500, as compared with \$287,775,315 in 1928.

The Railways and Employment. In the plans of the Dominion Government for the relief of unemployment in Canada, the railways played an important part in 1930-31. According to a Minute of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor-General on Sept. 30, 1930, it was stated that the Advisory Committee on expenditures to be made under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, had been in conference with the executive officers of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways; that programmes of work which might be undertaken and completed within a year to relieve unemployment had been submitted; that the total estimated cost was about \$20,000,000; that all these works would not ordinarily have been commenced until the following year or later; that the railways were willing to proceed

with these works at once, provided the Government compensated them for some of the interest they would have to pay; that employment would be provided for about 10,500 for a year and for about 2,000 teams of horses for a shorter period. The Government agreed to pay the railways interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 18 months, in five equal instalments.

Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, at a luncheon which he gave on Oct. 1, 1930, to members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and at which he explained the Government's plans for relieving unemployment, alluded to the railways' programmes and said that substantial orders for 100-lb. steel rails would be placed immediately. This would stimulate the coal-mining industry as well as the steel industry. The sum of \$1,000,000 was being set aside to supplement the fund for the abolition of dangerous level crossings. The railways would also get the haulage of cattle from dried-out districts in Western Canada to districts where there was a surplus of cheap fodder available.

E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who was in the West at the time, issued a statement at Yorkton, Sask., on Oct. 1, 1930, in which he listed some of his Company's proposed undertakings. "In framing the programme," he said, "we have had particularly in mind the desirability of providing some relief to the agricultural industry by furnishing work for farmers and their work animals, and by carrying transportation facilities to districts where the length of haul to the Railway imposes an undue burden on the producer's time and resources. Other works on the list are designed to absorb as much as possible of the surplus labour in the towns and cities." The Head Office of the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, issued a list of its various projects on Oct. 7, 1930. On Oct. 26, it was stated at Ottawa that the agreement with the C.P.R. involved an estimated expenditure of \$11,514,000.

An Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa on Nov. 5, 1930, providing for the appropriation from the Unemployment Relief Fund of \$500,000 to supplement the grade crossing elimination fund. Of this \$400,000 was to be available for the ordinary purposes of the Board of Railway Commissioners in administering the Grade Crossing Fund Act and \$100,000 to be specially used for the additional cost agreed to be borne by the Unemployment Relief Fund for the construction of the Lansdowne Avenue subway at Toronto.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, following conversations initiated by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines, undertook to increase its purchases of coal from the Crow's Nest District for current consumption by 4,000 tons a week, besides placing 80,000 tons additional in reserve stocks in Saskatchewan and Alberta. (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, Nov. 18, 1930). The question of increased use of Canadian coal by the railways became a matter of importance in connection with the unemployment situation. A statement with respect to the extent to which the Canadian National Railways were using Maritime Provinces coal was issued by R. C. Vaughan, Vice-President, Purchasing and Stores Department, on Feb. 3, 1931. This was largely in reply to charges that the management was not doing its full share in upholding Canadian coal production. Highlights were: (1) in 1930, the C.N.R. purchased 1,500,000 tons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal; (2) it had been agreed to use Eastern Canada coal as far West as Ottawa and Brockville and some Maritime coal was also being used on United States lines of the System; (3) 800,000 tons of Eastern Canada coal was being used at points West of Levis in pursuance of the policy of encouraging Canadian industry; (4) if buying on a strictly competitive basis, it would be cheaper to buy this coal in the United States or Great Britain; (5) to use Maritime coal on all Ontario lines of the Company would mean an increase of from \$2 to \$4 a ton on that portion of the Railway's fuel bill, amounting to some millions of dollars a year.

On Mar. 18, 1931, a conference took place at Ottawa on the subject of increased use of Maritime coal by the railways. Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister

of Mines, presided and those in attendance were E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway; Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways, and representatives of Nova Scotia coal producers. It was announced that the facts submitted would be studied closely by the Dominion Fuel Board and that as far as feasible the request of the Maritime coal producers would be followed.

The Railways and the Depression. The continuance of the business depression into 1931 made it necessary for the railway companies to introduce various economies and one direction in which savings were effected was through curtailment of train services. Considerable reductions in passenger train operation went into effect on both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways when Summer schedules became operative on Apr. 26, 1931. Some idea of what the Canadian National Railways were losing in the operation of trains it sought to eliminate had been given in the House of Commons on Apr. 22 by Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D., C.M., Minister of Railways and Canals. One service, producing revenue of only 13 cents per train mile, was costing \$1.25 per train mile to operate. Other instances given were services producing 11 cents per train mile at a cost of 97½ cents; 15 cents and costing 93½ cents; and 11 cents, costing 74 cents. Protests against cancellation of the trains had poured in on him but he did not believe it was the duty of the Minister of Railways to interfere.

The same day Dr. Manion announced that the Canadian National Railways hoped by eliminating unnecessary passenger train services in 1931 to effect a saving of \$700,000 and a like amount would doubtless be the objective of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There was positively no prospect, he declared, of reduction in either passenger or freight rates. Passenger service earnings had shown an appalling drop, due partly to motor car competition but also largely to the prolonged trade depression. The railways depended entirely on freight shipments for their operating profits, though some of the limited passenger trains paid handsome profits. Against this, however, were the millions lost in giving service on branch lines.

Another statement made by Dr. Manion on this occasion had to do with duplication of services by the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. He admitted that, in spite of their own agreement in principle and of the (present) Government's repeated urging, the railways were no nearer to co-operation in eliminating duplicate services in the interests of costs. It appeared to be a particularly difficult matter upon which to reach an agreement.

On May 22, 1931, Sir Henry Thornton (C.N.R.) announced that it had been decided not to operate *The Confederation*, their fast Summer train, between Montreal and Vancouver, and on May 28, Grant Hall, Vice-President, Canadian Pacific Railway, announced that that Company would not run their Trans-Canada Express during 1931. The Canadian National also eliminated their Summer train, *The Acadian*, between Montreal and Halifax.

Another step taken by the railways to meet the difficulties occasioned by reduced traffic was to put into effect on May 1, 1931, reduced week-end round trip fares for the Summer months. Announcement of this change was made on Apr. 8 by C. P. Riddell, Montreal, Chairman of the Canadian Passenger Association, following a series of conferences. The new rate, good from Friday noon until Monday midnight, was one and one-quarter times the single fare. On a 100-mile journey, this represented a reduction from \$6.20 to \$4.35. The reduction applied between all stations in Canada.

What was equivalent to approximately a 10 per cent. wage reduction was announced by E. W. Beatty (C.P.R.), Apr. 29, 1931. It applied to general office employees of the Company and became effective May 1. Under the plan employees laid off for three days a month without pay. At the same time all officers and members of supervisory staffs accepted a temporary reduction of 10 per cent. in their salaries. Shareholders of the Company were also called upon to share in the measures to conserve resources. Following a meeting of the Directors in Montreal on May 6, Mr. Beatty announced

that "in view of the fact that the prospective earnings of the Company cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, owing to the unusual conditions now prevailing, the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. decided at their meeting to-day that, instead of declaring the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., they will declare an *interim* dividend at this time of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and await the results of subsequent months' operations before finally deciding on the rate that will be paid for the full year."

A ten per cent. salary cut for all Canadian National Railways' employees whose annual salary was in excess of \$3,600 was announced by Sir Henry Thornton, on July 21, 1931. The cut would be effective Aug. 1 and would be in force for 10 months, after which time the deduction would be restored, unless the Board of Directors ordered otherwise. It was explained that no salary in excess of \$3,600 would be reduced below \$3,600. Also, the cut was not applicable in cases where the rate of pay and working conditions were governed by scheduled agreements. On July 29, following an agreement reached between the management and representatives of the employees, it was announced that commencing Aug. 1, officers and employees receiving less than \$4,000 per annum would lay off one-half day per week without pay and payroll deduction would be made accordingly. The reduction was equivalent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Movement of Coal. On Oct. 2, 1930, it was announced at Ottawa by Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, that the period during which coal mined in the Maritime Provinces would be moved to Quebec and Ontario under special test rates had been extended to Mar. 31, 1932. Under the old Order-in-Council, the test rates would have expired on Mar. 31, 1931. These were divided into two categories: all-rail during the period when navigation was closed on the St. Lawrence River and rail and water during the period of navigation. Under the former a blanket rate of \$3 per ton in the case of Nova Scotia coal and of \$2.10 per ton in the case of New Brunswick coal applied; under the latter, a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per ton per mile on the rail haul up to 75 cents a ton applied. Adjustment of the amount which the railways were out of pocket would be made following hearings by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

A hearing was held at Ottawa on Oct. 28, 1930, to determine the costs of transportation of Maritime Provinces coal, all-rail, under Dominion Order-in-Council 539, Mar. 30, 1928, Section A, so that the Board could certify to the Minister of Mines the amounts to which the railways were entitled over and above the special rates they had been paid for carrying the coal, *viz.*, \$2.10 a ton from mines in New Brunswick and \$3 a ton from mines in Nova Scotia. The railway companies and the Province of Nova Scotia were represented by counsel and very complete figures covering the coal movement were submitted. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. A. McKeown, stated that the Board would give the matter its best consideration.

To aid the unemployment situation at Alberta coal mines, the Board of Railway Commissioners passed an Order on Oct. 25, 1930, making the \$6.75 per ton rate on coal movements to Ontario, fixed for the test movements in 1928, 1929 and 1930, applicable from Oct. 25 to Dec. 1, 1930. The excess cost of haulage over \$6.75 per ton would be paid by the Dominion Government.

On Apr. 2, 1931, the Dominion Fuel Board made public statistics regarding the extent of the coal movement under the test rates. In the three months of 1928, when the plan was first applied, 32,107 tons of Alberta coal were moved to Ontario. The out-of-pocket expenses of the railways plus a reasonable profit, as computed by the Board of Railway Commissioners, amounted to \$8.23 a ton, as against the \$6.75 a ton rate fixed by the Government. For 1929, when the period was extended to 6 months and 2 weeks, 37,115 tons were moved and the cost, as determined by the Railway Board, was \$8.97 a ton. For 1930, when the period was 7 months, 33,488 tons were moved, but

the cost had not then been computed. Under the Order-in-Council, the Dominion Treasury would be required to make good the difference between the fixed rate and the rate set by the Railway Board.

In the Summer of 1928, 88,000 tons of Maritime Provinces coal were moved under the special rate; in 1929, 225,000 tons and in 1930, 346,000 tons. The Winter all-rail movement for 1928-29 was 86,000 tons and for 1929-30, 65,000 tons. No report (to date) had been rendered by the Railway Board with regard to the excess cost of transportation, payable to the railways.

To assist in the movement of Canadian coal, the Dominion Government passed 5 Orders-in-Council on May 30, 1931. In the case of New Brunswick coal, moving to Quebec and Ontario points, a reduction of $\frac{1}{6}$ of a cent per ton per mile from existing freight rates was provided, up to \$1.50 a ton, the assistance to apply from June 1, 1931, to June 30, 1933. Conditions imposed were that the reduction was to apply only to movements to points where Canadian coal was at a disadvantage in competing with foreign coal; that assistance should not apply to coal used for household purposes nor to shipments of less than carload lots and that it was only to apply to shipments from mines in operation prior to Dec. 31, 1930. In the case of Nova Scotia coal, similar restrictions applied. On coal carried by ship to St. Lawrence ports and thence by rail to points in Quebec and to Cornwall and Ottawa, a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per ton per mile, up to 75 cents a ton; to points in Ontario other than Cornwall and Ottawa, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cent per ton per mile up to \$1.50 a ton; on all-rail shipments between Nov. 15 to Apr. 15, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per ton per mile up to \$2 a ton. In the case of Saskatchewan lignite, assistance to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per ton per mile up to \$1 a ton was provided on movements to points in Manitoba and in Ontario West of Sioux Lookout and Fort Frances. In the case of British Columbia coal, assistance was 25 cents per net ton on coal for ocean-going ships and on coal exported to foreign countries except the U.S.A. In the case of Alberta and B.C. Crow's Nest coals, the assistance was a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per ton per mile up to \$1.50 on coal shipped to points in Manitoba and of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cent per ton per mile up to \$2 a ton on coal shipped to points in Ontario west of Sioux Lookout and Fort Frances. The Dominion Fuel Board was charged with the administrative duties connected with the movement.

The Hudson Bay Railway. A Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa, Sept. 11, 1930, intimated that good progress was being made with the work of port development at Churchill and that the construction programme planned in the Winter of 1927-28 had not only been maintained but, in certain respects, exceeded. About this time, Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals in the new Bennett Government, was making his first visit to Hudson Bay. He left Ottawa on Sept. 30, accompanied by V. I. Smart, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, p.s.o., Chief Engineer of the Department; and R. H. Haddow, m.c., First Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Great Britain in Canada. At Winnipeg, he was joined by A. E. Warren, Vice-President, Western Region, Canadian National Railways, and C. D. Howe of C. D. Howe & Co., Consulting Engineers, Port Arthur. On his return from Churchill he stopped at The Pas on Oct. 7 to attend a banquet in his honour tendered by the Town Council and Board of Trade. On this occasion he declared that the criticism that the project was not proceeding as speedily as it might be was unfair and unfounded. He stated that it was the Government's intention to open the Hudson Bay route in September, 1931, for tests in both export and import shipments. He had found the roadbed of the Hudson Bay Railway in excellent condition and an immense amount of work had been accomplished, reflecting great credit on both the Department of the Interior and the Canadian National Railways. At Churchill about 800 ft. of dock had been constructed.

On Oct. 8, Dr. Manion was guest of honour at a banquet in Winnipeg given by the Manitoba Conservative Association and he reiterated state-

ments made at The Pas regarding progress of the work. As to the choice of Churchill, he remarked, "Even a tyro like myself can see at a glance that Churchill is a magnificent port, that there are great, even magnificent possibilities of turning it into a world port, provided the route is a success. There seems sufficient room, after adequate dredging, for the Harbour to hold the whole British Navy. What will be the effect on Canadian trade, of course we are unable to say at present. But if the route be as successful as many believe it will be, it will bring about momentous results, not only for Western Canada, but the Dominion as a whole."

A Canadian Press despatch from Churchill at the year-end summed up the year's work by stating that gravel fill had been laid around the elevator site, the nearby railway yard had been brought up to grade, more than 800 feet of deep-water crib had been added to the shallow crib and most of the townsite grading had been completed. Construction on the 2,000,000-bushel elevator had been completed to the first floor.

When he spoke at Regina on Dec. 30, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, intimated that the Crow's Nest rates would apply on grain shipments over the Hudson Bay Railway to Churchill. This, according to a statement issued by Hon. J. A. Merkley, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, on Jan. 5, 1931, would mean a reduction averaging 20.4 cents per hundred pounds to Saskatchewan shippers.

A statement issued by the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals on Jan. 28, 1931, intimated that a conference had been held the previous day to consider arrangements for handling the proposed test movement of grain through Churchill. The conference had been arranged by Hon. R. J. Manion and had been attended by the principal officers of the Department and representatives of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and Canadian National Steamships. The Minister was assured that from present indications, port facilities would be sufficiently advanced to admit of the test movement by the middle of September. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 29, 1931).

On Mar. 3, 1931, Mr. Merkley (Saskatchewan) made public the contents of a letter received from Dr. Manion, in which the Federal Minister dealt with two resolutions of the Saskatchewan Traffic Council. What was always intended, he said, was not the inauguration of the route in the Autumn of 1931, but a working test of the facilities of the Port. The latter would depend entirely upon the completion of the elevator. It was surprising that organizations supposed to have the best interests of the route at heart should seriously suggest an inaugural test movement of 5,000,000 bushels, involving the presence of from 20 to 25 vessels at a time when a clear harbour and no interference whatever would best serve the true interests of the undertaking as a whole. Provision was being made for the shipment of cattle and he looked for a large movement once the route was open. Dealing with the question of insurance rates, he said these were not within the control of the Government but "should there be any disposition to discriminate against the Hudson Bay route, either as to rates or insurance, you may be certain that the Government will take whatever action may be available to it to redress the situation." (*The Regina Daily Star*, Mar. 3, 1931).

The Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee on insurance rates on ships entering the Hudson Bay route to Churchill was made public at Ottawa on May 18, 1931. The Report decided that boats carrying usual North Atlantic insurance risks might enter Hudson Bay route by paying an additional premium of 50 shillings per hundred pounds sterling insured value plus two shillings per ton on the gross registered tonnage. The previous extra premium was 60 shillings. This worked out at approximately 3½ per cent. of the value of the ship additional, as compared with 4 per cent. additional formerly. On the St. Lawrence route, around 2 per cent. additional was required. Government officials felt that the extra charge would be a rather serious impost but were confident it would not long remain so high as that. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, May 19, 1931).

In discussing the vote of \$6,000,000 for the Hudson Bay Railway and terminal in the House of Commons on May 22, Dr. Manion stated that the Government would be hard pressed to complete Churchill in time to make possible the test movement of wheat in the Autumn; that negotiations with shipping companies were under way but that over the whole route hovered the spectre of high freight and insurance rates. Statistics with regard to the cost of the undertaking were given in the House of Commons by Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State. Up to Feb. 28, 1931, it was stated, the total cost of the Hudson Bay Railway was \$30,997,136.44; of Port Nelson terminals, \$6,240,200.86; of Churchill terminals, \$7,256,846.51; of the Hudson Strait expedition, \$1,323,809.51 and of the radio direction finding stations, \$349,678.23.

"On-to-the-Bay" Association of Canada, organized to promote construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and use of the Hudson Bay route, held its 7th Annual Meeting at Yorkton, Sask., on Jan. 23, 1931. Brig.-General R. W. Paterson, c.m.g., d.s.o., President, reporting on the year's activities, stated that, having received information that work on the docks at Churchill was not being carried on as vigorously as desirable, the Chairman of the Transportation Committee, C. M. Simpson, had been sent in July, 1930, to investigate. He reported that work on the docks and dredging was decidedly unsatisfactory. Representations were made to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and the Minister (Dr. Manion) went to Churchill, with the result that the work was accelerated. They had the assurance of the Government that the Port would be ready for trial shipments of grain in September, 1931. The operation of the Hudson Bay Railway, stated General Paterson, had already materially assisted the development of the resources of the North, but he said, "We believe that the mission of this Association is not yet finished and that there is still need for vigilance in the matter of freight and insurance and in other ways."

The meeting heard reports on Churchill Townsite, on Freight Rates, on Publicity and on Research into the possibilities of the Hudson Bay region. It passed resolutions (1) providing for consideration of a new organization or reorganization of the existing Association; (2) requesting the Government to establish at Churchill, facilities for the transfer of live stock from the railway to ocean vessels; (3) instructing the Executive to take all possible action to see that fair and equitable rates were established; (4) expressing thanks to Hon. R. J. Manion for his co-operation. Brig.-General Paterson was re-elected President; H. W. Layet (Manitoba) and Lieut.-Col. F. J. James (Saskatchewan), Vice-Presidents; and Hon. C. A. Dunning, Honorary President.

The Pacific Great Eastern. Early in October, 1930, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister of British Columbia, accompanied by a number of Directors of the Railway, made an inspection trip over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. At this time engineers were still in the field in connection with the joint survey undertaken by the British Columbia Government and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. A Vancouver Press despatch of Oct. 11 intimated that the engineers' survey had discovered a favourable route by which the line could be extended from Quesnel across Cottonwood Canyon into Prince George. No satisfactory crossing of the Canyon had previously been found. This statement was confirmed by Mr. Tolmie in a speech at North Vancouver on Oct. 31. He said that the joint survey, which had commenced in 1929, had more than justified its cost. Excellent stands of spruce, valuable placer gold mining areas, large deposits of semi-anthracite and bituminous coal, petroleum possibilities, limestone and large water powers had been encountered and vast areas of first-class agricultural land in the Peace River block had been delimited. He declared that the logical Western outlet for the Peace River Country was by a connection with the P.G.E. He intimated that negotiations for the sale of the Railway were with the two large Canadian railways. The line, he had found, was

in excellent physical condition. British Columbia's investment in it was \$63,000,000 and carrying charges amounted to \$3,000,000 a year.

At a meeting of the Council of the Vancouver Board of Trade, Jan. 15, 1931, it was decided, in co-operation with the On-to-the-Peace Association, to urge upon both the Dominion and British Columbia legislators the necessity of early construction of direct railway communication between the Peace River country and the Pacific Coast. This was followed by a luncheon at Vancouver on Jan. 27, attended by C. E. Tisdall, President of the On-to-the-Peace Association, and other members of that body; D. M. Hamilton, President, Vancouver Board of Trade; Ian Mackenzie, M.P., A. E. Munn, M.P., W. Hanbury, M.P., Members of the British Columbia Legislature and others. It was agreed that politics should be set aside in an effort to achieve the desired result and all the Legislators present, it was stated, promised their support to the building of a line to connect Peace River with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

E. W. Beatty (C.P.R.) when in Victoria, Feb. 21, 1931, was reported as saying that, during 1930, at an expense of approximately \$200,000, the Canadian Pacific Railway had conducted a complete survey of the Peace River District to ascertain the most feasible route to the Pacific Coast; that no other interests had participated in the survey or contributed to its cost; that the survey was completed and the engineers were compiling their report; that the results would be submitted to the Dominion Department of Railways and that a conference between the various interested parties would follow.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the year ended Oct. 1, 1930, was submitted to the Prime Minister of Ontario over the signature of George W. Lee, Chairman. (See Section: Province of Ontario).

Following his return from an inspection trip, Mr. Lee issued a statement on Jan. 14, 1931, to the effect that the Commission had settled on plans for the Moose Factory terminals; that the townsite would be owned and controlled by the Railway and that a boat service would be placed in operation on James Bay in the Summer of 1932. Progress was being made on the bridge over the Moose River to enable communication of the line to James Bay.

Hon. R. J. Manion and a Railway War. On Dec. 9, 1930, at a complimentary banquet in his honour under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, Hon. Robert J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, made an important statement regarding the relations between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway. "A prominent journal some time ago foreshadowed a railway war in Canada," he stated. "I think it is unnecessarily alarmed, for I have associations with Mr. Beatty and Sir Henry Thornton and I assure you there is no railway war in sight. Our Government realizes too well the immense importance of our two great railway systems to countenance any such foolish conflict."

He declared that fair treatment would be accorded both systems, the Government's aim being "greater co-operation and less duplication." Both Mr. Beatty and Sir Henry Thornton had declared there were no politics in either system and the Government did not desire to inject politics into them. This did not mean an acceptance blindly and without question of proposals involving tens of millions of railway expenditure. Before asking Parliament to provide appropriations, the Government would require to be satisfied as to the wisdom and necessity of proposed expenditures. It was the Government's duty to avoid unwise or unnecessary increase in already heavy capitalization and interest charges.

The real friends of the National System in his opinion were not those who cried loudly, "Hands off the Canadian National Railways," but those who were anxious to see the System improve its credit position. Neither he nor the Government had any intention of interfering with the internal

management of the Canadian National Railways and Sir Henry Thornton had recently assured the public that he had no apprehensions in this regard.

Railway Taxation in Canada. Interesting statements with respect to taxes paid by the two great railway systems of the Dominion were made in November, 1930, by the heads of the two organizations. Sir Henry Thornton (C.N.R.), addressing the Toronto Board of Trade Club, on Nov. 3, stated that in 1926-7-8-9 the C.N.R. had paid \$18,709,000 in Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxes. This, he claimed, was only \$2,291,000 less than the Canadian Pacific Railway had paid in the same period, the difference being largely explained by the fact that the former Intercolonial and Transcontinental Railways were Government railways and as such paid no taxes. E. W. Beatty (C.P.R.) made a statement in Montreal on Nov. 6, in which he said that while it might be possible that Sir Henry had intended to confine the figures quoted to taxes paid with respect to railway operations only, the fact was that the C.P.R. had actually paid in taxes of all classes over \$31,400,000 or approximately \$12,500,000 more than the C.N.R. Of the total, \$30,700,000 was paid in Canada, while a considerable portion of the Canadian National taxation was paid in the United States. Mr. Beatty quoted the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to show that on rail operations in Canada taxes paid were: Canadian Pacific, \$21,855,000; Canadian National, \$13,615,000. The C.N.R. had a mileage in Canada 6,700 miles greater than the C.P.R.

Express Companies. Five organizations were providing express services in Canada in 1930: (1) the Canadian Pacific Express Company, which was a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway and handled the express business of the parent company; (2) the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways; (3) the Express Department of the Northern Alberta Railways; (4) the British American Express Co. operating over the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay and the Algoma Eastern Railways and (5) the Railway Express Agency, succeeding the American Railway Express Co. and operating mainly over the Canadian sections of United States railways.

The combined companies operated over 42,702.43 miles of steam railways; 348.36 miles of electric railways; 5,258.05 miles of steam boat lines; 138.50 miles of stage lines; 52.25 miles of aircraft lines and 18.00 miles of miscellaneous lines, a total of 48,517.59. In addition the Canadian Pacific Express Co. operated over 14,227 miles of ocean. The companies employed 4,997 full-time employees, who received \$8,132,525 in salaries and wages. \$781,779 was paid to part time employees. Gross Earnings of all Companies were \$24,232,181, as against \$27,758,385 in 1929. Operating Expenses were reduced from \$13,480,028 to \$12,759,439. Express Privileges, being the amount paid to carriers for transporting express matter, cost \$12,380,060, leaving a Net Operating Deficit of \$787,318. In 1929, there was a Net Operating Profit of \$679,782.

The Canadian National Railways' Express Department, operating over 24,330.36 miles of line and with 2,859 employees receiving \$4,482,105 in salaries and wages, showed Gross Receipts from Operation of \$12,842,098; Express Privileges, \$5,812,316; Operating Expenses, \$6,576,701; Net Operating Revenue, \$453,079 and Net Corporate Income, \$369,405.

The Canadian Pacific Express Co., operating over 32,617.91 miles of rail and ocean lines, had 2,015 full-time employees, who received \$3,453,267 in salaries and wages. \$769,936 was also paid to part time employees. The Company showed Gross Receipts from operation of \$10,203,187; Express Privileges, \$5,763,371; Operating Expenses, \$5,720,041; Net Operating Deficit, \$1,280,224; Net Corporate Deficit, \$1,170,502.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League. Organized to deal with problems connected with the shipment of goods and with a membership comprising traffic managers of industrial concerns and their assistants, the League was constituted on a national basis but with divisional executives in

Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The Annual General Meeting took place at Hamilton, Jan. 23, 1931. Reports were presented by Committees on air transportation, bills of lading, car demurrage and storage, education, exports and imports, express, highway transportation, inland waterways, legislation, rate construction and weighing. Resolutions were adopted recommending the appointment of a special committee to consider the possibility of utilizing traffic students and urging that steps be taken to secure the appointment of properly qualified men to fill vacancies on the Railway Board. Officers were elected as follows: President, F. T. Parker, Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal; Vice-President, T. F. Rahilly, Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie; Treasurer, H. W. Blahout, Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, Toronto; General Secretary, A. R. Treloar, 1404 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto.

Postal Affairs. The Annual Report of the operations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, was submitted to Hon. Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster General, by L. J. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster General, on Aug. 20, 1930. It showed that the policy of expansion and development of air mail service in Canada had been continued with noteworthy results and that during the year there had been a marked growth in the volume of mail transported by railways, new services having been authorized over 476 miles of railroad not previously used for mail purposes. The Net Revenue of the Department was \$32,969,292; Expenditure, \$35,036,629; Deficit, \$2,067,336. The total number of Post Offices in operation was 12,409, a decrease for the year of 21.

On July 1, 1930, new postage rates came into effect for foreign mail. At this date rates on letters were as follows: Canada, Great Britain and all other places within the Empire, France and all places in the North and South American continents, 2 cents per oz.; other countries, 5 cents for the first oz., and 3 cents for each additional oz.

A Postal Treaty providing for a direct exchange of parcel post between Canada and Cuba was announced on Oct. 7, 1930. Heretofore parcels had had to be routed through England or France.

At the 1931 Session of Parliament an amendment was made to the Post Office Act providing for an increase from 1 cent per lb. to 1½ cent per lb. on newspapers and periodicals having a circulation of more than 10,000 copies per issue and not devoted to religion, the sciences or agriculture. By an amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, an increase from 2 to 3 cents in the letter rate and from 5 to 6 cents on letters sent by air mail within Canada or to the United States was provided. A tax of 1 cent on each postal note and 2 cents on each money order over Five Dollars was also imposed. The increased rates went into effect at midnight, June 30, 1931. Letter rates at this time were: for local delivery within area in which letter is posted, 2 cents for first oz., 1 cent for each additional oz.; for delivery elsewhere in Canada and for transmission to all points within the Empire, France, United States and all other places in North and South America, 3 cents for first oz., and 2 cents for each additional oz.; all other countries, 5 cents for first oz., and 3 cents for each additional oz.

Other Developments of the Year. Important concessions to British Columbia apple growers by way of reduction of freight rates for export shipments from the Okanagan and Kootenay areas were announced on Aug. 28, 1930, by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister of British Columbia. The export rate on apples was cut from 40 to 34½ cents per 100 lb. British Columbia had asked for a cut to 28 cents and this had been tentatively arranged but it was ascertained that such a rate would inevitably compel reduction of rail freights in the Wenatchee Valley across the border and thus deprive British Columbia growers of any advantage of the proposed cut. The new rates were to become effective as soon as the schedule could be printed and filed with the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Further negotiations carried on by Mr. Tolmie with the two transcontinental railway systems resulted in the publication on Feb. 3, 1931, of amended schedules on the minimum car loading applicable to early vegetables moving from British Columbia points to the Prairies. Previously, early vegetable shipments were bound by a rate applying on a minimum carload of 30,000 lb. Effective Feb. 11, 1931, the minimum was reduced to 26,000 lb., good until Aug. 31.

On Dec. 15, 1930, at noon, the six southerly elevated tracks at the Toronto Union Station, which had been under construction for some time, were placed in operation, making a total of 12 tracks for handling traffic.

At the Annual Meeting in Montreal, Apr. 7, 1931, of the Northern Alberta Railways Company, owned jointly and in equal parts by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the following Directors were elected: representing the C.P.R., E. W. Beatty, k.c., Grant Hall and W. H. Curle; representing the C.N.R., Sir Henry Thornton, k.B.E., S. J. Hungerford and Gerard Ruel. Officers elected and appointed: President, E. W. Beatty, k.c.; Vice-President, Sir Henry Thornton, k.B.E.; General Manager and Chief Engineer, John Callaghan, Edmonton; Secretary, Henry Philips, Montreal; Treasurer, P. S. Chalmers, Edmonton; Auditor, F. J. Kavanagh, Edmonton.

An Inter-Provincial Traffic Conference was held at Regina on May 1, 1931, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a freight rates association, composed of boards of trade, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and farm bodies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and discussing various other rate questions. Dr. W. W. Swanson, Professor of Economics, University of Saskatchewan, was Chairman, and George H. Smith, Traffic Manager and Freight Rates Expert of the Saskatchewan Government, Secretary. A resolution was adopted recommending the organization of the Inter-Provincial Traffic Conference, the details to be worked out by a Special Committee and the plan to be submitted direct to the representative organizations in each Province. The Special Committee was composed of the following: F. H. Downing, Winnipeg; A. E. McKenzie, Brandon; Theo. A. Hunt, k.c., Winnipeg; J. H. Holmes, Saskatoon; W. L. McQuarrie, Saskatoon; L. A. Blackwood, Moose Jaw; William Innes, Calgary; Alfred Chard, Edmonton; Mrs. Louise Lucas, Mazonod; and George H. Smith, Regina. A second Conference was held at Calgary, June 18, with William Innes, Chairman.

The Board of Railway Commissioners in 1930-31

The year 1930-31 witnessed several changes in the composition of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. At July 1, 1930, it was composed of Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Assistant Chief Commissioner; Thomas Vien, k.c., Deputy Chief Commissioner; Calvin Lawrence, Tobias C. Norris and John A. Stoneman, Commissioners, with A. D. Cartwright, Secretary. On Dec. 22, 1930, Thomas Vien announced his retirement in order to resume the practice of law in Montreal. His resignation was accepted by Order-in-Council, Feb. 10, 1931. On Jan. 29, 1931, Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced that the Chairman of the Board, Hon. H. A. McKeown, had resigned, effective Mar. 1. On May 4, 1931, Calvin Lawrence, who was regarded as Labour's representative on the Board, died at Ottawa, thus creating a third vacancy. Ottawa Press despatches of Mar. 11 intimated that Hon. Charles P. Fuller-

ton, Justice of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, had been offered and had accepted the office of Chief Commissioner.*

The 26th Report of the Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, contained the following information. During the year, 64 public sittings were held, 35 in Ontario, 8 in Quebec, 3 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewan, 6 in Alberta, 2 in British Columbia and 1 each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. 162 applications were heard. The number of matters dealt with by the Board without hearings, as distinguished from matters heard at public sittings, constituted a considerable percentage of the total applications and complaints dealt with. Out of a total of 3,664 applications and complaints received and discussed, 95.5 per cent. were disposed of without the necessity of formal hearing. In arranging these matters the Board and its officers travelled 593,082 miles and the time taken up in formal hearings and the necessary travel connected therewith equalled 53 out of every 100 working days. The number of General Orders issued by the Board was 7 and the number of General Circulars issued under the Board's direction to all railway companies subject to its jurisdiction was 4. The total number of Orders issued for the year was 1,923.

The Traffic Department received and filed 34,587 tariffs, of which 24,805 were freight; 7,421 passenger; 1,474 express; 793 telephone; 75 sleeping and parlour car; 7 telegraph and 12 bridge. The grand total of tariffs filed since the inception of the work, Feb. 1, 1904, was 1,612,825. The Engineering Department made 260 inspections comprising inspections for the opening of a railway for the carriage of traffic, of culverts, highway crossings, cattle guards, road crossings, bridges, subways, and general inspections. The Operating Department investigated 1,239 accidents, covering 257 persons killed and 1,509 persons injured, as compared with 1,329 covering 291 killed and 1,643 injured in 1929. The number of accidents reported by the various railway companies under the Board's jurisdiction totalled 2,427, involving 425 persons killed and 2,512 injured, as compared with 2,780 accidents covering 426 persons killed and 2,954 injured in 1929. Of the total number of persons killed 168 were trespassers and of injured, 205. 338 accidents at public highway crossings were investigated. Of these 57 occurred at crossings protected by gates, bells, watchmen or lightning flash signals and involved 19 deaths and 64 people injured. The remainder, at unprotected crossings, caused 93 deaths and 406 persons injured. Of the total, automobiles were involved in 289 accidents, horses and rigs in 20 and pedestrians in 25. There were 8 automobile accidents at crossings protected by gates, none where watchmen were employed, 47 where bell protection was provided, 1 where lightning flash signal operated and 249 at unprotected crossings. The Fire Inspection Department reported that due to drought, low humidity, high tem-

*NOTE.—The appointment was definitely made on Aug. 13, 1931; the other two vacancies still existed at that date.

perature and wind, the worst fire hazard in many years was experienced in Nova Scotia, with periods of high fire hazard in Western Ontario and Northern Saskatchewan. 668 fires, attributed to railways, burned 20,542 acres of young forest growth, 9,078 acres of merchantable timber lands, 3,902 acres of slashing or old burned lands not restocking and 18,020 acres of non-forested lands. Under the Board's requirements, special patrols, by 1,009 employees, were maintained by the railways on 7,610 miles of line, supplemented as needed by any other employees available. In accordance with the Board's fire guard requirements, the railways constructed or maintained 5,878 miles of fire guards in uncultivated lands in the Prairie Provinces. Officers of the Department inspected during the fire season the fire protection appliances of front ends and ashpans on 3,718 locomotives.

Grain Rates to Atlantic Ports. The Board of Railway Commissioners on Oct. 28, 1930, passed an Order, with the Chief Commissioner and Commissioner Norris dissenting, refusing (1) the application of the Halifax Harbour Commission for an order reducing the rate on wheat and other grain from Fort William, Port Arthur and Armstrong to Halifax from 21.30 cts. per bushel on wheat and 20.40 cts. per bushel on other grain to 11.6 cts. per bushel on all grain, while continuing the differential of 0.6 cts. from Montreal and Quebec to Halifax on grain and flour; (2) the application of the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade for an order directing the Canadian National Railways to publish an all-rail rate on grain in carloads from Armstrong, Ont., *via* the National Transcontinental Railway, to Saint John, N.B., West Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., of 19.34 cts. per 100 lb. for export and (3) the application of the Canadian National Millers' Association, Montreal, that, in the event of the last-mentioned application being granted, the order be extended to include the same rate on grain products for export. Hearings had taken place at Halifax on Sept. 16, 1929; Saint John, Sept. 19, 1929, and Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1930. (For inception of the movement to secure reduced rates, see *The Canadian Annual Review, 1928-29*, Page 190, and for Ottawa hearing, see *The Canadian Annual Review, 1929-30*, Page 315).

In disposing of the case the Board divided three ways; two of the judgments, *viz.*, one by Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean, concurred in by Commissioner Lawrence, and another by Deputy Chief Commissioner Vien, concurred in by Commissioner Stoneman, were against granting the applications, while the third by Chief Commissioner McKeown, concurred in by Commissioner Norris, favoured a rate reduction.

There was considerable criticism of the Board's judgment. "It will be impossible," said Hon. G. S. Harrington, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, "for the Province of Nova Scotia to accept the finding of the Board of Railway Commissioners without the strongest possible protest." The Council of the Halifax Board of Trade decided unanimously to co-operate with the Government of Nova Scotia and the Harbour Commissioners in taking steps to have the grain rate case appealed. Mayor W. W. White of Saint John said, "There is no doubt that it will mean a serious setback to this Port as well as Halifax. I firmly believe every effort should be made to have the wishes of the Maritimes granted." "It is one of the most disastrous things that ever happened to Halifax," said Col. E. C. Phinney, Chairman of the Halifax Harbour Commission, in addressing the Commercial Club of that City on Oct. 30, 1930. He announced that the Harbour Commission would work with the Provincial Government and the Maritime Transportation Commission in carrying the matter to the utmost limit which the law allowed. Hon. W. A. Black, Senior M.P. for Halifax, even went to the extent of demanding the

resignation from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Thomas Vien, k.c., Deputy Chief Commissioner. (*The Halifax Herald*, Oct. 31, 1930). Notwithstanding these protests the Halifax Harbour Commission did not appeal from the Board's Order of Oct. 28, 1930.

Quebec and the Select Territory. A hearing was held at Quebec before Deputy Chief Commissioner Vien and Commissioner Stoneman on Nov. 19, 1930, of complaints by Quebec City interests with regard to discrimination caused by one of the limits of the select territory, provided by the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, being set at Levis. The case for Quebec was conducted by G. C. Power, while J. A. Walker represented the Halifax Harbour Commission, Halifax Board of Trade and the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade. A. G. Penny, President, Quebec Board of Trade, and R. C. Picard, Chairman of that body's Transportation Committee, testified to the fact that freight could be shipped from Levis, across the River from Quebec, to Maritime Province ports, 20 per cent. cheaper than from Quebec.

Further hearings were held at Halifax on Jan. 13 and Saint John, Jan. 15, 1931, before Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean and Commissioner Stoneman. At Halifax, C. H. Wright, President, Halifax Board of Trade, claimed that Quebec had not the same basis for its claim for freight rate relief as the Maritime Provinces and argued that, if Quebec were placed within the select territory, there would be requests from other parts of Canada for similar favourable treatment, which would nullify the Act's effect. At Saint John a strong protest against the Quebec application was voiced by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Prime Minister of New Brunswick. No decision had been given in the case up to June 30, 1931, the matter standing until it could be heard and determined by the full Board.

Car Demurrage Rules. The Canadian Industrial Traffic League made application in 1930 for an order to amend further the Canadian Car Demurrage Rules by the addition of a provision for an average demurrage agreement. The application was not for an average demurrage system to be of universal application but for one under which any shipper or consignee might operate at his choice, anyone not entering into an average demurrage agreement with a railway to continue to be governed by the existing rules regarding car return. Hearings were held at Ottawa on Nov. 12, Dec. 9, 10 and 11, with counsel present representing the League, and the railways. Other organizations interested were: the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Car Demurrage Bureau, the Canadian Horticultural Council, the Toronto Board of Trade, the Montreal Board of Trade, etc. Up to June 30, 1931, argument in this case had not been heard.

Maritime Freight Rates. Judgment was given by the Board of Railway Commissioners on Jan. 9, 1931, in the application of the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade in connection with the method to be used by the Canadian National Railways in calculating the 20 per cent. reduction required by the Maritime Freight Rates Act in respect of westbound traffic carried for part of the haul in the select territory as defined by the Act and for the balance of the haul in other than select territory. The application had been heard at Saint John Sept. 30, 1930. The judgment, which was written by Chief Commissioner McKeown and concurred in by Commissioner Norris, confirmed the Board's previous interpretation and instructions, *viz.*, on through hauls, the through rate to be split in the ratio which distance within select territory bears to total distance and from the whole rate to be deducted a sum determined by the application of 20 per cent. reduction to that part of the rate applicable to the haul through select territory.

Applications of (1) the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade for an order directing the railways to reduce rates on grain and grain products for domestic consumption from the Canadian West to

the Maritime Provinces; (2) the Legislative Committee of the Nova Scotia Legislature for a reduction in rates on grain for feeding purposes from the West to the Maritime Provinces and (3) O'Leary, Prince Edward Island, dairymen for a reduction in rates on feed grains used by dairymen in the Maritime Provinces, were dismissed in a judgment given by the Board of Railway Commissioners on Jan. 31, 1931. Hearings had been held in Truro, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Saint John, N.B., and twice in Ottawa, between Sept. 23 and Nov. 5, 1930.

Rates on Grain and Flour. The Supreme Court of Canada heard argument on Feb. 6, 1931, in the appeal of the Government of Alberta from the Board of Railway Commissioners' Order 45,846, Nov. 25, 1930, which had refused the Government's application for an order to direct the Canadian National Railways to put into effect rates on grain and flour to Armstrong, Port Arthur, Fort William and Westfort, Ont., and to Vancouver, B.C., in accordance with the alleged requirements of general order 448, Aug. 26, 1927. The Alberta claim was that the Board's Order equalizing the rates made it necessary for the Canadian National Railways to reduce its rates to Canadian Pacific standards but that at certain non-competitive points the C.N.R. had maintained rates higher than they should be. The position taken by the Canadian National was that the question as to whether the directions in general Order 448 had been complied with was one of fact and that the Board had found that they had been. The Supreme Court had not handed down judgment in this appeal up to June 30, 1931.

Canadian National Railways in 1930-31

In common with other carriers Canada's National Railway System* shared in the general business contraction and Gross Revenue for the year 1930 showed a serious decline. The Annual Report of the System was tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa, by Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, on Apr. 13, 1931. Including Central Vermont Lines, but excluding the Eastern Lines, which were covered in a separate statement, Total Revenue amounted to \$221,770,444.90, a drop of \$46,223,052.32 from 1929, or 17 per cent. The situation was recognized by those responsible for the administration of the property and progressively effective steps were taken to meet it. This was reflected in a cut from \$221,175,471.90 to \$195,259,507.30 in Operating Expenses, or nearly \$26,000,000. Net Earnings fell from \$46,818,025.32 to \$26,510,937.60. The Income Statement for the year showed that after making all additions and deductions, there was a Net Income Deficit of \$61,287,201.30 as compared with \$39,650,766.44 in 1929.

The results on Eastern Lines were somewhat similar. While freight shipments were good during the first seven months of the year and showed increases over the corresponding months of 1929, commencing with August there was a sharp decline in traffic, the net result being that for the 12 months there was a decrease of nearly 15 per cent. in Revenue ton miles. Operating Revenues for the year amounted to \$28,598,553.45, a decrease of \$2,019,453.77. Operating Expenses were \$33,028,515.65, a decrease of \$786,866.65 and

*NOTE.—See Supplement for Summary of the Annual Report of the C.N.R.; for Special Committee on Railways and Shipping (House of Commons, 1931), see pages 77-8.

the Net Deficit from railway operations was \$4,429,962.20 or \$1,232,587.12 more than in 1929. After all adjustments, the Net Income Deficit was \$6,992,568.56, as compared with \$5,165,255.64 in the previous year. Combining Eastern Lines with the other lines, the entire System showed a Net Income Deficit of \$68,279,769.86, as against \$44,816,022.08 in 1929.

In a statement tabled at Ottawa on May 4, 1931, the following information about the Canadian National Railways was given:—Capital Debt at Dec. 31, 1922, \$1,379,186,475; at Dec. 31, 1930, \$2,150,781,545. The latter figure was made up of (1) Funded Debt held by the public, \$1,168,565,864; (2) Loans from Dominion of Canada, \$604,406,239; (3) Interest on Loans accrued, but not paid, \$322,155,901; (4) Short Term Loans (public), \$8,993,000; (Minister of Finance) \$46,660,541. The sum of approximately \$21,537,475 was invested in the nine hotels run by the System. Of the nine, four: *Pictou Lodge*, Pictou; *The Macdonald*, Edmonton; *Chateau Laurier*, Ottawa, and *Nova Scotian*, Halifax,—showed operating profits, but all nine, after deducting interest on investment, showed deficits.

A New Directorate. The Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. R. J. Manion, announced at Ottawa on Dec. 26, 1930, the reorganization of the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways. The resignations of the following members of the Board, appointed by the previous Administration, were accepted: R. A. C. Henry, Montreal; Ernest R. Decary, Montreal; Colonel O. E. Talbot, Quebec; D. J. McDougald, Toronto; James Gill Gardner, Brockville; J. Stuart Rayside, Montreal; Edward Brown, Winnipeg; Nelson Rattenbury, Charlottetown; E. A. Smith, Shediac. The members of the former Board retained were: Sir Henry Thornton, President and Chairman; Gerard Ruel, k.c., Legal Vice-President, Montreal; V. I. Smart, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; Tom Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, Ottawa.

The new members appointed on Dec. 24, 1930, were: Hon. M. Kennedy, Breadalbane (P.E.I.); John D. Palmer, Fredericton; James T. Cumming, New Glasgow; George Henderson, Montreal; J. Edward Labelle, k.c., Montreal; Lucien Morand, LL.D., k.c., Quebec; F. K. Morrow, Toronto; Gordon Perry, Toronto; W. A. Boys, k.c., Barrie; S. E. Richards, k.c., Winnipeg; J. Fyfe Smith, Vancouver. At the 1931 Session of Parliament, a Bill was passed to permit an increase in the number of C.N.R. directors from 15 to 17.

The first meeting of the new Board was held in Montreal, Jan. 29, 1931, all being present except George Henderson, Montreal, who was ill, and J. Fyfe Smith, Vancouver, who was in England. In the evening the Directors and a number of other guests, including Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, members of

the various co-operative shop committees, and general Chairmen of the various railway crafts, were entertained at a dinner by C.N.R. officials. Dr. Manion, in replying to the toast to his health proposed by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, made the suggestion that the officers of the System should have as their objective the placing of the C.N.R. in an independent financial position by the end of five years. Sir Henry Thornton, who presided, declared it was an aim worthy of success. "Let us make up our minds," he said, "that five years from to-night we will call Dr. Manion back to Montreal and make him a present of this System, free of the need of financial assistance from the Government."

The Montreal Terminals Problem. Disagreement between the City of Montreal and the Canadian National Railways with respect to the plans which had been approved by Parliament in May, 1929, for that Railway's terminals in Montreal delayed progress for a time on this great undertaking. The Mayor and Executive Committee had employed W. C. Lancaster, Chief Engineer, New York Transit Commission, to report on the whole situation. His Report was considered privately at a conference held on Aug. 15, 1930, at the Place Viger Hotel, attended by Camillien Houde (Mayor of Montreal), J. A. Bray (Alderman), Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Lancaster and representatives of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. No information regarding the Report was given out until Aug. 24, when Charles E. Fraser, President, Fraser-Brace Engineering Co., who had collaborated with Mr. Lancaster in his studies, issued a summary. This was followed almost immediately by a statement from the Canadian National Management criticizing the Lancaster proposals and stating that they were unsatisfactory and unacceptable to the Company. On Aug. 26 the Lancaster Report, together with a reply by Messrs. Lancaster and Fraser to the C.N.R. objections, was laid before the City Council and given to the Press.

In brief, the Lancaster Report submitted three alternative schemes: (1) retention of the main passenger terminal at the site provided by the Canadian National scheme, *viç.* the tunnel terminal site, but substituting tunnels for the elevated tracks across St. Antoine, St. James and Notre Dame Streets; (2) the building of the terminal station on about the site of the existing Bonaventure Station, with tracks depressed about 16 feet and connection by subway with the existing tunnel line (This scheme Mr. Lancaster commended as the most acceptable in the interests of the Railway and the City); (3) use of the C.P.R. Windsor Street Station as a union terminal, with the C.N.R. lines under those of the C.P.R. and underground connections with the Mount Royal Tunnel and the C.P.R. Place Viger Station. The Lancaster proposals were not favourably received by the citizens generally as was evidenced by the passing

of resolutions by various organizations and by numerous expressions of opinion which appeared in the Press in opposition to them.

Apart from discussions in the Press and in the City Council, the next definite action taken was on Sept. 2, when the Mayor of Montreal (Mr. Houde) waited on the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Bennett) and the Minister of Railways and Canals (Dr. Manion) at Ottawa and sought to have the terminal question submitted to some independent body for review. Mr. Bennett wrote Mr. Houde on Sept. 10, outlining the situation and concluded: "I am satisfied that on review of the facts you will realize that there is no action that can be taken at this time by the Government other than to suggest that a very earnest effort be made by your City and the Railway Company to find a mutually advantageous and satisfactory solution of your differences." Members of the City Executive and officials of the C.N.R. had meanwhile, in conference, agreed on that portion of the terminal work including the new station and the elevated track approach to it from Victoria Bridge. This agreement was approved by the City Council on Sept. 11, while on Oct. 1, the Railway and City authorities agreed to submit to the Board of Railway Commissioners all other matters still in dispute. In the meantime tenders were being called for various portions of the work and on Sept. 15 excavation on the new terminal station area was commenced.

Further difference of opinion between the City and the C.N.R. subsequently developed over the proposed line to connect the C.N.R. Longue Pointe Yard in the east end of Montreal with Eastern Junction, thereby providing a much shorter route for handling cars between the east and west side of the City. In brief, the Railway Company wished to build an elevated line, whereas the civic authorities favoured a depressed line. Application was made by the Canadian National Railways to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an Order approving their plans and a hearing was held on Dec. 15, 1930. A Report on the situation, favouring the granting of the application, was prepared by the Board's Chief Engineer. On Feb. 2, 1931, the Board passed an Order approving the application and the C.N.R. at once let a contract for the work. The City promptly took action to appeal from the Order to the Supreme Court of Canada on the ground that the Board had not given the City opportunity to present further its views following the hearing on Dec. 15. Application for leave to appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Rinfret on Feb. 20. Two days later judgment was given, refusing the application. The City then appealed to the Governor-in-Council, a large delegation waiting on the Prime Minister and other Members of the Government on Mar. 21, 1931. Mr. Bennett announced that the City would be given further opportunity to place its views and desires before the Board of Railway Commissioners and by an Order-in-Council passed Apr. 10, the Board's previous Order was set aside

and the application of the C.N.R. was referred back for further consideration by the Board. On Apr. 16, it was announced by the C.N.R. that work on the line would be suspended pending the Board's rehearing of the application.

The re-hearing of the application opened at Montreal on Apr. 27, before Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean and Commissioner Stoneman, and was continued until May 7, numerous witnesses being examined. Argument was heard at Ottawa on May 15 and 16 and the Board reserved judgment. On June 4 the Board passed a new Order, practically confirming the previous one, the principal exception being that the expense in moving certain utilities would be made part of the general cost of the work. So far as the City's objections were concerned, these were not recognized.

In the meantime progress was being made with the other terminal work. The bridge on Guy St. spanning the C.N.R. tracks leading to the Bonaventure Station was opened for traffic on May 30 and the bridge carrying Mountain St. over St. James St. and Bonaventure terminal tracks was placed in service June 27. Work began early in June on the erection of steel for the bridge to carry Dorchester St. across the new passenger terminal site and rapid progress was being made on those portions of the elevated track structure between Victoria Bridge and the passenger terminal for which contracts had been awarded.

Up to Dec. 31, 1930, the total expenditure on the Montreal terminals was \$8,614,497.31, according to a statement tabled in the House of Commons on Mar. 16, 1931, by Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals. Of this, \$1,795,864 had been spent in 1929 and the remainder in 1930. The estimated expenditure in 1931 was \$8,000,000.

In reply to the severe criticism of the terminal plan made in the House of Commons on Apr. 16, 1931, by John Hackett, Conservative Member for Stanstead, Que., S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President, C.N.R., in charge of operations, issued a statement at Ottawa on Apr. 18, in which he sought to justify the entire scheme. It did not merely contemplate the erection of a new passenger station in Montreal, he pointed out, but was in reality the final major step in the co-ordination of the facilities of the National System and therefore of vital importance to the Canadian public generally. (See *The Montreal Daily Star*, Apr. 18, 1931).

Grand Trunk Stockholders. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on July 25, 1930, refused to grant permission to stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to appeal to the King-in-Council from the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council not to issue the fiat necessary for presentation of a petition of right. Their Lordships held that the refusal of a fiat was not the determination of a judicial officer. (Canadian Press cable, July 25, 1930).

Following this, R. C. Hawkin, of London, England, Chairman of the Perpetual Stockholders' Committee, who had come to America, stated that

British holders of first and second perpetual stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway were considering entering action in the United States Courts to have titles to the United States lines of the Canadian National Railways vested in them on the ground that they had been illegally acquired by the Canadian Government. Mr. Hawkin stated that James M. Beck, former Solicitor-General of the United States, had been retained to study the Grand Trunk stockholders' claim. (*The Montreal Star*, Aug. 7, 1930).

On Aug. 14, Mr. Hawkin was quoted at Ottawa as saying, "Our Committee had no part or lot in the recent appeal to the Privy Council, nor in the arbitration proceedings, and the case we are putting forward has never been the subject of any judicial decision. The statement that our action has been fomented by speculators who bought large blocks of stock is also untrue. Our Committee is strong and serious." (*Canadian Press*, Aug. 15, 1930).

Mr. Hawkin reported on his trip to Canada and the United States to the preference stockholders in London on Oct. 15 and some very hard things were said about Canada and Canadian politicians by certain stockholders. Finally a Committee of seven was appointed to interview the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. Bennett), this being composed of R. C. Hawkin, R. H. Tickell, Theobald Matthew, Sir Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Edward Worthington, Sir John Goode-Adams and Colonel Young. (*Canadian Press cable*, Oct. 15, 1930). It was stated on Dec. 8 that the proposed interview with Mr. Bennett did not materialize but that the Stockholders' Committee was continuing negotiations with the Canadian Government. (*Canadian Press cable*, Dec. 8, 1930).

Activities of Sir Henry Thornton. The head of the Canadian National Railways in 1930-31 was Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., who continued to hold the dual positions of President and Chairman of the Board. During 1930, in accordance with his usual practice, Sir Henry inspected the whole system from Halifax to Victoria. In addition, on the new Canadian National Pacific Coast S.S. *The Prince Henry*, he visited Prince Rupert, B.C., Ketchikan, Juneau and Skagway, Alaska. In all, his inspection and business trips involved some 35,000 miles of travel. In addition to addressing many semi-private functions in Canada and the United States, Sir Henry delivered public addresses as follows: Feb. 5, Canadian National Exhibition dinner to live stock breeders and exhibitors, Toronto; Feb. 12, Engineering Institute of Canada, Ottawa; Feb. 24, Canadian Club of Toronto; Mar. 3, Canadian Club of Montreal; May 7, Canadian Club of Hamilton (and on this visit laid the foundation stone of the new station); May 8, Civic luncheon, London, and Board of Trade, Kitchener; May 9, Chamber of Commerce, Oshawa, and Board of Trade and Civic Banquet, Trenton; May 29, Board of Trade, Coaticook, Que.; June 5, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto; and on June 25, International Rotary Convention, Chicago.

In the second half of 1930, he spoke on the following occasions: July 19, Board of Trade and Civic Authorities, Prince Rupert; also addressed the citizens of Ketchikan; July 25, Chamber of Commerce, Edmonton; July 28, opened Regina Exhibition; July 29, Board of Trade dinner, Saskatoon; Aug. 2, Board of Trade and Civic Luncheon, Port Arthur; Sept. 30, Luncheon with Harbour Commissioners and Executive, Board of Trade, Halifax; Oct. 3, Guest of City, at luncheon, Saint John; Oct. 8, American Association of Passenger Traffic Officers, Atlantic City; Oct. 24, Commencement Exercises, Outremont Protestant School Commissioners; Nov. 3, Board of Trade Club, Toronto; Nov. 8, Dedication of Theatre and Recreation Hall, H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh; Dec. 5, Engineering Alumni Association, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Dec. 9, gave the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Lecture in applied engineering and technology at Princeton University on "Men and Industry"; Dec. 10, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; and Dec. 19, Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada, Toronto.

Sir Henry's first important engagement in 1931 was the annual dinner of the Silk Association in New York, Jan. 15. He spoke of the work of the

railways in the transportation of raw silk from the Orient, through Vancouver, to New York. On Jan. 20 he attended the first meeting of the newly-appointed Board of Directors of the Company. On Feb. 5 he went to London to be present at the first annual dinner and dance of the London Branch of the C.N.R. Recreation Association and on the 7th attended the annual dinner of Le Cercle Universitaire de Montréal at Montreal and spoke on the importance of cultivating a national spirit. He invited the heads of the University to meet him and select a group of able students interested in railway work to be taken on by the C.N.R. for a period of special apprenticeship and later promoted to responsible positions in the service. He was the guest of honour at the Thirteen Club's annual dinner in Montreal on Mar. 13 and on Mar. 25 spoke at the Canadian Club's luncheon at Quebec. On the 28th he attended a conference at Detroit with the Governor of Michigan in connection with matters affecting the completion of a new highway between Detroit and Pontiac, involving the removal of Grand Trunk tracks. Going west, he addressed the 53rd Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Apr. 17. On the 23rd he spoke at the dinner of the St. George's Society in Montreal.

During June, Sir Henry was in frequent attendance at sittings of the House of Commons Special Committee on Government Railways and Shipping. On the 15th he was given the Honorary degree of "LL.D." at the 163rd Commencement of Brown University, Providence, R.I.

Other Events of the C.N.R. System in 1930-31. With the completion on Sept. 27, 1930, of the widening of gauge from 3½ ft. to standard on the Murray Harbour and Vernon Sub-divisions of the Prince Edward Island Division of the Canadian National Railways, gauge standardization on all lines on the Island was completed.

Eastern rail executives of the United States, in conference at New York on Jan. 2, 1931, on the subject of consolidations, agreed that, so far as the Grand Trunk Western Lines were concerned, they would continue as part of the Canadian National System. The Executives aimed to consolidate Eastern lines into four systems: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio.

A deputation from Halifax, N.S., consisting of the City Auditor, two aldermen and headed by Hon. W. A. Black, Senior M.P. for the City, waited on Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1931, and made representations that, because Canadian National Railways' property in the City with a value of \$4,239,000 was exempt from taxation, the Dominion Government should make the City an allowance of \$146,669 a year in lieu of taxes. The Minister stated that the matter would be submitted to the whole Council for consideration.

A hotel with 108 bedrooms was erected at Charlottetown, P.E.I., during 1930-31 by the Canadian National Railways. It was named "The Canadian National Hotel" and was opened Apr. 14, 1931.

The new Hamilton station of the C.N.R. was formally opened on May 27, 1931, by His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough. W. A. Kingsland, General Manager, Central Region, C.N.R., handed the Governor-General the golden key with which to open the station's main door.

The ocean terminal pier for the Canadian National Railways at the foot of Main Street, Vancouver, built to replace the one destroyed by fire in August, 1930, was completed sufficiently by June 1, 1931, to permit the commencement of operations.

Staff changes of importance during the year were not numerous. A number of promotions followed the resignation of A. T. Weldon, Vice-President in charge of Traffic, on Jan. 1, 1931. R. L. Burnap, Assistant Vice-President of Traffic, moved up to fill the vacancy; H. H. Melanson, General Passenger Traffic Manager, succeeded Mr. Burnap; C. W. Johnston, Assistant General Passenger Traffic Manager, succeeded Mr. Melanson and A. A. Gardiner took

the vacancy created by the promotion of Mr. Johnston. The same day R. W. Long was appointed General Freight Traffic Manager, *vice* D. O. Wood, retired at his own request. On May 5, 1931, R. B. Teakle, formerly General Manager, Canadian National Steamships, was appointed Vice-President, *vice* D. E. Galloway, and A. H. Allan, formerly Assistant General Manager, became General Manager. On June 30, 1931, W. D. Robb, Vice-President in charge of Telegraphs, Colonization, Natural Resources, Radio, Insurance, etc., retired after 60 years' service. The position of Vice-President, as occupied by Mr. Robb, was abolished and its various duties divided among other officers.

**Canadian
Pacific
Railway
Company
in 1930-31**

In his presidential address at the 50th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., May 6, 1931, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., admitted that the year 1930 had been one of great decreases in the Gross Earnings of the Company. In fact, the decreases in rail revenues had been heavier, with one exception, than in any similar period in the Company's history. Economies had been put into effect

in every department of the service, with the result that, with the assistance of Special Income, the dividend requirements for the year were met.*

Gross Earnings from railway operations in 1930 amounted to \$180,900,804.45, a decrease of \$28,830,151 from 1929. Working Expenses amounted to \$142,652,145.97, a decrease of \$23,934,266 from 1929. Net Earnings at \$38,248,658.48 were down by \$4,895,885. Special Income, on the other hand, showed a substantial increase due to special distribution of Surplus Earnings of the Allan Line Steamship Co. It amounted to \$20,042,923.17, or \$4,810,703 more than in 1929 and this made up largely for the decline in Net Earnings from railway operations. Fixed charges amounted to \$19,159,864.86, leaving a Surplus of \$39,131,716.79. From this there was paid a contribution of \$750,000 to the Pension Fund and the usual dividends of 4 per cent. on the Preference stock and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary stock, leaving a Net Surplus for the year of \$133,185.86.

Revenue from freight traffic in 1930 amounted to \$126,926,873, as compared with \$151,600,970 in 1929 and from passenger traffic to \$28,101,717, as compared with \$34,096,295. The total tonnage of freight carried declined from 38,221,961 tons in 1929 to 32,103,604 tons in 1930. The number of tons carried one mile fell from 14,768,758,341 to 12,206,703,236 but the earnings per ton per mile remained the same at 1.04 cents. The number of passengers carried in 1930 was 11,224,110, as against 12,689,027 in 1929. The number of passengers carried one mile was 984,087,483, compared with 1,209,239,781 but earnings per passenger per mile increased from 2.73 cents to 2.86 cents, though the average journey per passenger fell from 94.97 to 87.37 miles. The quantity of grain carried was 226,613,186 bus., as compared with 276,156,124 bus. in 1929; lumber declined from 3,083,549,067 ft. to 2,447,116,666 ft.; flour

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this volume for Mr. Beatty's Annual Address to the Shareholders and the Directors' 50th Annual Report.

from 11,607,200 bbl. to 9,047,590 bbl.; live stock from 2,355,882 to 1,702,566 head and manufactured articles from 12,044,004 to 9,787,869 tons.

At Dec. 31, 1930, the total C.P.R. mileage was 16,009.4, of which 15,510.9 miles were included in C.P.R. traffic returns and 498.5 miles were under construction. In addition, the Company had 1,282.3 miles in Canada and 5,191.8 miles in the United States of controlled lines and separately operated subsidiaries, making a grand total of 22,438.5 miles. The Company had the following equipment: locomotives, 2,044; first and second class passenger cars, baggage cars and colonist sleeping cars, 2,099; first-class sleeping, dining and café cars, 709; parlour cars, official and paymasters' cars, 197; freight and cattle cars (all kinds), 87,882; conductors' vans, 1,319; boarding, tool and auxiliary cars and steam shovels, 6,321; lake and river steamers, 5 on the Upper Lakes and 14 on British Columbia lakes and rivers; ocean and coastal steamships, 56, with gross tonnage of 468,717.

At the 50th Annual Meeting of the Company in Montreal, May 6, 1931, resolutions were adopted (1) authorizing the Directors to proceed with the construction of branch lines, or portions of them, when, in their opinion, conditions warranted, as follows: Swift Current south-easterly, Vanguard-Meyronne, 31 miles; Moose Jaw south-westerly, mile 146 to mile 157; Rosetown south-easterly, Rosetown-Gunnworth, 20 miles; Lloydminster north-easterly, mile 25 to 45, 20 miles; Hamlin-Shellbrook, 25 miles; Medstead north-easterly, 37 miles; Prince Albert-Lac la Biche, mile 90 to 94; (2) providing for the following joint facilities with other companies; (a) passenger facilities at Regina with Canadian National Railways; (b) the line of the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway with the British Columbia Electric Railway Co.; (c) portion of the main line and passenger station at Humboldt, Sask., of the Canadian National Railways; (d) Canadian National line from Fenton to Prince Albert, C.N.R. Prince Albert terminals, C.N.R. line from Prince Albert through Shellbrook to Debden and C.N.R. line from Paddockwood Junction to Henribourg; (e) C.N.R. line from Cut Knife through Battleford to North Battleford, including portions of C.N.R. Terminals at Battleford and North Battleford; (f) the Algoma Eastern Railway (leased by C.P.R.) between Sudbury and Clara Belle Junction, with Canadian National Railways; (g) C.P.R. railway facilities at Harrowsmith, Ont., with Canadian National Railways; (3) providing for the leasing of the Algoma Eastern Railway for 999 years and the Montreal and Atlantic Railway for 999 years and amending the lease of the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway; (4) approving the purchase of 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Aroostook Valley Railroad and (5) approving the agreement with the Dominion Government for unemployment relief work at a total estimated cost of \$11,514,000. The retiring Directors, Col., the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Col. F. S. Meighen and R. C.

Stanley, were re-elected and at a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., was re-elected Chairman and President and Grant Hall, Vice-President. The following were appointed the Executive Committee, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Grant Hall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, W. N. Tilley, K.C., Hon. F. L. Béique, K.C., and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.

At a special meeting which followed the regular meeting a resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of additional Ordinary Capital Stock to the extent of 2,000,000 shares of the par value of \$25 each at such times and in such amounts as the Directors deemed best.

Activities of E. W. Beatty. As both President and Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway System, Mr. Beatty travelled approximately 36,416 miles in 1930. His principal movements and speeches were as follows: On Feb. 4 he addressed the Annual Convention of the Dominion Land Surveyors, Ottawa; Feb. 27, the Ontario Good Roads Association, Toronto; Feb. 28, the McGill Graduates Society, Toronto; Mar. 19, dinner of the York Bible Class, Toronto; Mar. 26, luncheon of the Bond Club of New York; Apr. 24, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, Toronto. He sailed for England on May 21 in connection with the selection of the site for the Company's proposed hotel in London and the launching of the S.S. *Empress of Britain* by the Prince of Wales at Glasgow, June 11.

On Aug. 16, as Chairman of the British Empire Games Committee, Mr. Beatty presided at the opening of the Games at Hamilton and read a message from His Majesty the King wishing them success. On Aug. 22 he officiated at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. The following day he again visited the British Empire Games at Hamilton and was the principal guest at a dinner at the Royal Connaught Hotel. He arrived at Saint John, N.B., on Aug. 25 to welcome the new C.P.R. steamship, *Princess Helene*, which had been built for the service between Saint John and Digby and was the principal guest at a dinner given by the Board of Trade in the Admiral Beatty Hotel to celebrate the occasion. He also visited Halifax on this Eastern trip.

On Sept. 6, with a party of Directors and guests, the President of the C.P.R. left for a trip to the Pacific Coast, which lasted until Oct. 4, the itinerary covering most of the Western Lines and including the Northern Alberta Railways, the Kettle Valley Railway and a trip by boat around Vancouver Island. He was accompanied by Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Charles Gordon, Hon. W. A. Black and R. S. McLaughlin, Directors, and by Sir Arthur Currie, Major-General, the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., Hon. Smeaton White, Dr. W. W. Chipman and Beaudry Leman. On Oct. 17, he spoke at the dinner in Toronto of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. Accompanied by J. W. Hobbs, Mr. Beatty left for Pinehurst, N.S.,

on Oct. 28 and on the 30th spoke at the annual banquet of the American Institute of Steel Construction on the world's debts and their effect on trade. On Nov. 14 he was present at the opening of the new buildings of McMaster University in Hamilton and received the degree of "LL.D." (*Honoris Causa*). On Nov. 21, with P. E. Crowley, President, New York Central Railway and J. B. Beckley, President, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, he was entertained at a public dinner in Hamilton, on the occasion of the decision of the T. H. & B. Railway, of which he was Vice-President, to proceed with grade separation and the erection of a new station. Mr. Beatty's speaking engagements in December were: on the 2nd, the annual dinner of the Engineering Society, University of Toronto, Toronto; on the 5th, the annual dinner of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, London; on the 6th, the annual dinner of the Old Boys' Association of Bishop Ridley College, Toronto; and on the 9th, the annual dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.

On Jan. 5, 1931, Mr. Beatty was appointed a Director of the International Nickel Co. of Canada, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Lord Melchett. About this time he was also elected to the Board of Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corporation, New York. On Feb. 16 he attended the Canada Colonization Association's Annual Meeting at Winnipeg and in the evening addressed the Winnipeg Board of Trade at a dinner at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, dealing at length with the aims of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company Ltd., which had been organized to enable Prairie farmers to engage in mixed farming more extensively. He went on to the Pacific Coast, accompanied by D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, making a special inspection of the new connecting line in the Kootenays. On his return he addressed the Toronto Passenger Club on Mar. 16 and the same evening spoke at a combined dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade Club and the Empire Club.

On Apr. 21 the President of the C.P.R. addressed local graduates of the University of Toronto at their annual dinner at Stratford, Ont. About this time he was notified that the Senate of St. Andrew's University in Scotland had decided to confer the Honorary degree of "LL.D." on him. On the nomination of the Governor-General he was elected President of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association. On May 2, on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the commencement of the Railway, he broadcast an address to employees giving the highlights of the Company's history. Shortly after he left on a hurried trip to England in order to sail on the maiden voyage across the Atlantic of the Company's new S.S. *Empress of Britain*. He arrived back at Quebec on June 1 and on the 2nd presided at the dinner given on board in honour of the event, this being attended by the Governor-General and several hundred other guests. On June 17 he attended the House of Com-

mons Committee on Banking and Commerce and explained his plan for extending credit to Western Canadian farmers.

C.P.R. Events of the Year. Work was started on July 3, 1930, on the Wolfe's Cove Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a line 1.51 miles in length connecting the Quebec-Montreal line of the Railway with the Quebec Harbour Commission's new dock development at Wolfe's Cove. Construction of the line involved a tunnel one mile long under the Plains of Abraham. Work progressed rapidly and by Feb. 16, 1931, the tunnel had been broken through. It was completed in time to handle traffic in connection with the first docking of the new 42,500 ton steamship *Empress of Britain* on June 1.

To reimburse the Company's treasury for capital expenditures made and being made, an issue of \$25,000,000 30-year, 4½ per cent. collateral trust gold bonds was made on July 11, 1930, by a syndicate headed by the National City Co., Limited.

The first train to enter Prince Albert, Sask., over the C.P.R.'s new line from Humboldt, arrived on Oct. 1, 1930. It was the President's Special, carrying E. W. Beatty and his party of Directors and guests. 25 minutes later the first through train from Regina arrived. A celebration was held in honour of the event, winding up with a great banquet.

In the latter part of October, the Canadian Pacific Railway invited tenders for the construction of a tunnel 4,609 feet in length under Vancouver's downtown district to replace the existing surface line between Burrard Inlet waterfront and the False Creek yards. The tunnel was designed to eliminate level crossings on seven important streets. The project was estimated to cost \$1,750,000.

A statement issued by Mr. Beatty (Chairman and President) on Nov. 10, announced that after protracted negotiations the C.P.R. Company had succeeded in securing a site in London, England, for its proposed hotel. The site, containing approximately 77,000 square feet was at the corner of Berkeley Square and Bruton St. When possession was secured, which would not be for some months, a hotel, with minimum of 600 to 700 rooms, would be erected.

The Cornwallis Inn, built at Kentville, N.S., for the Dominion Atlantic Railway (subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway) was opened Dec. 8, 1930, when the Kentville Board of Trade entertained at dinner about 300 guests including Canadian Pacific and Dominion Atlantic officers and officials, Members of the House of Commons and of the Nova Scotia Legislature and other prominent men. A toast to the C.P.R. was proposed by Hon. G. S. Harrington, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and responded to by Grant Hall, Vice-President, C.P.R., and President, D.A.R.

Appointment of George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Eastern Lines, to be Manager of a newly-created Department of Personnel, was announced on Dec. 25, 1930. The new department was designed to deal with employees, with special attention to relations between them and the Company.

With the completion of the line connecting Kootenay Landing with Procter, B.C., the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was joined to the Kettle Valley line and a through route to the Coast was established. The line went into operation on Jan. 1, 1931, daily trains being operated between Medicine Hat and Nelson, where connection was made for the Coast. At the same time the Kettle Valley Railway, running between Hope, on the main line of the C.P.R., and Midway, where it connected with the Nelson Division of the C.P.R., disappeared as a separate entity and became the Kettle Valley Division of the C.P.R.

On Feb. 25, 1931, the Canadian Pacific Railway applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States for approval of the transaction by which it acquired stock control of the Aroostook Valley Railway. The C.P.R. had a stock interest in the A.V.R. previously but was now acquiring

2,000 A.V.R. shares from Hon. A. R. Gould (Senator) of Presque Isle, Maine, for a consideration of approximately \$529,000, giving it a total holding of 2,400 out of 2,970 shares. M. S. Jameson, Examiner for the Interstate Commission, reported in favour of approval of the purchase but held that the consideration to be paid for the stock was not just and reasonable, being too high, and recommended that the proposed control be deferred until a modified amount was agreed upon. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, May 16, 1931).

The Canadian Pacific Railway on Mar. 25, 1931, purchased from Canadian Collieries Limited, Newcastle Island, on the north side of the entrance to Nanaimo Harbor, B.C., and proceeded to develop it as a Summer resort.

The Nova Scotia Legislature on Mar. 30 adopted a resolution, moved by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington (the Prime Minister) asking the Dominion Government to grant the C.P.R. authority to operate over the Intercolonial Railway from Saint John to Halifax.

On Apr. 26, 1931, the Canadian Pacific Railway inaugurated a greatly accelerated passenger service between Toronto and Montreal, afternoon trains in each direction covering the distance in 6 hrs. and 15 mins. Reduced times were also put into effect between Montreal and Chicago, Montreal and Ottawa and Montreal and Quebec.

On June 16, 1931, *The Lakeside Inn*, a new hotel erected during the Winter near Yarmouth, N.S., by the Dominion Atlantic Railway (subsidiary of the C.P.R.), was officially opened. At a dinner marking the occasion, the principal speaker was the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia.

Legislation affecting the C.P.R. put through at the 1931 Session of Parliament embraced authority for the construction of a branch line to run from Breslay, 0.9 miles north of Mile End Station, Montreal, to connect with the Montreal-Quebec branch line at or near L'Epiphanie, Que., and authority to extend the time for construction of a number of branch lines in Western Canada. The line near Montreal was designed to reduce the distance between Montreal and Quebec.

On May 2, the 50th Anniversary of the cutting of the first sod of the Canadian Pacific Railway was observed. Considerable space was given in the daily Press to relating the story of the fifty years and the Company itself by means of striking full page advertisements directed public attention to the notable anniversary.

Electric Railways in 1930

Electric railways in Canada were affected, as were the steam railways, by the business depression in 1930. According to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, issued in August, 1931, there was a decrease of 44,028,358 or 5.3 per cent. in the number of passengers carried, the total being 792,701,493. Of railways carrying 10,000,000 passengers or more, which were 12 in number and carried over 90 per cent. of the total passengers, only one, the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. in Halifax, showed an increase over 1929. Six railways ceased operating in 1930: the Chatham, Wallaceburg & Lake Erie on Mar. 1; the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataragui Railway on Mar. 1, after a serious fire; the Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie on June 30; the Toronto Radial on Mar. 15; the Pictou County Electric Co., which substituted buses, and the Calais Street Railway. The net decrease in track mileage was 130.09 miles, which was by far the largest mileage withdrawn in any year.

Gross Revenues of all Electric Railways amounted to \$54,719,259, as against \$58,268,980 in 1929. Net Operating Revenues fell from \$18,183,840 to \$15,593,744. 22 railways showed Deficits of \$1,066,087; 31 a Profit of \$11,073,164, making a total Net Income, \$10,007,077. 7 Railways paid dividends of \$3,402,261, as compared with \$3,325,248 in 1929. Total number of employees was reduced from 18,801 to 18,340 and salaries and wages fell by \$29,117 to \$26,954,994.

More detailed information about Canadian electric railways was contained in the final Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1929. This presented the following facts: Total single track miles, 2,504.53; 2-man cars in operation, 2,188; 1-man cars in operation, 1,150; total passenger cars, including trailers, etc., 4,183; buses in operation, 484; electric locomotives, 75; passengers carried, 836,729,851; tons of freight carried, 3,662,765; passenger earnings, \$53,458,032; freight earnings, \$3,404,632; Total Gross Earnings from Operation, \$58,268,980; Total Operating Expenses, \$40,085,140; Net Surplus, \$1,216,128; Total Personnel, 18,801; Salaries and Wages, \$26,984,061; Total Capitalization, \$222,422,815.

A statement with respect to street car fares in Canada was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Jan. 2, 1931. The general index number of fares in 1929 was 103.3, taking average fares in 1926 as equal to 100. The calculation was made from returns furnished by 35 municipal electric railways. The trend of fares had been gradually upward since 1918, when the index was 70.0. By 1924 it had advanced to 100.0, remaining at that figure until 1928, when it rose to 101.7. There was a fairly close parallel between the rate of growth in urban population and the advance in car fares. Operating costs had undoubtedly been increased by the necessity of providing transportation in thinly populated but rapidly extending urban outskirts. Improved equipment, augmented service and higher wages were other contributing factors. Average Provincial fares in 1929 were: British Columbia, 6.4 cts.; Alberta, 5.7 cts.; Saskatchewan, 6.2 cts.; Manitoba, 5.9 cts.; Ontario, 6.5 cts.; Quebec, 6.0 cts.; New Brunswick, 5.9 cts.; Nova Scotia, 6.5 cts.

Montreal Tramways Company. The City of Montreal was supplied with its transportation services in 1930 by the Montreal Tramways Company, operating under the supervision of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Revenue passengers carried during the year on tramways numbered 227,136,581, a decrease of 7,114,984 from 1929 or 3.04 per cent. and on autobuses, 18,050,923, an increase of 1,625,975, or 9.90 per cent. Gross Revenue amounted to \$15,352,510; Expenditures, \$11,427,715 and Net Earnings \$3,924,795. The Company entered into an agreement with the City to contribute one-third of the cost of a tunnel under the Lachine Canal; purchased the charter rights of the Vercheres, Chambly and Laprairie Tramways Co.; added 50 tram cars and 21 autobuses to its equipment; added 5.43 miles of single track and renewed 18.89 miles. Julian C. Smith was President; J. E. Hutcheson, Vice-President and Managing Director; Kenneth B. Thornton, General Manager and Patrick Dubee, Secretary-Treasurer. The Montreal Tramways Commission was composed of J. F. Saint-Cyr, Chairman; John S. Archibald, Vice-Chairman, and Paul A. Beique, Commissioner; with Gustave Comte, Secretary.

Toronto Transportation Commission. Street railway, Island ferry and bus services in Toronto were supplied in 1930 by the Toronto Transportation Commission, acting for the owners, the City of Toronto. Revenue passengers carried on the city system in 1930 numbered 199,522,863, as compared with 206,822,838 in 1929. Gross Income declined from \$14,498,624 to \$14,068,379. Total Expenditure was cut from \$9,131,853 to \$9,008,602 and Fixed Charges and Reserves from \$5,175,089 to \$4,937,407. Net Income carried to Surplus amounted to \$122,369, as compared with \$191,681 in 1929. Investment in Fixed Assets at Dec. 31, 1930, was \$51,903,343, an increase of about \$1,440,000 during the year.

Gray Coach Lines Limited, which operated all the motor coach transportation services of the Commission, had a Gross Revenue in 1930 of \$1,322,076, as compared with \$1,278,433 in 1929. Expenditures for operation and maintenance amounted to \$973,653, leaving income available for reserves and dividends, \$384,423. After these deductions, \$10,249 was carried to Surplus. Total investment in coaches, equipment and franchise rights at Dec. 31, 1930, was \$1,993,146.

The Commission appointed, June 17, 1930, was composed of F. L. Hubbard, Chairman; William C. O'Brien, Vice-Chairman, and S. J. McMaster, Commissioner.

Winnipeg Electric Company. Street railway, electric light and power and gas services were supplied to the City of Winnipeg in 1930 by the Winnipeg Electric Co. Gross Earnings from operation of all utilities amounted to \$6,078,055, as compared with \$6,415,539 in 1929. Operating Expenses were \$4,023,039, as compared with \$4,068,892 and Net Operating Income, \$2,055,016, as compared with \$2,346,647. Net Income at \$1,088,153 was less by \$369,757 than in 1929. Edward Anderson, K.C., LL.B., was President and General Manager; W. R. Bawlf, Vice-President; J. S. Mackenzie, Treasurer and L. Palk, Secretary.

British Columbia Electric Railway. The Cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and adjoining municipalities, were supplied with street railway and light and power services by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, owned and controlled by British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited. In 1930 the Company carried 76,133,550 passengers and 454,111 tons of freight, both representing declines from 1929. Revenue derived from passenger traffic amounted to \$4,943,011, and from freight, \$858,899. The Executive was composed of W. G. Murrin, President; E. H. Adams, J. I. Newell and A. T. Goward, Vice-Presidents, with J. V. Armstrong, Secretary.

Other Electric Railways. Street railway service in the City of Halifax was supplied in 1930 by Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Limited, which also served the City with electric energy and gas and, through subsidiaries, supplied electricity to various neighbouring municipalities. During the year 12,324,410 revenue passengers were carried for an average fare of a fraction over 6 cts. each. Tracks and special work were renewed at several places in the City. Gross Earnings from all operations in 1930 were \$1,879,521, as compared with \$1,819,323 in 1929; Operating Expenses, \$1,299,371, as compared with \$1,255,407; Net Income carried to Surplus, \$257,968, as compared with \$243,029. Officers were: President, W. H. Covert, K.C.; Vice-President, J. C. MacKeen; Manager, J. B. Hayes; Treasurer, A. W. Wentzell; Secretary, C. J. Hayes.

The street railway service in Ottawa was supplied in 1930 by the Ottawa Electric Railway Co., owned by the Ottawa Traction Co., Limited. The Company reported a considerable decrease in business for the year. Gross Revenue amounted to \$1,764,165, as compared with \$1,887,123 in 1929; Operating Expenses, \$1,234,658, as compared with \$1,281,089; balance carried to Surplus, \$91,121, as compared with \$154,191. New additions during the year to Capital Investment amounted to \$40,062. Officers were: President, Hon. Thomas Ahearn, P.C.; Vice-President, Major F. D. Burpee; Secretary-Treasurer, G. L. Snelling.

The Quebec Power Company furnished street railway service in Quebec; it also supplied light and power and gas utilities in the City and surrounding area. No separate figures were given in the Company's Annual Report for 1930 regarding street railway operation but Gross Revenue from all sources was \$3,677,102; Operating and Maintenance Charges, \$1,296,103; Net Revenue, \$1,630,999. Officers were: President, Julian C. Smith; Vice-President, Howard Murray, O.B.E.; Treasurer, W. S. Hart; Secretary, James Wilson; General-Manager, J. E. Tanguay.

Street railway and bus services in London were supplied in 1930 by the London Street Railway Co. Total passengers carried numbered 13,013,118, as compared with 13,444,046 in 1929. Gross Earnings amounted to \$610,435, an increase of \$17,592; Operating Expenses, \$513,413, an increase of \$18,194; Net Income before depreciation, \$51,837, a decrease of \$3,232; Net Deficit, \$15,482. Total capital improvements for the year were \$94,907, of which

\$92,746 was on account of buses. Officers were: President, R. C. Ivey; Manager and Secretary-Treasurer, L. Tait.

Results of operation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, of the Regina Municipal Railway, showed a decline from the previous year. Revenue passengers carried decreased from 6,511,428 to 5,946,184. Gross Revenues were off from \$431,407 to \$398,684. Fixed Charges increased from \$118,520 to \$129,914 and there was a Deficit for the year of \$56,766, as compared with a Surplus of \$27,631 in 1929. D. W. Houston was Superintendent.

Calgary Street Railway, municipally owned and operated, carried 15,883,358 passengers in 1930, as against 17,314,582 in 1929. Earnings amounted to \$940,780; Maintenance and Operation Charges, \$567,404; Operating Deficit, \$2,698; Total Deficit, \$5,692. On Feb. 13, 1931, R. A. Brown, General Superintendent of City Utilities, submitted a report on the City's transportation system, in which he proposed a scheme of replacement in ten years to the trackless trolley system.

Canadian Electric Railway Association.

Electric railways in Canada had as their special organization, the Canadian Electric Railway Association, which held its 26th Annual Meeting at Ottawa, Sept. 17-19, 1930. The President, C. H. Dahl, Vice-President in charge of Operation, Winnipeg Electric Co., in his address pointed out that the electric railways of Canada represented an investment of \$241,000,000 or about \$60 *per capita* of the cities and districts served. In 1929 there were 4,143 street cars in service and each car represented an investment, taking total physical assets into account, of \$58,000. The 4,143 cars carried 830,000,000 revenue passengers, who paid \$52,300,000 in fares. Each day an average of 225,000 fare passengers were carried, the equivalent of 23 per cent. of the total Canadian population. Mr. Dahl believed that a business of these proportions constituted a vital economic factor within the nation. Problems, which he indicated were facing the industry, had to do with the basis of fares and the question of taxation.

The fare question was dealt with in an address by Prof. Albert S. Richey, electric railway engineer, Worcester, Mass., who declared that electric railway operators would have to get away from the flat fare if revenues were to be kept to their maximum. Another outstanding paper presented was by E. A. West, General Manager Utah Light and Traction Co., Salt Lake City, who dealt with "The Trolley Coach," a vehicle in which interest was reviving. Charles Gordon, Managing Director, American Electric Railway Association, discussed urban traffic congestion and T. Fitzgerald, Vice-President and General Manager, Pittsburgh Railway Co., spoke on "The Street Car and the Individual Automobile Service."

Officers elected were: Honorary President, Hon. T. Ahearn, p.c., Ottawa; Honorary Vice-President, Acton Burrows, Toronto; President, Leonard Tait, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer, London Street Railway; Vice-President, George E. Waller, Manager, Hamilton Division, Ontario Hydro-Electric Railways; Treasurer, H. C. Patten, Comptroller, Toronto Transportation Commission; Secretary, Eustace Smith, Jr., Executive Assistant, Toronto Transportation Commission.

Motor Transportation and Highways in 1930

The number of motor vehicles registered in Canada during 1930, according to the Preliminary Report of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 1,239,889, an increase of 44,295 or 3.7 per cent. over 1929. The United States, England and France were the only countries with larger registrations. Ontario had 564,669 vehicles, or one for every 5.9 persons; Quebec, 178,976 (15.3); Saskatchewan, 129,861 (6.8); Alberta, 102,652 (6.4); British Columbia, 98,943 (6.0); Manitoba, 79,308 (8.5); Nova Scotia, 43,036 (12.9); New Brunswick, 34,833 (12.2); Prince Edward

Island, 7,402 (11.6) and Yukon, 200 (17.7). The total for Canada represented an average of one car to 8 persons.

Revenue collected by the Provinces from registrations, mileage tax, etc., amounted to \$20,158,772, a decrease of \$2,352,701 from 1929. On the other hand Receipts from the Gasoline tax increased by \$3,922,744 to \$22,667,712, making Total Revenues \$42,826,484 or \$1,570,043 greater than in 1929. All the Provinces were imposing a tax of 5 cents per Imperial gallon, the rate having been raised from 3 to 5 cents during the year by British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. All Provinces showed larger revenues from gasoline taxes except Alberta where a decrease of \$209,371 was shown.

Deaths from automobile accidents throughout Canada numbered 1,289, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This compared with 1,300 in 1929, 1,082 in 1928, 865 in 1927 and 606 in 1926. The rate per 100,000 population was 13.0 in 1930, 13.3 in 1929, 11.2 in 1928, 9.1 in 1927 and 6.5 in 1926. British Columbia had the heaviest rate of any province, 18.6 per 100,000; New Brunswick was second with 17.0 and Ontario third with 15.6. Saskatchewan had the lowest rate, 5.8.

The highway mileage in Canada open for traffic at Dec. 31, 1930, as recorded in the Preliminary Report on the Highway and the Motor Vehicle in Canada, 1930, issued by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Sept. 19, 1931, was 394,372.7, of which 88,328.6 was Provincial and 306,044.1, all other. By Provinces, the mileage was: Prince Edward Island, 3,650.0; Nova Scotia, 14,681.6; New Brunswick, 11,825.0; Quebec, 33,040.3; Ontario, 52,270.8; Northern Ontario, 13,652.0; Manitoba, 26,152.0; Saskatchewan, 154,589.0; Alberta, 62,426.0; and British Columbia, 22,086.0. By class of road the mileage was: unimproved earth, 158,639.9; improved earth and sand clay, 115,234.9; gravel and crushed stone (loose), 70,942.0; oil-treated gravel, 405.7; water-bound macadam, 4,991.8; bituminous macadam, 1,445.1; bituminous concrete, 1,275.1; cement concrete, 1,421.0; and other, 17.2.

The highway mileage constructed and converted from other types in 1930 amounted to 20,244.2, of which 10,164.7 was surfaced highway. Capital expenditure on Provincial and Provincially subsidized roads in 1930 totalled \$64,265,024, of which \$51,345,475 was contributed by the Provinces and \$12,919,549 by municipalities. In addition \$5,713,322 was expended on bridges and \$19,887 on ferries. There was spent on maintenance, \$21,464,248 and the Provincial debenture debt outstanding on Dec. 31, 1930, chargeable to highways, was \$326,658,978.

Canadian Good Roads Association. This Inter-Provincial organization, having as its primary object the improvement of highways throughout the Dominion, held its 17th Annual Convention at Ottawa, Sept. 16-18, 1930. The Convention was featured by many addresses and discussions on matters connected with highway construction and maintenance and their control. Tourist traffic also came in for special attention. At the Annual General Meeting on Sept. 17, the President, Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, Province of New Brunswick, referred with pleasure to the entrance of Newfoundland into the Association. He emphasized the need for uniformity in the matter of highway signs, roadway and bridge widths, curves, grades and traffic regulations. S. L. Squire, Chairman, Executive Committee, declared that the Association should make every reasonable effort to secure uniformity of road laws throughout Canada and recommended closer co-operation with the Dominion Railway Board to secure an early survey of and report upon all highway-railway crossings. Resolutions were adopted urging a more careful scrutiny of all applications for driving licences; favouring the use, wherever possible, of equipment made in Canadian factories; recommending uniformity of traffic regulations and signs throughout the North American continent and re-affirming the Association's oft-stated belief in Federal aid to highways. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary President, Hon. D. A. Stewart; President, Hon. J. E. Perrault, k.c., Minister of Highways, Quebec; 1st Vice-President, Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of

Public Works, British Columbia; 2nd Vice-President, Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, Saskatchewan; 3rd Vice-President, Hon. R. Hibbs, Minister of Public Works, Newfoundland; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee, Montreal.

An Inter-Provincial Conference, dealing with highways, motor vehicle traffic, safety regulations and other transportation problems, was held at Ottawa under the auspices of the Canadian Good Roads Association, May 20-21, 1931. Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C., President of the Association, presided. Among the decisions reached were the following: (1) to endorse the use of "Made-in-Canada" articles wherever practicable; (2) to ask the Prime Minister of Canada to implement his pre-election promises in the matter of granting Federal aid to the construction of provincial highways and to assist in the building of a Trans-Canada Highway; (3) to recommend the adoption by all the Canadian Provinces of the Financial Responsibility of Owners Act to be soon in force in Ontario; (4) to instruct the Committee on Uniform Traffic Code for Canada to proceed with the preparation of such a code; (5) to determine the best materials for allaying the dust nuisance and conserving gravel; (6) to endorse the resolution of the Canadian Good Roads Association regarding grade crossing separation. Other matters discussed related to Winter roads, a Dominion Government publicity campaign, historical sites and other attractions, safety measures and creation of a Federal Bureau of Highway Research.

The Good Roads Association of the Province of Ontario held its 29th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 25-27, 1931, under the presidency of James Beattie, Fergus. Numerous addresses bearing on various topics connected with highway construction and maintenance were delivered and a resolution was adopted stating the belief that the time was ripe for the motoring public to pay a much larger share of the cost of all roads, provincial, county and township, and asking the Government to assume a much greater proportion of the cost of all roads and put the Gasoline tax at a rate which would adequately finance the undertaking. A banquet, at which the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, was the principal guest speaker, concluded the Convention. Officers were elected as follows: President, John O'Reilly, Lindsay; 1st Vice-President, Hon. F. G. McDiarmid, Rodney; 2nd Vice-President, Howard Craig, North Gower; Secretary-Treasurer, S. L. Squire, Toronto.

Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaux.

Organized in Montreal in 1929, this Association held its 1st Annual Meeting in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Nov. 24-25, 1930, with representatives present from all the Provinces. Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault, Charlottetown, P.E.I., the President, occupied the chair. Various matters concerning the development of tourist business were discussed during the two days of the Convention; the Association was more completely organized and a strong resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to undertake a definite advertising and publicity programme "and that, in addition to the moneys already expended by the Government for such purposes, a further appropriation be made to bring the total expenditure for such purposes annually to a sum approximately equal to one-third of the \$3,000,000 which was spent each year on tourist and convention business promotion by the provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other organizations." Officers were elected as follows: President, Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault, President, P.E.I. Publicity Association, Charlottetown; 1st Vice-President, George I. Warren, Commissioner, Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau, Victoria; 2nd Vice-President, C. C. Hele, General Secretary, Ontario Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Toronto; 3rd Vice-President, Lt.-Col. G. F. C. Poussette, Executive Secretary, The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee, Montreal.

A delegation from the Canadian Good Roads Association and the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaux waited on Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, at Ottawa, Mar. 3, 1931, and laid before

him the views of these organizations with respect to Federal aid to the national highway, grade crossing separation and tourist campaign. Mr. Bennett discussed the proposals sympathetically but made it clear that the state of Federal finances would not permit of any immediate large expenditure.

The Annual Meeting of the North West International Highway Association took place at Regina, Sept. 4-5, 1930. Delegates were present from North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. A series of group conferences preceded the annual business meeting. C. T. Bates, Highway Commissioner of South Dakota, was elected President and W. W. Perrie, Construction Engineer, Saskatchewan Department of Highways, Secretary.

Automobile Associations in 1930. The Canadian Automobile Association was in 1930 the national organization uniting the various provincial and local motor organizations in Canada. It held its 17th Annual General Meeting and Conference in Vancouver, Oct. 2-3, 1930. Resolutions were adopted (1) urging a policy of Federal Aid to the Provinces in the construction of main highways; (2) urging legislation setting apart the Trans-Canada Highway as a national highway and provision of the necessary funds to complete unconnected sections immediately; (3) endorsing report of Hon. Frank Oliver regarding railroad crossings; (4) appointing H. K. Carruthers, Secretary of the Ottawa Board of Trade and the Automobile Club of Ottawa, to represent the Association before the Board of Railway Commissioners; (5) requesting legislation providing for reciprocity between the provinces in licensing the cars of commercial travellers; (6) seeking the abolition of the fee system in payment of constables and magistrates and substituting a salary remuneration; (7) requesting the road authorities of each of the provinces to give consideration to the question of uniformity in traffic regulations, warning signs and signals. Dr. P. E. Doolittle was re-elected President and W. G. Robertson, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

Preliminary to the holding of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Automobile Association, a Western Conference of Automobile Clubs took place, at which A. B. Mackay, Calgary, was elected President; D. E. McKenzie, New Westminster, Vice-President; A. C. Emmett, Secretary. These with the Presidents of the Provincial bodies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta formed the Executive Committee.

The Provincial organization in Ontario was the Ontario Motor League. Its Annual General Meeting and Banquet were held in Toronto, Feb. 23, 1931. Resolutions were adopted asking for the superseding of maximum speed limits outside cities, towns and villages by a clause calling for safety of driving under all conditions and for the standardizing of the existing sliding scale of registration fees at \$5. Other matters under discussion were safety responsibility in relation to accidents and the proposal to compel all motor vehicles to come to a stop at railway crossings. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. Earl Birks, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, T. J. Mahony, M.L.A., Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, W. E. Kelly, London; 3rd Vice-President, W. H. McIntyre, Ottawa. W. G. Robertson, Toronto, was General Manager.

The Royal Automobile Club of Canada had its headquarters in Montreal. It held its 27th Annual General Meeting on Jan. 8, 1931, with the President, Col. Paul R. Hanson, in the chair. A feature of the Meeting was the presentation of a report on a proposed arterial system of highways and bridges designed to provide more adequate traffic facilities for the Island of Montreal. This was endorsed by resolution. Other resolutions called for legislation requiring lights on all vehicles; protesting against the growing restrictions in the matter of parking; asking for greater protection at railway crossings and for grading of insurance risks according to character and standing of applicants. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles M. Black; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. McNamee.

A delegation from the Royal Automobile Club, Montreal, waited on Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, and Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads, on Feb. 17, 1931, and laid before them proposals for a system of highways and bridges designed to provide more adequate traffic facilities for the Island of Montreal. They asked for the appointment of a commission of three members to consider the problem and its solution. Sympathetic consideration was promised.

The Nova Scotia Motor League, with headquarters at 59 Granville Street, Halifax, had a membership of 1,811 at Mar. 1, 1931. In their Report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1931, presented to the Annual Meeting on Apr. 16, 1931, the Board of Directors stated that the League had continued its good work on behalf of its members and visiting motorists, especially as to emergency road service. 1,013 road emergency calls were looked after at a cost to the League of \$2,817.69. Other matters considered by the Directors were permanent paving of main highways, level crossings, changes in the Motor Vehicle Act and compulsory insurance. Walter Mitchell was President of the League.

The Prince Edward Island Motor League, with headquarters in the Riley Building, Charlottetown, held its 2nd Annual Meeting in Charlottetown on May 6, 1931. The President, Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault, occupied the chair. The Secretary, J. M. MacFadyen, reported 619 members signed up and free emergency road service and free legal advice established. Resolutions were adopted (1) asking the Government to consult the League when considering amendments to the Highway Traffic Act and declaring in favour of the building of a permanent road through the centre of the Province. Officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. MacFadyen.

The Manitoba Motor League held its Annual Meeting in the form of a largely-attended dinner in Winnipeg, Dec. 10, 1930. Reports indicated that success was being met with in building up better conditions for the motoring public. H. R. Eade, the President, was in the chair and Directors elected for a two-year term were Percy Latter, Selby Henderson, Tim Crossen, F. J. C. Cox and H. R. Eade.

The Montreal Motorists' League, local club of the American Automobile Association, held its Annual Meeting in Montreal, Feb. 2, 1931. A record increase of 536 members in 1930 was reported by T. C. Kirby, General Manager. 14,682 calls for road emergency services at a cost to the League of \$20,000 were attended to and many other services rendered. Resolutions recommending the building of more bridges to relieve traffic conditions on the main highways, the abolition of tolls on all bridges leading to and from Montreal and a suggested amendment to the Code of Civil Procedure whereby foreign motor vehicles causing damage to property or injury to persons while in the Province might be attached and seized before judgment, were adopted and were to be brought to the attention of the Quebec Legislature. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. L. Fyon; Vice-President, Dr. E. Dubeau; Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, T. C. Kirby.

Aviation in Canada During 1930-31

Aviation, like other Canadian activities, felt the effect in 1930 of world depression in trade and industry. The rapid expansion of the preceding two years ceased. Notwithstanding, there was no retrogression in any phase and total flying time showed an increase of 15 per cent. over the previous year. Had there been uneconomical or premature expansion this would have become apparent in a decrease in flying operations. As it was, the commercial companies were able to maintain their services. Government flying projects, Provincial and Federal, were continued on the same or greater scale and private flying, as shown in the results of the flying club activities and those of private owners of aircraft, were fully maintained.

There were two outstanding features in 1930: the visit of His Majesty's Airship *R.100* to Canada in August and the rapid extension of the air mail services. The equipment of the trans-Prairie route, connecting Winnipeg and Calgary, for night flying, was completed early in the year and on Mar. 3 the over-night through service between these two cities was inaugurated. During the Summer further lighting equipment was installed to complete the lighted airway as far as Edmonton and include Lethbridge on the service. Surveys were completed of projected extensions through Southern British Columbia to Vancouver; for a lighted airway from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces, so as to give an over-night service between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto and the Maritime Provinces; and preliminary surveys were continued for an all-Canadian airway through Northern Ontario to connect East and West. Before the close of the year, arrangements had been completed for the inauguration of a daily service between Winnipeg and Pembina, where a connection was made with the U.S. airway to Minneapolis, Chicago and Detroit. This gave a through connection, *via* existing lines in the United States between Eastern and Western Canada, pending construction of an all-Canadian airway. At the end of the year, air travel and transport was available between Halifax, Moncton and Saint John in Eastern Canada and Calgary and Edmonton in the West.

During 1930, 124 aircraft were inspected and registered; 125 applicants examined and granted commercial pilots' licences; and 61 applicants examined and granted air engineers' licences. A total of 124 aircraft and 361 personnel certificates were issued. On Dec. 31, there were in force the following licences:

	1930	1929	1928
Private Pilots	309	341	154
Commercial Pilots	402	334	193
Air Engineers	370	305	199
Aircraft	495	409	233

The number of accidents in 1930 involving death or injury was 30. 14 pilots, 8 passengers and 3 third parties were killed; 3 pilots, 4 passengers and 3 third parties seriously injured and 1 pilot, 8 passengers and 2 third parties slightly injured. Of the 30 accidents, 5 happened in scheduled air route flying, 8 in club flying, 10 in miscellaneous flying, one in test flying, 2 in private flying and 4 were ground accidents. 32 aircraft were totally destroyed and 71 seriously damaged.

The following shows the ground facilities provided for airways throughout Canada in 1930: lighted Government airports, 1; partially lighted Government airports, 1; lighted public airports, 9; lighted intermediate aerodromes, 38; rotating electric beacons, 39; stationary electric beacons, 1; acetylene range lanterns, 56; radio beacon stations, 5. Total distance lighted, 1,315 miles, of which 190 was in the East and 1,125 in the West.

A statistical summary of civil aviation in Canada, 1930, including Ontario Provincial air service and light aeroplane clubs, follows:

	1929	1930
Firms manufacturing aircraft	6	7
Firms chiefly operating aircraft	81	100
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service	4	4
Aircraft flights made	144,143	156,574
Aircraft hours flown	79,786	92,993
Total aircraft mileage	6,284,079	7,547,420
Number of paying passengers carried	86,242	98,855
Total passengers carried	124,751	124,875
Total freight or express carried (lb.)	2,903,908	1,759,259
Total mail carried (lb.) (contract)	430,636	474,199

Registered commercial aircraft were engaged in five kinds of flying: (1) Transport—19 regular air mail services were operated under Post Office contracts; 4,168 single trips were completed, out of 4,779 scheduled; 474,199 pounds of mail were carried and 1,608,687 miles flown. (2) Commercial—flying instruction (14 schools of flying); air photography, timber cruising; forest and fishery patrols; passenger and freight carrying; "taxi" and sight-seeing tours; exhibition flying, etc.; total distance flown, 4,143,857 miles.

(3) Mining Exploration and Prospecting—4 mining companies employed aircraft and their pilots flew 594,856 miles. (4) Ontario Provincial Air Service—forest fire protection, timber cruising, air photography and transportation; and 875,735 miles flown by pilots. (5) Light Aeroplane Clubs—instruction and exhibition flying; total number of clubs, 21; total distance flown, approximately, 1,120,000 miles; members receiving instruction, 743; flights made, 45,105; total membership, 3,643, with 178 private and 50 commercial licences obtained by members.

The manufacture of aircraft in Canada was carried on by 4 plants in 1929, the latest year for which reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are available. The capital invested in the industry was \$1,868,290; cost of materials used, \$727,832; value of products, \$1,040,845. Including the manufacture of parts, the industry had a production of \$2,148,387. Employees on salaries numbered 54, who received \$180,972; employees on wages numbered, 163, who received \$220,694. The value of aeroplanes and parts imported was \$2,388,699 and exported, \$468,308.

Air Mail Service. The most important event of 1930 in air mail service was the inauguration on Mar. 3 of the day and night trans-Prairie line, operating from Calgary to Moose Jaw and Regina, from Edmonton to North Battleford to Saskatoon and Regina and from Regina to Winnipeg, a total distance of 1,252 miles. A service between Amos and Siscoe, Province of Quebec, was established on Oct. 28. One between Amos and Chibougamau was opened on Sept. 1, superseding a service formerly operated between Oskelaneo and Chibougamau. A Winter route between Peace River and North Vermilion, *via* Carcajou and Fort Vermilion, Alta., was placed in operation on Dec. 8. There were active in 1930 12 yearly services, 4 Summer services and 5 Winter services, with total mileage of 6,436½.

Effective Feb. 2, 1931, a new schedule of air mail rates went into force. For delivery in Canada, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Newfoundland and United States, the rate was 5 cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional ounce; to other European countries, 10 cents per ounce; to the West Indies, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Asia, Africa and Australia, 15 cents for each half ounce; to South America, 45 cents for each half ounce.

The following day an important development took place, when through inauguration of an international service between St. Paul and Winnipeg, Canada's eastern and western air mail services were linked together. It then became possible to send letters by air mail from Saint John, N.B., to Calgary and Edmonton, the route being through Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, South Bend, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fargo, Grand Forks, Pembina, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton. The portion of the line between St. Paul and Pembina, N.D., was operated under contract with the United States Post Office by Northwest Airways, Inc.; that between Pembina and Winnipeg, under contract with the Canadian Post Office by Western Canada Airways, Limited. The first flights between the two cities were scheduled for Feb. 2, but though planes got away from each city, they were held up by fog and it was not until the following day that through trips were made. In connection with the forging of this link, Thomas Wayling, a reporter representing the Southam Newspapers, accompanied the first air-mail from Saint John to Calgary. Leaving Saint John on Feb. 2, he reached Calgary on Feb. 6. Fog, snow, sleet and head winds caused delays and twice the planes were forced down but there was no mishap in the long journey. Actual flying time was around 36 hours. Between Battle Creek and Chicago, the mail was carried by rail on account of fog. (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, Feb. 9, 1931).

The question of the continuance of the air mail service, in view of the need for governmental economy, became active during the Spring. Announce-

ment on Apr. 16, 1931, that the Post Office was discontinuing the Summer flights between Montreal and Ottawa and would close the Montreal-Moncton-Saint John service, was received by the Maritime Provinces with strong protests and telegrams urging its continuance were sent by various public bodies to Ottawa. While it was intimated on May 31 in a Canadian Press Ottawa despatch that all air mail contracts would be cancelled at an early date, Hon. Arthur Sauvé, Postmaster-General, issued a statement on June 1 saying that there was some misapprehension as to the situation and there would not be complete suspension.

Canadian Airways Limited. On July 22, 1930, E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway, issued a statement in Montreal to the effect that discussions had taken place between him and the President of Canadian National Railways looking to participation by both Companies in the ownership of airway companies both in Eastern and Western Canada and that these discussions had proceeded to the point where an agreement in principle had been reached. It was anticipated that each of the transcontinental railways would have an equal interest. The same day Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways, was quoted in a Vancouver Press despatch as saying: "The Canadian Pacific Railway and ourselves have acquired an interest in Western Canada Airways and Canadian Airways, which is the big aviation concern of the East."

It was not until Nov. 8, however, that the Canadian National Railways received authority to enter the aviation industry. On that day the necessary Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa. This set forth among other matters that the Directors of the C.N.R. had adopted on June 23, 1930, a resolution providing for participation; that those who negotiated with regard to the formation of the new Company represented Western Canada Airways, the Aviation Corporation of Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway; that on formation of Canadian Airways, Limited, Western Canada Airways and Aviation Corporation of Canada should transfer to it their entire undertakings and assets; that the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway should each subscribe for 10,000 shares of Canadian Airways stock at \$25 a share; and that provision should be made for the election of James A. Richardson as President and Sir Henry W. Thornton and E. W. Beatty as Vice-Presidents. It was later announced that the other members of the Board of Directors were: Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Charles Gordon, C. E. Neill, Beaudry Leman, Gordon C. Edwards, H. P. Robinson, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Price, Victor M. Drury, T. A. Russell, F. I. Ker, S. G. Blaylock, W. J. Blake Wilson and Victor N. Spencer.

At this time the Company was operating planes used in the mail service in Eastern Canada between Detroit and Montreal, Montreal and Quebec and Montreal, Saint John and Moncton. Passengers were carried, subject to space available after mail had been loaded, and representative fares were: Montreal-Toronto, \$17.50 single, \$32.30 return; Montreal-Windsor, \$29.10 single, \$53.45 return; Montreal-Saint John, \$25.85 single; \$43.85 return. The free baggage limit was 30 lb. per passenger; excess baggage, 50 cents. per lb.

The 1st Annual Meeting of Canadian Airways Limited, took place at Montreal, Mar. 9, 1931. The Directors' Report, submitted by James A. Richardson, showed that the Net Operating Revenues of the Company, including 13 months for Western Lines and 12 months for Eastern Lines, were \$1,817,543. The Net Loss, after all charges and depreciation of \$418,332, was \$68,704. Considering the sharp decrease in mining operations during the last half of the year particularly, and the depressed condition of business in general, with consequent loss of freight, express and passenger revenue, this loss was not unexpected. The new organization was not functioning until the last month of the year and consequently none of the economies to be expected from mergers obtained.

The total mileage flown was 1,968,124 miles, of which 1,382,195 was mail mileage. Grand total of hours flown was 21,025. 333,913 lb. of mail were

carried and 501,439 lb. of freight and express. 3,645 passengers were carried on mail lines and 5,255 on other lines. The percentage of efficiency was 87.9. There were in service at Dec. 31, 1930, 51 single-motored and 1 trimotored aeroplanes; also, 87 engines. Land, buildings and structures were valued at \$170,317.

Some Events of the Year. H. M. Airship *R.100* left Cardington, England, at 3.30 a.m., July 29, 1930, on a successful flight to Canada and return. She dropped her mooring cable at St. Hubert at 4.30 a.m., Aug. 1. Returning she left St. Hubert at 9.30 p.m., Aug. 13, arriving at Cardington, 11 a.m., Aug. 16. During the Canadian visit a flight was made, Aug. 9-10, over Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls. It was estimated that over 2,000,000 people in Canada saw the airship either moored or in flight, while over 8,000 visitors were shown her interior when at St. Hubert.

On Sept. 25, 1930, a successful attempt was made to carry European-bound mails from Quebec to the Straits of Belle Isle by air, there to be placed on board the outgoing S.S. *Empress of Australia*. Two seaplanes carried approximately 500 pounds of first-class mail. It was estimated that a saving of roughly 48 hours in the delivery of the mails from Montreal to the Old Country was effected.

The Supreme Court of Canada on Oct. 7, 1930, handed down judgment in the reference as to the regulation and control of aeronautics in Canada submitted by the Dominion Government. (See *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*, Page 335). The effect of the judgment was interpreted to mean that the Dominion might control such aviation matters as involved international relations and such aerial activities as the Dominion itself engaged in, but that the Provinces had definite jurisdiction to control and legislate on aviation within their own territories. The Dominion Government at once took steps to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and leave to appeal was granted by the latter court on Mar. 17, 1931..

The first Canadian to fly the Atlantic was Captain James Erroll Dunsford Boyd, a native of Toronto, born Nov. 22, 1891. Accompanied by Lieut. Harry P. Connor, U.S.N.R., as his navigator, he started from Toronto in the Bellanca aeroplane *Columbia*, which was the ship used successfully by Clarence Chamberlain in his trans-Atlantic flight of 1927. After stops at Montreal, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Harbour Grace, N'f'd, he took off on Oct. 9, 1930, and arrived the following day at the Scilly Islands, off Lands End, England, covering 2,650 miles in 23 hrs. 23 mins. He left the Scilly Islands on Oct. 11 and arrived at Croydon Airport, London, in 2 hrs. 20 mins. Previous to his trans-Atlantic flight, Captain Boyd on June 29, 1930, flew in the *Columbia* from Roosevelt Field, New York, to Bermuda and return in 17 hrs. 3 mins., establishing a record. Lieut. Connor was his navigator and Roger Q. Williams, co-pilot, on this flight.

The Canadian Flying Clubs Association held its 2nd Annual Meeting in Montreal, Jan. 26-27, 1931. Among resolutions adopted were (1) requesting the Government to agree that a definite period of time be set for the life of a machine and that the Government issue a new machine after a machine operated by a Club had flown the equivalent of the life of a machine; (2) that Clubs be enabled to qualify for the grant of closed aircraft by contribution of one-half the difference between the cost of an open and a closed aircraft; (3) that the Association organize a Canadian Air Pageant to be held during the Summer of 1931; (4) asking the Department of National Defence to give assistance in providing ground school syllabus for use by the flying clubs. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. H. Williams, Fort William; Vice-Presidents, R. J. R. Nelson, Halifax (Maritime Provinces); A Sidney Dawes, Montreal (Quebec and Ontario); J. A. Bell, Edmonton (Western Canada); Treasurer, H. P. Crabb, Winnipeg; Executive Secretary, G. M. Ross, 309 Journal Building, Ottawa. On Jan. 28 a delegation from

the Association waited on Hon. D. Sutherland, Minister of National Defence, and presented the resolutions adopted.

On Mar. 3, 1931, it was announced by Hon. Donald Sutherland, Minister of National Defence, that the McKee Trophy, awarded annually to the Canadian flier who had rendered the most meritorious service in the advancement of aviation, had been bestowed on Squadron Leader J. H. Tudhope, M.C., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Ottawa, for "the outstanding services he rendered during 1930 in connection with the inauguration of the air mail throughout Canada."

Commercial Airways of Edmonton which inaugurated on Dec. 10, 1929, a regular air-mail service between Fort McMurray, Alta., and Aklavik at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, was absorbed by Canadian Airways Limited, in May, 1931. The assets and liabilities of the Edmonton company were not assumed but by special arrangement with the Federal Government, Canadian Airways took over Commercial Airways' mail contract, purchased four of its planes and agreed to employ Captain W. R. May, D.F.C.

A new Canadian altitude mark was set on May 25, 1931, by Capt. J. D. Parkinson, when he flew a small two-seater biplane to a height of 22,000 feet at Curtiss Reid Airpark, Cartierville, Que.

Barker Field, Toronto, a new airport built by National Air Transport, Limited, and so named in memory of Capt. W. G. Barker, V.C., D.S.O., was dedicated on June 6, 1931, his widow performing the ceremony. An air pageant followed the opening of the airport.

Squadron Leader J. H. Tudhope, Superintendent of Airways, Department of National Defence, resigned on June 14, 1931, to accept the position of chief pilot for the newly-formed Canadian Coastal Airways, Limited, which planned to carry on extensive operations along the Pacific coast.

Canada's Ports and Harbours in 1930-31

Important developments occurred in 1930-31 in connection with the administration and improvement of Canada's principal seaports. Following the change of Government in August, 1930, there was a wholesale change in the personnel of the various Harbour Commissions. Certain investigations into previous administrations took place and a thorough survey of port facilities was inaugurated by a noted British authority. Announcement that Sir Alexander Gibb, former Director-General of Civil Engineering to the British Ministry of Transport, had been invited to come to Canada to investigate the technical and business features of the Ports of Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver, was made by Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, on Feb. 22, 1931. "Economy is back of the scheme," declared the Minister. "The administration of all Ports must be put on a business basis." Acceptance of the invitation was almost immediately received from Sir Alexander but it was intimated that he could not visit Canada until later in the year. In the meantime, members of his staff would make preliminary investigations. Sir Alexander arrived in Montreal on July 17 on the S.S. *Duchess of Atholl* and left at once for Saint John to commence his inquiry.

The Montreal Harbour Commission, which administered the affairs of the Port of Montreal, was composed until its resignation following the Dominion General Election of July 28, 1930, of Hon. W. L. McDougald, Chairman, and Milton L. Hersey and Alfred Lambert, Commissioners. The new Board, appointed Sept. 5, 1930, consisted of Joseph H. Rainville, K.C., Chairman, and John C. Newman and Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, K.C., Commissioners. The year 1930 marked the centenary of the original organization of the Harbour Commission and the event was celebrated on May 8 by a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, at which representatives of Church and State, the Army, the Judiciary and the Medical Profession, and leaders of all walks of life in Canada and Montreal assembled to do honour to the first Harbour of the

Dominion. The Annual Report of the Commissioners stated that the number of trans-Atlantic ships which arrived in 1930 fell to 825, a decrease of 90 from 1929; coasting vessels increased slightly but inland vessels declined from 6,368 to 4,255. Import tonnage amounted to 3,376,182, a new high figure, due to larger receipts of bulk cargo commodities, but export tonnage decreased from 3,418,896 to 3,101,561. Domestic tonnage handled amounted to 3,210,025, a drop of about 50,000 tons. A new high figure for all time was established by the receipts of coal, *viz.*, 2,563,486 tons. Deliveries of grain from the elevators fell by about 10,000,000 bushels to 81,669,864 bushels. The total number of cars handled by the Department of Railway Traffic was 205,082, a reduction of 37,885. Considerable progress was made during the year in the construction of new wharves and completion of wharves commenced in previous years. On May 14, 1930, the Montreal Harbour Bridge was unofficially opened, the official opening following on May 24. On Feb. 10, 1931, it was announced by Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, that an Order-in-Council had been passed providing for an investigation into the affairs of Montreal Harbour from 1925 to the end of 1930. The Minister stated that the Government wished to know particularly about the building and financing of the Harbour Bridge.

The Board of Vancouver Harbour Commissioners, up to its resignation in August, 1930, was composed of F. R. McD. Russell, k.c., Chairman, and A. M. Pound and B. George Hansuld, Commissioners. The new Board, announced Sept. 23, 1930, consisted of Sam McClay, Chairman, and J. B. Thompson and R. B. Williams, Commissioners. The Report of the Commissioners for 1930 stated that during the year no works of magnitude had been undertaken. The total number of vessels inwards, 21,670, was less than in 1929, but the total net registered tonnage increased from 11,911,026 to 12,606,075. Grain shipments at 63,437,312 bushels showed a considerable reduction. Service by the regular steamship lines was fully maintained and in addition new vessels of the most modern type were added to the fleet of vessels patronizing the Port. On Aug. 11, 1930, the new Canadian National Railway's dock at the foot of Main Street was destroyed by fire with loss of \$1,200,000, just two days before it was to have been turned over by the contractors. Reconstruction was at once undertaken and by June, 1931, the new facilities were in use.

The Harbour Commission for Halifax was composed for the first half of 1930 of Peter R. Jack, Chairman, and W. C. Ackhurst and John Murphy, Commissioners. Mr. Jack resigned to contest a seat in the Dominion General Election. The other Commissioners handed in their resignations following the Election. The new Board, appointed, Sept. 23, consisted of Col. E. C. Phinney, Chairman, and J. L. Hetherington and Frank Merchant, Commissioners. On Oct. 24, 1930, Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, announced that an Order-in-Council had been passed providing for an inquiry into the administration of Halifax Harbour by the late Commission. Mr. Justice Orde of the Supreme Court of Ontario was commissioned to conduct the inquiry. The first sitting of the Royal Commission was held on Nov. 19. C. B. Smith, k.c., acted as Government Counsel; L. A. Lovett, k.c., appeared for the members of the former Board and T. R. Robertson, k.c., was retained by the new Board. Sittings continued for three weeks and were concluded on Dec. 11, after a great deal of evidence had been taken. On Jan. 27, 1931, Mr. Justice Orde held another sitting in Halifax to hear further evidence, after which counsel were instructed to sum up their argument in writing.

The Annual Report of the Halifax Harbour Commissioners for 1930 stated that the new Board had undertaken a reorganization of a number of the administrative and operating factors. A Traffic Department was organized and F. C. Cornell, appointed to administer it. J. J. MacDonald was secured as Chief Engineer. The other major departments of the Commission were well advanced in their reorganization by the end of the year. The total cargo tonnage passing over wharves controlled by the Commission was 729,272, a decrease of a little over 100,000 tons from 1929. Had it not been

for a decrease in grain exports of approximately 150,000 tons, there would have been a substantial increase. The Commissioners, however, did not control all the wharves in the Harbour and total cargo tonnage was estimated at 1,825,000, a decrease of approximately 25,000 tons from 1929.

The Harbour Commission of Saint John consisted at the time of the Dominion General Election of W. E. Scully, President, and R. T. Hayes and B. M. Hill, Commissioners. They were succeeded on Sept. 20, 1930, by H. C. Schofield, President, and Frank T. Lewis and Thomas Nagle, Commissioners. The Annual Report of the Commissioners for 1930 was submitted to Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, on Mar. 2, 1931. Imports over the Commissioners' wharves amounted to 681,314 tons and exports to 724,304 tons. The number of sea-going vessels arriving was 512, with tonnage of 1,452,180, as compared with 539 in 1929 with tonnage of 1,482,207. Total receipts of grain were 9,562,086 bushels and deliveries 9,393,659 bushels. This compared with 22,546,977 and 23,130,405 bushels respectively in 1929.

The Port of Quebec was administered up to August, 1930, by a Board of Harbour Commissioners composed of Hon. W. Gerard Power, Chairman, and J. Boutin-Bourassa, Commissioner. (The third Commissioner, Jules Gauvin, had died earlier in the year). A new Board, consisting of Lieut.-Col. J. S. O'Meara, Chairman, and Pierre Bertrand and Dr. Joseph Leblond, Commissioners, was appointed on Sept. 5. The extensive construction works of the Commissioners' new terminal facilities at Wolfe's Cove for deep-draught vessels, undertaken in 1925, was carried on in 1930 with all possible despatch and was sufficiently completed by June 1, 1931, to admit of berthing the new 42,500 ton *Empress of Britain*. There was also completed an extension to the Quay-Wall at the east end of the Louise Embankment property. The world-wide depression affected adversely the volume of traffic and particularly export grain shipments. The number of vessels arriving from the sea, Montreal and the Great Lakes was 947, a decrease of 132 from 1929. Railway cars handled numbered 24,632, a decrease of 8,837. Grain delivered increased by 1,594,099 bushels to 7,986,898 bushels. Officers of the Harbour Commission were Brig.-General T. L. Tremblay, c.m.g., d.s.o., General Manager and Chief Engineer, and Charles Smith, k.c., Secretary-Treasurer and Legal Adviser.

Toronto Harbour was administered in 1930-31 by a Board of Harbour Commissioners composed of J. E. Ganong, Chairman; George W. Porter, P. J. Mulqueen, B. J. Miller and Thomas Rennie. Brig.-Gen. J. G. Langton was General Manager and Secretary. Construction during 1930 consisted for the most part of the erection of a bascule bridge over the Ship Channel at the foot of Cherry Street, giving access to approximately 200 acres of industrial lands south of the Ship Channel. In 1931 rock dredging was carried on in the Western Channel and Inner Harbour, with a view to accommodating the heaviest draught Upper Lake vessels. Harbour improvements and the opening of the Welland Ship Canal were giving a great impetus to the traffic of the Harbour. From the opening of navigation in 1931 to July 31, the waterborne trade of the Harbour was 806,000 tons, as compared with 494,500 tons for the same period in 1930. Sixteen steamship lines were now operating into Toronto, with numerous tramp steamers, and vessels of 5,000 to 6,000 tons were frequently entering the Harbour. Up to Aug. 20, 1931, firms occupying Harbour properties had invested \$34,000,000 in land, buildings and equipment.

After lying idle for 18 years, Oshawa Harbour, dredged and reconstructed, was officially opened for navigation on Aug. 7, 1930. The S.S. *City of Kingston* was the first vessel to dock and nearly 4,000 people were present to celebrate the event.

The American Association of Port Authorities, Inc., was an organization of which officers of the leading ports of the United States and Canada were members. It held its 19th Annual Convention in Milwaukee, Sept. 23-26, 1930. Canadians participating in the programme were Col. A. A. Mulholland, Toronto; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, Quebec, A. R. Tibbits, Ottawa; E. L. Cousins, Toronto; A. M. Pound, Vancouver. E. L. Cousins, Toronto, was

elected 2nd Vice-President; and the Canadian Directors were Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, Quebec; Col. A. E. Dubuc, Ottawa; Col. J. S. O'Meara, Quebec and Sam McClay, Vancouver.

Canada's Canals in 1930. Canada had in 1930 ten canals: Sault Ste. Marie, 1.38 miles; Welland, 26.75 miles; St. Lawrence, 49.64 miles; Chambly, 11.81 miles; St. Peter's, 0.50 miles; Ottawa, 7.00 miles; Rideau, 133.50 miles; Trent, 248.90 miles; St. Andrew's (one lock). The total number of vessels using the canals in 1930 was 26,163, a decrease of 2,154 from 1929. Freight carried totalled 16,173,621 tons, an increase of 109,200 tons, but passenger traffic dropped by 31,286 to 133,266. (The traffic statistics are complete for each canal and vessels and cargoes using two or more canals in going from port of clearing to port of destination are included in the statistics for each canal used.) Practically all the traffic using the Canadian canals was from and to Canadian or United States ports but for several years a considerable amount of freight had been brought up the canals and Great Lakes from European ports and a lesser amount had been shipped out direct to trans-Atlantic ports. Inbound shipments from European ports and from Canadian and U.S. Atlantic ports in 1930 included 12 cargoes of sugar from Halifax and Saint John to Port Arthur and one to Hamilton; 2 cargoes of china clay from England to Milwaukee, one cargo of sugar from Cuba to Toronto and Hamilton, 16 cargoes of pulpwood from Newfoundland and Canadian Atlantic ports to Ogdensburg, 2 cargoes of petroleum from Boston and Philadelphia, one cargo of stone from Copenhagen and 6 miscellaneous cargoes. Outbound cargoes included 10 of flour and mill products from Fort William and Port Arthur to Maritime Province ports; 2 cargoes of ore to France; 3 cargoes of iron pipe and flour to St. John's Newfoundland; 4 cargoes of liquors from Belleville to Bermuda and St. Pierre and 4 miscellaneous cargoes.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal opened Apr. 24, or 10 days later than in 1929. Traffic through the Canadian and United States locks amounted to 72,897,895 tons, a decrease of 19,719,003 tons from 1929. Iron ore, which reached a record of 64,915,573 tons in 1929, declined to 47,050,479 tons. Bituminous coal also decreased but wheat increased. Traffic on the Welland Canal opened Apr. 21, or four days later than in 1929. Here there was an increase of 1,318,044 tons. Wheat shipments increased by 28,717,600 bushels. Barley, corn and oats showed decreases but petroleum and oils, including gasoline, and pulpwood and bituminous coal registered gains. The St. Lawrence Canal opened Apr. 12, or 2 days later in 1929. Traffic amounted to 6,179,023 tons, including 5,163,020 tons of through freight and 1,016,003 tons of way freight. The latter, almost half of which was sand from the Ottawa River, decreased, but through traffic increased. Gains were recorded over 1929 in wheat, corn, flour, merchandise and anthracite coal.

The year 1930 was notable in that it marked the first complete use of the new Welland Ship Canal, which had been under construction since 1913. (See *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*, Page 346, for Statistics of Canal). On the opening of navigation, traffic between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie followed the Ship Canal to above Lock No. 3, thence *via* the old canal to above Thorold, where the Ship Canal was again entered and followed to Port Colbourne. On Sept. 10, down-bound traffic was diverted entirely through the Ship Canal and towards the close of the season all traffic was accommodated. Restricted channels and unforeseen delays in delivery and completion of necessary safety devices and equipment restricted the use of the Ship Canal, generally speaking, to vessels of St. Lawrence Canal dimensions (maximum length 255 ft., beam 44 ft. and draught 14 ft.), though towards the end of the season such vessels were permitted to load to 18 ft. draught. Inclusion of an item of \$2,000,000 in the supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, to pay for work done during the year brought the total cost to date to about \$123,000,000. It was anticipated that another \$5,000,000 would be needed to complete the work. Early in June, 1931, the large Upper Lakes passenger steamer *Noronic* used the canal for the first time to descend

to Lake Ontario, taking only 8 hours to make the passage, this comparing with an average of 20 hours and 11 minutes taken by vessels using the old canal. By the middle of June, freighters 100 ft. longer than the *Noronic* (375 ft.) were permitted to use the Canal and in July freighters 225 ft. longer were authorized to go through. There was no official opening.

St. Lawrence Waterways. The first important incident in connection with the development of a deep-sea waterway through the St. Lawrence River was the signing on July 4, 1930, by President Hoover of the United States of a Rivers and Harbours Bill, covering 170 projects at a cost of \$145,000,000. Included among them was authorization for the deepening of lake and river channels, by which, according to a statement issued by the President, "we shall support the present commerce of the Great Lakes and make preparations for ocean shipping by the ultimate deepening of the St. Lawrence." The Bill authorized the United States Government to share with the Canadian Government the cost of deepening the St. Lawrence from Lake Ontario to Prescott.

The change of Government in Canada in August, 1930, naturally aroused speculation as to the attitude of the new Administration towards the great seaway project but pressure of other business and the absence of a Minister at Washington delayed any definite pronouncement on the future of the undertaking. In the meantime, organizations interested in seeing the scheme carried through continued to make themselves heard. The Great Lakes Harbour Association in session at Green Bay, Wis., on Aug. 8, passed a resolution pressing upon "The President of the United States and the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister and Secretary of State of Canada the urgency of initiating at once the diplomatic negotiations leading toward the promotion of a treaty providing for the early construction of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways." Announcement from Albany, N.Y., on Aug. 13 that Governor Roosevelt of the State of New York had appointed a St. Lawrence Power Development Commission "to study and report plans for the development and a form of contract for the sale of hydro-electric power to be generated at waterpower sites on the St. Lawrence River, owned or controlled by the people of the State" was of interest because it indicated that States' as well as Provincial interests were involved in any international agreement which might be reached. The New York Commission was composed of Frederick M. Hamilton, Congressman and Professor of Law and Politics at Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.; Julius H. Cohen, Counsel of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; Thomas H. Conway, Plattsburgh, N.Y., former Lieutenant-Governor of the State; Samuel L. Fuller, banker, New York, and Robert M. Haig, Professor in the School of Business, Columbia University, New York, who was appointed Chairman.

On Sept. 15 there was tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa, Notes exchanged between the Governments of the United States and Canada on the St. Lawrence Waterway question. The United States Note, signed by Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada, was dated Sept. 2, 1930. It read: "I have the honour to refer to previous correspondence exchanged between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States on the subject of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway.

"In pursuance of instructions from the President, I desire to reiterate that the Government of the United States stands ready to proceed with this proposed development at the earliest possible date.

"I have been directed to inquire whether the Canadian Government now finds itself in a position to appoint commissioners to discuss jointly with commissioners of the United States the details of the seaway, and to formulate a treaty appropriate to the purpose."

The Canadian reply was sent on Sept. 10 by Mr. Bennett in his capacity as Secretary of State for External Affairs. It was equally brief.

"The Canadian Government has given consideration to some phases of the St. Lawrence Waterway question," Mr. Bennett said, "but in view of the

fact that the Parliament of Canada is now in Session, and that the opening of the Imperial Conference has been set for September 30, it will not be possible to deal with the question in a comprehensive manner at the present moment.

"I purpose, however, to go into the matter immediately upon my return from the Conference in November, and following this examination I shall communicate with you further."

Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, in order to familiarize himself with the situation at first hand, spent Oct. 18 and 19, 1930, in an inspection trip down the River from Kingston to Montreal. He travelled on the departmental steamer *W. A. Bowden* and was accompanied by Duncan W. McLachlan, Engineer in Charge of the St. Lawrence Waterway, and Chairman of the Canadian Section of the Joint Board of Engineers.

Members of the Power Development Commission of New York conferred with officers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Toronto on Dec. 20, 1930. A brief statement issued to the Press announced that "although no commitments could be made, a very cordial *entente* between the two bodies has been established and the engineers of both Commissions will continue to confer on the engineering phase."

The first important development of 1931 was the publication on Jan. 4, 1931, of a Report by the Engineering Board of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission of the State of New York. This departed in important respects from the plans offered previously by United States and Canadian engineering groups and recommended a one-dam, two-step scheme at Massena Point, St. Lawrence County, N.Y. The total cost for development of more than 2,000,000 h.p. was estimated at \$171,547,000. It was declared that the new plan would cost less than any heretofore proposed, would produce more power, could be constructed in less time, would flood a minimum of land and would eliminate serious hazards of construction by building power-house and spillway on what was now dry land. A Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa, Jan. 5, stated that, while there had been no Government pronouncement on the plan, the view was expressed in official circles that the scheme would not meet objections already raised by Canada. The Canadian policy supported a two-stage development.

On Jan. 13 the Commission made public the Report of its counsel and law staff, which advised the Commission that the State of New York had every legal right to develop its share of the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River through a public power authority. The following day the Commission issued its complete Report, its most important recommendation being the immediate creation of a State public power authority to undertake the development of the international part of the St. Lawrence River for production of electric power and immediate appointment of trustees. The Commission found it was entirely practicable to construct the necessary project and to market New York's share of the power. Utilization under contract of existing transmission and distribution systems was recommended. A minority Report, signed by Thomas F. Conway, was presented to Governor Roosevelt on Jan. 15, 1931. It approached in a greater degree the previously expressed recommendations of the Democratic Party for public transmission of power produced from a state-owned plant.

The unofficial visit of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, to Washington early in the year started rumours that early action would be taken towards the appointment of a new international commission on the St. Lawrence Waterway but a denial from the State Department at Washington that the United States Government was preparing to name its commissioners set this rumour at rest. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Feb. 7, 1931). *The New York Times*, however, on Feb. 17 published a special despatch from Washington stating that plans were being rapidly matured at Washington and Ottawa for the appointment of a joint commission and forecast that Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, would be Chairman of the United States section and Charles A. Magrath, former Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-

Electric Commission, would be Chairman of the Canadian section. This report was declared to be "premature and unauthorized" in a Canadian Press despatch from Washington on Feb. 18, the correspondent stating that the United States Government was still awaiting a reply to its Note of Sept. 2, 1930. To a delegation from the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce which waited upon the Prime Minister and Members of his Cabinet on Feb. 19, Mr. Bennett stated that, while there was a general agreement as to the desirability of the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway, it would be premature to discuss it, there being certain international difficulties involved.

The St. Lawrence Water Power Bill, based on the recommendations of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission, was passed by the New York State Assembly on Mar. 31. An amendment, offered for Governor Roosevelt by Democratic leaders, that three full-time commissioners should constitute the trustees of the Power Authority, instead of five part-time men, as proposed in the Bill, was rejected by a Party vote of 80 to 70. The Bill was passed by the State Senate on Apr. 7 and signed by Governor Roosevelt on Apr. 28.

Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, paid a hurried visit to Washington early in April, accompanied by Hon. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada. He was reported to have had interviews with President Hoover; Henry Stimson, Secretary of State; the British Ambassador and Hume Wrong, Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, but on his return to Ottawa he announced that his visit had not been official. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Apr. 13, 1931). In the House of Commons on May 18, Hon. Peter Heenan referred to a despatch which he said had appeared recently in a Washington paper to the effect that the Canadian Government would reply to the United States Note on the St. Lawrence Waterway in June and asked if this was correct. The Prime Minister replied that the report was without authenticity and declined to comment further.

Meeting at Port Arthur and Fort William, May 28-30, the On-to-the-Sea Convention passed a strong resolution on the St. Lawrence Waterway, favouring the immediate deepening of the River as a great international undertaking by the Governments of Canada and the United States and urging that the necessary commissions be appointed immediately to negotiate a treaty between the two nations, of such a character as to make possible the consummation of the project. The resolution set forth the need for giving employment and the necessity for measures to market wheat and other commodities. It directed that copies of the resolution should be sent to the President and Secretary of State of the United States and to the Prime Minister and Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada. P. V. Ibbetson, Port Arthur, and E. G. Murphy, Fort William, were joint Chairmen of the Convention.

**Canadian
Shipping
Affairs
in 1930-31;
Navigation
Companies**

Conditions affecting the steamship companies engaged in Canadian trade in 1930 were carefully summarized in the address of R. W. Reford, President of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc., at the Annual Meeting of the Federation, Feb. 11, 1931. "The adverse situation experienced during 1929," stated Mr. Reford, "has been accentuated and extended, affecting every branch of shipping, inland and ocean bound. The comparatively short period of two years has witnessed such a change in the world's economic condition as to imperil that portion of the shipping industry engaged in the Canadian trade. Undoubtedly the most serious factor has been the re-entry of Russia into international commerce and under national conditions with their inevitable manifold repercussions. Another circumstance has been the absolute failure to stabilize the price of wheat at the average level of the price which farmers of the

American continent have realized for the last ten years. In addition, shipping restrictions favouring their national marine have been imposed by certain foreign governments, perhaps to the advantage of the countries concerned, but nevertheless disastrous to the shipping trade as a whole."

There was a decrease of 49,000 in the number of passengers carried to and from Canada across the Atlantic. The loss was approximately 18 per cent., which meant a shrinkage in revenue of at least \$3,500,000. Package freight, with few exceptions showed a decided decline from 1929. The general shrinkage in Overseas trade was reflected in scant cargoes for liner tonnage. The freight situation was aggravated by the lack of demand for Canadian export grain. Difficulties encountered by transient or "tramp" vessels in 1929 were increased in 1930; in consequence there was a further falling off in "tramp" tonnage to Atlantic ports and the comparatively few vessels of this class, which obtained full cargoes, were obliged to accept rates which were often unremunerative. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, steamship companies operating liners from Eastern Canadian ports succeeded in maintaining regularity of service and very few passenger and freight sailings were cancelled.

Accidents to shipping in the St. Lawrence during the season of 1930 were comparatively few and this, stated Mr. Reford, reflected credit on the St. Lawrence Branch pilots as a body. Two important additions to the Canadian Government's fleet of icebreakers were placed in commission during the year: the *Saurel*, used in the Spring between Montreal and Quebec, and the *N.B. MacLean*, designed primarily for work in Hudson Bay but used on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Reford noted that further progress had been made in widening and deepening the main ship channels of the St. Lawrence but declared that the time was ripe for the appointment of an Engineering Commission to investigate the whole question of water levels. Ice patrol work in the Spring in Cabot Strait and the Strait of Belle Isle was commented upon favourably and it was stated that dealings with shore labour unions continued to be amicable.

Officers were elected by the Federation for 1931-32, as follows: President, J. W. Nicoll, Manager of Furness, Withy & Co., Montreal; Vice-President, W. A. Wainwright, Assistant to the Chairman, Canadian Pacific Steamships; Treasurer, E. W. Foulds, Manager, New Zealand Shipping Co., Limited; Manager and Secretary, A. L. W. MacCallum, 218 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. The principal resolutions passed at the Meeting had to do with the St. Lawrence Ship Channel and the International Load Line Convention.

The 63rd Annual Report of the Marine Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, which was submitted to His Excellency, the Governor-General in December, 1930, by Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, gave the following information about Canadian shipping for the year 1929: (1) vessels built in Canada and registered, 419; gross tonnage, 36,982; net tonnage, 28,866; (2) vessels on registry books of Dominion at Dec. 31, 1930, (a) sailing, 3,233, gross tonnage, 527,326; net tonnage, 502,959; (b) steam, 5,666; gross tonnage, 1,483,068; net tonnage, 890,534; (3) vessels removed from registry books during 1929, 322; (4) number of men and boys employed on ships registered in Canada during 1929, 45,399.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, had at Dec. 31, 1930, a fleet of 30 steamers with total dead-weight tonnage of 239,170. One ship, the *Canadian Trooper*, was sold during the year. According to the 12th Annual Report, submitted by Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman and President, to Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D., Minister of Railways and Canals, on Mar. 25, 1931, Operating Revenue for the year 1930 amounted to \$5,164,903, a decrease of \$3,206,538 from 1929. Operating Expenses were \$5,999,114, a decrease of \$3,251,234. The Loss from Operation, \$834,210, was therefore slightly less than in 1929. After debiting \$1,821,547 for depreciation and \$3,188,998 for interest on Government notes and advances, the total book

Loss was \$5,844,757, as compared with \$5,928,758 in 1929. The falling-off in Revenue was due to general depressed trade conditions and cancellation in 1929 of London-Antwerp, Cardiff-Swansea services. Principal General Officers were: President, Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E.; Secretary, R. P. Ormsby; Comptroller, J. B. McLaren; General Treasurer, James A. Yates; General Manager, R. B. Teakle; General Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. E. Tedford.

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited were operating a fleet of 12 vessels, with total dead-weight tonnage of 60,592 at Dec. 31, 1930, five of these being the *Lady* boats. The 2nd Annual Report of the Company was submitted on Mar. 25, 1931, to Hon. R. J. Manion, M.D., Minister of Railways and Canals by Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman and President. It showed Operating Revenue for 1930 to have been \$3,792,694, an increase of \$460,010 over 1929; Operating Expenses, \$4,315,831, an increase of \$535,306; Loss from Operation, \$523,137, compared with \$447,841; Net Income Deficit, after all charges, \$1,362,655, compared with \$1,117,896. The Company was operating from Montreal (Summer) and Halifax (Winter) a fortnightly passenger and freight service to Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston, Jamaica; fortnightly freight service to Kingston and fortnightly freight service to Porto Rico, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara; from Halifax and Saint John, fortnightly passenger and freight service to Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Demerara and from Kingston, Jamaica, a fortnightly passenger and freight service to Belize, B.H. 129 Voyages in all were completed in 1930. In view of anticipated increase in passenger traffic, additional berths were added to each of the five *Lady* boats. General officers were the same as for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had a fleet of 55 ocean and coastal steamships in 1930, with a gross tonnage of 426,217. The net operating results of the combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets for the year showed a decrease in net earnings due entirely to lower traffic, both passenger and freight, consequent upon the unusual commercial conditions which existed throughout the whole year. The Company, however, was able to maintain its full share of the business offering. No casualties of major importance to the vessels of the fleet occurred. The steamships, *Montroyal* and *Empress of Scotland* were sold.

A notable addition to Canadian Pacific ocean service was made in May, 1931, when the new 42,500-ton liner *Empress of Britain* inaugurated a fast de luxe service between Southampton, Cherbourg and Quebec. She sailed on her maiden voyage from Southampton on May 27. The President of the Company, E. W. Beatty, K.C., went specially to England in order to make the trip. Other notables on board included Lord Rothermere, Lady Mount Stephen, widow of the first President of the C.P.R., W. D. Herridge, K.C., Canadian Minister to Washington, and Mrs. Herridge, Senator Smeaton White; Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, moving picture stars, and numerous others. H.R.H., the Prince of Wales, flew from London to Southampton to inspect the ship before her departure and viewed the sailing from the air. The voyage was successfully accomplished, the ship docking at the new Wolfe's Cove terminal on June 1 and breaking both the land to land record and that for the passage to Quebec. The following day a banquet was held on board attended by His Excellency, the Governor-General, the Prime Minister of Canada and many other distinguished people.

At an international conference held in London in May, June and July, 1930, an agreement was reached by which the ports of Canada on the Atlantic seaboard were placed in the same area and subject to the same cargo loading conditions as ports of the United States north of Cape Hatteras. In other words the discrimination which had existed for some time against Canadian Atlantic ports was wiped out. Canada was represented by Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine, and with him as technical advisers were Charles F. M. Duguid, Chief Naval Architect, and Frank McDonnell, Chair-

man of the Board of Steamship Inspection, Department of Marine; Captain John Gillies, representative in London of Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, and Captain H. E. Nedden, Canadian National Steamships.

On his return from his first inspection trip down the St. Lawrence River, Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, issued a statement on Aug. 21, 1930, in which he announced that the North Channel below Quebec City would be opened shortly with a width of 500 ft. and minimum depth of 35 ft. and it was the intention of the Department to widen the Channel to 1,000 ft. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Aug. 22, 1930).

On July 11, 1930, the *Saguenay*, first of two destroyers built at Southampton by John I. Thornycroft and Co. for the Dominion Government, was launched in the presence of a large gathering. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Desbarats, wife of the Deputy Minister of National Defence. A sister ship the *Skeena*, was launched on Oct. 10, with Miss Mildred Bennett, sister of the Prime Minister of Canada, officiating. The ships were completed during the Winter and sailed for Canada in the Spring.

Another notable launching of the year was that of the Dominion Government inter-provincial car ferry, the *Charlottetown*, for service between the mainland and Prince Edward Island. The ship, the largest of her type ever built in Canada, was the product of the Davie Shipbuilding Yards of Canada Steamship Lines at Lauzon, Que. It had accommodation for 16 latest type railway cars, between 40 and 50 automobiles and about 750 passengers, officers and crew. Launching took place on May 20, 1931, the christening ceremony being performed by Mrs. Charles Dalton, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. Those who spoke at a luncheon following the launching included Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General; W. H. Coverdale, President, Canada Steamship Lines; Hon. Charles Dalton, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island; Hon. W. M. Lea, Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island, and Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways.

A general agreement upon reduction of trans-Atlantic freight rates was reached by representatives of lines which were members of the North Atlantic Conference, at a meeting in Paris on Apr. 30, 1931. The Conference, however, faced the possibility of a split on the question of passenger rates, American, French and German lines declining to accept a British proposal along these lines. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, May 1, 1931).

Great Lakes Navigation. Conditions on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River reflected the general business situation and there was a considerable contraction in both freight and passenger business during the 1930 season of navigation. The year, however, witnessed notable progress in the improvement of the route from the head of the lakes to Prescott. This was summarized by Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, at the dinner of the Dominion Marine Association at Ottawa, Apr. 13, 1931.

"You are no doubt aware," said the Minister, "that Lake ships 450 ft. long, drawing 17 ft., were navigated to Prescott last Autumn. The capacity of the elevator (Prescott) is 5,000,000 bush. and there is up-to-date accommodation for lake type ships; in fact, lake ships of all sizes and drawing 18 ft., which is the depth recommended for the Upper Lakes this season, will be able to come down and place their cargoes at Prescott, only 120 miles from Montreal. Thus the sailing radius of the lake craft has been increased from 1,000 miles (lake head to Port Colborne) to nearly 1,400 miles (lake head to Prescott). The United States people are aiding in this great work and during the Summer rock dredging will proceed in the narrows between Clayton and Alexandria Bay and also between Alexandria Bay and Cross-over light."

During the meeting of the Association, the members waited on Mr. Duranleau and Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, and urged the enactment of a coasting law identical with that of the United States. They

also expressed opposition to the establishment of a licensing system for pilots, which would interfere with the existing freedom of choice enjoyed by ship-owners. Officers elected were: President, T. R. Enderby, General Manager, Canada Steamship Lines Limited, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Captain J. B. Foote, Foote Transit Co., Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Norman M. Paterson, President, Paterson Steamships Limited, Fort William; General Counsel, Francis King, k.c., Kingston.

Questions affecting the operation of steamships on the Great Lakes were considered by the Great Lakes Division, Canadian Navigators' Federation, at its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Jan. 14-17, 1931. The most important resolutions passed referred to desired changes in buoys, lights and fog signals, establishment of a pilotage system for the St. Lawrence River between Kingston and Montreal, establishment of life-saving stations on the Canadian side of the Great Lakes and demanding strict enforcement of the coasting laws. A joint Meeting was held with the Marine Engineers, who were in session the same days and a Joint Committee was formed to take action in all cases where the interests of both Masters and Engineers were concerned. Officers were elected as follows: Grand President, Captain F. J. Davis of the C.P.R. Steamer *Keewatin*; Grand Vice-President, Capt. J. W. Alexander, Sault Ste. Marie; Grand Treasurer, Capt. F. J. Marigold, Toronto; and Grand Secretary, Capt. William J. Stitt, Toronto.

Canada Steamship Lines Limited was one of the largest operators of steamship services, both passenger and freight, on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in 1930. The Directors' Report for the year was submitted by W. H. Coverdale, President, on Mar. 3, 1931. This showed that the Company's fleet consisted of 104 steamships, of which 85 were freight and 19 passenger boats. Freight traffic amounted to 4,760,000 tons, a decrease of 1,135,000 tons from 1929, caused almost entirely by a drop in grain and other bulk tonnage. Passenger traffic declined by 353,000 to 955,000. As a result of this reduced business, Total Revenue dropped \$2,329,589 to \$11,547,062 and Net Earnings, \$765,435 to \$2,165,165. Net Income account, after all deductions, showed a Deficit of \$657,792, a decrease of \$888,393 from 1929. Capital Expenditures amounted to \$2,996,000. The new package freight terminal at Hamilton and new grain elevator at Kingston were completed and the enlargement of the Manoir Richelieu Hotel, Murray Bay, was finished. Executive officers were: President and Managing Director, W. H. Coverdale; Vice-President, A. J. Brown, k.c.; General Manager, T. R. Enderby; Treasurer, J. I. Hobson; and Secretary, R. B. Thomson.

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1930-31

The extent of Canada's telephone services was most recently shown in the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year 1929, issued Jan. 7, 1931. By the end of 1929 the total number of telephones installed was 1,399,986, an increase of 65,452 for the year. The average number of telephones per 100 population was 14.29 and this figure was only exceeded by the United States, which had 16.3 per 100 in 1928. Germany with 2,950,430 and Great Britain and Northern Ireland with 1,759,686 (1928) were the only other countries with more telephones but their averages per 100 population were only 4.6 and 3.8 respectively. The greatest Provincial density was in British Columbia where the average was 21.2 telephones per 100 population. Ontario was second with 18.9, followed by Saskatchewan with 13.4, Alberta with 12.4 and Manitoba with 11.9. The number of telephones on automatic switchboards was 358,198 and on manual switchboards, 1,041,788. The estimated number of conversations by telephone was 2,525,500,000, including 37,851,600 long distance conversations. This was an average of 1,830 conversations per telephone and 257 *per capita*, which was a higher average than for any other country, the United States having an average in 1928 of 230.7 *per capita*. Other interesting facts were:

TELEPHONE STATISTICS OF CANADA

	For year ended:	
	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
Capital stock	\$93,737,979	\$85,913,239
Funded debt	141,205,328	121,528,627
Total capital	234,943,307	207,441,866
Cost of property and equipment	291,589,148	263,201,651
Income	65,240,610	61,791,333
Expenditures	56,559,517	51,542,544
Net income	8,681,093	10,248,789
Salaries and wages*	31,672,277	28,501,378
No. of employees	27,549	24,373
No. of telephone systems	2,415	2,447
Pole line mileage†	220,525	207,566
Wire mileage	4,476,213	3,982,867
Telephones, number	1,399,986	1,334,534
Telephones per 100 population	14.29	13.82
Miles of wire per 100 population	45.69	41.24
Miles of wire per telephone	3.16	2.99
Miles of wire per mile of pole line†	20.29	19.20

*Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital accounts.

†Includes 10,782 miles of underground conduits in 1929 and 4,546 miles in 1928.

The principal telephone system in Ontario and Quebec was that of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, this Company reported that it had 784,796 Company stations and 141,835 connecting and miscellaneous stations, a total of 926,631. The net gain in telephones for the year was 23,340. It had 413 central offices and owned 110 buildings. It had 25,467 miles of pole lines; 981,704 miles of aerial wire; 2,127,201 miles of underground and submarine wire; 869 miles of subway and 4,387 miles of duct. It had 5,599 male and 8,910 female employees and the total payroll for 1930 was \$21,688,004. The average daily exchange connections numbered 5,301,947 and long distance connections, 70,637. The Company had 18,601 shareholders. Financial results for 1930 showed an Exchange Revenue of \$30,175,235, an increase of \$1,229,921 over 1929. Long distance Revenue was \$10,372,127, an increase of \$28,233. Miscellaneous Revenues amounted to \$2,157,423, an increase of \$495,636. While the Gross Revenue exceeded that of 1929 by \$1,753,790, Net Income was insufficient to meet the requirements for the regular dividend of 8 per cent. and it was necessary to draw on the Surplus to the extent of \$264,744. Carrying charges on plant added in 1929 and 1930 were an important factor in reducing Net Earnings. Gross additions to plant in 1930 amounted to \$28,230,000, while existing plant, the original cost of which was \$9,068,000 was retired from service. Fixed Capital at Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to \$182,503,084. Officers in 1930 were: President, C. F. Sise; Vice-Presidents, K. J. Dunstan, J. E. Macpherson, P. A. McFarlane; Vice-President and Comptroller, E. Palm; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Black. K. J. Dunstan, after 53 years in the telephone business, retired on Dec. 31 from active duties as Vice-President, but continued as a Director.

The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, operated in New Brunswick. It had in 1930, Gross Revenue of \$1,551,420.54; Operating Expenses, \$1,168,011.32; Net Revenue, \$383,409.22, and paid in dividends, \$391,527.80. Its plant was valued at \$6,156,194.93. During the year 233 miles of iron and 470 miles of copper wire were erected. \$125,000 was expended on land and new buildings; \$60,000 on underground conduits and \$145,000 on additional automatic equipment for Saint John. 1,014 new telephones were added, bringing the total installation to 33,282. 1,008,859 long distance calls were completed, an increase of some 20,000 over 1929. In answer to rumours that the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada had secured sufficient stock to control the Company, Hon. F. B. Black, President, stated after the Annual Meeting on Feb. 19, 1931: "Two thousand shareholders in the Province of New Brunswick exercise control over the N. B. Telephone Co., Limited. The same management will carry on and the same Directors also with the exception of the replacement of the late Angus McLean. The new Director is to be A. E. McLean, son of the deceased Director." (*The Telegraph*:

Journal, Saint John, Feb. 20, 1931). Officers were: President, Hon. F. B. Black; Vice-Presidents, R. O'Leary and H. P. Robinson; General Manager, O. J. Fraser; Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Moore.

In Nova Scotia, the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, Limited, supplied the principal telephone service. At Dec. 31, 1930, it had 40,246 telephones in service, an increase for the year of 1,984. The demand for service during 1929 and 1930 was such as to compel the Company to make large additions and improvements and net additions approximating \$1,320,000 were made in 1930. A through line from Halifax to Montreal was completed early in the year and a second line, as well as a second line to Boston, were required, to be in operation during 1931. Revenue from local exchange service in 1930 was \$1,328,396, an increase of \$46,132 over 1929; Revenue from long distance toll service was \$538,729, an increase of \$35,457. Expenses for operation, maintenance and depreciation were \$1,280,363, an increase of \$20,432. Net Income, after all charges, amounted to \$353,566 and dividends to the sum of \$312,658 were declared. At the Annual Meeting on Feb. 10, 1931, authorized Capital was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000. Officers were: President, O. E. Smith; Vice-President, George E. Faulkner; Managing Director, J. H. Winfield; General Manager, W. H. Hayes; Secretary-Treasurer, T. N. Goudge; Comptroller, C. A. B. Bullock.

The Manitoba Telephone System was owned by the Province. It had at Nov. 30, 1930, 75,415 telephones in service, a net loss of 627 for the year. In addition there were 2,352 connecting companies' stations and 1,073 service and private line stations. Gross Revenue amounted to \$3,887,916; Operation Expense, \$859,809; Current Maintenance, \$943,552; Plant Replacement, \$812,100; Interest, \$1,015,151; Total Expense, \$3,630,613; Revenue balance, \$257,303; Appropriation for amortization of intangible capital, \$72,000; Surplus, \$185,303. This was a decrease of \$95,896 from the previous year. During November and December a severe sleet storm damaged the plant to the extent of approximately \$80,000. Total Revenue from the Radio Department was \$79,777; Current Expense, \$50,777; Interest and Depreciation, \$15,066; Net Profit, \$13,933. J. E. Lowry was Commissioner in charge of the System.

In Saskatchewan, telephone service was supplied by the Department of Telephones of the Provincial Government and by a number of private systems. The Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the year ended Apr. 30, 1930, showed that under the Government system there were 313 exchanges with toll service and 175 toll offices only. The number of rural telephone companies connected was 953. There were 41,959 local stations and 43,968 rural stations connecting, a total of 85,927. At Apr. 30, 1930, there were 6,749.53 pole miles and 45,853.22 wire miles of long distance lines. 3,486,267 long distance messages originated in Saskatchewan during the year. Total Fixed Assets of the Provincial System had a value of \$14,054,433. Total Revenue amounted to \$3,012,757; Expenditure, \$1,578,008; Net Profit, \$335,160. The total number of rural companies in operation was 1,176. These had 62,881 miles of wire and 71,616 sub-stations and their Debenture Debt was \$6,584,640. In addition there were 3 independent rural systems, 21 independent town systems and 1 municipal system in the Province. Hon. James F. Bryant was Minister of Telephones and W. H. Warren, Acting Deputy Minister.

Alberta also had a Government system. The 18th Annual Report of the Department of Telephones, as submitted by Hon. Vernor W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, showed that at Mar. 31, 1930, there were 326 telephone exchanges and 288 toll offices, 41,664 exchange stations and 20,011 rural stations in the Government system. In addition there were in the Province 74 privately owned party lines; 1,252 privately owned party line stations and 17,264 connecting exchange stations, a grand total of 80,479 stations. During the year 2,999 exchange telephones were added to the System and 1,258 rurals were lost, a net gain in all types of 1,741 stations. Long distance messages increased from 3,390,554 to 3,781,729. Telephone Earnings amounted to \$3,792,659; Expenses, \$1,481,663; Interest and Sinking

Fund, \$1,411,550; Net Profit, \$155,189. Plant in service was valued at \$22,963,798. J. D. Baker was Deputy Minister of Telephones and General Manager of the System.

The British Columbia Telephone Company operated in British Columbia. Its 39th Annual Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, showed 117,356 telephones in service, an increase of 2,663 over 1929. During the year installation of a new automatic unit in Victoria was completed and cut into service on Nov. 1. This, it was stated, was the largest single unit to be cut over in Canada to date. The Company's Operating Revenue amounted to \$5,253,602; Maintenance, Operating, Taxes, etc., \$3,121,672; Employees' Benefit fund, \$46,472; Depreciation, \$1,051,236; Net Revenue, \$1,034,221. After payment of interest, sinking fund, dividends, etc., \$48,680 was transferred to Surplus. Officers were: President, Gordon Farrell; Vice-President and General Manager, James Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Jason G. Crane and Lee W. Howell; Secretary, Lewis G. McPhillips.

The major telephone companies and systems of Canada had membership in 1930 in The Telephone Association of Canada. The 10th Annual Convention of this organization took place at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Aug. 29—Sept. 2, 1930, with the President, J. Hamilton, Vice-President and General Manager, British Columbia Telephone Co., presiding. Proceedings mainly involved functional sessions at which practical matters affecting telephone operation were under consideration. The Committees which provided programmes of addresses and discussions were Plant, Accounting and Engineering. By an amendment to the Constitution, Class "C" members were eliminated. These were companies engaged in the manufacture and supply of materials and equipment. Officers elected were: President, E. Palm, Vice-President and Comptroller, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Montreal; Vice-President, Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Telephones, Saskatchewan; Secretary-Treasurer, Alex. M. Mitchell, Auditor, Alberta Government Telephones, Edmonton.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association took place at Regina, Dec. 1-2, 1930, to consider the agreement under which the 7 telephone systems providing the trans-Canada service would function. Under the agreement, which was approved, a national system, to be known as the Trans-Canada Telephone System, would be registered. It would own no physical assets but would look after all regulations governing commercial and traffic departments. A board of management would be set up, consisting of a director appointed by each of the associate systems and a clearing house would be established in Montreal. The companies combining to form the Trans-Canada System were: The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Limited; The New Brunswick Telephone Co., Limited; The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada; The Manitoba Telephone System; The Saskatchewan Government Telephones; Alberta Government Telephones and the British Columbia Telephone Co. (*The Leader-Post*, Regina, Dec. 2, 1930). On May 13 it was announced in a Canadian Press despatch from Montreal that a 3-day conference was in progress to discuss co-ordination of work in connection with trans-Canada telephone circuits. At this time The Trans-Canada Telephone Lines was formed as an Association, with P. A. McFarlane, Montreal, President, and Hon. J. F. Bryant, Regina, Vice-President. The registered office of the new Association was in the Beaver Hall Building of the Bell Telephone Co., Montreal, and the Secretary was C. G. Bronson.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association, with membership composed of smaller telephone systems, held its 25th Annual Convention at Toronto, Nov. 25-26, 1930. Resolutions were adopted (1) instructing the Legislation Committee to take such steps as might be necessary to have an amendment made to the Telephone Act, providing that the minimum attendance necessary at annual or special general meetings of subscribers of municipal systems be 10 per cent. of the total number of subscribers, or 25 subscribers; (2) regretting the lack of progress made during the previous year in an attempt to provide adequate remuneration to service station companies

for the expense and labour involved in collecting long distance toll accounts for the Bell Telephone Co.; (3) expressing thanks to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for co-operation in minimizing troubles occurring as a result of paralleling of power and telephone leads; (4) instructing the Hydro Relations Committee to take necessary steps to procure from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission action to prevent and eliminate causes of trouble resulting from faulty construction or maintenance of power and communication services on private property. Officers elected were: President, S. Adamson; Vice-President, Dr. L. G. Campbell; Secretary, A. Hoover, Markham, Ont.

The Telegraph Companies in 1930. Telegraph and cable systems operating in Canada during 1930 were: Canadian National Telegraphs, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dominion Government Telegraph Service, Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., Canadian Marconi Wireless Co., North American Telegraph Co., Pacific Cable Board, Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission and Western Union Telegraph Co. The total investment in property and equipment was \$40,520,050. Gross Revenue amounted to \$14,264,997; Operating Expenses, \$11,791,291; Net Corporate Income, \$1,381,308. This compared with \$2,676,787 in 1929. Pole line mileage amounted to 52,824 miles, or 11 miles less than 1929, but wire mileage increased by 10,864 miles to 371,747 miles. The number of offices decreased by 104 to 4,661. The total number of employees was 7,331, a decrease of 725. Telegrams transmitted, including messages originated at Canadian stations and messages received from United States lines destined to Canadian stations, numbered 15,558,224, which was 2,471,749 less than in 1929. Cablegrams sent numbered 1,142,696 and received, 892,968.

Cable and Wireless Merger Negotiations. Of importance in 1930-31 was the visit to Canada of Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman of Imperial and International Communications Limited, whose object was to endeavour to bring about a merger of Canadian cable and wireless systems which would co-operate with his organization. As explained by the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times*, London (Jan. 14, 1931), the trans-Atlantic cables owned by Imperial and International Communications got comparatively little traffic because the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Co. had a working arrangement with the Postal Telegraph Co., a subsidiary of the International Telegraph and Telephone Co., and the Canadian National Telegraph Co. had a similar arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Co. The proposal made by Sir Basil was that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Companies should become partners with Imperial and International Communications in a "Canadian Oversea Communication Company," which would also embrace the Canadian Marconi System.

Sir Basil was reported to have discussed the proposal with E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Henry W. Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, in Montreal before proceeding to Ottawa, where he met Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, and Members of his Cabinet, on Jan. 12. Following this conference, he said, "I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of my meeting." (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 13, 1931). Sir Basil left Ottawa for New York and Bermuda on Jan. 13 but was back in Montreal on Jan. 28 and 29, when he resumed conversations with Mr. Beatty and Sir Henry Thornton and also discussed the proposal with the Canadian Marconi Company. While the results of the conferences were not made known, Sir Basil expressed himself as satisfied with happenings to date. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 29, 1931). In the meantime, on Jan. 14, J. F. B. Livesay, General Manager of The Canadian Press, had sent a despatch from Montreal in which he stated that amalgamation in a \$50,000,000 corporation of the respective telegraph systems of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways was being considered by the two parties and, it was understood, the proposal had been put before the Dominion Government at Ottawa. This, he stated, was the much larger idea behind

Sir Basil Blackett's proposals. Certain confirmation was given to this report by Sir Henry Thornton, who stated at New York on Jan. 15 that the subject had been broached and was receiving appropriate consideration. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Jan. 16, 1931.) A Canadian Press despatch from Montreal, Jan. 16, 1931, intimated that the Canadian Marconi Co. considered desirable a general merger of Canadian telegraph land lines, British-owned cables and international and external wireless.

C.P.R. Telegraph Poles on C.N.R. Property. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on Feb. 19, 1931, in the appeal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the action brought by the Government of Canada to ascertain what right the C.P.R. had to use the right-of-way of the Intercolonial Railway for its telegraph lines. The action originally started as the *King vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway* in the Exchequer Court. Two questions were submitted: (1) whether the C.P.R. had a licence for the use of the right-of-way and (2) if a licence was established, whether by giving notice the licence could be revoked and the C.P.R. either forced to remove its poles or pay rental. During the argument, the lines were divided into three districts (A) those extending from Saint John to Halifax with branch from Truro to New Glasgow; (B) those from New Glasgow to Sydney; (C) the line from Westville to Pictou. Mr. Justice Audette of the Exchequer Court held that in respect of (A) and (B) the C.P.R. telegraph system was there by licence but not by irrevocable licence and in respect of (B), the C.P.R. had built the line "by consent." The Canadian Pacific appealed to the Supreme Court, holding that the trial judge was in error in deciding that the licence was not irrevocable. The Government cross-appealed on the ground that the C.P.R. was not there by licence but was a trespasser, or in the alternative, if it was there by licence, the licence had been revoked. The Supreme Court upheld the trial judge.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council established that the appellant, while originally a trespasser, was not a trespasser in respect of any section of telegraph lines at the time of the trial. The appeal failed, however, in so far as it sought to establish that the Company's licence was irrevocable. The judgment seemed to indicate, stated *The Canadian Press* in an Ottawa despatch, Feb. 19, that the Canadian National could force the C.P.R. to remove its telegraph lines from the right-of-way but could not charge that company for the many years it had made use of that right-of-way.

The Radio in 1930-31. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1931, transmitting licences were issued to 1,417 stations by the Radio Branch, Department of Marine, Ottawa, according to a statement issued by C. P. Edwards, O.B.E., F.I.R.E., A.M.E.I.C., Director. These were classified as follows: private commercial broadcasting, 80; amateur broadcasting, 8; limited coast, 4; public commercial, 50; experimental, 91; private commercial, 131; training school, 6; amateur experimental, 728; ships, 319. The number of private radio receiving licences issued was 523,100, of which 260,359 were in Ontario; 96,999 in Quebec; 43,644 in British Columbia; 34,152 in Saskatchewan; 33,265 in Manitoba; 24,493 in Alberta; 16,942 in Nova Scotia; 11,829 in New Brunswick; 1,270 in Prince Edward Island and 147 in the North-West Territories. Up to May 31, 1931, in the fiscal year 1931-32, 358,139 licences had been issued.

Sales of radio receiving sets in Canada during the calendar year 1930 were reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 223,228 units worth \$22,776,225 at factory selling prices. Of the total 170,082 sets valued at \$19,196,936 were completely manufactured or assembled in Canada. Of the total sales Ontario took 46.7 per cent.; Quebec, 27.5 per cent. and the other Provinces smaller amounts.

On Feb. 16-17, 1931, a preliminary conference was held in the Department of Marine, Ottawa, for the purpose of formulating tentative proposals

for the amendment of the International Radio-Telegraph Convention of Washington, 1927, and the Regulations annexed thereto. Representatives attended from the Canadian Marconi Co., Bell Telephone Co., Canadian National Telegraphs, Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, the Shipping Federation of Canada, the Amateur Radio Relay League, the All-Canada Congress of Labour, the Department of External Affairs and the Department of National Defence.

The only legislation concerning radio passed at the 1931 Session of Parliament was contained in Bill No. 96, an Act respecting the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention respecting Load Lines. The first Schedule annexed to the Bill was the "Safety of Life at Sea Convention," one chapter of which dealt with the equipment of radio apparatus on ships engaged on international voyages and the provision of qualified operators therefor.

The absence of further legislation was generally attributed to the disputed question of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the Provinces, which had been made subject of reference to the Supreme Court of Canada. An early step in this action was taken on Jan. 27, 1931, when Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, wrote to Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Federal Minister of Marine, expressing the view that control of radio belonged to the Provinces and stating that the Quebec Government would go to the Court of Appeal by way of a reference. On Feb. 3, Charles Lanctôt, k.c., Assistant Attorney-General of Quebec, submitted the matter to the Appeal Court in the form of a series of questions. Attached to the motion was a copy of a projected Bill to be submitted to the Quebec Legislature, if within the powers of the Province. Mr. Duranleau replied on Feb. 6 to Mr. Taschereau's letter of Jan. 27, claiming that in practice and in law, radio broadcasting was a matter for Federal jurisdiction. Mr. Taschereau replied on Feb. 14, inviting the Federal Minister to be represented in the case before the Court of Appeal.

In the meantime the Federal Government had decided on a reference to the Supreme Court and on Feb. 19 it was announced that an Order-in-Council had been passed sanctioning the reference of these questions: (1) "Has the Parliament of Canada jurisdiction to regulate and control radio communication, including the transmission and reception of signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kinds by means of Hertzian waves and including the right to determine the character, use and location of apparatus employed?" and (2) "If not, in what particular or particulars or to what extent is the jurisdiction of Parliament limited?" The Taschereau-Duranleau controversy was continued on Feb. 20, when Mr. Duranleau wrote again to the Quebec Prime Minister and on Mar. 1, when Mr. Taschereau replied.

The Quebec case before the Court of Appeal was suspended in favour of the reference to the Supreme Court of Canada. Ontario and Prince Edward Island joined with Quebec in contesting Federal jurisdiction. Facts were filed on Apr. 1 and the hearing opened on May 6. W. N. Tilley, k.c., J. L. St. Jacques and F. P. Varcoe appeared for the Dominion and Charles Lanctôt, k.c., and Aimé Geoffrion, k.c., for Quebec, while R. B. Hanson, k.c., appeared for New Brunswick. Other Provinces were also represented by counsel. The hearing lasted three days and the Court reserved judgment. On June 30 judgment was handed down. Chief Justice Anglin, Mr. Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Newcombe gave decisions that the Dominion had complete jurisdiction over radio; Mr. Justice Rinfret and Mr. Justice Lamont took the view that the Dominion did not have unlimited jurisdiction but that the Provinces were entitled to a measure of control.

At the opening session of the Annual Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers in Toronto, on Aug. 18, 1930, Dr. Lee De Forest, President, warned that radio broadcasting was headed for Government regulation, with taxation and possibly censorship, unless the evil of "direct and blatant advertising" on the air was voluntarily cured.

Construction work on an air mail radio beacon station at Regina commenced on Aug. 23, 1930. It was designed to maintain constant communication with mail planes operating between Winnipeg and Calgary and was the first of its kind in Western territory. On Sept. 26 contract was let for a beacon at Maple Creek, Sask.

The Department of Marine announced on Sept. 9, 1930, installation of radio stations at Coppermine on Coronation Gulf and Chesterfield Inlet on the western side of Hudson Straits, completing a radio chain from the MacKenzie River to the East Coast of Labrador and thence to the Atlantic Division, the St. Lawrence chain and the Great Lakes system. On Sept. 27 the Department announced completion of radio beacons at Quatsino Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, at Langara Island, the most northerly point of the Queen Charlotte Islands and at Triple Island, near the entrance to Prince Rupert Harbour.

At the banquet of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Toronto on Oct. 22, Alex. McKenzie, President, stated that Canada spent more money per capita on radio receiving sets than any other country in the world, not excluding the United States.

The Canadian Radio League, having as its fundamental objective promotion of the nationalization of Canadian broadcasting, was formed at Ottawa, Dec. 8, 1930. In a resolution constituting the League, it was set forth that (1) the present advertising basis of Canadian broadcasting did not permit the fullest development of the radio; (2) Canadian stations were greatly inferior in power and financial resources to the numerous high-powered American stations covering Canada; (3) whole sections of the Canadian people could not hear Canadian programmes; (4) Canadian business interests and Canadian listeners suffered from too much direct advertising; and (5) the radio tended to become a monopoly and was too vast an instrument for the control of public opinion to be administered irresponsibly or used mainly for advertising. The League proposed to advocate (1) the operation of radio broadcasting in Canada as a national public service; (2) establishment of a Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company, with the powers of a private enterprise and the functions of a public utility; (3) appointment of an independent national directorate; (4) encouragement of native talent; (5) use of the national system for Canadian advertisers on a competitive basis for sponsored programmes only; (6) relaying of selected programmes from British, American, European and other systems. To direct its affairs, the League named a National Council, comprised of many outstanding Canadians. An Executive Committee was also named, with Graham Spry, temporary Chairman and Allan Plaunt, Secretary.

On Jan. 7, 1931, C. P. Edwards, O.B.E., F.I.R.E., A.M.E.I.C., Director of the Radio Branch, Department of Marine, Ottawa, was elected Vice-President of the Institute of Radio Engineers, succeeding Col. A. G. Lee, Assistant Chief Engineer of the British Post Office. Commander Edwards was one of the pioneer members of the Institute.

The Canadian Radio League laid its views on broadcasting before Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine, on Jan. 9. A memorial was presented and afterwards spoken to.

The Canadian Association of Broadcasters held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 11, 1931. Resolutions were adopted: (1) authorizing member stations in the four Western Provinces to organize a Western Section and member stations in the other Provinces, an Eastern Section; (2) recommending that members adopt the policy of excluding all advertising from Produced-in-Canada programmes broadcast on Sunday, other than mention of the sponsor's name and address; (3) that on week-day programmes after 7.00 P.M., amount of advertising should not exceed 5 per cent. of the time on the air of any one programme. Officers elected were: President, H. S. Moore, CFRB, Toronto; Vice-President, R. W. Ashcroft, CKGW, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, Ewart Greig, CKNC, Toronto.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

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

The Unemployment Situation in 1930-31

Prevailing unemployment was the primary condition of Labour during 1930 and the first six months of 1931. It absorbed the attention of the whole country and provided an unfavourable record of the period for the annals of Canadian history. Commencing during the latter half of 1929 and continuing through 1930 it more or less persistently increased in volume month by month during the early part of 1931. Before describing its more important reactions and the outstanding measures taken for its relief, reference may be made to the official existing records of this period for the purpose of throwing light on the extent of employment and unemployment in Canada.

The most comprehensive of these is the monthly and annual review of the Employment Situation maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received monthly as to numbers employed from every employer in Canada of fifteen hands and upward. The returns are reduced to index numbers (1926=100), and on the next following page will be found the more inclusive of the latter relating to the period since January 1st, 1930. The analysis is by Provinces, by principal cities and by leading industries, as well as for Canada as a whole. It will be seen that from an index number of 111.2, which rose through seasonal causes to a peak of 118.9 on July 1, 1930, there was a decline to 101.7 on January 1, 1931, and to 103.8 on July 1, 1931. Variations from these general conditions can be studied in the accompanying tables. On the whole, the Maritime Provinces best maintained employment, whilst in industrial groups, mining and trade stood up well; the high figures in the construction trades reflect unemployment relief perhaps more than normal employment. The reader may be further directed to the chart published in the Statistical Section of this volume, wherein the trend of employment by months over the years 1928-30, can be appreciated at a glance. It may be added that, low as the level of employment sank during the eighteen months to June 30, 1931, it was higher than in 1924-25, and considerably higher than in 1921-22, though the general population increase and the effect of direct relief measures must be borne in mind in such comparisons.

The official measurement of unemployment is less inclusive and specific. The only continuous record was one maintained by the

Department of Labour, but as it was based solely on returns by trade unions it reflected only the more skilled artisans of urban centres. The figures by Provinces are given in the annexed tables, from which it will be seen that whereas the percentage of unemployed in January, 1930, was estimated at 11.5, this had risen to 16.0 in January, 1931.

The volume of business transacted by the Employment Service of Canada is a barometer of some interest in this connection, though in periods of such existing stress it cannot be said to afford a direct measurement of conditions. The following table reviews placement operations since the beginning of 1927:

Year	Placements		Totals
	Regular	Casual	
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929.....	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930.....	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931 (6 months).....	71,348	172,557	243,905

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas (Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1930.....	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931.....	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0

NOTE: Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1931.

100.0	7.7	28.5	39.1	16.4	8.3
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TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamil- ton	Windsor	Winni- peg	Van- couver
Jan. 1, 1931... ..	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1931.

14.5	1.4	12.4	1.5	3.2	1.0	3.1	3.2
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TABLE III.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1930...	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931...	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1931.									
	100.0	48.7	.8	4.9	2.9	11.9	19.2	2.6	9.0

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

Month	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Can.
Average 1919 ...	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920 ...	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921 ...	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922 ...	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923 ...	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924 ...	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925 ...	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926 ...	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927 ...	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928 ...	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Average 1929 ...	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.9	5.7
Average 1930 ...	5.4	3.7	14.0	10.4	9.6	10.6	13.3	11.6	11.1
Jan., 1930.....	7.8	4.0	11.3	9.8	10.0	12.1	13.7	13.8	10.8
Feb.	6.1	3.2	12.1	11.1	10.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	11.5
Mar.	5.5	3.9	10.0	10.8	10.5	14.7	16.9	12.4	10.8
April	5.6	2.8	8.3	8.8	8.9	11.0	15.6	9.7	9.0
May	4.1	2.2	14.8	7.7	9.0	7.9	16.5	10.6	10.3
June	3.3	2.8	17.5	7.4	9.2	8.9	14.3	8.4	10.6
July	5.8	2.5	11.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	12.7	8.9	9.2
Aug.	5.2	1.6	12.3	8.5	7.2	6.7	11.6	8.9	9.3
Sept.	5.2	2.3	12.7	9.6	6.5	4.9	8.7	10.1	9.4
Oct.	4.1	4.6	14.5	11.2	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.5	10.8
Nov.	4.4	5.1	19.2	13.9	10.9	12.7	10.9	14.0	13.8
Dec.	7.5	8.7	22.8	17.3	14.2	15.9	13.8	16.8	17.0
Jan., 1931.....	7.4	10.5	16.1	18.4	15.1	18.3	15.7	16.9	16.0
Feb.	6.7	8.5	15.7	17.1	15.6	19.0	18.2	16.3	15.6
Mar.	6.5	10.9	14.0	16.0	14.7	19.5	21.8	18.8	15.5
April	7.2	9.8	14.9	15.2	14.4	14.6	20.3	17.8	14.9
May	6.4	10.3	20.5	15.6	13.0	12.8	22.0	14.2	16.2
June	7.2	6.5	20.0	16.2	14.1	13.5	21.7	15.6	16.3

The falling off in normal construction operations is illustrated by the following figures of building permits issued in some sixty-one cities:

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1920=100)	Average Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	27,816,692	124,609,267	201.8	99.6
1930.....	18,621,487	85,413,985	138.3	98.6
1931.....	8,470,738	57,472,274	93.1	83.6

Unemployment Relief Act, 1930. Turning from these purely statistical measurements to a brief review of their reaction on public opinion, more particularly in Parliamentary and Governmental circles, it might be recalled that the unemployment question played a large part in the Dominion General Election campaign culminating on July 28, 1930, to which reference was made in *The Canadian Annual Review 1929-30*. The immediate result of the Election and of the victory of the Conservative Party was the summoning of a Special Session of the Parliament of Canada, beginning Sept. 8, 1930, for the sole purpose of "dealing with the exceptional economic conditions with the resultant unemployment." The first action of the Government on taking office on Aug. 7 had been to set in motion machinery for ascertaining the extent of unemployment throughout Canada, while its second was to summon a meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada, a non-political representative body attached to the Employment Service, which, in due course, met under the Chairmanship of the new Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon D. Robertson (Senator) and presented a series of twelve recommendations. The measures for which the Government asked the consent of Parliament were contained in two resolutions submitted by the Prime Minister, Hon. R. B. Bennett, and the Minister of National Revenue, Hon. E. B. Ryckman, respectively, on Sept. 10, and in certain amendments to the Customs Tariff announced by the Acting Minister of Finance on Sept. 16. On Sept. 22 the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and the amendments to the Customs Act (the new Tariff schedules effecting increases in about 130 items) were passed into law. (See Section: Federal Administration and Politics, pages 33-34 and 42.)

Immediately upon Prorogation of Parliament steps were taken by the Government to give practical enforcement to the new legislation. On Sept. 26, an Order-in-Council was passed vesting the administration of the Unemployment Relief Act in the Minister of Labour, associating with him the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Minister of Public Works, the Minister of the Interior, and the Minister of Marine, as an Advisory Committee on Expenditure. The principles to be followed in the administration of the Act were defined in a series of regulations which authorized the Minister of Labour to enter into agreements with the several Provinces, either for the purpose of immediate relief or for assisting local public works undertaken to provide employment. The sum of \$4,000,000 was set aside to provide for the payment to municipalities of one-third of their expenditures in the direct relief of persons for whom work could not be procured, the Provincial Government and the municipalities each being held responsible for one-third of the expenditure thus made. In the case of public works undertaken by municipalities, the latter were required to pay one-half, and the Dominion and Provincial

Governments each one-quarter, except where for special reasons the municipality was unable to bear such expenditure. The payment of Fair Wages was provided for in any agreement involving the expenditure of a Dominion grant, and likewise the observance of the eight-hour day. Harry Hereford, Secretary of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers was appointed as Director of Unemployment Relief under the Act.

On Sept. 30 also, an agreement was authorized by Order-in-Council between the Government and the two large Railway Companies, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways, for an expenditure by the latter of approximately \$21,000,000 on works and material over and above their normal expenditures within the following 15 months, the Government to pay interest to the Companies on these expenditures at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum over a period of 18 months.

Following these regulations, a series of conferences between the Minister of Labour and the Governments of the various Provinces were held whereat agreements were arrived at as to the allotment of expenditures. The administrative problem involved was exceptionally large and intricate. A statement showing in full the allotments, Dominion commitments approved, balance unallotted, total cost of Public Works as at June 30, 1931, follows:

Province	Allotment \$	Dominion Commitments Approved \$	Balance Unallotted \$	Total Cost of Public Works \$
Prince Edward Island	90,000	90,000	.....	200,000
Nova Scotia	700,000	699,550	450	2,338,875
New Brunswick	500,000	500,000	.....	1,452,675
Quebec	2,850,000	2,844,340	5,660	10,064,850
Ontario	3,850,000	3,850,000	.....	15,556,127
Manitoba	900,000	897,665	2,335	2,563,761
Saskatchewan	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	2,900,157
Saskatchewan (Drought Area)	500,000	500,000	.....	1,014,545
Alberta	900,000	900,000	.....	2,839,232
British Columbia	1,100,000	1,100,000	.....	3,439,893
Yukon	20,000	20,000	.....	20,000
Direct Relief	4,000,000	1,342,455	2,657,545	.....
Grade Crossing Fund	500,000	500,000	.....	2,445,312
Canadian Pacific Railway	863,550	863,550	.....	11,514,000
Canadian National Railways	882,412	882,412	.....	14,119,403
Dept. of Interior (Parks Branch).....	37,000	37,000	.....	37,000
Banking Nova Scotia Coal	50,000	50,000	.....	150,000
Administration	100,000	26,300	73,700	.....
	\$18,842,962	\$16,103,272	\$2,739,690	\$70,655,830
Lapsed March 31st, 1931	1,157,038			
Provided by 1930 Act	\$20,000,000			

The various Provinces, Railway Companies and Departments of the Government, co-operating under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, furnished statistics showing the actual volume of employment given to June 30, 1931. Details for each Province are as follows:

Locality, etc.	(1) Individuals Given Employment	Number of Man-Days Work Given
Nova Scotia	32,581	480,994
Prince Edward Island	2,195	19,389
New Brunswick	19,500	270,000
Quebec	85,452	1,069,284
(2) Ontario	43,000	2,384,000
Manitoba	28,997	316,519
(3) Saskatchewan	26,506	593,592
Alberta	22,580	369,472
British Columbia	33,586	700,926
Yukon	150	2,096
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	9,538	291,115
Canadian National Railways	6,232	175,453
Totals.....	310,317	6,672,840

(1) This figure does not include repeaters, i.e., no one individual is counted more than once although he may have been laid off and re-employed.

- (2) In the City of Toronto from Nov. 1, 1930, to Apr. 30, 1931—10,134 men were given work, totalling 112,177 man-days.
- (3) Saskatchewan number of team-days—141,823.

It will be seen from above figures that at least 310,317 individuals were given employment and 6,672,840 man-days work from commencement of operation, under the Unemployment Relief Act to June 30, 1931.

It may be observed that the above figures take no account of individuals engaged in the production and distribution of the materials of all kinds which was necessarily involved in the construction of the public works and undertakings which were carried on to June 30.

The following figures* show the number of families and individuals reported by the Provinces as having received direct relief to June 30th, 1931.

Province	Families Granted Direct Relief		Individuals Granted Direct Relief
Nova Scotia	2,790		
Prince Edward Island			496
New Brunswick	400		
Quebec (1)	39,669	including	196,163
Ontario (2) and (3)	19,000		
Manitoba	13,588	including	40,509
Saskatchewan			22,268
Alberta	6,699	and	20,428
British Columbia	5,977	and	16,406

- (1) In addition to above the Cities of Montreal and Quebec reported as having given 324,620 nights' lodgings to single men and 1,794,304 meals.
- (2) Including individuals.
- (3) Direct Relief given in Toronto, Dec. 3, 1930, to Apr. 27, 1931, to 9,338 families with 14,818 children. Casual Relief given Dec. 13, 1930 to Apr. 30, 1931, 172,772 nights' lodgings and 527,745 meals.

It may be added that the Legislatures of the various Provinces took action implementing their share in the arrangements above outlined. The Speeches from the Throne at the opening of the Manitoba and Alberta Legislatures in 1931, made specific references to their respective plans.

Relief Measure of 1931; Public Co-operation. It has been remarked already that the unemployment situation intensified rather than diminished with the advance of 1931, due allowance for seasonal variations being made. The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the 2nd Session of the 17th Parliament of Canada on Mar. 12 referred to the economic depression existing throughout the world, and to measures designed to ameliorate conditions which it was proposed to present for the consideration of the House. In addition, during the Summer months the Government was confronted with the further distress accruing from the visitation of drought over a large portion of Southern Saskatchewan. Hon. Gideon Robertson, during June, visited the four Western Provinces for the purpose of ascertaining the existing condition of unemployment, and the facts of the crop failure due to drought. He consulted with Members of the Provincial Governments and with the Mayors of various municipalities and upon his return to Ottawa submitted a detailed report of his investigations. The Prime Minister subsequently on July 1 gave a review of the situation to Parliament, in which the gravity was dwelt upon, but with the belief that a solution could be worked out by the perseverance and courage of the people. The fullest co-operation was at the same time promised by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Leader of the Opposition.

In the closing days of the Session of Parliament, ending on Aug. 3, 1931, the Government introduced new and extended legislation to cope with the situation. The Prime Minister, speaking on July 29 on the resolution which incorporated the principle of the new Bill, described the growing acuteness of world economic conditions, briefly reviewed the operation of the legisla-

*NOTE.—The tables of statistics on pages 442 and 443 were furnished by the Deputy Minister of Labour, H. H. Ward.

tion of the previous Special Session, and outlined the constitutional aspect of the problem and the steps that had been taken by the various Provincial Governments to provide employment. The prominent feature of the "Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931" which followed, is a section which permits payments from the Consolidated revenue fund, leaving the extent at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council. (See page 71-3.) The object, in addition to the relief of distress and the providing of employment, was further defined as "the maintaining within the competence of Parliament of peace, order, and good government throughout Canada." It was upon the "blank cheque" feature of the above, and the express provision relative to the maintenance of peace, law and order, that criticism in the House of Commons was chiefly directed, the Government accepting amendments making the Act effective until Mar. 1 instead of Mar. 31, 1932, as originally proposed, and requiring a report of proceedings under the Act to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after the Act's expiration. With the Act passed into law, regulations not dissimilar in tenor from those under the previous Act were promulgated with more explicit provision for direct relief and the safeguarding of the recipients of such relief from discrimination in various cases.

The foregoing has dealt only with Governmental action. Behind such action lay an unprecedented amount of public discussion, both in the Press and by various public bodies, which is impossible to review adequately. Preceding the meeting of the Employment Council at Ottawa, representatives of the Governments of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, met at Edmonton, July 7-18, 1930, for the purpose of discussing ways and means and of exchanging experience in relief work. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association undertook an inquiry into the whole subject of unemployment by questionnaires addressed to the members, the results of which were issued in December, 1930. The inquiry disclosed that whilst there was less unemployment in manufacturing than in seasonal occupations, there was opportunity for more regularizing of employment; the reduction of the number of working days was declared preferable to reducing the length of the working day. A "Round Table" conference on employment conditions and related social problems was held at Ottawa on Apr. 28-29, 1931, on the invitation of the Canadian Council of Child and Family Welfare; the Conference held four closed sessions, after which its findings were presented to the Honourable the Minister of Labour.

A Committee on unemployment, appointed in November, 1930, by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization presented their report on Jan. 31, 1931. The Governing Body adopted it in amended form, later deciding to place the question of unemployment on the *agenda* of its April session for renewed consideration.

Prevailing conditions naturally led to wide-spread discussion of relief theories, such as deferred public works and unemployment insurance. To the latter a considerable portion of the programme of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association held in May, 1931, was devoted. Papers on "The Mobility of Labour in Relation to Unemployment" by Professor L. C. Marsh, of McGill University, and on "Some Aspects of Unemployment Insurance" by Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, formerly Director of the Employment Service of Canada, were prominently featured. The Interim Report of the British Royal Commission on the Unemployment Insurance Fund (see Section: Relations with the Empire, page 331) and the Report of the United States Senate Commission on Education and Labour, dealing with unemployment, were widely commented upon.

In the House of Commons on Apr. 29, 1931, a motion was proposed by A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg, North) advocating the immediate establishment of a Federal system of assurance against unemployment, sickness, and invalidity. Speaking to the resolution the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett) suggested a conference between the Provinces and the Dominion for the dis-

cussion of the problem, pointing out the need of further actuarial research and additional Census data. Such a system, in the view of the Prime Minister, should be contributed to by both the Dominion and the Provinces, and should be of a kind to encourage habits of thrift and care on the part of the beneficiaries. J. S. Woodsworth supported the motion, as did the Leader of the Opposition (Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King), who sketched the place of unemployment insurance in the modern industrial system. The Legislature of Manitoba on Mar. 5, 1931, passed a resolution advocating a system of unemployment insurance for the whole Dominion, to be determined after the holding of a Federal-Provincial Conference.

The Department of Labour

With the change of Government in August, 1930, Hon. Gideon D. Robertson (Senator), who had previously held the Portfolio during the Unionist Administration (1918-1920), succeeded Hon. Peter Heenan as Minister of Labour. Aside from the special activities connected with the administration of the Unemployment Relief measures in 1930-31 the Minister had, as head of the Department, jurisdiction over the operations of the nine Statutes: the Department of Labour Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, Combines Investigation Act, and the White Phosphorus Matches Act. References to the activities of the Department under some of these divisions appear in the following sub-sections. Under the Fair Wages policy of the Government specifications were prepared for insertion in 434 contracts during the year. Fair Wage officers of the Department were stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax, and in addition to their duties as such were acting as conciliators in industrial disputes brought to the attention of the Department. The Branch of the Department relating to statistics and working in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintained its activities; *The Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, having an average circulation of 10,542 in English and 1,708 in French, continued to be published monthly. The Library of the Department increased its collection of documents, and the usual Reports on labour organization, co-operative associations, organization in industry, and labour legislation in Canada were circulated. Under the Annuities Act 1,257 contracts were issued, a total only exceeded in 1928-29.

Labour Departments or Bureaux existing in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, were associated with other Departments in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. Each of these reported for 1930 on the various subjects relegated to their administration, including in most cases Employment, Minimum Wages, Workmen's Compensation, and Old Age Pensions.

Appropriations of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1930-31 expended by Provinces were as follows:

	Employment Offices	Technical Education	Old Age Pensions
Alberta	\$11,623.82	.....	\$320,224.98
British Columbia	18,368.56	.....	580,804.29
Manitoba	12,666.48	\$38,621.44	652,803.80
New Brunswick	3,445.54	50,025.71	.....
Nova Scotia	3,433.35	73,669.61	.....
Ontario	67,289.97	.....	3,516,805.90
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	.....	30,790.34	.....
Quebec	17,935.80	.....	.....
Saskatchewan	15,236.48	198,289.95	585,940.81
Payments to pensions in N.W.T. (Paid by Federal Government) . . . . .	.....	.....	1,562.74
	<u>\$150,000.00</u>	<u>\$391,397.05</u>	<u>\$5,658,142.52</u>

The employment of children and young persons in Canada was the subject of a special bulletin of 140 pages issued by the Department of Labour in December, 1930, relating to school attendance, minimum ages and maximum hours of employment, and the chronological development of this legislation. It is noted in the Bulletin that the Census of 1921 showed 73,208 children between 10 and 15 years of age inclusive, as engaged in gainful occupations, being 6.8 per cent. of all children of these ages in Canada.

Combines Investigation Act. An outstanding incident of the year was the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered on Jan. 29, 1931, which finally established the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act. The question thus disposed of had been before the courts since March, 1929, when the Supreme Court of Canada heard arguments on a reference submitted by the Dominion Government in view of certain questions that had been raised by counsel and by judges of the Provincial courts. On Apr. 30, 1929, the Supreme Court declared the Act *infra vires*, but from this the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec appealed. The final judgment of the Privy Council reviewed the legislative history of the Act, concluding with the finding that the existing legislation was valid as dealing with the three classes of subjects named in Section 91 of the British North America Act: the criminal law (Clause 27), the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation (Clause 3), and patents of invention and discovery (Clause 22). Clause 2, relating to "the regulation of trade and commerce" was referred to, but their Lordships felt it unnecessary to trench upon this further ground.

With the announcement of this decision twenty-one persons and two corporations charged at Windsor, Ont., as parties to an illegal combine of plumbing and heating contractors were committed for trial on Feb. 9, 1931. These cases, together with similar court actions instituted at London, Ont., had been commenced following an investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council and related organizations, an alleged combine of plumbing and heating contractors and others in the Province of Ontario. In London, preliminary hearings on the matter of committal for trial were resumed on Feb. 11, 1931, against the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited. Announcement that the Provincial Government had taken over the prosecution of the A.B.C. cases was made by the Attorney-General for Ontario during the course of the February hearings at London. Later, Mr. Justice Wright, at the Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario at Sandwich, delivered judgment in the case of *Rex v. Singer et al.*, finding Louis M. Singer, k.c., of Toronto, and Charles E. Paddon and Herbert Ward, Windsor plumbing contractors, to be guilty of being parties to an illegal combine under all seven charges laid against them by the Crown. Three others accused in this case, all residents of Toronto, were found not guilty. The judgment imposed fines of \$8,000 on Louis M. Singer, with an alternative of eight months' imprisonment, and fines of \$800 on each of the remaining two parties convicted, with alternatives of two months' imprison-

ment. The convictions were appealed. The trial of the remaining eleven Windsor members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council concluded after eight days on Apr. 1, 1931, when all eleven accused were convicted by the jury under all seven charges laid against each. The conclusion of the Crown's court actions against members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council was reached on June 26, when Belyea and Weinraub, the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the A.B.C. were convicted of violations of the Combines Investigation Act and of Section 498 of the Criminal Code. In the same month the appeal of the defendants in *Rex v. Singer et al.*, against their convictions and sentences was dismissed.

An alleged combine in the bread-baking industry of Canada, following the failure of bread prices to react to the precipitous decline in wheat, was submitted to inquiry by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, F. A. McGregor, as a result of complaints from Vancouver, Winnipeg, Halifax and other cities in the Dominion. The Report of the Registrar, submitted under date of Feb. 5, 1931, declared that the investigation "had not disclosed a combination which has operated or is likely to operate to the detriment or against the interests of the public." Particular attention was given in the inquiry to the vertical combination effected through the entry of certain flour milling companies into the bread-baking industry. "No conclusive evidence has been adduced to show that this combination constitutes a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act. At the same time, the predominant position of these flour milling companies in the baking business, and the possibilities of monopoly and price enhancement which are theirs, are such as to warrant continued governmental interest in the situation, and, should the need arise, further governmental action on behalf of the consuming public." The Report discussed a number of matters of great interest to the public in view of the universal use of the "staff of life." "What the present inquiry has disclosed is that higher prices have been due not so much to combination as to competition in quality, service and salesmanship. The additional costs have quickly become absorbed into normal costs, ultimately appearing to be as necessary as any other items of expense. This is the situation which has developed in the bakery trade during a period in which the public was less concerned about price than it is at present." The criticism of Canadian bread prices on the ground that they are much higher than those of the United Kingdom was also dealt with in a special section, and the formulae and costs of Canadian bakeries were analysed in some detail. "One explanation of the exceptionally high costs of the larger bakeries," stated the Report in discussing delivery and sales costs, "appears to lie in their use of high-pressure sales methods. Here is one instance where competition (not price competition, it is to be noted) operates to the disadvantage of the public. All the arts of modern salesmanship have been put to use—extensive and expensive advertising campaigns, special delivery services, credit, feature breads of fancy shapes or fancy ingredients—all designed to secure volume. In the bread-baking industry, however, while volume has been secured by a few large baking companies, the selling expenses involved in gaining this volume have been exceedingly heavy, and apparently have more than offset whatever may have been effected in the way of economies from large-scale production. Certainly there is no evidence here that increased volume means lower prices; the records show that it is the large bakeries that are the high-price bakeries." Flour mill companies, it was disclosed, control 93 bakeries throughout Canada.

The operations of the Electrical Estimators' Association of Toronto were brought under investigation by Commissioner Thomas N. Phelan, K.C., in October, 1930. Practically all the larger firms engaged in the electrical contracting business in Toronto were found to have been members of the alleged combine, which operated through an organization formed in 1927 for the purpose of allotting contracts among its members by a system of agreements on tenders. The Association was financed mainly by a levy of two per cent. of the contract price on each job awarded under the system. In the opinion of the Commissioner, "the activities of the Association did operate against

the interest of the public and constitute a combine contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act."

The motion picture industry was also subject to investigation under the Act, a combine being found to exist by Peter White, k.c., Commissioner, whose Report was made public on July 7, 1931. The hearings had extended over a period of six months and concerned chiefly the extension of control by Famous Players Canadian Corporation over Canadian Movie Theatres and the business generally.

Old Age Pensions. Implementing an announcement made during the Budget Address of the 2nd Session of the 17th Parliament, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, introduced legislation increasing the Federal grant towards the cost of Old Age Pensions. The chief change in the amending enactment was the provision for a Federal contribution of 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent., as formerly. The proposal was put forward as temporary in character, a fully contributory system of Old Age Pensions being in contemplation. The Prime Minister added that what he had in mind was "that this and allied social insurance matters might be administered by a commission that would have the powers of a body corporate, but that would administer the Act as a Federal undertaking." His own view was that there was no constitutional difficulty in the way of administering such an Act as a Federal undertaking on a contributory basis.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia during 1931 passed an Old Age Pensions Act enabling the Province to participate in the benefits of the Dominion Act.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1931

	Alberta Act: effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act: effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act: effective Sept. 1, 1928	Ontario Act: effective Nov. 1, 1929	Saskatch- ewan Act: effective May 1, 1928	N. W. Territories Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929
Total number of pensioners as at March 31, 1931...	3,287	5,557	5,834	37,334	5,913	5
Average monthly pension	\$ 19.53	\$ 19.03	\$ 19.25	\$ 19.15	\$ 19.37	\$ 19.83
Total amount of pensions paid during last quarter of fiscal year 1930-31, (period Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1931)	185,458.80	324,749.04	345,333.89	1,578,840.82	351,591.85	468.44
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	92,729.40	162,374.52	172,666.95	789,420.40	175,795.92	468.44
Total amount of pensions paid during fiscal year 1930-31, (period April 1, 1930, Mar. 31, 1931)	683,640.90	1,213,926.60	1,340,551.32	7,068,422.25	1,252,189.02	1,562.74
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	341,820.44	606,963.30	670,275.67	3,534,211.11	626,094.51	1,562.74
Total amount of pensions paid since inception of Old Age Pensions Act to March 31, 1931	951,060.94	3,263,563.64	2,989,846.99	9,324,110.57	2,572,131.85	2,120.48
Dominion Government's share of expenditure	475,530.45	1,631,781.81	1,494,923.52	4,662,055.27	1,286,065.91	2,120.48

Industrial Accidents, Workmen's Compensation, Safety, etc.

According to records maintained in the Department of Labour, a total of 1,607 workers met their death in the course of their employment during 1930, and 244 during the first quarter of 1931. This represents a slight improvement over 1929. Transportation and public utilities and the construction industries each contributed 20 per cent. of the 1930 total, while mining contributed 16 per cent., and manufacturing 12 per cent. The largest numbers of fatalities were in connection with moving trains, vehicles, etc. Though the speeding up of industrial production was exposing the workers to increased risks, on the other hand the concerted efforts being put forth by safety organizations were showing results.

The House of Commons, on Apr. 23, 1931, agreed to a resolution proposed by the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, which declared that "it is expedient to amend the Government Employees' Compensation Act to extend the benefits of the Act to all employees in the service of His Majesty excepting those for whom provision is made under other Statutes, and to extend the interpretation of the term 'compensation' to include any benefits, expenses or allowances that are provided for under Provincial compensation Acts." A Government Bill on these lines was subsequently adopted by the House of Commons and referred to the Senate. The House also adopted on Apr. 27, 1931, a motion advocating the adoption of a scheme of national health insurance.

By 1930, a total of \$3,158,079 had been expended under the Dominion Government Employees' Compensation Act since its adoption, the number of claims dealt with in 1930 totalling 3,960.

In three Provinces* special investigations into the working of Workmen's Compensation legislation were announced in 1931. In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature in February, 1931, the appointment of a commission to make full investigation of the financial affairs of the Workmen's Compensation Board and to suggest practical means for the prevention of accidents was forecast. The Ontario system was brought under inquiry early in 1931 by the appointment of Mr. Justice Middleton as a Commissioner for the purpose; the inquiry was concluded in April. In Alberta the Legislature in March, 1931, referred the subject of Women's Compensation to a special Commission of investigation during the Recess, employers, employees and the Legislative Assembly to be represented by five Members each. Quebec passed a new and extended Act, the first regulation under which was issued as of date June 16, 1931.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian National Safety League was held in Hamilton on Feb. 28, 1931; this body was acting as a co-ordinating agency in the work of promoting accident prevention throughout the Dominion. The 1931 Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held in Toronto in April, 1931, some 1,128 delegates being present; publication of a safety code for the construction industry was made under the auspices of the Association during 1930.

Wages and Cost of Living. Wages were firm to upward in 1930, though not to the same extent as in the previous year. The index number maintained by the Department of Labour stood at 194.4 for 1930, as compared with 192.7 for 1929, and 187.4 for 1928; this number, being mainly representative of the organized skilled trades in urban localities. The most pronounced upward trend was in the building trades, followed by the metal and printing trades; steam railway employees were stationary, while electric railway employees and common and miscellaneous factory labour showed minor advances. The logging and saw-milling trades declined. These figures do not take into account a downward tendency in the Autumn of 1930 and during the first six months of 1931 (which had not been brought under definite measurement at date of writing).

* NOTE.—For further information of Provincial legislation and reports see Sections on individual Provinces.

In 1931 seven Provinces in Canada had legislation providing minimum rates of wages for female employees in certain occupations, with restrictions in hours. British Columbia and Alberta, in addition, had legislation of a similar character applicable to males. A categorical statement of the classes affected and wages paid under this legislation in each Province is compiled and published annually by the Dominion Department of Labour, together with a review of the new regulations issued from year to year.

Cost of living in Canada declined rapidly during 1930 and 1931. The Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, which includes a comprehensive list of foods, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent and sundries, stood at 102.2 in January, 1930, and at 98.9 in August, 1930, and had declined to 95.8 and 89.1, respectively, in the same months of 1931. The Labour Department's budget of 29 foods in sixty cities declined from \$11.88 in January, 1930, to \$8.11 in August, 1931. Wholesale prices were also rapid in their decline, the Bureau of Statistics index number for 502 commodities having fallen from 95.4 in January, 1930, to 79.9 in August, 1931.

Strikes and Lockouts. There were fewer strikes and lockouts in Canada in 1930 than in any other year since 1915. The number of disputes reported, namely 67, constituted the lowest record since 1900, except for 1914 and 1915. Though there were a few hundred more workmen involved than in the previous year, the time loss, namely 91,797 working days, was lower than in any year since comprehensive statistics were begun, this fact being due to the absence of any protracted disputes of large magnitude. Altogether, 13,768 workers were involved. The most important dispute of the year was one involving 1,800 workers employed in a women's clothing factory at Toronto, which lasted 11 days. Other disputes of the year included: one of 1,400 coal miners at Springhill, N.S., of 8 days' duration; one of 1,300 coal miners at New Aberdeen, of 3 days' duration; and one of 500 shore fishermen in the neighbourhood of North Sydney, which lasted a month. Disputes in the manufacturing, construction, and mining industries, were responsible for 31 per cent., 28 per cent., and 22 per cent., respectively, of the total number of disputes, manufacturing showing the largest time loss, namely 44 per cent. By Provinces, 44 per cent. of the time loss was in Nova Scotia, and 31 per cent. in Ontario. Twenty of the disputes terminated in favour of the workmen, 28 in favour of the employers, and 17 were ended by compromise, while 2 were indefinite or unterminated at the end of the year. The causes of 35 of the disputes had to do with wages and hours, while 25 involved trade unionism.

The following table summarizing proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, was published in *The Labour Gazette* for October, 1930:

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Transportation and Communication—			
(a) Steam Railways	12	8*	0
(b) Street and Electric Railways	4	2	0
(c) Shipping	2	0	0
(d) Telegraphs	2	1	0
(2) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power	2	2	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	4	1	0
Total	26	14	0

* In one case a board dealt with two applications.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, the services of the Department of Labour were invoked in connection with a number of labour disputes, actual or imminent. In the majority of the cases the proceedings were under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Act, preliminary inquiries by officers of the Department resulted in a settlement without further proceedings. A full statement regarding the disputes in which the Department intervened in this way was published in *The Labour Gazette* for April, 1931.

The Fourth Report of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, covering the Board's operations for the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, involved some 54 cases between the Railway organizations and the different Canadian railways, 36 cases involving the C.N.R. system. The organization having the largest number of cases was the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Labour Organizations During the Year 1930

The Twentieth Annual Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, which was submitted to the Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, by the Deputy Minister, H. H. Ward, in March, 1931, showed a grand total of 2,809 local unions of all classes in 1930 (a gain of 31 over the previous year), with a combined membership of 322,449, or 3.25 per cent. of the people of the Dominion. Of these local unions, 1,946 were branches of international craft unions, and reported a combined membership of 203,478, a loss of 36 during 1930. The One Big Union reported 45 local units in Canada, a gain of 2, with a membership of 23,724, an increase of 834. The Industrial Workers of the World claimed 6 branches, with 3,741 members: a decrease of 234. Canadian Central Labour Organizations, numbering 27, a gain of 2, comprised, in 1930, 673 branches with a combined membership of 57,168, an increase of 34 in the number of branches and of 3,891 in membership. The national Catholic group of unions numbered 108, a gain of 2, with a membership of 25,000, the same as reported in 1929. Independent units numbered 31, with a membership of 9,338, a decrease of 1,482 members.

Of the International Craft Unions the largest membership was reported by the United Mine Workers of America (16,600), followed by the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees (16,436), the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (15,016), Brotherhood of Railway Carmen (14,351), and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (13,900). Eight other international unions had Canadian membership exceeding 5,000. The only organizations in the Canadian group having a membership of like size were the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees (19,352) and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (7,317 directly chartered members).

The 46th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Regina, Sask., on Sept. 8-12, 1930, with 225 delegates present. The Report of the Executive Council dealt in detail with the proceedings and policy of the Congress during the previous year. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts of \$35,111 and expenditures of \$23,684; the paid-up membership being reported as 138,887, an increase of 12,249 over the preceding year. Three organizations affiliated their Canadian membership with the Congress during the year. No less than 111 subjects were dealt with by the Congress in formal resolutions, notable amongst the latter being proposals favouring unemployment insurance and an advisory board on immigration. Another resolution urged that industries benefited by tariff changes should share the benefit with their employees. Tom Moore, Ottawa, was re-elected President, and P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. Vancouver was selected as the place of meeting in 1931.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held at Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 3-6, 1930. The financial report showed

receipts of \$22,751, with disbursements totalling \$20,687, leaving a balance of \$2,064. The reported membership of the Congress at the close of the year 1930 was 27,963—a decrease of 24,466, owing to the withdrawal from affiliation of the One Big Union and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The Report of the Executive Board reviewed at length the "Position of Labour in Canada" during the previous year, and strongly advocated a federation of labour bodies on national as opposed to international lines. A. R. Mosher was re-elected President and W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer. On Dec. 31, 1930, the Secretary of the All-Canadian Congress advised the Department of Labour that the affiliation of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada had been terminated as from that date, and the Union notified of its expulsion. The One Big Union was also dropped from membership in the Congress, the reason being a disagreement over the question of exempting the One Big Union from per capita tax for six months. The exemption was sought by the One Big Union owing to the expense the organization had had to meet in contesting through the Courts of Canada and the Privy Council the suit of one of its members seeking damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada held their Annual Meeting in Montreal on Sept. 27, 1930, at which 4 federations and 67 local syndicates were represented by 114 delegates. There were also 9 chaplains in attendance. The financial report of the fiscal year showed receipts of \$9,451, with expenditures of \$8,675, leaving a balance of \$775. Some sixty resolutions and reports were adopted. Pierre Beaulé was re-elected President and Ferdinand Laroche, General Secretary.

Subsequent to the above Annual Meetings of central Labour bodies, delegations from each waited upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments for the discussion of such portions of their programmes as involved Governmental and legislative action. The Trades and Labour Congress, through its Executive Council, accompanied by representatives of affiliated national organizations, interviewed Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of the Dominion, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, and other Members of the Cabinet on Jan. 22, 1931, when a detailed presentation of the views of the Congress on unemployment insurance, old age pensions, technical education, tariff changes, and numerous other subjects was made. The Prime Minister, in his reply, outlined the action of the Government with regard to unemployment insurance, expressing the opinion that a Departmental inquiry might be conducted for the elucidation of the question. He further discussed, in considerable detail, several of the other points brought up by the delegation and thanked them cordially for the manner in which their programme had been presented. The Federation of Catholic Workers interviewed a Committee of the Cabinet headed by the Minister of Labour on Jan. 28, 1931, representations of the same body being also presented to the Government of Quebec. The Provincial Federal organizations associated with the Trades and Labour Congress also sent delegations to their respective Governments. The Ontario Executive Committee of the Congress interviewed the Prime Minister of Ontario and Members of his Cabinet on Jan. 14, 1931; the Quebec Provincial Executive waited on the Provincial Cabinet on Jan. 8; whilst the Federations of New Brunswick and Alberta, respectively, interviewed their Governments on the 14th of the same month. In Nova Scotia, the Halifax Districts Trades and Labour Congress approached the Provincial Government on Jan. 22, whilst the Manitoba Provincial Executive took corresponding action on Jan. 24.

The American Federation of Labour, the Chief Federal Organization in the United States of the International Craft Organizations so largely represented among Canadian trade unions, held its 50th Annual Convention in Boston during October, 1930, the occasion being honoured by the presence of the President of the United States, who addressed the delegates. The membership of the Federation in 1930 comprised 104 national and international organizations in 29,226 local unions, having a membership of 2,942,946, together with 348 directly affiliated unions. Unemployment insurance and better

crossing privileges at the international boundary were among subjects of discussion at the Convention of direct interest to Canadian Labour.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the leading organization of employers in Canada, held its Sixtieth Annual Meeting at Victoria, in June, 1931. The Report of the Industrial Relations Committee dealt with many subjects of interest to labour, including unemployment, workmen's compensation, reform of the calendar, the International Labour Conference, and old age pensions. A report on the first two year's work of the Technical Service Council was presented.

The Quebec Superior Labour Council held its 33rd Annual Convention during November, 1930, being opened by the Provincial Minister of Labour.

The 18th Annual Convention of the Association of Government officials in industry of the United States and Canada was held in Boston in May, 1931, and was attended by representatives of the Dominion and Ontario Departments of Labour.

Communist Activities. In times of economic stress, revolutionary agitation tends to be rife. The Dominion was not free from such during 1930, though no exceptional manifestations of the kind fall to be recorded.

"Red" activities at Toronto focussed attention, perhaps more than elsewhere, owing to the controversy which arose over action of the police in suppressing communistic demonstrations. A number of citizens took the view that undue severity had been exercised, and that there had been, in effect, an invasion of the right of free speech and assembly. A long-drawn out newspaper discussion followed. On Jan. 15, 1931, appeared a "manifesto" signed by 68 professors of the University of Toronto, urging that full opportunity for the expression of political views be permitted, provided they were neither seditious, blasphemous, nor indecent. The Chancellor of the University, the veteran Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir William Mulock, on the other hand, in a public address shortly after, delivered an impressive warning against permitting Communistic doctrine to enter into the body politic, further advocating that anyone disseminating such principles should be excluded from Canada. Later in the year (May), the Attorney-General for Ontario, the Hon. William Price, voiced a strong denunciation of Communism in an address before the Canadian Fraternal Association.

A branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a post-War movement, having branches in forty-four different countries, was organized in Toronto during 1930, and took considerable part in the controversy regarding the police administration above referred to. Prevention of the holding of meetings by the Fellowship, which had been vigorous in its assertion of the rights of free speech, was charged, as it was alleged to be socialistic as well as anti-war in its sympathies.

The whole question of the nature of unlawful assembly was aired in Parliament during the 1931 Session, through the introduction by J. S. Woodsworth of a Bill to amend the Criminal Code restricting the definition of "unlawful assembly" to meetings whereat the discussion would be likely "in the opinion of firm and reasonable persons, to cause an immediate breach of the peace." On the second reading of this Bill on May 26, the Toronto situation was discussed in some detail, whilst the general principle was elucidated. The Bill did not come to a vote.

At various points during the Summer and Autumn of 1930, clashes occurred between Communists and police. At Montreal a raid was conducted by the police upon Communist offices, and materials of an alleged seditious character seized. Communist demonstrations at Niagara Falls on Aug. 1 were broken up by the crowd and the leaders compelled to leave. At Port Arthur, where a Finnish Communistic organization was effected in August, collisions between the civic authorities, communists and unemployed occurred during October, 1930. Street disturbances on Oct. 21, accompanied by

attacks on the police and threats that shops would be looted, led to an augmenting of the police force which succeeded in maintaining order. On Oct. 28 the premises of the Canadian Labour Defence League at Port Arthur were raided by city and Provincial police and the papers of organizations, whose headquarters were there, were seized. A detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police assisted in these movements. Threats of a similar demonstration at Sudbury about the same time were met by increased police activity. At Hamilton on Nov. 7, a "Red" parade was halted and eight arrests made. The Winnipeg police on Nov. 22 raided the headquarters of the Communist Party, and at Vancouver similar action took place on Dec. 23.

Vigorous protest against the agitation of Communist agents, their efforts to undermine Canadian democratic institutions, and against the publication of Bolshevistic revolutionary literature, was voiced at a mass meeting of 700 Mundare Ukrainians in February, 1931. A resolution asking for the deportation of all foreigners who propagated Communistic teachings and for the suspension of naturalization proceedings on all those of foreign birth who were in any way connected with the movement, was also passed at the meeting.

From the standpoint of organized Communistic activities in Canada during 1930, the event of chief importance was the setting up of the "Workers' Unity League" as the Canadian section of the Red International of Labour Unions—the medium through which the Third Communist International, established at Moscow in 1919, was propagating its doctrines in the field of organized labour. The purpose of the League was not alone to employ the process of "boring from within" but to organize Canadian workers into revolutionary industrial unions. The Fifth Convention of the Red International at Moscow in August, 1930, was attended by twelve delegates from Canada. It was reported also that four members of the Communist Party of Canada left for Moscow during October, 1930, to take a year's training as Communist organizers. The only central bodies affiliated with the League in Canada, in 1930, were the Industrial Union of Needle Workers and the Lumber and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union. The Mine Workers' Union of Canada voted in September, 1930, to affiliate, but later submitted the question to general referendum.

On Apr. 15, 1931, some thirty-five representatives of the Workers' Unity League were granted an interview by the Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett) and the Minister of Labour (Hon. Gideon D. Robertson) for the presentation of their views, prominent among which was a demand for a non-contributory unemployment insurance scheme. The Prime Minister definitely rejected this petition, and took exception at the same time to attacks made by the delegation on the judiciary and on other labour organizations. Mr. Bennett also declined to enter into a discussion of Communistic principles with the delegation. Coincidentally with this interview Communist and unemployment demonstrations took place at Montreal, Ottawa, Sudbury, Winnipeg and other points. Collisions with the police, in which several were injured and some property damage was done, occurred at Winnipeg, where the demonstrators interviewed the Prime Minister of the Province on behalf of a non-contributory unemployment insurance scheme. May Day, 1931, demonstrations at Port Arthur and Calgary were broken up by the police.

The Communist Party of Canada was reported to have 19 units in 1930 with a combined membership of 4,419. The Young Communist League of Canada comprised 70 local units with 1,800 members, and the Young Pioneers (the children's section), some 50 local branches, with 1,500 members.

At a conference held in Saskatoon in December, 1930, the "Farmers' Unity League" was organized with headquarters in Saskatoon and with a programme including cancellation of debts and arrears of taxes, a guaranteed income of \$1,000 a year, organized resistance against foreclosures and evictions, free education, and various forms of social insurance.

Labour in Politics. Reference to the candidature of twelve Labour or Independent-Labour representatives in the Dominion Election held in July, 1930, and the election of Messrs. Woodsworth, Heaps and MacInnes was made in *The Canadian Annual Review, 1929-30*. Ten candidates of the Communist parties who received nominations at the same time were defeated. In the Alberta Provincial Election, also held in 1930, there were 11 Labour candidates, of whom 4 were elected; four nominees of the Communist Party for seats in this Legislature were defeated. Of the Canadian Labour Party, organized under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, only the sections for Quebec and Alberta were active at the end of 1930. British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario still had Independent Labour Parties in 1930.

In the municipal elections held towards the close of 1930, there was a falling-off in the effort to elect representatives of Labour. Only 89 candidates were nominated or endorsed by labour political parties or by organized labour bodies, being distributed among some 23 localities. Of the candidates offering, 41 were successful, the offices to which they were elected being as follows: Mayors, 4; Comptrollers, 2; Commissioners, 1; Aldermen, 21; School trustees, 13.

The All-Canadian Congress went on record in November, 1930, as "firmly opposed to the doctrine of United States controlled unions, that no political discussions can be permitted at union meetings," and urged its constituent unions to take an active part in politics and to give financial support to Labour candidates. The entry of the Congress into the next Dominion Election campaign was prefigured.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The Agricultural Industry of Canada; Production in 1930

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada in 1930 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at \$7,373,559,000, as compared with \$7,939,477,000, the revised estimate for 1929. It was made up of lands, \$3,316,061,000; buildings, \$1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, \$665,172,000; live stock, \$687,225,000; poultry, \$54,852,000; animals on fur farms, \$27,095,000; agricultural production, \$1,240,470,000. According to Provinces the wealth was distributed as follows,—Ontario, \$2,138,037,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,565,856,000; Quebec, \$1,359,851,000; Alberta, \$995,660,000; Manitoba, \$645,170,000; British Columbia, \$239,141,000; New Brunswick, \$173,726,000; Nova Scotia, \$169,943,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$86,175,000.

The value of farm lands in Canada in 1930 showed a considerable decline in consequence of the fall in the prices of agricultural products. The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was returned at \$32 per acre, as compared with \$37 in 1929. British Columbia farm lands ranked highest at \$76 (1929, \$90); followed by Ontario \$52 (1929, \$60); Quebec, \$48 (1929, \$55); Prince Edward Island, \$42 (1929, \$43); Nova Scotia, \$30 (1929, \$36); New Brunswick, \$28 (1929, \$35); Alberta, \$24 (1929, \$28); Manitoba, \$22 (1929, \$26); and Saskatchewan \$22 (1929, \$25).

Wages of both male and female help on farms also declined in 1930. The ability of farmers to pay for labour was lower and there was increased necessity to do as much as possible with family labour. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the Summer season of 1930 were: for men, \$34 (1929, \$40); for women, \$20 (1929, \$23). The value of board was placed at \$22 for men (\$23 in 1929) and for women at \$18 (1929, \$20). Total wages and board thus amounted to \$56 for men (1929, \$63) and \$38 for women (1929, \$43).

The average value of all descriptions of live stock showed decreases. Horses averaged \$61, as against \$70 in 1929; milch cows, \$59, against \$74; other cattle, \$35, against \$47; sheep \$7, against \$10; swine \$15, against \$16. The total numbers and value of farm live stock in Canada for 1930 was estimated as follows: 3,295,000

horses, \$202,013,000; 3,683,000 milch cows, \$218,822,000; 5,254,000 other cattle, \$182,263,000; 3,696,000 sheep, \$25,275,000; 4,000,000 swine, \$58,852,000. Farm poultry in 1930 was estimated as follows,—56,247,000 hens and chickens, \$46,149,000; 2,399,000 turkeys, \$5,547,000; 1,160,000 geese, \$2,131,000; 989,000 ducks, \$1,025,000.

The Spring of 1930 opened warm in the West and seeding was reported 63 per cent. completed by the end of April in the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. High winds followed in many sections of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, causing considerable soil-drifting and as a result of which many acres had to be re-seeded. During June, hot dry winds with soil-drifting continued to menace the crops. July and August were generally warm, with good rainfall in the northern farming sections of the three Provinces. In other parts, however, drought was damaging almost throughout the growing season, causing limited growth and filling. Cutworms and hail were also more serious than usual. The weather during September was particularly favourable for threshing but wet, cold weather accompanied by snow began about the middle of October, hindering operations. Afterwards it turned fair and mild in Western Canada, until about the first week in November, when scattered snowstorms again appeared, resulting in large quantities of grain being left unthreshed in the fields. However, the short straw, extended use of the combines and the dry season all helped to establish a new record for earliness and volume of grain marketed. All crops in the Maritime Provinces were harvested in good condition and the quality of the grain was satisfactory. Potatoes and hoed crops were of good quality and yield. In Quebec cool and showery conditions prevailed generally during the harvesting season and although the quality and yield of the cereal crops were good, potatoes and hay suffered from the wet weather. In Western Ontario, the weather was generally dry but the yields of grain were above average in the Eastern and Northern parts of the Province. British Columbia did not receive the average amount of rainfall and this was reflected in the poor pasture and root crops. Threshing returns showed grain yields below average but of good quality.

The total gross agricultural revenue of Canada in 1930 was estimated at \$1,240,470,000, as compared with the revised estimate of \$1,631,124,000 in 1929. This was a decrease of 24 per cent. There were reductions in all the items except fur farming, tobacco, clover and grass seed, the largest being in field crops, farm animals, poultry and eggs. Items making up the total were: field crops, \$631,593,000; farm animals, \$166,630,000; wool, \$2,311,000; dairy products, \$277,154,000; fruits and vegetables, \$41,777,000; poultry and eggs, \$95,227,000; fur farming, \$7,790,000; maple products, \$5,251,000; tobacco, \$7,058,000; flax fibre, \$371,000; clover and grass seed, \$2,482,000; honey, \$2,826,000. Production by Provinces in order of value was: Ontario, \$421,242,000; Quebec, \$263,236,000; Saskatch-

ewan, \$175,546,000; Alberta, \$150,731,000; Manitoba, \$88,677,000; British Columbia, \$49,300,000; Nova Scotia, \$37,823,000; New Brunswick, \$34,214,000; Prince Edward Island, \$19,701,000. By a series of proper deductions from the gross revenue for such items as feed for farm animals and poultry, seed and unmerchantable grain, a preliminary estimate of the net agricultural revenue of Canada was given as \$820,056,000, as compared with an estimate of \$1,034,427,000 in 1929.

For the second successive year both imports and exports of Canadian farm products showed declines from the values recorded in the preceding fiscal period. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1931, imports were valued at \$145,732,632, as compared with \$211,236,112 in 1930; exports fell from \$428,503,480 to \$309,487,523. In a large number of items the decreases were due to a great extent to the decline in average values or prices, rather than to a diminution in the quantities imported or exported. For example, exports of wheat decreased in value from \$215,753,475 in 1930 to \$177,419,769 in 1929, although the number of bushels exported increased from 177,006,369 to 217,243,037. Trade in farm products with both the United Kingdom and United States showed declines; the bulk of the trade continued to be with these countries, the United Kingdom accounting for 46.6 per cent. of imports and exports combined and the United States, 20.4 per cent.

Crop Production of 1930 and 1931. The Bulletin (September, 1931) of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics—Agricultural Branch—stated:

“The total estimated yields of all the small grain crops, except Fall wheat, are lower in 1931 than in 1930. In the Maritime Provinces, conditions and yields are very similar to 1930. In Quebec, production will be slightly lower. Wheat, rye and flaxseed production will be higher in Ontario, but the later sown oats and barley crops were reduced by Summer drought. In British Columbia, yields are generally higher than in 1930.

“The condition of the late-sown crops and pasture deteriorated because of drought during the month of August in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but showed a considerable improvement in the Prairie Provinces. The potato crop and pastures in the Maritime and Eastern Provinces have suffered particularly from lack of rain.

FIELD CROPS OF CANADA, 1930 AND 1931*

	1930 acres	1931 acres	1930 bush. per acre	1931 bush. per acre	1930 bush.	1931 bush.
Field Crops						
Fall wheat	815,000	739,900	25.8	28.5	21,022,000	21,077,000
Spring wheat	24,082,900	23,369,500	15.6	10.7	376,850,000	250,323,000
All wheat	24,897,900	24,109,400	16.0	11.3	397,872,000	271,400,000
Oats ..	13,258,700	13,650,000	31.9	24.9	423,148,000	339,380,000
Barley ..	5,558,700	4,075,200	24.3	17.8	135,160,200	72,516,000
Fall rye	1,091,000	771,000	15.0	7.1	16,321,000	5,466,000
Spring rye	357,050	212,150	16.0	9.9	5,697,500	2,110,000
All rye	1,448,050	983,150	15.2	7.7	22,018,500	7,576,000
Flaxseed ..	581,800	599,400	7.6	4.6	4,399,000	2,758,000

* Estimated.

“The wheat crop of the three Prairie Provinces is forecast at 246,400,000 bushels as compared with 374,500,000 bushels in 1930. The map of wheat

yields is similar to that of 1930, but the drought was more extreme in southern regions than in 1930. An unusually high regional variation in yields is shown, ranging from complete failure in southern regions to bumper crops in central Alberta. Another notable feature is the higher wheat production forecast in Alberta than in Saskatchewan despite the fact that the seeded acreage in Alberta was roughly one-half that of Saskatchewan. If the provincial estimates are justified by the out-turn it will be the first time that Alberta has been the leading wheat-producing province."

FIELD CROPS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES, 1930 AND 1931*

Province		Wheat bush.	Oats hush.	Barley bush.	Rye bush.	Flaxseed hush.
Manitoba	1930	45,278,000	50,562,000	49,974,000	2,052,000	1,086,000
	1931	26,000,000	27,800,000	17,800,000	670,000	660,000
Saskatchewan	1930	196,322,000	125,509,000	40,522,000	14,875,000	3,017,000
	1931	101,300,000	71,300,000	15,300,000	3,100,000	1,800,000
Alberta	1930	132,900,000	77,940,000	18,999,000	3,714,000	190,000
	1931	119,100,000	78,600,000	19,700,000	2,200,000	170,000
TOTAL	1930	374,500,000	254,011,000	109,495,000	20,641,000	4,293,000
	1931	246,400,000	177,700,000	52,800,000	5,970,000	2,630,000

* Estimated.

The Wheat Situation in 1930-31; the Pools; Agricultural Financing

Of major importance in Canadian economic affairs in 1930-31 was the problem of disposing of the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces in the face of demoralized world markets. The problem was one of far-reaching effect for, not only did it influence the condition of the Western farmer but through him, as a consumer of manufactured products, the entire industrial fabric of the Dominion. Of such interest did the subject become that in October, 1930, the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the publication of a monthly bulletin specially devoted to a review of the wheat situation.

Reviewing world wheat trade in the cereal year ended July 31, 1931, the bulletin stated that world shipments of wheat and flour (Broomhall's figures) amounted to 787 million bushels, as compared with 612 million bushels in 1929-30 and an average of 762 million bushels for the five-year period, 1925 to 1929. "These figures," stated the bulletin, "demonstrate clearly that, in spite of the world-wide economic depression in many importing countries, in spite of unprecedented regulation of trade in wheat, in spite of general lack of purchasing power, ultimate demand has been reasonably satisfactory, even though the price level ranged very low. The physical movement of wheat supplies in 1930-31 may be interpreted as an encouraging factor."

The course of wheat trade in 1930-31 was affected by four outstanding factors: (1) the emphatic return of Russia as an exporter of grain; (2) the partial withdrawal of the United States from the export market; (3) the monetary situation which developed in the Argentine and Australia, which enabled them to undersell Canada; and (4) the German financial crisis. Notwithstanding these adverse factors, Canada was able to contribute practically one-third of the world's wheat shipments during the year. Exports of wheat amounted to

228,480,403 bushels and flour to 6,701,663 barrels, or the equivalent of 30,157,484 bushels, a total of 258,637,887 bushels, or an increase of 72,370,675 bushels over 1929-30. Exports of wheat from Pacific Coast ports amounted to 74,541,806 bushels. Exports from Eastern ports, including re-routed wheat from United States, were 74,022,561 bushels. The balance of the movement was *via* United States ports. The carry-over at July 31, 1931, amounted to 133,381,633 bushels, compared with 111,094,912 at July 31, 1930.

Owing to upset world conditions, wheat prices were steadily declining in 1930, and on Nov. 18, when the December future touched 54½ cts., the price had reached the lowest level recorded in the annals of Canadian organized trading to that date. The November average monthly price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, was 64.4 cts., representing a drop of 50 per cent. since the beginning of the year. December found prices falling to even lower levels, a new extreme low of 50 cts. being established on Dec. 27 and the monthly average price being 55.6 cts. January (1931) prices, while steady, were low and the average receded to 53.9 cts., but in February there was an advance which carried the average to 59.3 cts. March prices were steady, with the average back to 56.7 cts. April witnessed another advance, the average being 59.7 cts. In May the average was 60.6 cts. and in June, 60.7 cts. July, (1931), however, saw a downward trend, the closing price on the 15th being 56.4 cts.

On July 15, 1930, the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (Winnipeg, Manitoba), the central selling agency of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Wheat Pools, and commonly designated "The Canadian Wheat Pool," announced the interim initial payments for the 1930-31 crop. On all grain delivered to the Pool, July 16 and thereafter, these payments were: Wheat, 70 cts. per bus. on No. 1 Northern, Fort William basis; barley, 25 cts. per bus. on No. 3 C.W.; oats, 30 cts. per bus. on No. 2 C.W.; rye, 30 cts. per bus. on No. 2 C.W.; flax, \$1.25 per bus. on No. 1 N.W.

The Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance, in session at Vienna, Austria, on Aug. 27, 1930, confirmed by a large majority the decision of its Central Committee to accept the application of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited for membership in the Alliance.

Early August found the Prime Ministers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the East discussing with the banks and the Federal authorities questions connected with the financing of the unsold portion of the 1929 crop and of the 1930 crop. "It was commonly believed," stated *The Manitoba Free Press*, "that the banks were willing to finance the crop movement at an initial payment to the farmers of 60 cts., while the Pool heads, feeling that loyalty to their organizations might be shaken if no more could be secured, held out for 70 cts." After lengthy negotiations, official announcement regarding initial payments on the 1930 crop was issued by A.

J. McPhail, Chairman of the Board of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, on Aug. 25. On and after Aug. 26, payments would be as follows: Wheat, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, 60 cts. per bus.; barley, No. 3 C.W., 25 cts. per bus.; oats, No. 2 C.W., 30 cts. per bus.; rye, No. 2 C.W., 35 cts. per bus.; flax, No. 1, N.W., \$1.25 per bus. This was a drop of 10 cts. on wheat from the interim initial payment set on July 15. Along with Mr. McPhail's statement, which drew attention to the serious situation facing the Western farmer, came an appeal from Hon. John Bracken (Prime Minister of Manitoba) to the creditors of the Western agriculturalists to be lenient. Mr. McPhail followed this up with a radio address from Regina on Sept. 2, urging all members of the Pool to stand firm.

The demoralized condition of world markets became so acute in the early Autumn that on Oct. 14 the Canadian Wheat Pool cut its initial payment on wheat from 60 to 55 cts. per bushel. It had on Sept. 22 cut its payments on oats and rye by 5 cts., and on flax by 25 cts. Further cuts in initial payments were announced on Nov. 9, effective Nov. 11. On wheat the payment was sliced from 55 to 50 cts. per bus.; on flax from \$1.00 to 75 cts., and on rye from 30 to 25 cts.

What were stated to be the first official estimates of the liability of the Governments of the Prairie Provinces on Wheat Pool guarantees were given in the Manitoba Legislature on Feb. 21, 1931, in Mr. Bracken's Budget Speech. Figures announced by Mr. Bracken, coupled with those given at Edmonton in the Budget Speech of Hon. R. G. Reid on Feb. 20, showed the liabilities on the 1929 crop to be: Saskatchewan, \$12,679,814; Alberta, \$6,284,558; Manitoba, \$3,491,611; total, \$22,455,983. The figures were based on sales of 1929 crop grain to Feb. 16, 1931, assuming that unsold portions would be disposed of at prices holding on that day. Mr. Bracken expressed confidence that, barring another recession in price, the assets of the Pool and of the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, would suffice to cover the full liability of the Province. Mr. Reid had made a substantially similar statement with respect to Alberta's liability.

When the Prime Minister of Alberta moved second reading on Mar. 20, 1931, of the Bill to validate certain agreements given by the Government to guarantee repayment of advances made by the banks to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, details of the arrangements with the banks were revealed. Under an agreement between the Prairie Governments, the banks and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, dated Aug. 26, 1930, it was provided that sales of wheat should be apportioned equally as to value between the 1929 and 1930 crops. On Nov. 6, 1930, this was changed to a 25-75 per cent. basis in favour of marketing the 1930 crop. Other points brought out were that in September, 1930, amounts of over \$68,000,000 were owed to Canadian banks by The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited; that the Pools

had traded in wheat and required advances of \$561,000 to protect their "long" position; that the Pools had undertaken on Nov. 15, 1930, to install as soon as possible a general manager acceptable to the banks and agreed that he should act at least until such time as the balance of the 1929 crop and the 1930 crop had been disposed of; that the Alberta Government had granted the banks prior claim on the assets of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Alberta Wheat Pool Elevators, Limited. (Canadian Press despatch, Edmonton, Mar. 20).

The Prime Ministers of the three Prairie Provinces met in Winnipeg, Nov. 13 and 14, 1930, and, according to a statement issued by Mr. Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba, early on the 15th, they had agreed to certain proposals to be laid before the Federal Government, immediately on the return of the Prime Minister from the Imperial Conference. In particular, they intended to present a definite plan with a view to securing Federal action in an effort to stabilize the price of wheat at a reasonable figure. The break in the price of wheat at this time prompted earlier action, and on the night of the 15th, the Prime Ministers left for the East, meeting the bankers in Toronto on the 17th and the Cabinet at Ottawa on the 18th. No official statements were issued in either case.* Ottawa Press despatches intimated that the Government had been asked to fix a minimum price of 70 cts. per bushel on wheat, but Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, had stated that nothing could be done until the Prime Minister returned. An indication of the Eastern attitude was, however, conveyed in a telegram sent by Mr. Bracken to Hon. R. A. Hoey, who was representing him at the Annual Meeting of the United Farmers of Manitoba in Portage la Prairie. Mr. Bracken said: "Sentiment seems to be against any guarantees such as would in any substantial degree share with the Western farmers the shock of agricultural depression." Just what proposals had been made to the Dominion Government were revealed by Hon. J. E. Brownlee (Prime Minister of Alberta) on his return to Edmonton on Nov. 27. He explained that three suggestions had been made: (1) that without in any way interfering with the free movement and sale of wheat by grain companies and exporting agencies some arrangement should be entered into, after a joint conference with grain companies and farmers' organizations, by which a domestic price of not less than 70 cts., Fort William, should be made up to the producer of grain for at least the 1930-31 season to assist him in adjusting himself to world conditions; (2) as an alternative that the Government should establish a stabilization board with financial support to purchase wheat whenever the market fell below certain minimum levels, and (3) the suggestion that the Dominion Government should assure the banks against loss in the marketing of wheat through the 1930 crop, having regard to the fact that no one could possibly have anticipated earlier in the

*NOTE.—On June 15, 1931, the proposals submitted to the Government were read in the House of Commons.

season that wheat would sink to such unprecedented levels. Mr. Bracken on returning to Winnipeg, Nov. 28, stated that they had found that in general the Dominion Government was unfavourably disposed to a policy of stabilization and opinion in the East was also against stabilization of grain prices by Federal guarantees.

Announcement of the appointment of John I. McFarland, former President of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Limited, who had accompanied Mr. Bennett to London as an adviser on the wheat situation, to the position of General Manager of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., was made on Nov. 28, 1930. The position had been vacant since the resignation of E. B. Ramsay to become Chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners. The same day the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended Aug. 31, 1930, was released. In the 12-month period, characterized as "the most difficult year in the history of the Pool," export sales of wheat totalled 56,877,000 bushels, as compared with 108,000,000 bushels in the previous year. Total sales amounted to 129,952,000 bushels, of which 45,691,000 bushels were from the 1928 carry-over and 84,261,000 bushels from 1929 handlings. At the end of August, 1930, the carry-over had been reduced to 3,290,000 bushels from the 1928 crop and 39,981,000 bushels from the 1929 crop. Drastic reductions in purchases by practically all Overseas buying countries were shown in the Report, which also declared emphatically that the Pool had not adopted a holding policy but had taken advantage of every opportunity to sell even at prices which did not appear attractive. Its financial position since the beginning of the calendar year had been extremely critical. A statement on the Season 1928-29 Pool, Wheat Division, Aug. 31, 1930, showed that gross amount to be accounted for to Provincial Pools was \$237,754,734; distribution to Pools, \$234,271,572; balance at credit of Season 1928-29 Pool, \$3,483,162. The Season 1929-30 Pool, Wheat Division, showed gross amount to be accounted for to Pools, \$109,004,305; distribution to Pools, \$118,061,964; balance at debit of Season, \$9,057,658. The Board of Directors in 1929-30 was composed of the following: President, A. J. McPhail, Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Wood, Alberta Wheat Pool; C. H. Burnell, Manitoba Wheat Pool; Brooks Catton and J. H. Wesson, Saskatchewan; C. Jensen and R. A. Macpherson, Alberta; Stuart Gellie and P. F. Bredt, Manitoba.

On Dec. 8, the new General Manager of the Wheat Pool, John I. McFarland, made an announcement of considerable importance when he stated in a Manifesto that the Pool was withdrawing its representatives from Overseas; closing its agencies in London, Paris and other European centres and, in future, would take advantage of the ordinary established facilities for marketing Pool wheat. Mr. McFarland expressed the strong conviction that such action was the only policy by which the Pool could be successful as it would remove prejudices which had developed against the operation of the

Pool. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Dec. 9). There was a difference of opinion as to the new policy. Some hailed the change as the most far-reaching and important since the establishment of the Co-operative and believed it would bring immediate aid in marketing Canada's surplus crop. Others, particularly the heads of the farmers' organizations, opposed it as being a direct blow to the principle of co-operative marketing. In London and Liverpool grain circles the changed policy was favourably received.

An important conference of agrarian bodies had meanwhile taken place at Saskatoon. On Nov. 26, 1930, representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta and Manitoba and of the Saskatchewan Section of the United Farmers of Canada met and on the 27th and 28th were joined by representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario and the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Conference favoured: (1) the attitude of the Pool in seeking the best possible price for the 1930 wheat crop; (2) steps by the Dominion Government to secure cost of production for Western farmers; (3) legislation to enable Government control and inspection of all grain exchanges in Canada; (4) a gathering from time to time of the three Western agrarian bodies, a step towards farm union; (5) a price-fixing board to stabilize prices of commodities and service on a production cost basis; (6) the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Standards to aid in a probe of relative production costs; (7) intensive study by farm bodies of state-aided and mutual crop insurance; (8) efforts toward completion of Hudson Bay route and to obtain equitable freight and insurance rates; (9) reduction of grain and commodity freight rates and of interest charges under Dominion control; (10) lowest existing price levels for co-operative farm-purchasing bodies from firms benefiting by the tariff. (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, Nov. 29).

Important suggestions to meet the conditions created in the Prairie Provinces by the discouraging levels to which the prices of cereals had dropped were being put forward meanwhile by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Speaking at London, Ont., on Dec. 5, he proposed that the Federal Treasury should assume a portion of the Provincial obligations incurred, by guaranteeing the 1929 crop in the hands of the Pool, on the understanding that the release of credit thus extended to the Prairie Provinces would be used for the relief of the citizens in the existing crisis. His second suggestion was the organization of a \$5,000,000 company to advance the necessary money to farmers who desired to purchase live stock.

On his return to Ottawa from the Imperial Conference, the Prime Minister of the Dominion (Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett) at once set himself to seek some solution for the difficulties created by the collapse of grain prices. Mr. McFarland, the new Manager of the Wheat Pool, was called into conference on Dec. 15 but returned to Winnipeg without making any announcement as to the Prime Min-

ister's plans. On the 22nd, Mr. Bennett met the representatives of the banks at Ottawa, and after the conference announced that "arrangements have been concluded that ensure the orderly marketing of the 1930 wheat crop of Western Canada." Commenting on this, the Canadian Press said, Dec. 22, "The inference is drawn from the Prime Minister's statement that the Government intends to guarantee the advances made by the banks on wheat in order to prevent forced selling." Mr. McFarland, however, in a statement issued at Winnipeg, said, "My interpretation of orderly marketing is that we produce wheat to sell to those countries who import wheat and to sell at competitive world prices when such countries are ready and willing to buy, and not to endeavour to force it upon them by offering at concessions in price." The comment of Mr. Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba, was that the announcement would be welcomed by all: the decision should restore confidence to the market, one of its chief needs during recent weeks; and it should accomplish one of the results Western Prime Ministers had urged in Ottawa more than a month before. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Dec. 24).

Mr. Bennett made a notable year-end speech in Regina on Dec. 30. It was directed almost wholly to the farmers of Western Canada and revealed the steps being taken or to be taken by the Government to relieve the adverse situation in that part of Canada. Embodied in the address was a plan for the creation of a private corporation to lend money to assist farmers to get into mixed farming; a promise of assistance to Provincial Governments in providing free food, clothing and grain for needy farmers; credit arrangements to prevent forced selling of the 1930 crop; an outline of negotiations being undertaken to open up the Chinese market to Canadian wheat; a statement of the result of negotiations with France for the purchase of Canadian wheat; and a promise that grain rates on the Hudson Bay Railway would be on the basis of the Crow's Nest Pass rates. Mr. Bennett definitely rejected the idea of a guaranteed price for wheat on the grounds that the fixing of prices was within the jurisdiction of the Provinces and that it would be unwise to fix prices in excess of world parity when Canada could not hope to absorb her wheat by domestic consumption.

The Prime Ministers of the Prairie Provinces met Mr. Bennett in Winnipeg on Jan. 6, 1931. The latter outlined in detail plans for marketing the 1930 crop and explained the conditions under which seed grain, food and clothing would be contributed to needy farmers through Dominion assistance to the Provincial Governments.

The first official move toward the creation of the \$5,000,000 credit corporation forecast by Mr. Bennett in his Regina speech was taken at Ottawa on Feb. 2, when application was made for a charter for the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited. The shareholders were to be banks, loan companies, insurance companies, the two railway companies and certain industrial and mercantile interests. Loans would be made to farmers who had been engaged

almost wholly in grain growing to enable them to get into mixed farming, the Company being empowered to lend money on live stock and to deal in live stock.

A lively interchange between Hon. Robert Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, and the banks occurred early in February, 1931. Mr. Weir, in speaking before 1,000 stock breeders and other exhibitors who were being entertained at a dinner in Toronto by the Canadian National Exhibition, on Feb. 4, claimed, in effect, that the banks were refusing credit to Western farmers in their hour of adversity and made the veiled threat that, if they would not lend money to the hard-pressed agrarians, some one else would. The Minister quoted what he considered glaring instances. (*The Mail and Empire, Toronto, Feb. 5*). Replies to Mr. Weir's claims were made on Feb. 5 by Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and A. E. Phipps, General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, both of whom declared that banking credit always had been and still was liberally distributed in the West. Mr. Weir, however, came back with the answer that he was confident "it would be a most revelatory move should the newspapers or some other agency issue an open invitation to the farmers themselves to say whether it is as easy to get credit now as it was a year or even six months ago." (*The Mail and Empire, Toronto, Feb. 7*).

A notable speech on the aims and objects of the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, Limited, was delivered by E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Winnipeg on Feb. 16, the occasion, a banquet in his honour by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Highlights of his speech were: (1) capital of corporation, \$5,000,000; (2) charter secured; (3) credits for extension of live stock production to range from \$200 to \$1,000; (4) interest rates not to exceed 6 per cent.; (5) handling charges to be on lowest basis consistent with revenue needs; (6) a practical gesture of goodwill on the part of the East, such as this, would be accepted in the West as proper, neighbourly and wise; (7) a policy effective over a period of years and one that should go a long way towards promoting a greater degree of stability in the agriculture of the West; (8) not to be regarded as a measure of emergency relief but as something of permanent value; (9) not designed to reduce the importance of grain production but rather to assist farmers to supplement their operations by including sufficient live stock production as a safeguard and as a permanent source of revenue; (10) steady growth of live stock production in Western Canada an indication that the soundness of the programme had already been recognized; (11) policy should be operated in such a way as not to impose a burden on the farmer but rather to provide him with a greater stability in earning power at the very minimum of cost; and it should also ensure the safety of the investment, so that the capital of the loan corporation be not impaired. (*The Manitoba Free Press, Feb. 17*).

Mr. Weir met the Ministers of Agriculture of the three Prairie Provinces at Winnipeg on Feb. 28. In a statement issued after the conference he stated that, besides a discussion on Western conditions, it was agreed that seed grain should be supplied only to those who could not obtain the same through their own resources; that all applications in organized territories should be made to the local municipal council and be inspected and approved by it; that in unorganized territory, application should be made to the proper department of the Provincial Government; that approved applications should be forwarded to the Provincial Government and that the Dominion Government would supply the necessary moneys for a period of eight months in Treasury bills. The statement gave other details of the arrangements arrived at. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Mar. 2, 1931).

A semi-annual conference of the Boards of Directors of the three Provincial Wheat Pools took place at Regina, Mar. 13 and 14, under the Chairmanship of H. W. Wood, President of the Alberta Pool. It was marked by two decisions of outstanding importance: (1) favouring an arrangement between all wheat-producing countries to provide for the scientific distribution of wheat surpluses on an equitable basis resting on the principle of orderly marketing, and (2) asking the Dominion Government for legislation which would enable exclusive marketing agencies for agricultural products to be established constitutionally by Provincial legislation. (*The Western Producer*, Saskatoon, Mar. 19).

An association "Opposing Compulsory Pooling" was formed in Saskatchewan in March and on Mar. 31, 24 members of the new organization met the Provincial Government and submitted a resolution urging the Government to have conducted a complete and full inquiry into the Saskatchewan Pool. Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Public Works, suggested that the Sir Josiah Stamp Grain Commission might undertake such an investigation, provided its powers were extended by Ottawa, and this proposition was favourably received. (*The Leader-Post, Regina*, Mar. 31). The Alberta Legislature had meanwhile passed a resolution, by a vote of 37 to 15, asking the Dominion Government to peg the price of wheat for the 1931 crop at 70 cts. a bushel.

At Ottawa on Apr. 9, a conference was held on the subject of bank credits to Western farmers, those attending being: Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Dominion Prime Minister; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Prime Minister of Alberta; Hon. M. A. Macpherson, Attorney-General, and Hon. W. W. Smith, Minister without Portfolio, of Saskatchewan; Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education, Manitoba, and representatives of the Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia. No official statement was issued but the Canadian Press reported that the bankers had intimated their intention to instruct local branch managers to give sympathetic consideration to farmers whose loans were

maturing and who were not in a position to meet them. The question of rates on loans was also considered. The conference was followed on Apr. 16 by the publication of a lengthy statement over the signature of Beaudry Leman, General Manager of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, and President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, expressing the position of the banks with respect to credits to Western farmers. "The banks desire to state," he declared, "that there has been no withholding of credit and that they are to-day, as in the past, considering demands from their Western farmer clients and granting advances which appear justified; that is, advances which do not place the principal of loans in jeopardy, upon which there is a fair prospect of receiving interest and which may be repaid within a reasonable time."

In concluding the Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne on Apr. 21, Mr. Bennett expressed regret at what he claimed were exaggerated statements about conditions in Western Canada which had been made by Members during the course of the Debate. He brought forward a number of reasons for claiming that conditions were not as bad as stated. The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, immediately issued a reply, in which they gave figures indicating the extent of the distress in Saskatchewan. During the previous Winter, clothing had been sent out by the Red Cross to 2,600 families; by the United Farmers of Canada to 670 families and by the Wheat Pool to 350 families. The U.F.C. had on file, in addition, applications for relief from over 100 families. Relief operations had also been carried out by the Press, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Legion, the Churches, the Jewish Community and other organizations. Since the Autumn of 1930 about 500 members of the U.F.C. had appealed to the legal adviser of the Association for assistance in their financial difficulties. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Apr. 23). W. J. Ward, President, United Farmers of Manitoba, declared that, so far as Manitoba was concerned, "I am quite able to say that Mr. Bennett does not know what he is talking about, and has not the slightest conception of the circumstances which exist here."

The establishment of a national marketing organization in time to handle the 1931 crop was urged as an imperative necessity in a statement issued by A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Pool, on Apr. 29. He was strongly of the opinion that only in this way could Canada make her most effective contribution toward the solution of the marketing problem. Mr. Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba, on the eve of an inter-Provincial conference at Saskatoon, addressed a message to the farmers of the West on May 1, in which he urged the grain growers to unite behind a well-ordered plan that would prevent dumping of the 1931 crop immediately after it was harvested. The conference took place on May 4 with the Prime Ministers of the three Provinces, officials of the Wheat Pools, representatives of the United Farmers of Manitoba and Alberta, of the

United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and of the anti-compulsion associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in attendance. A statement issued after the conference reported that the meeting had expressed the hope (1) that satisfactory conclusions might be reached at the International Conference of Wheat Producing Countries, London, May 18, that would eliminate competition between the exporting countries in marketing the 1931-32 crop; (2) that if it were necessary or expedient to establish a Dominion wheat board or a similar organization to implement any agreement reached at the conference, such action would meet with the approval of the large majority of the farmers of Western Canada; (3) that, having regard to the experience of the previous two years, it seemed clear on the basis of prevailing price levels that any initial payments that could be made by the pools or advanced by the grain trade generally would not be sufficient to leave a margin over and above the cost of harvesting and threshing; in order, therefore, to give the necessary impetus and encouragement to the farming industry and all other branches of industry throughout Canada, the meeting suggested to the Federal Government that unless within the month of May there was strong evidence of a considerable increase in price levels, the Government should consider the establishment of a Dominion wheat board with provision for the highest possible initial payment.

"The net result of the conference in Saskatoon," said *The Calgary Herald*, (May 6), "is a demand that the Federal Government should come to the rescue of the Western wheat growers." And *The Western Producer*, Saskatoon (May 7), declared: "It is a direct and, we think, reasonable appeal from one great section of Canada, to the Prime Minister of all Canada, for the enactment of a measure which has proven efficacious in the past; the only measure which might bring a glimmer of hope to the harried wheat growers." At this time, also, A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, said in a radio address: "It seems to me that no arrangement short of one organization with control over the sale of all the wheat in Canada can give a reasonable hope of being able to cope with present-day world-wide marketing conditions."

An important announcement was made on May 6 by Colin H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. Mr. Burnell stated that at a meeting of the Directors on May 1 it had been decided to give Pool members the right to suspend their Pool contracts and sell their grain on the open market after June 1, 1931, should they so desire. The only stipulation made was that all grain not pooled should be sold through Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. Both the Saskatchewan and Alberta Pools announced that they would make no change in their systems.

The presentation to the Dominion Government of the proposal of the Saskatoon Conference for the formation of a national wheat marketing board was made on June 24 by a delegation headed by

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Prime Minister of Alberta; Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, and Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education for Manitoba. It was pointed out by the delegation that only a marketing body with national resources behind it could make sufficient initial payment on the 1931 crop to restore the purchasing power of the Western Canada wheat grower and farmer. The Wheat Pools could not pay more than 35 cts. a bushel, while they suggested that 55 cts. should be paid. Creation of such a board would mean the end of the Pool and other grain marketing companies. (*The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, June 25). In the House of Commons on June 26, Mr. Bennett virtually declared himself against the formation of a national wheat board but intimated that the Federal Government and the Prairie Provincial Governments were considering an alternative wheat marketing plan suggested by himself at the previous day's conference.

A legal decision of particular interest to the Prairie Provinces, because of its bearing on the agitation for a 100 per cent. wheat pool, was handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada on Feb. 16. This was in connection with the Produce Marketing Act of British Columbia, a measure creating a Committee which was empowered to "control and regulate the marketing of all tree fruits and vegetables." The Act had been challenged in 1929 by A. C. Lawson, a fruit grower of Grand Forks, who claimed that it was *ultra vires* of the Provincial Legislature. The case was first tried in the Court of King's Bench of British Columbia, where the statute was upheld. An appeal was carried to the Supreme Court of British Columbia and was dismissed. The Supreme Court of Canada then reversed the decision of the Court of King's Bench and declared that the Act, in so far as it sought to fix prices outside the boundaries of the Province, was invalid and unconstitutional. As generally interpreted at Ottawa, the finding of the Court meant that, if any person or persons did not wish to join wheat pools, any legislation purporting to force them to do so was invalid. On the other hand, George H. Williams, President of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, claimed that the proposed Saskatchewan legislation was not comparable with the British Columbia legislation and that eminent constitutional authorities believed the suggested grain marketing enactment to be within the powers of the Province. (*The Leader-Post, Regina*, Feb. 17, 1931).

On Apr. 27, four judges of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, Mr. Justice James McKay, Mr. Justice P. E. MacKenzie and Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, handed down their decisions in the reference as to the validity of the Act passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature providing for the setting up of a 100 per cent. pool. All four decisions held that the Legislature had exceeded its powers in passing such legislation, since it had not the right to enact any laws that would interfere with trade and commerce beyond the boundaries of the Province. (*The Gazette*,

Montreal, Apr. 28, 1931). (See also Section: Province of Saskatchewan).

Some Notes on Wheat. On July 8, 1930, L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, issued a report on the result of an investigation among millers in Great Britain and on the Continent as to the milling qualities of Garnet wheat. 6,700 bushels had been shipped Overseas during 1929 to experts in milling to obtain their opinions. Replies generally were favourable.

In a report on the 1930 wheat crop made by F. J. Birchard, Chemist of the Canadian Grain Commission, Winnipeg, it was stated that the general baking quality of the crop was fully equal, if not superior, to that of any crop tested since the inception of the Commission laboratory.

At the 1930 International Grain and Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Herman Trelle of Wembley, Alta., won the wheat sweepstakes on a sample of "Hard Red Spring," which weighed 67.5 lb. to the bushel. George Avery of Kelso, Sask., won the Reserve Wheat Championship on a sample of "Durum" weighing 66.1 lb. to the bushel.

An invitation to Canada to send a representative to Chicago to attend an inquiry into Soviet wheat short selling, being held by the Committee of the United States Congress investigating Communistic activities in the United States, was declined on Sept. 25 by Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister. Sir George explained that the Canadian Government was endeavouring to ascertain whether or not there was any ground for the report that there had been manipulation in Canada. This method of co-operation, he suggested, appeared preferable to sending representatives to Chicago.

On Nov. 14, Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, stated that as a result of complaints by British millers that recent shipments of Canadian Northern Wheat had shown evidences of insecticide, an investigation was being made. Early steps in the inquiry had indicated, said Sir George, that no insecticide had been used in Canada and it was believed that the wheat had come into contact with the chemical after reaching England.

Royal Commission to Inquire into Trading in Grain Futures. The announcement was made in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Apr. 1, 1931, by the Prime Minister, that Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., chief executive officer of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, had accepted the appointment of Chairman of a Commission which would inquire into the subject of trading in grain futures and that he would arrive in Canada on Apr. 9. The Government, added Mr. Bennett, had asked the three Western Provinces to agree on a representative of the agricultural interests and the grain trade had been asked to name a third member of the Commission. On Apr. 9, Mr. Bennett announced that the other members of the Commission, in addition to Sir Josiah Stamp, were Hon. J. T. Brown, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Saskatchewan, and W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg. An Order-in-Council formally naming the Commission was signed on Apr. 10 and its purpose was stated to be "to inquire into and report upon what effect, if any, the dealing in grain futures has upon the price received by the producer." Travers Sweatman, k.c., Winnipeg, was appointed Counsel for the Commission, and L. B. Pearson, First Secretary, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Secretary.

Hearings opened at Winnipeg on Apr. 13 and continued at that place for three days. Evidence was taken at Regina on Apr. 17 and at Calgary on Apr. 18 and further hearings took place at Winnipeg on Apr. 21 and 22. In all 16 sessions were held in Canada and 52 witnesses were heard. Informal conversations with persons who the Commission thought might help in the solution of the problem also took place in Minneapolis on Apr. 23 and Chicago, Apr. 24 and 25. The Report of the Commission was submitted to

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, on Apr. 29, but was not tabled in the House of Commons until June 4, 1931.

While admitting the existence of some distrust and suspicion of the market in futures on the part of grain growers and conceding also that dealing in futures might encourage minor price oscillations, the Report expressed the view that trading in futures not only benefited the producer by furnishing a system of insurance for handling his grain and by providing an ever-ready and convenient means for marketing it, but was also a distinct advantage to him in the price which he received.

It asserted that trading in futures had no effect upon long period major trends of price which must in the long run find their position according to the economic law and that by lessening the major fluctuations of price it did give a greater relative steadiness to the producer's position. On the other hand, with regard to minor short period oscillations which it increased, some were of essential efficiency in hedging the market but others were not essential, and therefore not desirable.

The Report also found that any check upon such undesirable oscillations, without interfering with the economic value of hedging the market, would be difficult, if not impossible; it suggested, however, a measure of supervision through the appointment of some responsible official, unconnected with the grain trade, who would keep it under adequate review and possess the right to be behind the scenes at all times and places in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. To him farmers or other traders in futures could bring specific complaints and difficulties into which he would make investigation. This official could make representations to the grain trade about possible improvements and self regulation and could also at intervals make reports to the Government. The Report also suggested that producers' co-operative bodies should be granted adequate representation on the Council of the Grain Exchange.

A Debate arose in the House of Commons on June 25, when Hon. W. R. Motherwell asked for an explanation of Appendix 12 of the Report, describing that particular item as propaganda on behalf of the Grain Exchange and against the Pools. He claimed that Sir Josiah Stamp, who had been very fair in his findings, would be astounded when he saw Appendix 12 as part of the Report. The item in question set out in chart form the open market cash prices of wheat *versus* the net payment of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The comparison was based on Fort William prices and the conclusion was that the open market prices had been substantially higher than Pool prices. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated: that so far as he knew Sir Josiah Stamp had not authorized the inclusion of Appendix 12 in the printed Report; that the Government did not in any way defend its presence there; that they had no knowledge that the chart was being inserted; that he believed it had been prepared by Mr. Sanford Evans, a member of the Commission, and, he was hazarding a guess which he thought was reasonable, that it had been inserted by Mr. Evans after Sir Josiah Stamp had left the country without the latter's knowledge of its intended inclusion or the authority of the Commission as a whole; that the moment Appendix 12 had been brought to the attention of the Government all copies of the Report containing it had been withdrawn. Mr. Stevens promised to carry out an investigation of how Appendix 12 got into the Report.

In a statement to *The Manitoba Free Press* (June 26) Mr. Sanford Evans declared "If Mr. Stevens is correctly quoted he has done me a great injustice. I had nothing to do with the filing of the chart which appears as Appendix 12 and which was filed by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and I had no idea that the chart was to be filed until a copy was handed to me by the Chairman after it had been handed in to him. The only personal part I played in connection with the Appendices was in the drafting for submission to the Chairman of the introductory explanatory note to Appendices 3, 4, 5 and 7. I prepared no notes for the diagram that appears in Appendix 12 because it

had not been referred to in our Report. It is unfortunate that it appeared. . . . In the extreme shortness of time for the drafting of the Report the details and the Appendices never formally came before the Commission. If they had I would not have advised inclusion of that diagram and I did not in anyway procure its inclusion. . . ."

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The Board, which was appointed Aug. 29, 1929, was composed of E. B. Ramsay, Chief Commissioner, and D. A. MacGibbon and C. M. Hamilton, Commissioners. Its Report for the year 1930 was submitted to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Jan. 21, 1931. On assuming office the Board had been instructed to carry out a complete revision and consolidation of the existing statute. This was accomplished, the new Act passing the House of Commons and Senate on May 27, 1930, and coming into effect by Proclamation on Sept. 1, 1930. For the first time the Board had the help of Assistant Commissioners, the following having been appointed; for Alberta, W. H. Blatchford; for Saskatchewan, R. S. Dundas; for Manitoba, T. J. Harrison; for Fort William, James Robinson. On the death of James Robinson, Oct. 6, 1929, he was succeeded by F. J. Rathbone, who had been Secretary of the Commission. Mr. Rathbone was in turn succeeded by John Rayner.

The Agricultural Committee of Parliament having in 1929 recommended the publication of a handbook which would make available to the grain grower in simple terms the main provisions of the Canada Grain Act, such a handbook, written by T. J. Harrison, B.S.A., Assistant Grain Commissioner for Manitoba, was prepared.

Maximum tariffs covering country elevator charges and terminal charges for points in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario as far east as Fort William-Port Arthur, were approved at an open session of the Board held in Winnipeg, Aug. 7, 1930. A similar session was held on Aug. 20 to approve of maximum tariffs for elevators on the Pacific Coast. The Board initiated the practice on Sept. 3 of holding an annual tariff session in Toronto to approve of minimum tariffs for Eastern elevators.

With a view to setting the standards for the crop year, 1930-31, as early as possible, the Board called the Western Grain Standards Committee together at Winnipeg, Sept. 17-18, 1930, when standards for Western grain were selected and settled as far as it was possible to do so. On Nov. 17 the work was completed by the establishment of standard grades not previously dealt with. The standards for Eastern grain were settled at meetings of the Eastern Committee in Toronto, Nov. 20, and Montreal, Nov. 21.

The Chief Grain Inspector, James D. Fraser, reported, Oct. 27, 1930, that total inspections for the crop year 1929-30 in the Western Division amounted to 191,204 cars, as against 413,508 cars for the previous year. Of these 161,680 cars were wheat, 140,822 cars grading No. 1 Hard, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern. A re-inspection was called on 19,608 cars and appeals on 2,715 cars. Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur totalled 169,786,424 bus.; Vancouver, 49,916,195 bus.; Prince Rupert, 272,886 bus. and Victoria, 7,162 bus.

The Chief Weighmaster, S. M. Capon, reported that staffs had been maintained at 102 licensed elevators in the Western Division, of which 33 were at Port Arthur and Fort William; 22 at the Pacific Coast and 47 at interior points. In the Eastern Division staffs were maintained on a fee basis at 7 licensed elevators.

Canadian Farm Loan Board. Organized in 1929 to provide long term credit to farmers and operating under the Farm Loan Act, the Board had Provincial Boards with Superintendents in the following Provinces: Alberta (Edmonton); British Columbia (Victoria); Manitoba (Winnipeg);

New Brunswick (Saint John); Nova Scotia (Halifax); Quebec (Quebec City). The Federal Board as constituted (1931) consisted of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C., Chairman, *ex officio*, Minister of Finance; J. D. MacLean, M.D., C.M., LL.D., Farm Loan Commissioner (appointed Jan. 1, 1929); Beaudry Leman, B.Sc., C.E., Montreal, (appointed Jan. 17, 1929); G. D. Finlayson, Ottawa, (appointed Nov. 7, 1930). A. H. Brown was Secretary to the Board. The Board's financial year ended March 31, 1931, when the total number of loans granted and distributed, or in process of distribution, was \$7,193,450.

In the House of Commons on May 8, 1931, Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, read a Memorandum, prepared by Dr. J. D. MacLean, Chairman of the Board, on its policy, particularly with respect to the question of arrears. This showed that every possible opportunity was being given farmers, who had received advances, to pay off their indebtedness.

Canadian Council of Agriculture. Attended by representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Manitoba and the United Farmers of Ontario, the 22nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 2-3, 1931. In his Report, A. E. Darby, Secretary, referred to the attendance of the Council's officers at a meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada and at a conference of farmers' organizations at Saskatoon to consider the serious situation in which farmers had been placed by the collapse of agricultural prices. Reference was made also to the abolition of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, which had curtailed the activities of the Council during the year. The effect of the tariff placed on agricultural products was discussed.

Resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Members of the Dominion Government and of Parliament, of which the most important were that, (1) the International Court of Arbitration be whole-heartedly supported; (2) cadet training be abolished and all educational training and instruction be under civilian control; (3) the Soldiers' Settlement Act be amended so that all loans be non-interest bearing, repayment to be on the one-third crop basis and absolute security of tenure guaranteed; (4) a Royal Commission be set up to investigate all matters concerning the grain exchanges; (5) the freight rate on domestic wheat be lowered to the same level as for export wheat; (6) the British nationality of Canadian women marrying aliens be recognized except a declaration of alienage be made; (7) a thorough investigation be made looking to the establishment of Government standard grades in application to processed meats; (8) all newspapers and periodical publications be required to publish at least once a year the names of their owners and directors; (9) an investigation of bread prices be made; (10) the study of agricultural economics be stressed in the course of studies at agricultural colleges, universities, etc., and be made a special object of study by the National Research Council and report thereon be made available to the public; (11) the loyalty of Canada to the British Empire does not depend in any degree upon our being granted a preference for our products in British markets; (12) the Dominion Government be asked to appoint a committee to inquire into the practicability of grading all products offered for sale in Canada; (13) the Government be urged to obtain the most favourable transportation costs upon both exported and imported commodities, to secure the application of the Crow's Nest Freight rates and the lowest possible marine insurance rates on the Hudson Bay route; (14) two directors, representing the agricultural industry, one from Eastern and one from Western Canada, be placed upon the Board of the Canadian National Railways.

Officers elected were: President, J. J. Morrison, Toronto; Vice-President, F. H. Downing, Kellogg, Man.; President, Women's Section, Mrs. S. E. Gee-Curtis, Neepawa, Man.; Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, Alta.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. A. Gray, Winnipeg; Secretary, A. E. Darby, Winnipeg. On Feb. 15, 1931, Mr. Darby resigned and F. H. Downing was appointed Acting Secretary.

The Grain Companies. United Grain Growers Limited presented their 24th Annual Report for the year ended July 31, 1930, at the Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg, Nov. 12, 1930. The Company reported a net operating loss for the year of \$139,713. Adding provision for interest and depreciation, the net deficit was \$414,849. The balance at credit on surplus account carried forward from previous years was \$1,386,383. Deducting the deficit for 1929-30 left \$971,533. Out of this there was paid a shareholders' dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., amounting to \$190,834. (The Company's fiscal year was changed in 1929 to end July 31, so that the Report covered 11 months only). On Jan. 16, 1930, Hon. T. A. Crerar resigned as President and General Manager to re-enter Federal politics. He was succeeded by R. S. Law, who had been First Vice-President and Secretary. J. J. MacLellan, formerly Second Vice-President, became First Vice-President; John F. Reid was elected Second Vice-President; E. E. Bayne was appointed to the vacancy on the Board created by the resignation of Mr. Crerar and C. C. Jackson, Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Limited, was held at Calgary, Nov. 18, 1930. The financial report for the year ended June 30, 1930, showed losses of \$2,874,686. These included \$1,785,636 lost on unauthorized purchases of stocks on margin and other unauthorized transactions in the year ended Sept. 30, 1929. The losses sustained entirely wiped out the balance of \$1,555,593 brought forward from the previous year's operations. Following discovery of the extraordinary losses, James Stewart, President; F. W. Riddell, Managing Director, and A. C. Michael, member of the Board of Directors, had resigned on Aug. 16. J. C. Gage, who succeeded Mr. Stewart as President, announced that the responsibility of the three officers for the losses was being investigated. Shareholders voted in favour of a plan of reorganization.

The Federal Grain Company, Limited, of which James Stewart was a Director and Chairman of the Board, and A. C. Michael and F. W. Riddell, Directors, reported a loss of \$383,556 for the year ended July 31, 1930. Subsequent to the close of the year's operations, these three Directors had resigned and had been replaced by A. Thomson, W. A. Anderson and J. R. Murray. J. C. Gage was President.

The Minister of Agriculture. During 1930-31, the new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, who took office on the formation of the Bennett Administration, addressed many meetings and attended numerous conferences in the interests of agriculture. His first important speech was delivered at the Directors' Luncheon, Canadian National Exhibition, Sept. 5, 1930, when he pledged himself to promote the welfare of the farmers of Canada as diligently as he had devoted himself to the development of his own farm.

On Nov. 5, the Dominion Minister issued an invitation to Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and Professors of Agricultural Colleges to attend a conference at Ottawa to consider the need of a co-ordinated agricultural policy as between the Dominion and the Provinces. The announcement brought a complaint from George P. Stirling, Publicity Department Head of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, that the Minister was ignoring the farm organizations, while farmers were making demands "for secession from the Dominion, for non-co-operation in tax payments, for wholesale assignment of farms, for mass demonstrations by marching in Regina and other desperate schemes to attempt to find a solution of the unbearable situation."

The Conference took place at Ottawa on Nov. 17 behind closed doors; the conferees going to Toronto the same night, where the Royal Winter Fair was about to open. Here they continued their discussions on the 18th and 19th, when on the evening of the 19th in the Coliseum at the opening

of the Fair, Mr. Weir enunciated the policies which had been adopted. Four measures were suggested to bolster "Canada's chief industry." They were: (1) introduction of better blood in herds; (2) scientific use of home grown products for herd feeding purposes; (3) careful study of the science of marketing; (4) prevention of implantation and spread of poultry diseases.

On Nov. 20 the Minister of Agriculture held a conference of representatives of all the Provinces and of the two transcontinental railways which resulted in initial steps being taken toward the formation of the National Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work. On the following day, after a series of Committee Meetings, the National Committee of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held in Regina in 1932, was convened in Toronto under the Chairmanship of Mr. Weir. Reports were presented showing the progress which had been made in organization.

During January, 1931, the Minister attended several functions in the West. In Winnipeg, on the 20th, he spoke during the Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Fairs Association; in Regina, on the 21st, both during the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association and at the banquet of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Association; and in Calgary, on the 23rd, at the Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association. In the early part of February, Mr. Weir was back in the East where he delivered two addresses: one to live stock exhibitors during a banquet given by the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, on the 2nd, and before the Canadian Club of Montreal during a luncheon on the 16th.

Toward the end of the month, on the 27th, he conferred, in Winnipeg, with the Ministers of Agriculture for the Prairie Provinces on the question of Federal aid to distressed areas in the way of seed supply.

A conference between wool producers and textile manufacturers, called by the Federal Minister of Agriculture, took place at Ottawa on Mar. 30, when both parties displayed an admirable spirit of co-operation. The Meeting was expected to result in aggressive action to absorb and increase the Canadian wool clip.

Department of Agriculture. Among the more important activities instituted or amplified by the Department between July 1, 1930, and June 30, 1931, were the following:

(1) *Dominion Experimental Farms Branch.* (a) Live Stock—renewing export of experimental lots of finished and store cattle, with study of costs and profits; wider activities in developing larger and choicer herds and flocks as a basis of seed stock for Canadian farmers; comprehensive study of the economic value of Canadian coarse grains in live stock production. (b) Forestry—taking over from the Department of Interior forest nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask. (c) Fruit Research—study of fire blight in Quebec; establishment of an experimental sub-station at Kelowna, B.C., to study losses due to corky core and drought spot; fruit by-products research towards utilization of surplus and low grade fruits. (d) Soil drifting and weed control; establishment of an experimental sub-station at Regina for study of these matters. (e) Soil Surveys—conducted by the Provinces but with co-operative assistance from the Federal Department. (f) Tobacco—illustration stations established in Ontario and Quebec and co-operative investigations inaugurated at Sumas, B.C.; steps taken to establish an experimental sub-station in Norfolk County, Ont. (g) Illustration Stations—enlarged activities in existing Stations and the establishment of several new ones. (h) Certified Seed Potato Production and Plant Disease Work; marked increase in acreage and greater research in all plant diseases. (i) Extension Work—a general enlargement of activities.

(2) *Live Stock Branch.* (a) Regional Fairs Policy—additional grant of \$1,000 to embrace one Fair in each Province, in sums of \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100, to be given as prizes in lump sums to the community or agricultural society of the community winning the largest number of points. (b) Grant to Training Camps—the sum of \$825 appropriated as prize money for competitions among cavalry regiments in training to stimulate interest in Army remounts. (c) Bull Loaning Policy—under this pure-bred bulls were lent to farmers' associations organized for their maintenance and use. (d) Extension of R. O. P. Inspection Staff—Staff increased by approximately 20 per cent. (e) Transportation Policy—payment of freight and one-way travelling expenses of a purchaser or his representative in connection with carload shipments of pure-bred cattle. (f) Cow Testing Policy—increase in inspection staff of approximately 33 per cent. (g) Feeder Purchase Policy—one-way transportation and living expenses to a purchaser or his agent securing one or more carloads of young cattle in the West for shipment to Eastern Canada for feeding purposes. (h) Junior Farmers' Organizations—establishment of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work as a means of linking up various boys' and girls' club projects. (i) Export Cattle Trade—efforts of the Department, in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce, resulted in an increase in ocean cattle space available of approximately 50 per cent; as a result of representations by the Minister, railway companies reduced freight rates on cattle. (j) Federal Brood Sow Policy—inaugurated in December, 1930, up to July 1, 1931, 1,767 sows were distributed to farmers throughout the Dominion. (k) Ram Club Policy—approved, and to become operative in the Autumn of 1931; provided for purchase of pure-bred graded rams by groups of farmers. (l) Cockerel Distribution Policy—Department to pay transportation cost of breeding cockerels in car-lots from breeding centres to points of distribution; also one-third of cost of birds to the buyer. (m) Other Poultry Division Activities—five additional poultry promoters placed in Province of Quebec.

(3) *Health of Animals Branch.* Some 16 Orders-in-Council passed creating and enlarging restricted areas in the work of tuberculosis eradication; approximately 36,000 reactors slaughtered at a compensation cost of approximately \$1,360,000; veterinary pathologist assigned to investigate highly infectious disease among foxes on Prince Edward Island; cause of disease determined; arrangements made to carry on further work at the Animal Diseases Research Institute, Hull, Que.; shipments of store cattle to Great Britain resumed in August, 1930.

(4) *Dairy and Cold Storage Branch.* Changes in tariff on butter and fixation of minimum price at which Australian butter should be released for sale in Canada were the most important events toward stimulating butter production in Canada.

(5) *Fruit Branch.* (a) Legislation—proclamation gazetted Sept. 20, 1930, making the export fruit regulations applicable to Nova Scotia; grades for table turnips amended to accomplish better merchandising; Act respecting the maple sugar industry brought into force by proclamation on Feb. 1, 1931, and regulations on Feb. 14, 1931. (b) Packing of Apples—a new method of packing, whereby two grades only were required was conducted experimentally on a large scale and proved successful. (c) Inspection—commercial inspection service was heavily patronized by the industry both producing and distributing; compulsory commercial inspection of potatoes became effective in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; under the commercial inspection service generally, compulsory or optional, 33,925 inspections were made and certificates issued. (d) Grading—blueberries, while exempt from the provisions of the Fruit Act, were given attention and grades and standard containers recommended. (e) Tariff—fair market values established on various fruits and vegetables to protect producers. (f) Extension of Markets—experimental shipments made to several coun-

tries; daily news service on markets inaugurated for experimental purposes in Niagara District; news-letter on potatoes distributed in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces and contents broadcast from Moncton. (g) Investigations—study made of the apple maggot and fruit containing it segregated; problem of the slack apple barrel investigated; retardation of ripening process by pre-cooling and cold storage studied; onion storage warehouse built for demonstration purposes. (h) Canning—investigation into transportation and packing of green peas from Gaspé District of Quebec to New York undertaken with a view to improving loading and type of package used; canning inspectors given special training; tentative grades for tomatoes and peas as a basis for purchase by canning companies prepared.

(6) *Seed Branch.* Inspection of seed, principally seed grain, for seed relief in Prairie Provinces in Spring of 1931; distribution of forage crop seed in suitable areas in Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; inspection of timothy fields in Quebec and of red clover fields for seed production in Ontario; encouraging production of field root, garden vegetable and flower seeds in British Columbia and of bent grass seed and turnip seed in the Maritime Provinces.

In January, 1931, the Agricultural Economics Branch of the Department of Agriculture commenced publication of *The Economic Annalist*, a monthly bulletin, containing current happenings of an economic nature affecting farmers and brief contributions of a research character.

The Live Stock Situation. The 11th *Annual Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1930*, compiled and edited by P. E. Light for the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, summarized conditions as follows: "The market of 1930 was characterized by heavy decreases in supplies of live stock, which, in the case of cattle and hogs, was a continuation of the experience of the previous year and was not unexpected, but in the case of sheep and lambs was more or less of a surprise. Excepting hogs, the volume of stock offered was ample for a very much restricted outlet as compared with that of the previous year, and the strength in the producers' market was largely vested in the consistent smallness of the runs and particularly in the absence of the usual heavy after-Summer liquidation. There is no doubt that if holdings of commercial live stock had been at all liberal, the downward price reaction in cattle and hogs would have set in much earlier than was the case."

Marketings of cattle at public stock yards during 1930 were the smallest during the previous ten years, being 606,489 head, as compared with 799,435 in 1929. Calves marketed numbered 311,756, as compared with 378,860. The domestic market gave wonderful support to the industry and this was helped by the branding under official supervision of the two top grades of beef. The highlight in the market was the resumption of export trade in cattle to Great Britain after a lapse of a year or more. Beef exports amounted to 8,100,000 pounds, as against over 31,000,000 pounds in 1929. Imports fell from 5,235,000 pounds to 3,600,000 pounds.

The production of hogs in Canada for marketing during 1930 was the smallest in volume recorded for five years, with sales to both yards and plants very much curtailed. The low point in a diminishing production was reached, the year ending with breeding activities on the up-curve. Heavy production in European countries, a consequent lowering in price of British bacon, and a short volume in Canada resulting in values out of line with export business, cut down export trade to extremely low volume. Since 1925 export values had declined from approximately \$32,000,000 to \$4,500,000.

There was an unexpectedly sharp reduction in the marketing of lambs during 1930. Total sales at stock yards amounted to 483,645 head, as compared with 541,470 in 1929. Business was almost entirely confined to

the domestic market and lacked elasticity. The balance of trade was against Canada.

The inter-provincial and export movements of live stock through live stock yards in 1930 was as follows: cattle, 258,365 (1929, 443,807); calves, 105,966 (1929, 184,987); hogs, 696,258 (1929, 676,405); and sheep, 114,018 (1929, 128,839). Slaughterings in inspected establishments were: cattle, 602,017 (1929, 701,866); calves, 376,237 (1929, 414,781); sheep, 745,119 (1929, 724,944); and swine, 1,926,325 (1929, 2,353,161). The total value of all products of packing houses and abattoirs was \$185,842,902 in 1929, against \$174,096,419 in 1928. The consumption of meats in 1930 was estimated at 1,486 million lb., a decrease of 49 million lb. over the revised estimate for 1929. The per capita consumption was estimated at 149.62 lb. for 1930, against 156.68 lb. for 1929.

With the arrival in England in September, 1930, of a shipment of cattle from Canada, the export cattle trade was successfully resumed. W. A. Wilson, Agricultural Representative for Canada in Great Britain, in a detailed report to H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, stated that the initial shipment arrived in Manchester in excellent condition and was of a type acceptable to the market. "The price realized was fairly in keeping with that for the best Irish cattle and this is a matter of gratification because our cattle have been off the market for about three years." The initial shipment, which was from the East, was followed in October, 1930, by a shipment of steers from Alberta and Saskatchewan. In an interview given at High River, Alta., on Nov. 1, Hon. D. E. Riley, President of the Western Stock Growers' Association, pointed out numerous difficulties in the way of successful shipment of Alberta cattle to British markets, notably the high cost of placing the cattle on the markets and unfair restrictions. "We have again found a market for our cattle in Great Britain," he said, "and although not especially attractive, it still saves our home market from demoralization. Everything that can be done by our Governments to cheapen the cost of putting our cattle on that market should be done, thereby helping to save an industry that is fast dwindling away." (*The Calgary Herald*, Nov. 3, 1930). An official statement regarding shipments made during the Autumn of 1930 was issued by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on Jan. 23, 1931. He had reached the conclusion that pure-bred cattle of medium weight and good flesh, such as were produced in the range area in Western Canada, would be well received in the British market, particularly if shipped early enough to obtain the full benefit of the Autumn demand for store cattle. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 24, 1931).

Announcement was made at Ottawa on Nov. 22, 1930, by authority of Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, that assistance would be given by the Dominion Government to stock breeders in order to improve the quality of cattle and hogs. Under the plan, pure-bred bulls were to be lent to owners of herds, free of charge. Sows bred by boars of select bacon type would be sold to farmers on the basis of current select bacon hog prices and the Live Stock Branch of the Department would pay half the freight charges to the purchasers' nearest railway station.

H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, tendered his resignation to Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, on Jan. 7, 1931, in order to accept a responsible position with the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative Association. He was succeeded by G. B. Rothwell.

Government grants for the promotion of cattle raising in Western Canada were announced by Mr. Weir on Mar. 12. With a view to assisting farmers to establish themselves in the breeding of cattle, for either beef or dairy purposes, the Government would refund freight charges on carloads of accredited stock from Eastern Canada.

Live Stock Organizations. The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 5, 1931. A resolution was adopted asking the Federal Department of Agriculture to extend and improve the system of grading of rams in order that there might be a greater increase in quality and that commercial flocks might be improved. Officers were elected as follows: President, George R. Ball, Strathcona, Alta.; Vice-President, William Whitelaw, Guelph; and Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association met in Toronto, Feb. 3, 1931. It adopted a resolution recommending to Dominion and Provincial Governments and managements of fairs that competitions and prize lists for swine be directed especially to the development of the Canadian bacon hog. The following officers were elected: President, C. M. Learmonth, Regina; Vice-President, A. C. McPhail, Brandon; and Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

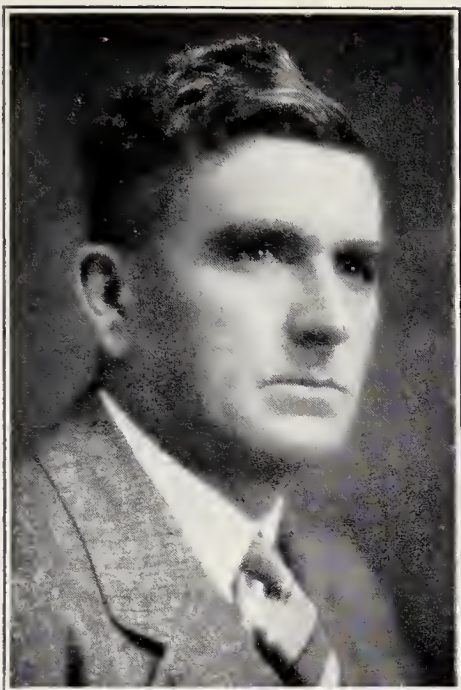
The Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association's Annual Meeting was held in Brandon, Mar. 17, 1931. Beyond some amendments to the constitution, nothing of special importance was dealt with at the Meeting. Officers elected were: President, W. N. Catley, Craven, Sask.; Vice-President, Roy McNeil, Dutton, Ont.; and Secretary-Treasurer, H. D. Smith, Ancaster, Ont.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada at its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 5, 1931, considered chiefly routine matters directly affecting the breeders of Clydesdale horses. The Directors in their Report referred with some concern to the continued decline in the number of stallions. Officers elected were: President, John Graham, Carberry, Man.; Vice-President, M. J. Duff, Myrtle, Ont.; and Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Wheaton, Toronto.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, organized Jan. 12, 1886, held its 46th Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 3, 1931. The President, James Douglas, reviewed the general situation in the beef cattle industry and expressed the belief that a better day was not far distant. The Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Day, reported a decrease of 112 members and noted that several new herds of importance had been founded during the year. During 1930 a total of 205 certificates were issued, which was an increase of 30 over the preceding year. The following officers were elected: President, James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, Norman M. Ross, Indian Head, Sask.; Secretary-Treasurer, George E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ont.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited (Toronto) held their Annual Meeting at Toronto, Mar. 25, 1931. A resolution was adopted urging upon the Government the necessity of preserving the home market for their products by means of a duty on the complete wool schedule from wool in the grease to yarns and all waste therefrom, rags and shoddy, this duty to be sufficiently high to ensure the producers a reasonable profit over and above cost of production. The Convention also asked the Minister of Agriculture for legislation to provide for the grading of dressed lamb and also that a market classification of live lambs be established. Col. Robert McEwen was re-elected President; Christopher Jensen, 1st Vice-President; S. A. Logan, 2nd Vice-President. G. E. O'Brien continued as General Manager; and W. H. J. Tisdale as Assistant Manager.

The 35th Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association took place at Calgary, Mar. 31, 1931. The entire Board of Officers and Directors was re-elected: President, Hon. D. E. Riley, High River; 1st Vice-President, A. E. Cross, Calgary; 2nd Vice-President, M. J. Stapleton, Jenner; 3rd Vice-President, F. B. Ward, Douglas Lake, B.C.; and Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Dillon, Calgary.



HON. ROBERT WEIR
Minister of Agriculture
in the
Bennett Cabinet



SIR JOSIAH STAMP
Chairman,
Royal Commission on Grain Futures,
1931



GEORGE HENDERSON, ESQ.
Director,
Canadian National Railways,
Appointed, Dec. 26, 1930



JOSEPH H. RAINVILLE, ESQ., K.C.
Chairman,
Montreal Harbour Commission,
Appointed, Sept. 5, 1930

The Western Canada Live Stock Union held its Annual Meeting at Brandon, Feb. 19-20, 1931. Resolutions were adopted: (1) expressing appreciation of the work already done by the Minister of Agriculture in connection with securing lower rates on cattle to Britain but asking for further action to secure better conditions; (2) requesting the Dominion Department of Agriculture to set up an adequate field service which would be available to all farmers and stockmen; (3) commending the policy of feeder shows and urging their continuance; (4) pointing out the necessity for maintaining the lowest possible rail and ocean rates, marine insurance rates, etc., for the movement of live stock *via* the Hudson Bay Railway and Port Churchill; (5) endorsing the Agricultural Credit Company, Ltd., sponsored by E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R. Officers elected were: President, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; Vice-Presidents: Manitoba—Hugh Gilmour, Griswold; Saskatchewan—Edward Evans, Moose Jaw; Alberta—James Walters, Clive; and British Columbia—A. Davie, Ladner. The Secretary-Treasurer was C. M. Learmonth, Regina.

The Eastern Canada Live Stock Union met at Toronto on Apr. 24, 1931. Robert Miller, Stouffville, who had made a recent visit to the Argentine, declared that Canadian breeders of butcher cattle would have to improve their stock to a marked degree before they could even pretend to compete with the Argentine on the British market. A resolution was passed urging the Federal Government to appoint live stock trade commissioners in countries which offered possibilities for the development of a more extended trade in pure-bred and commercial live stock. The following officers were elected: President, Walter L. Scott, Sutton; Vice-President, John McKee, Norwich; Secretary-Treasurer, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown.

The Dairying Industry. In a Preliminary Report on the Production of Dairy Factories in Canada in 1930, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in July, 1931, the value of the output was placed at \$127,184,513. This compared with \$141,389,997 for 1929, the decrease being due to the lower average prices for butter and cheese. The make of creamery butter, 187,141,247 lb., was the highest on record, exceeding the previous high year (1924) by over 8,000,000 lb. Production was valued at \$57,177,798. The production of factory cheese amounted to 118,919,558 lb., valued at \$18,105,447. This compared with 118,746,286 lb., valued at \$21,470,330, in 1929. The value of condensed and evaporated milk, milk powder and other concentrated milk products was \$10,039,369, as compared with \$10,485,739 in 1929. Increases in quantity were shown for evaporated milk and milk powder and decreased production for condensed milk. The total value of miscellaneous dairy products was \$41,861,899, as compared with \$43,500,524 in 1929. The principal item was ice cream, of which 7,134,013 gallons were produced. The number of dairy factories in operation was 2,719, comprising 1,200 creameries, 1,202 cheese factories, 291 combined butter and cheese factories and 26 concentrated milk plants. The total showed a decrease of 78 from 1929.

A special Report on the production of ice cream in Canada, covering the year 1929, was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in February, 1931. Total production was estimated at 9,797,436 gal., of which 37,938 gal. were made in the baking industry; 2,606,551 in the confectionery industry and 7,149,947 in the dairy industry. The value of the production was \$13,604,709. The *per capita* consumption was estimated at 1 gallon in 1929 and the cost \$1.39 per gallon.

Problems of importance to the dairy industry were discussed at the 12th Annual Meeting of the National Dairy Council of Canada, at Winnipeg, Mar. 18-19, 1931. The high point of the Meeting was the approving of a National Dairy policy for Canada, the objects being (a) to build a prosperous dairy industry, the foundation of general live stock husbandry; (b) to produce dairy products, both raw and manufactured, sufficient to

meet all domestic market requirements; (c) to re-establish and maintain a substantial export trade with continuity of supply and superior quality. Among resolutions adopted were the following: (1) further publicity on the food value of milk through placing of educational matter in schools; (2) approval of brief of the Council asking for increased duties on cheese, powdered milk and casein; (3) commending the Dominion Government on its tuberculosis eradication policy through T.B. free areas and its "clean-up" policy in contagious abortion; (4) favouring further research in Calmette vaccine to immunize cattle against tuberculosis; (5) recommending to the various Provincial Governments the enacting of such legislation as would require the pasteurization of all milk (except certified) for human consumption in towns and cities and, where commercially practicable and possible, in incorporated villages; (6) commending the county representative system to those Provinces, in which it was not already in practice; (7) recommending the adoption of a Canadian national brand of butter which for colour, quality and uniformity would meet with ready sale on the British market. Officers elected were: President, E. M. Robinson, Richmond, Que.; Vice-President, E. T. Love, Edmonton, Alta.; and Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Journal Building, Ottawa.

Poultry and Eggs. The total production of farm eggs in Canada in 1930 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at approximately 278,255,753 doz., valued at \$74,837,092. This compared with 274,317,872 doz., valued at \$83,171,346 in 1929. The estimate related only to hens' eggs produced on farms and did not include eggs of urban poultry or eggs of farm turkeys, ducks, etc. Market conditions were steady until the Autumn over-supply, resulting in a surplus at the end of the year which seriously affected the storage conditions.

"The poultry situation in 1930," stated D. W. Storey, of the Canadian Poultry Pool, during the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Produce Association, Montreal, Jan. 13-14, 1931, "was entirely different from that in respect of eggs. We had a fairly good poultry market one year ago, but our stocks were heavy and prices had to come down materially during the Summer to clean up the heavy stocks. Prices came down and the stuff went into consumption. It shows how much more of this product can and will be consumed when prices are lower. The result is that at the present time we have possibly one of the best situations in poultry that we have had for several years; our stocks are away down."

The Canadian Produce Association, after considering reports from its various committees on the activities of the year and listening to a number of instructive addresses on marketing problems, passed a resolution suggesting to the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce that steps be taken to make a monthly reporting of stocks of butter, eggs, cheese and dressed poultry compulsory, and that returns be reported to the trade as soon as possible after the first of the month. Another resolution advocated the adoption of a uniform terminology of grades. Officers elected were: President, James Leightizer, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; 1st Vice-President, Lorne Marshall, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, E. J. Ker, Montreal; and Secretary-Treasurer, James T. Madden, Toronto.

The Canadian National Poultry Record Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 4, 1931. The President, G. A. Robertson, reported a season of marked progress. He announced that, with the formation of a Registration Association in British Columbia in July, 1930, there was an unbroken chain of Provincial Registration Associations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A strong resolution was adopted pointing out the urgent need for fundamental and applied researches into poultry diseases, particularly those of a sporadic nature. The following officers were elected: President, George A. Robertson, St. Catharines; 1st Vice-President, J. F.

Fraser, Kemptville, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, R. M. Hopper, Brandon, Man.; and Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Taylor, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The total consumption of fowl in Canada in 1930 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 78,149,156 lb.; of turkeys, 18,589,438 lb.; of ducks, 5,108,344 lb., and of geese, 10,453,332 lb. The total consumption of eggs was 307,147,408 doz.

Fruit and Floriculture. All kinds of fruit can be successfully grown in all except the colder parts of the Dominion, but fruit-growing as a commercial industry is limited to certain well-defined districts, these being principally the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, the southern half of Ontario and the valleys of British Columbia. The Saint John River Valley in New Brunswick and parts of Quebec produce apples on a commercial scale. According to figures collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the total production of commercial apples in 1930 was estimated finally at 3,351,680 bbl., of the value of \$10,883,344, as compared with 3,870,380 bbl., valued at \$10,461,075 in 1929. Of the other fruits the estimated production and value were:

	1930		1929	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pears	437,647 bus.	\$615,997	348,688 bus.	\$654,501
Plums and prunes	274,863 "	320,067	285,460 "	584,261
Peaches	756,649 "	1,160,350	672,541 "	1,684,746
Apricots	12,537 "	35,605	33,341 "	115,693
Cherries	262,322 "	741,379	253,799 "	856,912
Strawberries	9,707,498 qt.	1,383,027	14,415,344 qt.	1,796,528
Raspberries	3,974,210 "	807,480	5,021,424 "	886,620
Other berries	2,380,914 "	341,714	4,603,703 "	533,864
Grapes	43,103,760 lb.	1,400,872	50,426,000 lb.	2,017,040

The total value of the commercial fruit production of Canada in 1930 was \$17,689,835, as compared with \$19,591,240 in 1929, and by Provinces was: Nova Scotia, \$2,977,862; New Brunswick, \$159,500; Quebec, \$1,020,765; Ontario, \$6,475,150; and British Columbia, \$7,056,558.

The total value of the floricultural and decorative plant production during the year ended May 31, 1930, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in consultation with leading floricultural experts, the Dominion Horticulturist and representatives of the Canadian Horticultural Association and the Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association, was \$2,879,041, of which \$2,037,678, or 71 per cent., was cut flowers.

The pack of canned vegetables in 1930 was 9,272,480 cans, exclusive of canned soups, which compared with 5,626,078 cans in 1929. The notable feature was the very large increase in the production of tomatoes, peas and corn. The pack of canned fruits amounted to 978,570 cases, as against 1,101,188 cases in 1929. The outstanding feature was a drop from 331,691 to 20,957 cases in the pack of canned apples. On the other hand, considerable increases occurred in the pack of canned pears, peaches and cherries.

The Canadian Horticultural Council, with headquarters at Ottawa, represented 216 horticultural and allied industry organizations, with membership in excess of 85,000. It held its 9th Annual Meeting at Ottawa, Mar. 11-13, 1931. In his Report, L. F. Burrows, Secretary-Treasurer, referred to the tariff changes which had been made, and said, "We have now every reason to believe that in so far as it is possible to do so, the Canadian market has been made available for Canadian production." Among numerous resolutions adopted were the following: (1) asking the Minister of Agriculture to take steps to require persons offering apples for sale by retail to designate the grade; (2) asking for fruit and vegetable inspection at terminal markets; (3) asking for revision of the tariff on canned fruits and vegetables; (4) asking the Government to refrain from increasing the

tariff on such fertilizers as were not produced in Canada. Officers elected were: President, Charles Craig, Ottawa; 1st Vice-President, W. J. Cooke, Kingston; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Macdonald, Vernon, B.C.; Secretary-Treasurer, L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

The Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association held its 33rd Annual Convention in Montreal, Aug. 5-8, 1930. Reports from the various officers showed the Association to be in a healthy condition financially and to have the largest membership in its history (278). No business of outstanding importance was transacted, but the educational features were valuable. A highlight of the Convention was an address by Prof. Alex. Laurie, of Columbus, Ohio, on "Present-day Problems in the Flower-growing Industry." The following officers were elected: President, Richard Scott, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Prof. A. H. Tomlinson, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, J. C. Armour, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Thompson, Peterborough.

At its Annual Convention in Toronto, Feb. 13, 1931, the Ontario Horticultural Association voted to withdraw its affiliation with the Canadian Horticultural Council. J. Albert Smith, Kitchener, was elected President; Dr. A. T. Morrow, Maxville, 1st Vice-President, and Fred Collins, Chatham, 2nd Vice-President.

It was stated at Kentville, N.S., on Nov. 6, 1930, that the Federal Department of Agriculture, as a result of representations made by the Government of Nova Scotia, had decided to establish research laboratories in the Annapolis Valley for the purpose of studying the use of apple by-products in order to develop markets for surplus fruit.

Fur Farms and Fur Production. The total number of fur farms in operation in Canada in 1929 (the latest year for which statistics are available) was 5,515 and the value of property, \$30,659,649, compared with 4,326 farms valued at \$22,976,291 in 1928. These were divided as follows: Prince Edward Island, 727, \$5,217,167; New Brunswick, 739, \$2,781,647; Nova Scotia, 456, \$1,297,583; Quebec, 1,537, \$6,718,121; Ontario, 1,057, \$5,967,989; Manitoba, 223, \$3,039,206; Saskatchewan, 129, \$1,485,716; Alberta, 251, \$2,010,564; British Columbia, 379, \$2,015,856; and the Yukon, 17, \$125,800.

From the sale of fur-bearing animals, the fur farmers of Prince Edward Island received \$1,096,863, and from the sale of pelts, \$643,789; Nova Scotia, \$196,528 and \$149,393 respectively; New Brunswick, \$468,685 and \$246,274; Quebec, \$1,687,821 and \$416,668; Ontario, \$404,000 and \$373,452; Manitoba, \$233,083 and \$140,683; Saskatchewan, \$55,325 and \$71,804; Alberta, \$162,418 and \$177,779; British Columbia, \$152,868 and \$79,735; and the Yukon, \$15,035 and \$18,939.

Canada's production of raw furs in the twelve months ended June 30, 1930, had a total value of \$12,158,376, compared with \$18,745,473 in 1928-29. These totals represented the values of pelts of animals taken by trappers and those from fur farms, the value of the latter constituting approximately 19 per cent. of the total in 1929-1930, compared with 12½ per cent. in 1928-29. For the first time in the history of the fur trade, the silver fox lead all other kinds of raw furs in value of production, with a total of \$2,716,264, nearly the whole of this amount being contributed by the fox farms. Average prices for the principal kinds of furs were away below the prices of the preceding season. Ontario occupied first place among the Provinces according to value of raw fur production, its total being \$2,880,039, or 24 per cent. of the total.

The Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association, the national organization devoted to the interests of the fox breeding industry, held its 11th Annual Meeting at Summerside, P.E.I., July 8-9, 1931. Membership at Dec. 31, 1930, was reported to have reached 6,586, an increase of 822 for

the year. During the previous inspection season, the Association's inspectors marked 99,616 puppies and inspected 92,823, which was the greatest number ever examined. The registered fox population of Canada in 1930 was: adults, 89,148; and pups, 99,616. The number of pelts consigned to the Marketing Department was nearly 22,000, or double the previous year. The following officers were re-elected: President, G. Shelton Sharp, M.L.A., East Bideford, P.E.I.; Vice-President, George A. Callbeck, Summerside, P.E.I.; Secretary-Treasurer, B. S. Deacon, Summerside, P.E.I.

Tobacco. The season of 1930 saw a continuation of the trends of production noted in the previous two or three years. In Ontario the centre of bright flue-cured tobacco yield was moving from the Old Belt in Essex to the New Belt in Norfolk, Oxford and Elgin. Only 3,150 acres were produced in the Old Belt in 1930, as compared with 4,200 in 1929, while in the New Belt there was an increase from approximately 10,000 to 14,000 acres. Production of dark types continued to decrease. In Quebec there was very little change. A tendency toward a greater yield of cigar varieties was noted in the Northern District. The feature of the British Columbia situation was the increase in the area given over to production of bright flue-cured tobacco.

The estimated acreage in 1930 was 41,304, of which 32,665 acres were in Ontario; 8,450 in Quebec and 189 in British Columbia. The yield amounted to 36,716,917 lb., divided as follows: Ontario, 28,616,750 lb.; Quebec, 8,021,000 lb.; and British Columbia, 79,167 lb. The value at the farm was \$7,058,457—Ontario, \$6,243,680; Quebec, \$792,515; and British Columbia, \$22,262.

Honey. The total production of honey in Canada in 1930 was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 31,169,683 lb., valued at \$2,826,730, compared with 28,261,948 lb., valued at \$2,849,186 in 1929. Exports amounted to 1,749,035 lb., valued at \$170,394. Imports were relatively small, being only 60,821 lb., of the value of \$12,207 from the United States and Jamaica.

Sugar Beets. Production of sugar beets in Canada in 1930, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 397,576 tons from 40,532 acres. At an average price per ton of \$8.25, the value of the crop was \$3,278,625. Three beetroot sugar factories were in operation, *viz.*, Dominion Sugar Co., Limited, Chatham and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited, Raymond, Alta. They produced in 1930, 94,624,700 lb. of sugar valued at \$2,529,944.

Maple Sugar and Syrup. For the whole of Canada the estimated production of maple sugar in 1931 was 5,484,100 lb., of a value of \$930,800, compared with 8,208,276 lb., valued at \$1,381,513, in 1930. Estimated production of maple syrup was 1,314,700 gal., of the value of \$2,606,900, as compared with 2,185,379 gal., valued at \$3,869,107 in 1930. The average price was \$1.98 per gal. in 1931 and \$1.77 in 1930. The Province of Quebec led in the production of both sugar and syrup.

Miscellaneous Records. The Co-operative Union of Canada, at its Annual Meeting in Toronto on July 15, 1930, received a report on 1929 operations, which showed a decrease in net profit of reporting societies of \$48,107 to \$294,642. Share capital decreased by \$32,756 to \$556,614. Two societies had failed to meet expenses and their loss was \$1,103. The result was described as gratifying in view of the heavy shrinkage in business due to the depression. There were 20 retail societies able to declare dividends, as compared with 21 in 1928, the total being \$258,302, a decrease of \$14,673. Aggregate membership of 31 member societies increased

by 312 to 10,643. W. C. Good, Paris, was President and George Keen, Brantford, Secretary.

On Sept. 11-12, 1930, farm economists and engineers from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, together with representatives of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and the United States Federal Farm Board, held an informal conference in Regina, after a tour of Southern Saskatchewan. On one thing they were agreed, that agricultural research work should in future devote itself more and more to reducing costs of production and adjusting the products of a mechanical age to agrarian needs. Great 100,000 acre "wheat factories" were foreseen.

With a view to bringing about greater development in Class A Exhibitions in the Maritime Provinces, through uniformity of regulations for exhibitors, publicity, etc., a Maritime Exhibition Association was formed in Saint John on Jan. 21, 1931. Horace A. Porter, Manager of the Saint John Exhibition, was elected President, and G. W. Frost, Assistant Manager, Secretary-Treasurer.

On Apr. 13 it was announced at Ottawa that establishment of all farm boys' and girls' club work on a national basis, guided by a Central Executive, had been effected with the organization of the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Alex. MacLaurin, former Live Stock Commissioner for New Brunswick, was appointed Secretary.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association held its Annual Convention at the Kemptville Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ont., June 17-20, 1931. In their Report, the Directors expressed the fear that because of the decline in the prices of farm products, many of the existing producers of registered seed would be obliged to discontinue their work. They urged every producer to study his methods with a view to reducing to a minimum the cost of production. While much business was transacted of vital importance to the Association, the only new development was a decision to proceed with the organization and expansion of the work in connection with the registration of garden vegetable and forage crops. Officers elected were: President, T. J. Harrison, Dominion Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg; Vice-President, Robert Summerby, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; and Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. G. Wiener, Ottawa.

**Canada's
Forests and
Forest
Products
Industries**

The latest available estimate (issued by the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, April, 1931) placed Canada's forest resources at 224,304 M. cu. ft. of standing timber, capable of yielding 424,637 M. ft. b. m. of sawn lumber and 1,121,993 thousand cords of pulpwood, ties, poles and other smaller materials. It was estimated that the total forest production in 1929 involved the cutting of 3,090,614,617 cu. ft. of standing timber. This constituted only the depletion for use and to it must be added the volume of material destroyed by fire, which exceeded 346,000,000 cu. ft. of merchantable timber and the young growth on 1,300,000 acres. Insects and fungi destroyed at least 700,000,000 cu. ft., so that the annual drain on forest resources was considerably more than 4,136,000,000 cu. ft. A total depletion of this amount does not necessarily imply that total resources were being reduced by that amount every year. The rate of utilization was being continually affected by the discovery of new uses for wood, increase of population, and demand from other Provinces, while the rate of destruction from fires and other agencies remained uncertain. On the other hand, there was a steady increase in volume taking place in all healthy stands of timber due to annual growth.

As far as the value of forest products was concerned, logs and bolts headed the list in 1929 with over \$79,000,000. Pulpwood came second with a total

value exceeding \$76,000,000. Firewood, with over \$41,000,000, came third. Hewn railway ties with over \$5,000,000; poles with over \$6,000,000, and square timber with over \$4,000,000 were among the more important of the other items. The total estimated value of all these forest products was \$219,570,129, an increase of 3.1 per cent. over the estimated value for 1928. The Province of Quebec headed the list in the production of pulpwood and also in the production of fencing materials. Ontario was the second in total value and third in volume of production, leading in firewood, wood for distillation and miscellaneous products and taking second place in the production of logs and bolts, pulpwood and poles. British Columbia came third for total value of production and first for volume, leading for logs and bolts, hewn ties, square timber and poles.

It was estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1929 involved the investment of \$167,000,000 in logging equipment, most of which was employed in British Columbia where power logging had reached its highest development. These operations were estimated to have given employment for a part of the year to more than 97,000 men, and to have caused the distribution of over \$80,000,000 in salaries and wages. Out of a total of over 3,090 M. cu. ft. of standing timber cut in Canada in 1929 about 90.5 per cent. was retained in the country for immediate use or as raw material for some Canadian industry, and 9.5 per cent. was exported in a more or less unmanufactured form. Manufacturers of commodities, whose chief component material was wood or paper, depended on the products of the forest as their principal raw material. This group of industries ranked first among similar groups in capital investment (\$1,152,075,234); number of employees (164,182); wages and salaries paid (\$192,235,448); and net value of products (\$411,616,451). In gross value of production (\$725,819,740) they were exceeded only by the manufacturers of vegetable products.

The Canadian Forestry Association, with Head Office at Ottawa, continued in 1930 its aggressive campaign on behalf of forest conservation. Its work was thoroughly explained in the Report of the Manager, Robson Black, at the 31st Annual Meeting, Montreal, Jan. 23, 1931. The Association had 15 lecture parties in the field, who held 1,464 meetings, with total attendance of 410,000. Work in the schools was vigorously maintained, with 12,000 schools interested. The experiment of starting a boys' organization of Junior Forest Guards, which received its inauguration in British Columbia, was an unqualified success. The eleventh year of the tree-planting campaign on the Western Prairies was successful, with 231 meetings held and 32,000 people present. The Association's film library was in steady demand by high schools, churches, etc. Publicity work was actively prosecuted. Membership at the end of the year was 32,008, an increase of 8 over 1929. Speakers at the Annual Meeting were: Ellwood Wilson, retiring President, and R. O. Swezey, President-elect. New Directors elected were: Ralph P. Bell, Nova Scotia; Allan McAvity and Percy Burchill, New Brunswick; John Bassett, Quebec; J. H. Gundy, Ontario; Col. H. I. Stevenson, Manitoba; Hon. James Bryant and A. E. Whitman, Saskatchewan; and Hon. Charles Stewart, Alberta.

Interested in problems connected with the production and sale of pulpwood was the Canadian Pulpwood Association. This organization held its Annual Meeting in Montreal, Jan. 26-27, 1931. The chief matters under discussion were: (1) competition of Russian wood; (2) wood from the Southern States; (3) the tremendous increase in the use of Pacific Coast sulphite by eastern mills; and (4) freight rates. The members were unanimous in the opinion that the high rates charged by Canadian railways were throttling their business and that unless these rates were immediately and substantially reduced, not only would the pulpwood business be lost to the country but the railways themselves would suffer by reduced earnings. Resolutions expressing the Association's regret in the death of its President, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., and of J. B. Kemp, Pembroke, Ont., a former member of the Executive, were adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Walter H.

Russell, Port Arthur; Vice-Presidents, Armand G. Auger, Quebec; Ralph P. Bell, Halifax; Major T. A. MacLean, Greening, Quebec, and James Thompson, Toronto.

The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers held its 23rd Annual Conference in the new Forestry and Geology Building of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, Jan. 22, 1931, when numerous papers were presented bearing on the work of the forest engineer.

The Lumber Industry. The most recent information regarding the lumber industry in Canada was contained in the Report for 1928-1929, issued in August, 1931, by the Forests Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As far as the gross value of production was concerned, the saw-milling industry ranked fifth among the important industries of Canada, being exceeded only by pulp and paper, flour and grist mills, slaughtering and meat packing and automobiles. In the net value of production or value added by manufacture, it was second only to the pulp and paper industry. The total value of all the products of the industry in 1929 was \$146,989,564, an increase of 5.4 per cent. over 1928. There were 3,161 mills reporting; capital investment, \$181,586,699; employees, 46,466; salaries and wages, \$36,157,555; power employed, 312,643 h.p.; fuel used, \$386,155; cost of materials, \$83,743,952; and net value of production, \$63,245,612. The cut of lumber was 4,741,941 M. ft. b.m., with value of \$113,349,886. This was the largest production since the peak of 1911, the increase over 1928 being 9.3 per cent. in quantity and 9.4 per cent. in value. Prepared pulpwood, which was carried on as a side-line in many Canadian saw-mills, came second in importance, with 924,308 cords, valued at \$11,186,099. The production of shingles amounted to 2,707,235 M., valued at \$9,423,363, and of lath to 835,799 M., valued at \$2,860,799, both being less than in 1928. British Columbia headed the list in the production of saw lumber and shingles. Quebec came first in lath production and in the preparation of pulpwood.

Following representations made by a delegation of lumbermen that unless the heavy burden of taxation were lightened by the Government, the coming Winter's cut of lumber would be materially reduced, Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, announced on Sept. 26, 1930, that the Government would grant to every operator the privilege of paying only 50 per cent. of the dues and bonuses arising from the 1929-30 operations, on or before Oct. 30, 1930.

The principal organization in the lumber industry was the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. It had its office in Ottawa, with R. L. Sargent, Secretary-Manager. The 23rd Annual Meeting was held at Toronto, Feb. 3-4, 1931. Members of the Association again confirmed their belief in a lumber trade extension campaign to be carried on by lumber manufacturers and wholesalers, with the co-operation of retailers, for the greater use of lumber and wood products generally. Among resolutions adopted were the following: (1) prohibition of the importation of Russian lumber and pulpwood; (2) formation of a Canadian Hardwood Bureau as a section of the Association; (3) recommendation to the manufacturers of spruce lumber that they should get together and endeavour to arrive at definite grading rules for spruce; and (4) adoption of the idea of a Jack Pine Bureau. Officers elected were: President, A. C. Manbert, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, J. S. Gillies, Braeside; 2nd Vice-President, J. S. Bock, Montreal; and Honorary Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa.

The Pulp and Paper Industry. This was the most important manufacturing industry in Canada, heading the lists in 1930 for gross and net values of manufactured products, as well as for distribution of wages and salaries. It had a gross value of production in 1930, according to the Preliminary Report of the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued September, 1931, of \$215,674,246, a decrease of 11.6 per

cent. over 1929. This gross value represented the sum of the values of pulp made for sale in Canada, pulp made for export and paper manufactured. It did not include pulpwood nor the pulp made in combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in making paper. The net value of production in 1930 was \$133,681,991. There were 109 establishments in operation, or 1 more than in 1929. Of these 32 made pulp only, 49 were combined pulp and paper mills and 28 made paper only. The total capital invested in the manufacturing part of the industry was \$714,437,104; number of employees, 33,207, and total payroll, \$45,774,976. The 81 mills making pulp produced 3,619,345 tons, valued at \$112,355,872; the 77 mills making paper produced 2,926,787 tons, valued at \$173,626,383, newsprint paper making up 85.3 per cent. of the total reported tonnage. Reviewing the industry as a whole, it was evident that the report of unmanufactured pulpwood was decreasing in quantity and relative importance while the further manufacture of this raw material into pulp in Canadian mills was also decreasing.

On Aug. 5, 1930, the International Paper Company announced the shutting-down of the Waterway Paper Products Company, Chicago, which it had acquired a short time before, and the transferring of its newsprint tonnage to the low-cost mills of the Canadian International Paper Company at Gatineau and Three Rivers. This was the seventh transfer of newsprint tonnage by the Company to Canada since the first of the year. An eighth transfer was announced on Sept. 15 with the closing of the Degrasse mill between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River in the State of New York.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on Sept. 18, Frank W. Clarke, Vice-President of the Canada Power and Paper Corporation and the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, gave out a statement that arrangements had been made with the Hearst interests in the United States, involving the acquisition by the latter of stock in the Corporation, which in turn had acquired a substantial interest in the Dominion Newsprint Co., Limited, a subsidiary, which was negotiating with the Newfoundland Government, on behalf of the Hearst organization, for water power rights and timber limits adequate for the requirements of a large paper mill in Newfoundland.

Col. John H. Price, who had accepted the position of Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Newsprint Institute of Canada, when the Institute was organized in February, 1930, in an endeavour to stabilize conditions in the newsprint industry, announced his resignation on Sept. 25, 1930, on the ground that members were unwilling to conform to the terms of their membership agreement. He stated that Price Bros. Co., Limited, would adopt an independent policy of action. Later, a civil action was entered by Price Bros. Co. against the Institute for recovery of \$787,000 allegedly due Price Bros. by member companies of the Institute.

Under the heading of "The Newsprint Crisis," *The Montreal Daily Star* on Dec. 22 pointed out that, as a direct result of unwarranted expansion, Canadian mills, which had previously been operating on full time, worked during 1929 at 85 per cent. capacity; at 70 per cent. capacity during the first ten months of 1930 and at 67 per cent. during November. "The actual volume of production and consumption has remained comparatively stable during the last two years," said *The Star*, "but the tremendous increase in the number of machines has resulted in the installation far outstripping the demand." The result was price-cutting, idle machinery, part-time employment and loss to investors.

Following conferences among representatives of holders of all classes of securities of Canada Power and Paper Corporation and its constituent companies, consequent on the passing of dividends on preferred stocks of constituent companies, a Securities Protective Committee was formed "to study the whole Canada Power and Paper situation in the interests of security holders." The Committee, as announced on Mar. 11, 1931, consisted of Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Chairman; E. A. Macnutt, Treasurer, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; S. Kilpatrick of Govett, Sons & Co., London,

England; Norman Dawes, President, Montreal Board of Trade; John J. Rudolf, partner of A. Iselin & Co., New York; Strachan Johnston, k.c., Toronto; R. H. Cossis, Kitcat & Aitken, London; and Hon. Gordon Scott, Montreal, Secretary.

The Globe, Toronto, on Apr. 14, 1931, stated that "recent developments in the Canadian newsprint situation not only point to an absence of any real programme toward a merger of the leading producers, but also indicate that a price-cutting war has already commenced within the industry." The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., it remarked, had defaulted principal and interest due on its bonds of Apr. 1 and a bondholders' committee would likely be formed. On Apr. 15, *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, reported that the Ontario and Quebec Governments had joined in negotiations to head off a price-cutting war and to bring about adjustments by which some of the idle mills would again be brought into operation to relieve unemployment. On Apr. 19 several Canadian newsprint mills announced a cut in the price of newsprint of \$3 per ton, retroactive from the beginning of the year to May 1 and \$5 per ton thereafter.

Speaking at the Annual Meeting of shareholders of Price Bros. & Co., Limited, on May 13, Col. John H. Price, the President, said, "The situation in the newsprint industry is still anything but satisfactory and certainly worse to-day than it was a year ago. Not only has the consumption of newsprint fallen off but the current price, as recently announced, is \$5 per ton less at the mill. The strained financial condition in which some of our associates in the industry find themselves does not help the situation, and I feel strongly that until these difficulties are boldly faced and properly adjusted on a sound basis, there is little hope for the industry as a whole enjoying better times."

The International Paper Company announced on May 18 that its customers in New York City would receive a retroactive reduction of \$5 a ton for newsprint purchased from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1931. Figures for other zones were being worked out. From Apr. 1, 1931, to Dec. 1, 1931, the price delivered in New York would be \$57 a ton. The new price schedule, it was stated, was fixed to meet the reductions of various Canadian newsprint manufacturers and also to stabilize the market.

The Dunning Committee, representing security holders of Canada Power and Paper Corporation, issued its Report on June 3, 1931. This recommended the formation of a new company; the wiping out of all existing securities; replacing them by an issue of bonds representing senior issues and an issue of no-par common stock representing all other securities; excluding Anglo-Canadian from the reconstruction and eliminating all inter-company agreements and leases. (See Section: Finance and Insurance).

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Formed in 1913, the Association had its headquarters in Montreal. Its Secretary and Manager up to the date of his death on Oct. 23, 1930, was Edward Beck. Its 18th Annual Meeting, Montreal, Jan. 30, 1931, was featured by the Address of the President, Harold Crabtree. After referring to the general decline in business in 1930, Mr. Crabtree said,—“The pulp and paper industry was adversely affected, not only by the general depression, but also by conditions peculiar to itself. This was the case in the newsprint branch of the industry. The Canadian mills, by reason of the falling-off in the consumption of newsprint on the one hand and an increase in the productive capacity on the other, were only able to operate at 69 per cent. of capacity in 1930, as against 85 per cent. in 1929. This curtailment of operations was attended by many hardships due to the closing down of several plants made necessary for the sake of efficient operation. The volume of consumption, however, was but 7 per cent. below that of 1929 and only slightly below that of 1928. Some satisfaction may be found in the fact that this is the first year in many that no new tonnage is reported as coming on the market and it can only, therefore, be a matter of time before consumption catches up with production.” Mr. Crabtree reviewed other branches of the industry and concluded that “no

branch of the industry escaped from the effects of the general depression." The item of business receiving most attention was that of the education of employees. The meeting approved the suggestion that the pulp and paper school at Edmundston, N.B., should be recognized and that the diploma issued to graduates should bear the mark of approval of the Education Committee, provided that the standard of work and the examination were properly maintained. Harold Crabtree, President, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, was re-elected President and A. E. Cadman, Statistician of the Association since 1921, was appointed Secretary and Manager. The Technical Section, meeting on Jan. 28, 1931, elected D. L. McLeod, Ontario Paper Co., Limited, Thorold, Chairman. The Woodlands Section on Jan. 29 re-elected J. D. Gilmour, Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, Chairman.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1930-31

Among the basic industries of Canada mining stands third, being only exceeded by agriculture and forestry. In 1929, the last year for which industrial statistics are complete, \$867,021,033 was invested in the industry by 2,386 firms; 95,102 men were employed in operating the mines, smelters, oil and gas wells, brick plants and quarries and \$124,490,511 was paid in salaries and wages, though these figures do not include the operations of the many prospecting and exploration companies. In addition to the mining of known ore bodies and resulting metallurgical operations, prospecting was being carried forward in the outlying areas of the Dominion to a much greater degree than formerly, owing to the development of the aeroplane as an agent of improved and rapid transportation and as a means of exploration and photography from the air.

The results of mining operations in 1930, as revealed in the revised Report on the Mineral Production of Canada in 1930, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were of a mixed character. While the production of gold, copper, zinc, natural gas, petroleum, stone, sand and gravel exceeded all previous records and while that of silver and lead was ahead of the previous year, the output of coal, asbestos, gypsum, salt, clay products, cement and lime fell behind that of 1929. A drastic reduction in metal prices during the year cut down the value of production, in spite of the increase in output, from \$310,850,246 in 1929 to \$279,873,578 in 1930. The metal group declined from \$154,454,056 to \$142,743,764; the fuel group fell from \$76,787,397 to \$68,184,485; other non-metals from \$21,073,959 to \$15,217,864, and clay products and other structural materials from \$58,534,834 to \$53,727,465.

Canada in 1930 produced more gold than ever before, passing the 2,000,000-ounce mark for the first time with a production of 2,102,068 fine oz., valued at \$43,453,601. The chief sources were the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in Ontario. While the former recorded a decline in production, the latter showed a decided gain, almost attaining the level of the Porcupine output. Ontario's total production was 1,736,012 fine oz., valued at \$35,886,552. Next in importance was British Columbia, with 164,331 oz., the chief source being base metal ores from which gold is recovered as a by-product. Quebec production of 141,747 oz., showed a marked increase, this being derived principally from Noranda. Yukon, Manitoba and Nova Scotia were small producers.

Silver output at 26,443,823 fine oz. was the largest of any year since 1915 and was greater than in 1929 by 14 per cent., despite the very drastic reduction in price. Production was greatest in British Columbia, 11,825,930 fine oz., as compared with 10,156,408 fine oz. in 1929. Ontario followed with 10,205,683 fine oz., as against 8,890,726 in 1929. Yukon contributed 3,746,326 fine oz., also an increase. There was a small production from Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia. The total output was valued at \$10,089,376.

Canada was making rapid headway in 1930 in the production of copper, the total output increasing from 248,120,760 lb. in 1929 to 303,470,356

lb. in 1930, contributed as follows: Ontario, 42 per cent.; British Columbia, 31 per cent.; Quebec, 26 per cent., and Manitoba, about 1 per cent. On account, however, of the marked reduction in average price, when compared with 1929, the total value, \$37,948,359, was considerably lower. During 1929 and 1930 rapid strides were made in the matter of handling the raw output. Refineries were built and fabricating plants constructed that could supply the Canadian demand and also leave a considerable quantity for export.

Nickel output amounted to 103,768,857 lb., valued at \$24,455,133, as compared with 110,275,912 lb., worth \$27,115,461 in 1929. These figures include the nickel in matte exported by the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, and Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, valued at 18 cents per lb.; refined and electrolytic nickel produced by the International Nickel Co.; nickel in nickel oxides and nickel salts sold from the Deloro and Port Colborne metallurgical plants; nickel contained in speiss residues exported; and a small amount of nickel contained in ore exported from a prospect in the Timagami forest reserve.

Production of lead in 1930 amounted to 332,894,163 lb., as compared with 326,522,566 lb. in 1929. Owing to the very depressed prices for the metal, however, the value of the production was much less, the figures being \$13,102,635 for 1930; \$16,544,248 for 1929. The metallurgical plant of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Limited, Trail, B.C., treating both customs and Sullivan mine ores, was the greatest contributor to Canada's concentrates of lead, while in the same Province important shipments of lead concentrates were made to foreign smelters from the Monarch mine at Field. A smaller quantity of pig lead was produced in Ontario.

The production of zinc in 1930 was 267,643,505 lb., an increase of 35.6 per cent. over 1929, and a new high record. The value, however, was down from \$10,626,778 to \$9,635,166. Ores treated by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., at Trail, B.C., provided the greatest single source of Canadian supply. Smaller quantities came from Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Production of coal from Canadian mines in 1930 declined to a point 15 per cent. below the 1929 level and 9.4 per cent. below the average for the preceding five years. The output comprised 10,824,291 tons of bituminous, 3,451,079 tons of lignite and 603,358 tons of sub-bituminous, a total of 14,878,728 tons, which compared with 17,496,557 tons in 1929. The value was \$53,287,813, as compared with \$63,065,170. Nova Scotia was the principal producing Province, accounting for 42 per cent. of the total output. Alberta followed with 38.7 per cent. Production of coke amounted to 2,354,026 short tons, which compared with 2,677,581 tons in 1929. The total was, however, the second largest in the history of the industry. There was an increase in coke sales from 1,028,435 to 1,063,112 tons and a gain in the quantity used in coke plants from 279,183 to 301,740 tons, but a decline in the tonnage transferred to the metallurgical works of the producing companies from 1,302,008 to 951,748 tons.

With the exception of coal, asbestos had been for some years Canada's most valuable non-metallic mineral. Competition from Africa and Russia, together with the general tie-up of business, affected the 1930 output seriously. Production amounted to 242,112 tons, valued at \$8,390,163, as compared with 306,055 tons, valued at \$13,172,581 in 1929.

The production of gypsum from Canadian deposits during 1930 amounted to 1,070,968 tons valued at \$2,818,788, as against 1,211,689 tons worth \$3,345,696 in 1929. Gypsum quarried during the year totalled 1,100,048 tons, of which 168,967 tons or 15.3 per cent. was calcined in Canada. 827,063 tons of the total quantity shipped was produced in Nova Scotia.

Petroleum production at 1,492,471 bbl. valued at \$4,953,885 showed an increase of 33.5 per cent. in quantity and 32.7 per cent. in value over the 1929 output. Alberta wells yielded 1,368,411 bbl.; Ontario, 117,302 bbl.; and New Brunswick, 6,758 bbl.

Natural gas output set up a new high record in 1930 when 29,104,570 thousand cu. ft. were produced. Wells in Alberta accounted for more than 70 per cent. of the total. Increasing quantities of natural gas were being produced from the wet gas of the Turner Valley and the problem of utilizing all this gas continued to be the subject of much study.

Production in First Half of 1931. During the first half of 1931 value of production of metals, fuels and non-metals totalled \$95,689,288, as against \$116,360,409 during the first half of 1930. Metals as a group declined from \$75,031,606 to \$61,717,841 and lower outputs were recorded for all metals except gold, bismuth, the metals of the platinum group, and zinc. Gold production amounted to 1,273,303 fine oz. valued at \$26,321,508, as compared with 976,235 fine oz. worth \$20,180,568 in the first half of 1930. On the other hand copper production decreased from 157,536,826 to 149,277,041 lb.; nickel from 55,113,525 to 40,690,562 lb.; lead from 172,204,062 to 146,419,830 lb. and silver from 13,223,559 to 11,701,718 fine oz. The output of zinc increased from 123,371,385 to 133,679,776 lb. Coal production decreased from 7,159,761 to 5,891,588 tons but crude petroleum increased from 639,884 to 937,779 bbl.

The Smelting and Refining Industry. Considerable information regarding the smelting and refining of domestic and non-ferrous ores was contained in a bulletin issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in June, 1931. Capital invested in lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, costs of supplies and stocks on hand and cash in the non-ferrous metallurgical industry in Canada amounted to \$163,092,471 in 1930. There were 788 salaried employees and 7,838 wage-earners who received \$13,796,124 for their services. The estimated value of material treated was \$45,310,472 and the sales value from the smelters and refineries amounted to \$100,946,136.

Dealing with the principal producers in 1930, the bulletin stated that the Noranda smelter, Noranda, Que., received from the mine 422,155 tons of direct smelting sulphide ore and 252,797 tons of silicious ore used as flux. The concentrator treated 733,971 tons of ore and concentrates, which yielded 76,142,246 lb. of blister copper. In 1930 the new plant of the Canadian Copper Refiners, Limited, a joint enterprise of Noranda Mines Limited, the British Metals Corporation and the Nichols Copper Co. of New York, was nearing completion at Montreal East. This was designed to produce 75,000 tons of electrolytic copper annually. In the Province of Quebec also was the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, which operated plants at Shawinigan and Arvida, utilizing alumina and imported bauxite ores.

In Ontario the International Nickel Company treated 2,285,127 tons of copper-nickel ores in 1930, as against 2,033,457 tons in 1929. Matte was shipped to Clydach, Wales; Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A., and to the Port Colborne refinery, the latter plant producing converter copper, electrolytic nickel, nickel oxides and residues containing metals of the platinum group. In Copper Cliff, Ont., the new plant of the Ontario Refining Company was completed in 1930 and electrolytic copper was produced for the first time in Eastern Canada. This plant with initial capacity of 120,000 tons per annum was the largest of its kind in the British Empire. Other plants in Ontario were those of the Kingdom Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Co., Limited, at Galetta and of the Deloro Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, at Deloro.

Manitoba in 1930 became for the first time one of the copper smelting and zinc refining Provinces of the Dominion with the completion of the metallurgical plant of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. at Flin Flon. This had a capacity of 2,500,000 pounds of blister copper monthly and 50,000,000 pounds of zinc annually. In British Columbia the large Trail works of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Limited produced gold, silver, lead, refined copper, copper matte, cadmium, bismuth, platinum and

palladium. The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. was also a large producer.

The Department of Mines. Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon, K.C., M.P., was appointed Minister of Mines, as well as head of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, on Aug. 7, 1930. In order to obtain first-hand information on the mining industry of Western Canada (the Minister was well acquainted with conditions in the East through long residence and professional experience in the centre of the mining district of Northern Ontario), Mr. Gordon made a special tour of the West as soon as his duties at Ottawa permitted his departure. Between Nov. 12 and Dec. 4, he visited Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary and Regina and conferred with operators and Provincial mining officials. At Vancouver, he attended the Annual Western Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. In January, 1931, he visited the gold mining districts of Northern Ontario.

During the year, Mr. Gordon gave considerable time to a study of the fuel situation and to the findings of the Dominion Fuel Board. These activities resulted in the passing on May 30, 1931, of five Orders-in-Council providing for Government assistance to the coal mining industry both in Eastern and Western Canada in the transportation of Canadian coals. The measures were favourably received and were expected to render effective assistance in increasing production from the coal mines.

Dr. Charles Camsell, F.R.S.C., Deputy Minister of Mines, returned to Ottawa on July 28, 1930, after attending as representative of the Government of Canada, the Third (Triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress in South Africa, Mar. 24—May 8 and as head of the official Canadian delegation the Third World Power Conference, Berlin, Germany, June 15-26.

On Sept. 23, 1930, Dr. Camsell left for England to act as one of the Official Advisers to the Canadian Delegation to the Imperial Conference. He served as one of the Canadian representatives on the General Economic Committee and acted in an advisory capacity to the Research Committee in its study of developments in the use of geo-physical methods of surveying for minerals and oils. He also prepared, for the Research Committee, a memorandum outlining a plan for the presentation of data to be obtained from a proposed compilation of the mineral resources of the Empire. After his return to Ottawa on Nov. 21, Dr. Camsell spoke on various occasions on the mining industry of South Africa, notably at the Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Dec. 11; the Montreal Branch of the Institute, Dec. 12; the Ottawa Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Jan. 15, 1931, and the Young Men's Canadian Club, Ottawa, Feb. 9.

As Chairman of the Dominion Fuel Board, Dr. Camsell attended various conferences in Montreal at which test movements of Canadian coals were discussed; inspected the new Ontario lignite field at Onakawana; held conferences with coal operators and railroad officials to consider the possibility of extending the existing markets for Canadian coal and also attended conferences held with a view to increasing the use of Canadian coals in the manufacture of coke in Canadian plants. In January (23rd to 29th) he accompanied Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C., M.P., Minister of Mines, on a visit to gold mining districts of Northern Ontario. As the Canadian member of the Special International Niagara Board, he went to Niagara Falls, Feb. 5-8, to examine the results of the rock fall that had recently taken place and to confer with the United States member of the Board. On Feb. 18 he delivered the Presidential Address at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Geographical Society at Ottawa, his subject being "The Influence of Geography on Canadian Development," and on May 20, he gave, as retiring President, an address on "Canada's Position on the Mineral Situation of the British Empire," at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada in Toronto.

The Dominion Fuel Board. The Board was organized on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines under authority of an Order-in-Council dated Nov. 25, 1922. Its membership in 1930 comprised Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Chairman; John McLeish, F. C. C. Lynch, B. F. Haanel, D. R. Cameron, Dr. W. H. Collins, C. C. Ross, Dr. B. R. MacKay, J. T. Johnston, and F. G. Neate, Secretary. The chief subjects under review in 1930 were: (1) study of coal markets in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; (2) house insulation; (3) industrial fuel distribution; (4) survey of United States coke importations into Canada; (5) review of the proposed assistance to western coals entering the Manitoba market; (6) possibility of extending Canadian markets to use a greater amount of Canadian coal; and (7) inspection of coke plants at Halifax and Quebec. Ten board meetings were held during the year.

During the period July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, seven Orders-in-Council were passed, aiming to increase the production of Canadian coals. These were administered by the Dominion Fuel Board. (1) P.C. 1917, Aug. 6: to provide assistance in the transportation and marketing in the Province of Manitoba of briquettes made from Alberta coals. (2) P.C. 2256, Oct. 2: extending to Mar. 31, 1932, the provisions of Order-in-Council, Mar. 30, 1928, (P.C. 539) respecting assisted movements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coals to Quebec and Ontario. (3) P.C. 1299, May 30, 1931: to provide assisted movements to enable New Brunswick coals to compete to a greater extent than formerly with imported coals in Quebec and Ontario. (4) P.C. 1300, May 30: a similar provision for Nova Scotia coals. (5) P.C. 1301, May 30: to provide assisted movements of coal mined in Saskatchewan and shipped to Manitoba and to points in Ontario west of Sioux Lookout and Fort Frances. (6) P.C. 1302, May 30: to provide assistance to improve the position of British Columbia coals in competing with other fuels for the bunkering or export trade; (7) P.C. 1303, May 30: to provide assisted movements of coals mined in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass District of British Columbia and shipped to Manitoba and to points in Ontario west of Sioux Lookout and Fort Frances. These Orders-in-Council superseded all previous dispositions of this kind except P.C. 439, Mar. 16, 1928, authorizing the movement of coal from Alberta to Ontario at an established rate of \$6.75 a ton. By P.C. 1268, June 5, 1930, the period during which Alberta coals might be shipped under P.C. 439 was extended to Mar. 31, 1932.

Some Events of the Year. Thomas F. Sutherland, Acting Ontario Deputy Minister of Mines, returned to his office in Toronto on Aug. 6, 1930, after spending three weeks inspecting the lignite coal field around Onakawana. He reported that deposits of at least 100,000,000 tons were indicated.

Consolidation of the Union Natural Gas Company of Canada, Limited, and United Fuel Investments, Limited, of Hamilton, was announced on Aug. 26, 1930. The merger was to be effected by a stock exchange through which Union Gas was to give six-tenths of a share of its common issue for one share of United Fuel plus 24 cents cash. The merger affected properties and franchises in the Border Cities, London, Hamilton, the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, the Burlington Beach area, the townships of Nelson and Trafalgar and the towns of Bronte and Oakville.

Coal operators in Alberta to the number of 35 held a conference in Calgary on Oct. 15, 1930, and passed a number of resolutions to be forwarded to Ottawa. Of special importance was a resolution urging that the Dominion Fuel Board devote more of its attention to the development of markets for the coals of Canada and recommending that the Board be composed of representatives from each of the coal-producing Provinces of the Dominion, who were familiar with the industry. Dr. O. H. Patrick was Chairman and Howard Stutchbury, Alberta Trade Commissioner, acted as Secretary.

Representatives of the asbestos-producing companies in the Province of Quebec met at Quebec on Jan. 13, 1931, at the call of Hon. J. E. Perrault, Provincial Minister of Mines, and discussed the serious situation arising from

Russian competition in the United States. The net result of the conference was that the producers agreed to work together more harmoniously.

Official production figures for 1930 of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, were announced Jan. 14, 1931. Lead production amounted to 149,489 tons, as compared with 150,217 in 1929; zinc, 119,550 tons, against 86,049; copper, 7,064 tons, against 4,173; gold, 25,782 oz., against 14,649 oz.; and silver 6,936,759 oz., against 7,362,164 oz.

A three-day conference to discuss means of improving conditions in the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia took place at Halifax, Jan. 20-22, 1931, attended by Members of Parliament and the Provincial Legislature, operators and mine workers. A series of recommendations were drafted including tariff protection, reduced carrying charges, application of the dumping clause and aids for the manufacture of coke from Canadian coal. These were to be presented to the Federal Government.

The Annual Report of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, was issued on Mar. 16, 1931. It showed net profits, after depreciation, taxes and other reserves, of \$11,770,060, the equivalent of 67 cents per share on 14,584,025 shares of common stock, after allowing for preferred dividends of \$1,933,919. This compared with a net profit of \$22,235,996 in 1929, or \$1.47 per share on the 13,758,208 shares of common stock then issued. Sales of nickel in all forms amounted to 75,284,352 lb., as compared with 125,577,789 lb. in 1929.

Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines, announced on Apr. 1, 1931, an important find of radium at Echo Bay on Great Bear Lake, 750 miles from Fort McMurray. A Government party was to investigate the extent of the deposit during the Summer. Dr. J. A. Allan, head of the Department of Geology at the University of Alberta, declared on Apr. 14 that, as a result of analyses completed at that date by Provincial and University officials of pitch-blende ore samples taken from the district, it might be stated that this was the richest deposit of radium in the world.

The Annual Report of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Limited, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, made public Apr. 22, 1931, showed that, after all charges and dividends and full deduction for depreciation and depletion, there was a deficit of \$4,140,851. Earnings for the year were equal to \$4.46 per share, as against \$17.62 in 1929. The fall in earnings was directly attributable to the unprecedented drop in all metal prices.

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held its Annual Meeting at Ottawa, Mar. 4-6, 1931. F. W. Gray, Vice-President, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, was elected President, with the following Vice-Presidents: T. L. McCall, Stellarton, N.S.; Joseph Errington, Toronto; William Stevenson, Hillcrest, Alta.; A. O. Dufresne, Quebec; Norman R. Fisher, Winnipeg, and Victor Dolmage, Vancouver. Speaking at the Annual Banquet, Robert E. Tally, President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Engineers, characterized the development of the International Nickel Co. as "The greatest mining accomplishment of the century" and Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Mines, stated that the mining industry was second only to agriculture in national importance and that it was providing the money to develop the country industrially.

The Fisheries: Canada's fisheries operations in the calendar year 1930 resulted in a production with a marketed value of slightly more than \$47,800,000, as compared with \$53,518,521 in 1929. Landings were smaller than in 1929 in each of the three divisions of the fisheries—Atlantic, Inland and Pacific coasts—and, for the Dominion as a whole, the catch showed a decrease of approximately 53,000,000 pounds. The major factor in causing the decrease in the

marketed value of the year's production, however, was the unsettled and depressed condition prevailing in most of the markets where Canadian fisheries products were sold.

As compared with the results of 1929 operations, there were decreases in 1930 in the marketed value of fisheries production in all the Provinces. Sea fisheries output for the year had a value on the market of approximately \$41,452,000, but this was nearly \$3,-500,000 below the figures for the preceding year. Inland fisheries production, which was slightly more than \$6,352,000, dropped some \$2,237,000 below the 1929 total. British Columbia continued first among the Provinces in point of value of fisheries output, accounting for about 48 per cent. of the production value for the Dominion. The Maritime Provinces together accounted for 34 per cent., Ontario for 7 per cent., Quebec for 5 per cent., and the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory combined for 4 per cent.

The exceptional success of the salmon fishery, so far as size of catch was concerned, was outstanding in the year's operations. Greatly increased landings of salmon were made in the sea fisheries of both coasts. New records were established in catches and, despite the unfavourable world conditions, the production of the fishery reached nearly \$17,700,000 in value, or \$2,700,000 more than in 1929. The lobster fishery was again second only to the salmon fishery in point of marketed value return. None the less, the value of the lobster production, approximately \$5,214,000, was smaller by \$481,000 than it had been in the year before, although landings showed an increase. The cod fishery ranked third in value, with a marketed return of about \$4,288,000, as compared with some \$5,-395,000 in the preceding year. There was a large decrease in the marketed value of the halibut catch, which was only \$2,871,500, as compared with more than \$4,830,000 in 1929. The herring fishery also resulted in a smaller return and the marketed value of the production of white-fish, the most valuable of the inland fisheries, was about \$1,819,000, a decline of more than \$600,000.

The number of persons directly engaged in the fishing industry in 1930 was 79,549, or 824 less than in the preceding year. On the other hand, the capital investment increased, reaching a total of a little more than \$64,000,000, a new high mark. The investment in vessels and boats and gear used in the primary operations of catching and landing fish decreased somewhat, but this drop was more than offset by an increase in the amount invested in canneries and fish-curing establishments.

As was to have been expected in view of the world economic conditions, Canada's fisheries exportation in 1930 showed a substantial decrease in value and amounted only to \$31,845,000 in round figures, as compared with \$37,437,000 in 1929. Actually, however, in the case of numbers of Canadian fisheries products, there was a larger volume of export business in 1930 than in the previous year, and it is noteworthy that the ratio of exports to imports showed a frac-

tional increase. In 1929, this ratio was a little more than nine to one and, in 1930, it increased slightly.

Activities of the Department; Fisheries Survey. In the latter part of 1930, the Minister of Fisheries, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, visited British Columbia for the purpose of familiarizing himself with conditions in the fisheries of the Province and making contacts with different branches of the fishing industry. At the same time, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, W. A. Found, was also in British Columbia on his annual trip to the Pacific coast in order to discuss with the fishermen, canners and other persons engaged in the fishing industry the regulations for the ensuing fishing season. Meetings were held by the Deputy Minister with representatives of the industry at various points in the Province, and at a number of these meetings the Minister was also present to hear the views presented.

In order to give opportunity for consultation as to the better protection of the salmon fisheries in New Brunswick and Quebec inland territorial waters and waters adjacent thereto, a conference was convened by the Minister at Ottawa on Feb. 27, 1931. Mr. Rhodes had already had before him the report covering 1930 results in the investigation into the natural history of the Atlantic salmon, which had been instituted during the year by the Biological Board of Canada at the instance of the Department, and the report of investigations made on behalf of the Riparian Association of the Restigouche River by scientists of repute. The conference was attended by the Minister, the Deputy Minister, several members of the headquarters staff of the Department of Fisheries, the Department's Supervisors from New Brunswick, a member of the Biological Board of Canada, a representative of the Government of New Brunswick, a representative of the Government of Quebec, delegates from the commercial salmon fishermen of Northumberland, Restigouche and Saint John counties, New Brunswick, delegates from the New Brunswick Fish and Game Association and representatives of the Restigouche Riparian Association and the Nipisiquit Club, and others. General discussion of salmon protective methods took place and various suggestions as to the regulations which should be applied in the fishery were considered.

In April, the Minister also met at Ottawa two delegations from the Atlantic coast which presented views with regard to the trawler question. The Deputy Minister of Fisheries and other members of the Department's staff were present at the meeting with each delegation. The first delegation was composed of a representative of the Government of Nova Scotia, who urged favourable consideration of a resolution that had been passed by the Provincial Legislature in reference to the fisheries; others attending were those interested in the fisheries of Nova Scotia, who urged the prohibition of the steam trawler or the strictest curtailment of its operations. The second

delegation was made up of representatives of Atlantic fishing companies and others favourable to the continued operation of trawlers.

With a view to obtaining further information on which action for the improvement of conditions in the Dominion's fishing industry might be based, the Minister of Fisheries arranged in 1930 for a comprehensive survey, by a Canadian firm of market research specialists, of the methods of marketing and merchandising Canadian fish and fish products, both at home and abroad. The Survey was authorized under an Order-in-Council in early November, which outlined the purpose of the investigation as being "to ascertain the most effective, practical, and economical ways and means for increasing the consumption of Canadian fish, particularly within the Dominion, but also in foreign markets. "Such purpose," the Order-in-Council continued, "includes also the question of rendering the sale of fish more profitable to both the fisherman and the distributor by indicating economies which may be effected in the present system of fish distribution." The general scope of the Survey was defined as follows: "The Survey would cover the marketing of catches from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Great Lakes fisheries, respectively, at every stage from the fisherman to the consumer. It would involve an analysis of competitive conditions, both in the domestic market as regards imported fish (canned and otherwise), and in certain foreign markets catered to by the Canadian trade. In order to secure the best possible methods for Canada, it will be necessary to cover merchandising, marketing, and advertising policies and methods as in current use in other countries in which fish marketing has reached a high state of efficiency, especially those whose products compete directly or indirectly with Canadian fish." Particular phases of the investigation were to include a study of Canadian consumer tastes, prejudices, preferences and requirements; a study of the organization, opinions, policies, and weaknesses of the fish trade, both retail and wholesale, in selected centres in the Dominion; a study of the transportation of fish, including an appraisal of the relative economy and practicability of the various new freezing processes and their relation to consumer and trade requirements; a study of the organization, policies, and opinions of the various companies and associations engaged in the canning or processing of fish; a selective study of current fish merchandising policies in Great Britain, Japan, Newfoundland, and in the United States, and a comparison of these with current Canadian practices; and a study of Canadian export markets in the West Indies, Australia, Great Britain, etc. The Survey was begun immediately after the passage of the Order-in-Council and the report upon it was to be submitted in August, 1931. While the work in Canada in connection with the Survey was carried on by representatives of the firm entrusted with the undertaking, in foreign countries the assistance of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioners was obtained.

Court Cases Affecting the Fisheries. Following the seizure of four United States salmon trolling vessels in British Columbia waters by the fisheries patrol launch *Rividis* in June, 1930, proceedings looking to the condemnation of the boats were instituted in the Vice-Admiralty Court. The cases were heard before Mr. Justice Archer Martin, at Victoria, and the four vessels—*The May, Sunrise, Tilly M.* and *Queen City*—with their tackle, stores, etc., were declared forfeited to the Crown on the ground that they had been in territorial waters of Canada for a purpose not permitted by treaty or convention, or by any law of Great Britain or Canada, and in violation of the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act of Canada. It was found that there had been “no stress of weather or other unavoidable cause” justifying the vessels in entering Canadian waters. Appeals from the judgments of Mr. Justice Martin were taken to the Supreme Court of Canada by the vessel owners, but the judgments were upheld. As one ground of appeal it was claimed by the appellants that the presence of the vessels in Canadian waters was permissible under the Treaty of 1818, but it was ruled by the Supreme Court, in the judgment given by Mr. Justice Lamont and concurred in by the other members of the Bench who heard the appeals, that the Treaty did not apply to Pacific waters so far as fisheries were concerned, and that in any case none of the seized vessels could claim privilege under the Treaty.

Under an Order-in-Council, approved Oct. 30, 1929, relating to the licensing of fishing vessels using otter trawls or other trawls of a similar nature, it was provided, *inter alia*, that after Apr. 1, 1930, such vessels should pay a licence fee on all cod, haddock and halibut that they might catch and land on the Atlantic coast of Canada, except during the months of January, February and March in each year, and except upon scrod, that is, fish weighing less than 2½ pounds each. The National Fish Company, Limited, which operated trawlers, failed to pay the licence fee required of it under the Order-in-Council, and, on the information of the Attorney-General of Canada, action was begun in the Exchequer Court to collect the amount claimed to be due—\$21,422.61. The case was heard at Ottawa in February, 1931, by Mr. Justice L. A. Audette, of the Exchequer Court, who gave judgment in March, finding the imposition of the licence fee *ultra vires*. On the instruction of the Minister of Fisheries, notice of an appeal from this judgment to the Supreme Court of Canada was given.

North American Council on Fishery Investigations. The Seventeenth Meeting of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations was held in Washington on Nov. 6 and 7, 1930. The nations represented were Canada, Newfoundland, France and the United States. All these nations had important interests in fisheries of the Western North Atlantic and all of them were engaged to a greater or lesser degree in conducting scientific investigations with a view to developing and conserving the fishery resources. The

purpose of the meetings of this organization was to co-ordinate the programme of research of the several nations with respect to high seas fishery problems.

The fisheries prosecuted by these countries from Greenland to Chesapeake Bay were valued at about fifty million dollars annually; the catch of cod alone approximating a billion pounds and that of haddock about three hundred and fifty million pounds. In addition to the primary interests of the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland in these waters, France also has important fisheries on this side of the Atlantic, taking about twenty per cent. of the reported catch of cod.

In the membership of the Council the United States was represented by Dr. H. B. Bigelow, Chairman, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; by Henry O'Malley, Commissioner, and Elmer Higgins, Chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry, both of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Canada was represented by W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Ottawa, and Dr. A. G. Huntsman and Prof. J. P. McMurrich of the Biological Board of Canada. The group acting for Newfoundland were: Hon. H. B. C. Lake, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, St. John's, Newfoundland; and Dr. Harold Thompson of the Scottish Fishery Board, stationed temporarily at St. John's. France was represented by Dr. E. LeDanois, Director, Office Scientifique et Technique des Pêches Maritimes, Paris.

A wide range of subjects relating to the practical and scientific problems of the fisheries occupied the attention of the Council during its two-day session. Reports were received from members of the Council and from a number of investigators attending the session as guests on investigations of the cod, haddock, mackerel, herring, squid, Passamaquoddy power project, ocean currents and temperatures, and fishery statistics.

One of the high lights of the Council's session was Dr. LeDanois' exposition of his research in the waters off the coast of Europe and on this side of the Atlantic. Investigations of the water on the other side disclosed that mid-Atlantic water pushes to the northward every Summer and recedes in the Winter, and that this movement is particularly pronounced in certain years. Every eighteen years there seems to be an exceptional movement of this warm water. It appears that in the years of this movement of tropic waters northward there is impaired success of the cod fishery in its southern range on the Grand Banks, forcing fishermen to fish in the waters northward in order to make good catches. It was because of the movements of the fish northward in the previous two or three years to 1930 that fishermen from Europe had had to cross to Greenland in unprecedented numbers.

Formerly Newfoundland had been able to contribute little aid to scientific research in the North Atlantic region, but it was in 1930

embarking on such investigations on a considerable scale. Dr. Harold Thompson, well-known fishery investigator of the Scottish Fishery Board, completed a preliminary survey of the requirements of a programme of practical and scientific fishery investigations in Newfoundland, and was planning a sound prospectus of study employing the facilities of a laboratory ashore and a research trawler at sea from funds to be furnished jointly by the Newfoundland Government and the British Empire Marketing Board. Through the efforts of the North American Council, Dr. Thompson's proposed studies would be closely correlated with those conducted by the French authorities on the Grand Banks and by the other Governments.

Much interest was shown in the programme of investigation of the newly established Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, of which the Chairman of the Council, Dr. Bigelow, was Director. The Council urged the importance of obtaining more exact knowledge of ocean currents and temperatures in the North Atlantic region, because of the direct effects of such phenomena upon the fish life. It formally requested the Institution to undertake at once a study of the results already obtained from the many drift bottle experiments conducted by the several countries, and to correlate the findings bearing on the broader aspects of ocean circulation.

The Council also gave further consideration to the probable effects on the fisheries of the damming of Passamaquoddy Bay for the hydro-electric power, and reiterated its previous stand as to the importance of not only settling the controversial problems but of obtaining a proper understanding of the fishery situation of the region in general.

On the invitation of Mr. Found the Council decided to hold its next Annual Meeting at Ottawa during the Autumn of 1931.

Other Events of the Year. Consequent upon the agreements made between the Dominion and the Prairie Provinces for the transfer of the natural resources of the Provinces from Federal control, the administration of the fisheries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta passed into the hands of the respective Provincial Governments in the course of 1930. The change in Manitoba fisheries control took place in July. In the case of the other two Provinces the transfer was made at the end of September.

Conditional upon at least an equal amount being paid by the British Columbia salmon canners, the Department of Fisheries made a grant of \$25,000 during the year toward the cost of an advertising campaign for the purpose of increasing the domestic consumption of Canadian canned salmon. The condition was met, and the campaign was carried on by means of newspaper, magazine, radio and other advertising, starting in the Spring of 1931 and continuing for approximately four months. The campaign, which covered all parts of the Dominion, was directed by a Committee on which the Depart-

ment was represented. Reports made to the Committee indicated that the campaign was productive of useful results.

On July 17, 1930, it was reported that organization of the United Maritime Fishermen had been completed, with Chester McCarthy, Tignish, P.E.I., President; Robert Meagher, Canso, N.S., Vice-President; and a large directorate. Outstanding in the organization work had been Rev. M. M. Coady, D.D., PH.D., of St. Francis Xavier University, and local units had been formed in nearly every fishing village in the Maritime Provinces. At a meeting of the Board of Directors in Truro, Aug. 7, Richard Hamer, PH.D., formerly of Acadia University, was appointed General Secretary.

The American Fisheries Society held its 60th Annual Convention in Toronto in August, 1930. Resolutions were adopted (1) urging all Provinces and States to enact legislation prohibiting the taking and selling of black bass and other game fish except for propagation or scientific purposes; (2) asking all communities and industries to install plants for treatment of their liquid wastes to prevent pollution; (3) urging Government fishery officials to undertake a careful study of effects of water impounding dams.

The preliminary Report of H. B. Hachey, Officer in Charge of the expedition sent in July, 1930, to investigate the fisheries of Hudson Bay, was made public on Oct. 21 by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Fisheries. In 22 days of actual fishing operations with trawls, nets and lines not a single commercial fish was taken, and the conclusion was reached that there were no commercial fish in Hudson Bay.

The Central Board of the United Maritime Fishermen held a four-day conference in Halifax, Dec. 2-5, 1930. A number of important resolutions were passed for presentation to the Government, including one calling for the banning of beam trawlers.

At a dinner in Ottawa on Jan. 12, 1931, sponsored by the B.C. Packers, a campaign was inaugurated to develop the home market for canned salmon. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister; W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and R. J. Gosse, Chairman of the Canned Salmon Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, were among the speakers.

The Hydro- Electric and Central Station Industry in 1930-31

Augmented by the installation of 397,850 h.p. brought into operation in 1930, Canada's hydraulic installation had attained a total of 6,125,012 h.p. at Dec. 31, 1930. Construction under way at the time would add from 500,000 to 600,000 h.p. to the total before the end of 1931, while an additional 2,500,000 h.p. was in active prospect. The expenditure during 1930 on water power construction was estimated at \$80,000,000, with further expenditures during the next two or three years of probably \$300,000,000. (*Report of Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Department of the Interior, on Water Power Resources of Canada, Jan. 15, 1931*).

The known available water power in Canada, from all sources and within certain necessary limitations, was 20,347,400 h.p. for conditions of ordinary minimum flow and 33,617,200 h.p. ordinarily available for six months of the year. As the average machine installation was shown by analysis to have been 30 per cent. greater than the ordinary six-month flow power, the recorded water power resources of the Dominion at Dec. 31, 1930, would permit of a turbine installation of about 43,700,000 h.p.

Of Canada's total installation of 6,125,012 h.p. at Dec. 31, 1930, 5,214,336 h.p., or 85.1 per cent., was in central electric stations for general distribution; 579,826 h.p., or 9.5 per cent., in the power plants of pulp and paper mills and 330,850 h.p., or 5.4 per cent. in general industrial plants. The total hydraulic installation of the Dominion averaged 617 h.p. per 1,000 of population, a figure which placed Canada in an outstanding position among the water power-using countries of the world. The capital investment in hydraulic installation of 6,125,012 h.p. was estimated at almost \$1,390,000,000, and of this amount \$1,168,000,000, or over 84 per cent., was expended on land, buildings, plant and equipment. This was greater than the capital investment of any other manufacturing industry and was an investment with a remarkable record for safety of principal and stability of return.

Ontario led in 1930 with 136,000 additional h.p. brought into operation. This included installation by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario of the tenth and final unit of 58,000 h.p. in its Queenston station on the Niagara River; completion by the Commission of its second development on the Nipigon River at Alexander Landing, with 54,000 h.p.; completion of the Canada Northern Power Corporation's Upper Notch station on the Montreal River, 13,000 h.p.; and installation of a second unit of 11,000 h.p. by the Algoma District Power Co. at High Falls on the Michipicoten River. Works under way included joint development by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Ottawa Valley Power Co. of Chats Falls on the Ottawa River, 224,000 h.p., and development by the Ontario Power Service Corporation Limited of 330,000 h.p. at the Canyon on the lower Abitibi River.

In Quebec, the MacLaren-Quebec Power Co. completed the initial 90,000 h.p. of its 120,000 h.p. development on the Lierre River. The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. added a 25,000 h.p. unit to its Grand' Mere plant; was adding a 30,000 h.p. unit to its La Gabelle plant, and was constructing a new plant at Rapide Blanc with an initial installation of 160,000 h.p., all on the St. Maurice River. Other installations were: a 6,000 h.p. unit added to the Lower St. Lawrence Power Co.'s station on the Metis River; the initial 1,000 h.p. of a 3,000 h.p. plant of J. Ford & Co. on the Ste. Anne Perade River, and a 700 h.p. plant on a tributary of the Gouffre River by the Baie St. Paul Electric Co. Rapid progress was also made during the year on the developments of the Beauharnois Power Corporation on the St. Lawrence River; the Alcoa Power Co. on the Saguenay River and the joint development of the Ottawa Valley Power Co. and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario on the Ottawa River.

In British Columbia, the B.C. Power Corporation added 18,000 h.p. to its Jordan River station on Vancouver Island and installed the first of four units of 47,000 h.p. in its plant at Ruskin on the Stave River. The Northern B.C. Power Co. installed the first of two 6,000 h.p. units in its station on Falls River, the ultimate development providing for the addition of two units of 10,000 h.p. each. The West Kootenay Power & Light Co. and the Powell River Co., Limited, had also extensive new developments under way.

In Saskatchewan, the first hydro-electric plant in the Province, that of the Churchill River Power Co. at Island Falls, was brought into operation. This was developing 42,000 h.p., but was designed for 84,000 h.p.

In the Maritime Provinces, the St. John River Power Co. added a fourth unit of 20,000 h.p. to its plant at Grand Falls, N.B., while the town of Edmundston, N.B., rebuilt its station on the Green River, adding a 1,050 h.p.

unit. The Avon River Power Co. completed a new development of 4,500 h.p. on the Black River, Nova Scotia, while the Digby County Power Board installed 600 h.p. on the Sissiboo River.

The output of central electric stations during 1930 amounted to 18,256 million k.w.h., which included an estimate of 400 million k.w.h. for small stations which did not report monthly. (*Report on Production and Use of Electric Energy in Canada*, issued by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, March, 1931). The pulp and paper mills operated more or less continuously throughout the year and with the large consumption of off-peak and surplus power used in electric boilers, used considerably more electricity per horse power equipment than other industries. The electrification of other industries was also increasing and the lighting load, both commercial and domestic, had grown rapidly. The tendency in the central electric station industry was towards consolidation and inter-connection of stations for the sake of economies in operation and also to ensure continuous service in the event of breakdowns. 23 large systems generated 17,098,613,000 k.w.h. in 1930, which was over 93 per cent. of the total for all stations. The output of the four largest systems was over 62 per cent. of the total.

During 1930 the export of electricity to the United States amounted to 1,619,602,713 k.w.h., or approximately 9 per cent. of the total output. Of this 402,317,877 k.w.h. was surplus power exported by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Canadian Niagara Power Co. from the Niagara plants. The imports were small, amounting to only 6,035,011 k.w.h.

The August, 1930, Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada stated that "the power projects now under development in Canada will necessitate the expenditure of more than \$100,000,000 a year during each of the next three years. Investment on this scale constitutes objective evidence of a substantial belief in the continued expansion of Canadian industries."

On Aug. 14, 1930, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario completed the purchase of the entire assets, including franchises and rights, of the Dominion Power and Transmission Co., Limited, for the sum of \$21,000,000. The following subsidiary companies were involved: The Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Company; the Hamilton Electric Light and Power Company, Limited; the Hamilton Street Railway Company; the Hamilton and Dundas Street Railway Company; the Hamilton Radial Electric Company; the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway Company; the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway Company; Hamilton Terminal Company, Limited; the Dundas Electric Company, Limited; the Lincoln Electric Light and Power Company, Limited; the Western Counties Electric Company, Limited; and the Highway King Buses, Limited. (See Section: Province of Ontario).

At the conference held at Edmonton during October, 1930, to discuss general problems arising out of the return to the three Prairie Provinces of their natural resources, agreement was reached as to the establishment of a Board of Arbitration and Reference to decide any question that might arise as to the use of Inter-Provincial streams for water power or other purposes and to settle conditions under which such streams might be used. Sitting in on this part of the conference was J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Ottawa.

It was announced on Apr. 30, 1931, that the Calgary Power Co., Limited, had taken over the 555 miles of transmission lines in Saskatchewan constructed by the Montreal Engineering Co. and would operate them through a subsidiary. The lines served some 52 communities. The Annual Report of the Calgary Power Co. for 1930 showed that the Company had in operation in Alberta 1,865 miles of transmission lines, serving 148 communities, including 5 of the 7 cities of the Province. \$3,871,717 was spent on Capital Account during the year. Gross Operating Earnings amounted to \$1,833,415, an

increase of \$326,586 over 1929. Income available for interest, reserves and dividends amounted to \$1,195,799, an increase of \$338,783.

Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, which had large interests in power companies in Canada, reported Gross Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1930, of \$2,784,681; Profit on sale of securities, \$918,231; Gross Earnings, \$3,702,912; Net Earnings, \$3,210,705; Surplus for the year, \$1,490,573. Assets were placed at \$49,596,288. A. J. Nesbitt, Montreal, was President.

Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated was another large and growing power corporation. Its Gross Revenue for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to \$23,484,080; Net Revenue, \$12,082,185; Net Income, \$8,943,584; and Surplus, \$3,105,804. Large capital expenditures were made on new sub-stations, transmission and distributing lines and gas mains. During the year a new contract, running for 36 years from Jan. 1, 1931, was made with Shawinigan Water and Power Co. for 60,000 k.w.h. in renewal of expiring contracts. Sir Herbert S. Holt was President.

The Canadian Electrical Association held its 41st Annual Convention at Banff, Alta., June 16-18, 1931. Officers elected were: President, George R. Atchison, Southern Canada Power Co., Limited, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, J. S. Parker, Gatineau Electric Light Co., Limited, Ottawa; A. D. Robb, Canadian Niagara Power Co., Limited, Niagara Falls; John Morse, Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Montreal; Treasurer, C. W. Hemming, Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Montreal; and Secretary, B. C. Fairchild, Montreal.

Manufacturing Industry in 1930-31; The Canadian Manufacturers' Association

The condition of the manufacturing industry in Canada in 1930-31 was most clearly revealed by the employment figures, compiled and published monthly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau during 1930 received statistics from 4,400 manufacturers employing on the average 525,247 operatives. On this information an index number of employment was worked out, which showed that, taking 1926 conditions at 100, 1930 employment averaged 109.0, which compared with 117.1 in 1929 and 110.1 in 1928. Nearly all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally unfavourable movement though not-

able exceptions were the vegetable food, tobacco, electric current, electrical apparatus, chemical and non-metallic mineral groups. Especially important losses were indicated in the rubber, lumber and iron and steel groups, in the last of which the automobile, agricultural implement and crude, rolled and forged divisions were particularly affected by the prevailing dullness. The animal food, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries reported a relatively more favourable situation as compared with 1929 than was the case among the other branches of manufacturing which showed curtailment. The textile trades improved towards the latter part of the year, but employment averaged less than in 1929.

For the first six months of 1931, the index number of employment in manufacturing ranged considerably below that for the corresponding months of 1930. At Jan. 1, it stood at 93.7, as against 106.5 at Jan. 1, 1930; by May 1 it had risen to 100.7 (1930, 112.4) but, on July 1, it was back to 97.2 (1930, 111.3).

The extent of Canada's general manufacturing industry was revealed in a Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in July, 1931, which contained figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929. This showed there were 23,597 manufacturing establishments, with capital investment of \$5,083,014,754, employing 694,434 people, who received \$813,049,842 in salaries and wages. The total cost of all materials was \$2,066,636,914 and the gross value of manufactured products at the point of production amounted to \$4,063,987,-279. The net value (that added by manufacturing process) was \$1,997,350,365.

According to Provinces, Ontario ranked first with 9,910 establishments and a gross production of \$2,103,090,788. Quebec followed with 7,156 establishments producing \$1,160,612,992. British Columbia occupied third position, with 1,699 establishments and a production of \$276,950,914. By industrial groups, the vegetable products industry came first with an output valued at \$771,457,665, followed by iron and its products, \$738,012,980; wood and paper products, \$725,819,740; and animal products, \$477,761,855. The eight leading industries, on the basis of gross value of products were: pulp and paper, \$243,970,761; slaughtering and meat packing, \$185,842,902; flour and grist mill products, \$181,148,689; automobiles, \$177,315,593; central electric stations, \$157,499,385; sawmills, \$146,989,564; butter and cheese, \$126,703,195; railway rolling stock, \$126,487,037.

Production of Iron and Steel, 1930. Production of pig iron in Canada in 1930 amounted to 747,448 long tons, which was 30.8 per cent. under the record for the industry of 1,080,160 tons established in 1929. On only six occasions had the Canadian output exceeded the million ton mark and as two of these occurred in 1928 and 1929, a moderate readjustment was to be expected in 1930. However, the movement was accelerated by the temporary curtailment of the purchasing power of the Canadian people. Prevailing low prices for grains and dairy products, together with other unfavourable economic factors, resulted in a slowing up of business all along the line and this was transmitted back to the primary producers of iron and steel by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, automobiles, etc., and by the transportation companies. Lowered output figures for pig iron were reflected in the production of ferro-alloys and steel. The former fell from 89,116 tons in 1929 to 66,494 tons in 1930; the latter from 1,378,024 to 1,011,743 tons. Four plants were producing pig iron in 1930; 6 making basic open hearth steel ingots; 3, electric ingots; 4, basic open hearth castings; 3, bessemer castings; 17, electric castings; 2, ferro-manganese and 5, ferro-silicon.

For the first six months of 1931, production of pig iron fell to 299,222 tons, as against 451,186 tons in the first six months of 1930. Ferro-alloys aggregated 22,884 tons, as compared with 44,960 tons, while steel castings were down from 636,613 tons to 461,887 tons.

The Automobile Industry. Production of automobiles in Canada in 1930 amounted to 154,192 cars, as compared with 262,625 cars in 1929. The greatest loss from the previous year was in the number of exported cars, this trade dropping to 45,361 cars from 102,382 cars in 1929. Imports also declined from 44,724 to 23,233 cars. The number of cars made available for use, a figure arrived at by adding imports to the number of cars produced and subtracting exports, was 132,064, as compared with 204,967 in 1929. There was an increase from 9,025 in 1929 to 22,027 in 1930 in the production of truck chassis but losses were reported in all other lines. Open passenger cars dropped from 34,744 to 19,990; closed model passenger cars fell from 153,778 to 95,822; trucks from 50,293 to 6,214 and taxicabs or buses from 199 to 135.

The number of new cars made available for use in Canada in the first half of 1931 was 64,341, as compared with 103,009 in the first half of 1930. Exports amounted to 10,451, as against 23,795, while imports fell from 16,544 to 7,558.

The Construction Industry. Construction in Canada, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities, was not as active in 1930 as in previous years, though its volume measured in this way was above the average for the decade 1920-29. According to revised statistics furnished by civic officials and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the aggregate value of the building authorized in the 61 cities was \$166,379,325. This compared with \$234,944,549 in 1929 and with the 10-year average of \$156,221,419.

The MacLean Building Review made a monthly tabulation of the value of contracts awarded throughout the Dominion. During 1930 these totalled \$456,999,600, compared with \$576,651,800 in 1929.

The index number of wholesale prices of building materials, calculated by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics upon the 1926 average as 100, averaged 90.9 in 1930, as against 99.0 in 1929. The index number of wages in the building trades, prepared by the Department of Labour, averaged 203.2 in 1930, compared with 197.5 in 1929, the base being the 1913 figures.

All Provinces except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick registered decreases in the value of the building authorized as compared with 1929, the largest reductions being in Quebec and Ontario.

For the first half of 1931, building permits issued in the 61 cities had a value of \$57,472,274, compared with \$85,413,985 in the first half of 1930. The index of wholesale prices of building materials was down to 83.6 (1930, 98.6).

STATISTICS OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

(1930)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Abrasives, Artificial	13	\$ 6,251,425	799	\$ 6,516,599
Acids, Alkalies and Salts	17	52,314,567	3,409	20,111,602
Adhesives	13	1,923,361	273	1,930,012
Aerated Waters	364	14,445,722	2,350	13,217,193
Aluminum Products	14	4,943,914	720	3,836,972
Asbestos Products	11	2,316,645	306	2,301,924
Automobiles	16	90,671,678	12,541	101,677,487
Batteries, Electric	27	9,309,569	1,189	6,852,345
Bicycles	3	2,931,867	495	1,962,947
Brass and Copper Products	101	26,125,782	5,190	25,828,130
Cement	11	59,210,737	2,317	17,713,067
Cement Products	146	5,157,051	1,252	10,718,704
Clay Products, Domestic	191	33,430,770	4,627	10,593,578
Coal Tar Distillation	10	5,042,373	221	3,334,066
Coke	8	42,243,472	1,238	22,205,806
Concentrated Milk	26	8,086,430	850	13,604,743
Cordage, Rope and Twine	13	12,281,660	1,064	8,551,349
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies ..	139	109,455,014	20,529	113,192,451
Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks	10	14,440,452	1,422	9,731,945
Fertilizers	14	4,499,162	272	2,514,305
Flavouring Extracts	22	1,554,301	271	1,711,819
Gas, Artificial	33	47,743,763	2,732	14,387,053
Gases, Compound	30	5,020,875	472	3,557,486
Glass and Glass Products	62	15,962,392	3,388	12,191,752
Gloves and Mitts, Leather	47	3,020,539	1,599	4,057,529
Inks	22	2,457,836	376	2,559,316
Jewellery and Silverware	97	10,578,797	2,709	10,117,486
Lead, Tin and Zinc Products	22	4,695,722	612	5,213,542
Lime	50	8,816,879	1,086	4,038,698
Linseed Oil	8	3,426,727	250	7,410,433
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations	151	18,187,712	2,702	18,368,176
Paints, Pigments and Varnishes	78	26,212,828	2,835	23,966,502
Petroleum Products	24	70,171,985	5,124	91,719,394
Petroleum Refining	15	69,077,982	5,030	90,809,711
Polishes and Dressings	30	1,416,668	207	1,306,656
Roofing Paper and Wallboard	11	5,347,233	492	5,473,990
Salt	8	4,685,549	381	1,681,217
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	76	60,778,996	9,290	164,029,953
Smelting, Non-Ferrous Metals	13	163,092,471	8,626	100,946,136
Soaps and Washing Compounds	68	18,514,462	1,654	18,240,829
Stone Dressing	224	7,437,679	1,924	8,385,161
Sugar Refining	8	43,855,155	2,281	42,935,722
Toilet Preparations	48	3,189,849	579	4,238,429
Wood Distillation	7	2,341,554	218	1,457,042
(1929)				
Agricultural Implements	62	103,356,773	11,408	40,659,479
Bed Spring and Mattress	66	8,888,088	1,936	10,906,703
Biscuits and Confectionery	281	55,320,902	13,073	62,492,801
Boilers, Tanks and Engines	37	10,665,197	2,157	10,006,278
Boot and Shoe, Leather	191	31,028,229	15,563	48,627,590

(1929)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Bread and Bakery Products	2,568	\$48,969,603	17,023	\$77,214,466
Brewing	78	70,390,147	4,839	62,260,921
Broom, Brush and Mop	78	4,385,774	1,485	4,497,926
Canned Food	672	50,523,438	21,004	54,012,683
Carriage and Wagon	334	9,794,179	2,325	9,886,699
Clothing, Men's Factory	205	28,493,549	11,506	50,580,168
Clothing, Women's Factory	461	25,087,862	17,423	66,346,417
Coffee and Spice	59	15,402,253	1,701	27,971,790
Cotton Textiles	80	104,985,047	22,093	90,079,956
Distilled Liquor	20	60,211,220	2,219	43,752,420
Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry	374	28,839,632	12,706	26,559,285
Flour Milling	1,325	67,773,534	6,618	181,148,689
Fruit and Vegetable Packing	332	38,972,985	11,291	40,032,516
Fur Goods	224	12,863,189	3,047	18,944,726
Furniture	367	41,851,682	13,082	44,136,176
Hardware and Tools	127	37,334,436	7,259	27,658,312
Harness and Saddlery	195	4,111,709	800	3,383,195
Hats and Caps	152	7,709,270	4,662	15,523,376
Hosiery, Knit Goods and Fabric Gloves	304	113,781,244	28,990	99,794,858
Iron and Steel, Primary	45	109,446,529	11,218	72,231,995
Leather	86	27,059,201	3,313	25,807,165
Lithographing and Engraving	122	21,918,581	5,667	21,682,265
Machinery	169	75,226,204	12,435	67,692,539
Men's Furnishings	162	19,654,505	10,026	30,581,862
Musical Instruments	42	14,401,537	2,734	13,505,238
Paper Box and Bag	128	21,176,098	5,492	22,707,699
Printing and Bookbinding	910	43,506,712	12,378	43,748,715
Printing and Publishing	767	65,736,238	16,960	73,673,338
Railway Rolling Stock	35	94,415,563	25,488	126,487,037
Rubber	44	73,877,478	17,796	96,934,660
Sash, Door and Planing Mill	744	58,429,538	13,132	56,592,088
Sheet Metal Products	152	49,080,661	9,286	53,151,698
Sporting Goods	23	2,022,334	525	2,184,022
Stationery and Envelopes	34	5,179,903	1,496	7,014,573
Stone Quarrying	247	20,589,758	5,681	12,066,532
Tobacco	109	50,093,024	9,333	85,165,206
Wire and Wire Goods	60	37,528,215	4,190	21,647,273
Woollen Textiles	119	42,843,217	8,414	35,179,599

Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The national association of manufacturers was the C.M.A. with a membership at Apr. 30, 1931, of 3,785. Its Head Office was in Toronto and it had Division and Branch offices in Montreal, Quebec, Amherst, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. Elmer Davis, Kingston, was President; James E. Walsh, Toronto, General Manager, and John T. Stirrett, Toronto, General Secretary. Its Executive Council met five times during the year, at Toronto on Sept. 15 and Oct. 29; at Montreal, Dec. 9; at Hamilton, Jan. 29 and again at Toronto on Apr. 22. On Oct. 28 the Council held a special conference with members of the Tariff Committee and officers of various trade associations to consider what action should be taken by the Association in view of the approaching general revision of the Canadian Customs Tariff. A statement was drafted, which was approved by the Council on Oct. 29 and issued to the Press. This pointed out that there had not been a general revision since 1907; that in the interval processes of production had greatly improved and thousands of new commodities had been invented; and that the tariff, in spite of amendments, had not kept pace with developments. It was important that the general revision should be thorough so that the tariff structure might be left alone for years. Only such rates as would safeguard home markets were necessary. Any system of protection could only survive if it benefited the great majority of Canadians; therefore, the support of consumers should be sought through the production of articles of fine quality, sold at reasonable prices. Protection was and would be on trial in Canada and the benefit certain to accrue to the country as a whole from its proper application should not be impaired in any degree through improper use by individuals of a system intended and planned for national welfare. At the Council meeting on Dec. 9 a statement was approved which expressed the Association's sympathy towards the difficulties of Canadian agriculture, par-

ticularly in the Prairie Provinces and declared in favour of assistance through Municipal and Provincial Governments, in co-operation with the Dominion Government.

The five territorial Divisions of the Association were active during the year, their work culminating in a series of Annual Meetings. The first to be held was that of the British Columbia Division, Vancouver, Apr. 8, 1931. Apart from the presentation of reports recording the year's work, the Meeting was featured by addresses from Hon. R. W. Bruhn, Provincial Minister of Public Works, and Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Provincial Minister of Lands. The Maritime Division met at Saint John, Apr. 13, and received favourable reports as to the relatively good conditions in the Maritime Provinces. The Prairie Division, meeting at Winnipeg, Apr. 16, had as its guests of honour, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Prime Minister of Saskatchewan; Hon. John Bracken, Prime Minister of Manitoba; and Col. Ralph H. Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg. The Ontario Division met at Peterborough on Apr. 29 and the Quebec Division at Montreal, May 11. The Meeting of the latter was followed by a banquet at which Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, was guest of honour. Officers elected by the various Divisions were as follows:—

Chairmen		Vice-Chairmen	
British Columbia	F. C. Brown, Vancouver	W. A. Luney, Victoria	
Maritime	A. N. McLean, Saint John	R. J. R. Nelson, Halifax	
Ontario	J. C. Armer, Walkerville	C. A. Moore, Stratford	
Prairie	Arnold Smith, Winnipeg	John Burns, Calgary	
Quebec	Allan M. Mitchell, Montreal	N. W. Warren, Montreal	

The 60th Annual General Meeting, marking the Diamond Jubilee of the establishment of the Association, was held in the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., June 1-3, 1931. An excursion from Eastern Canada to the Pacific Coast was organized as part of the celebration of the event, a special train leaving Toronto on May 25 over the Canadian Pacific Railway and arriving back on June 11 over the Canadian National Railways. Stops of a day's duration in each case were made at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Banff on the way West and at Jasper, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg on the return journey. At each point local entertainment was provided. Prominent speakers at the meetings in Victoria included Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister of British Columbia; R. J. Cromie, Proprietor of *The Vancouver Sun*; W. E. Harper, F.R.S.C., Dominion Observatory; James A. Langley, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Tokyo; Lieut.-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Shanghai, China; F. M. Clement, Dean of Agriculture, University of British Columbia; J. W. Collins, New Zealand Trade Commissioner; H. W. Cheney, Secretary, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; His Worship, Mayor Herbert Ancomb, Victoria. Resolutions were adopted (1) approving the Produced-in-Canada campaign and expressing appreciation of the support being extended to it by Governments and other organizations; (2) urging members to mark their goods "Produced-in-Canada"; (3) advising members to co-operate with those engaged in other occupations for the purpose of discouraging requests to Governments for spending money on projects which might be deferred without hardship; urging economy in governments, thereby lightening the heavy load of taxation; (4) asking the Government to give consideration to improving the standing of Canadian trade commissioners; (5) recommending that a plan be established for granting reasonable government subsidies to both private and government-owned steamships to encourage export trade; (6) requesting the Government to introduce legislation providing for the marking of imported goods with name of country of origin. The officers elected were: President, W. H. Miner, Granby, P.Q.; 1st Vice-President, W. C. Coulter, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, George Henderson, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto.

Some Events of the Year. Numerous changes in the staff of Massey-Harris Co., Limited, were announced on Aug. 15, 1930. O. H. Shen-

stone, Superintendent of the Toronto plant, was promoted to Assistant General Superintendent; Denton Massey succeeded Mr. Shenstone; and H. V. Butterfield was appointed Assistant Superintendent. Howard J. Philp was appointed Superintendent of the Brantford plant. It was announced from the Toronto Office on Sept. 1 that the Australian business of the Company and the business of H. V. McKay Proprietary, Limited, largest manufacturers of agricultural implements in Australia, had been amalgamated.

In August, 1930, several important appointments were made by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited. H. J. Kelley, who had been General Manager of the British Empire Steel Corporation, was appointed a Director and Vice-President. C. S. Cameron, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of Besco, was made a Vice-President. A. M. Irvine, formerly General Manager of Coal Sales, was appointed Vice-President in charge of Coal Sales. C. B. Lang, Vice-President and Managing Director of Peck Rolling Mills, Limited, a subsidiary, was appointed Vice-President in charge of Steel Sales. J. E. McLurg, long associated with Besco, was elected a Vice-President. (Mr. McLurg, on Nov. 17, announced his resignation).

On Oct. 21, 1930, Hon. J. C. E. Ouellet, Minister without Portfolio in the Quebec Government, pressed the button which put into operation the new chemical fertilizer plant of Canadian Industries Limited at Beloeil, Que. Other Government officials and officers of the Company attended the opening ceremonies.

It was announced on Aug. 26 that subject to ratification by shareholders nine of Canada's principal breweries—Dominion Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto; Brading Breweries, Limited, Ottawa; Grant's Spring Brewery, Limited, Hamilton; the Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited, Waterloo; British American Co., Limited, Windsor; Kiewell Brewing Co., Limited, Winnipeg, and Empire Brewing Co., Limited, Brandon—would merge into a new corporation to be known as the Brewing Corporation of Canada, Limited.

At a meeting in Hamilton on Dec. 17, bondholders and preferred and common shareholders of Zimmerknit Co., Limited, voted to enter into an agreement whereby the York Knitting Mills, Limited, the Woods Underwear Co., Limited, Toronto, assumed the management of the Zimmerknit factory and its subsidiaries, the Harvey Knitting Co. and Hosiers Limited, Woodstock.

Meeting for the first time in the history of the two groups, representatives of the woollen manufacturing industry and of the clothing manufacturing industry were in conference in Toronto on Jan. 8, 1931, for the purpose of devising means for orderly marketing of the product of Canadian woollen mills during the following season. It was stated that clothing could be purchased in Canada cheaper than at any time since before the Great War.

The organization meeting of Borden's Limited, a new corporation formed to take over the operating companies in Canada previously owned by the Borden Company of the United States, was held in Montreal on Jan. 22, 1931. Officers elected were: Chairman of the Board, J. W. McConnell; President, S. J. Moore; Vice-President and Secretary, W. H. Dunn; Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, W. P. Marsh. Other Canadians elected to the Directorate were Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Gordon C. Edwards, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Britton Osler, K.C., Hon. Donat Raymond and Hiram H. Walker.

At Toronto on Jan. 30, 1931, Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner, officiated at the opening of a new plant erected by the Yardley Company of Canada and called Yardley House. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of representatives of the trade, the civic government and commissions and Toronto society. Sir William declared that the establishment of the industry was an illustration of the awakening among British industrialists to the importance of the Canadian market.

By the terms of an agreement signed on Mar. 12, 1931, between Charles W. Nash, President of Nash Motors Company, Kenosha, Wis., and Roy D.

Kerby, President of Durant Motors of Canada, Nash cars were to be manufactured in Toronto. On the 13th the charter was issued by the Ontario Government authorizing the Nash and Durant Companies to operate as Dominion Motors Limited. Roy D. Kerby became President of the new Company.

Another United States automobile manufacturing company to enter Canada about this time was the Reo Motor Car Co. of Lansing, Mich., which announced on Mar. 23 that it had leased a plant in Toronto and would turn out cars within ten days. The advent of these companies was the direct result of the passing of an Order-in-Council on Feb. 19 limiting the discount for duty purposes on cars of United States manufacture to 20 per cent. off the list price.

Following a conference held in Montreal on Apr. 10 of representatives of practically all the leading Canadian distilleries, a statement was issued which explained that the general depression had created operating conditions which were far from satisfactory; that conferences had been held for some time past with a view to regulating and improving this situation and that an agreement had now been reached which, it was hoped, would in the future ensure the operation of the Canadian companies in harmony and understanding.

At a special meeting of shareholders of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, Apr. 21, C. L. Burton, Toronto, was elected a Director in succession to the late C. Howard Smith. At a meeting of Canadian Cellulose Co., Limited, subsidiary of Howard Smith Paper Mills, E. K. Robinson was appointed Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Smith.

In May, 1931, C. E. Neill, Vice-President and General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and F. B. Kilbourn, General Superintendent of the Canada Cement Co., Limited, were appointed to the Board of Directors of the Cement Co. Other industrial appointments of the month were those of Nixon J. Breen, Director and Western General Manager, to be General Manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, and of D. B. Carswell, Managing Director of Canadian Vickers, Limited, to be Vice-President.

On May 14, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the large woollen mill to be erected in York Township was performed by T. O. Aked, Canadian Manager for Patons & Baldwin, woollen manufacturers, Halifax.

**External
Trade and
Matters of
General
Trade
Interest
in 1930-31**

Canada's total foreign trade during the fiscal year 1930-31, which ended Mar. 31, 1931, amounted to \$1,723,615,729, as compared with \$2,393,211,652 in the previous year. The trade consisted of imports for home consumption, \$906,612,681 (1929-30, \$1,248,273,582); exports of Canadian produce, \$799,717,667 (1929-30, \$1,120,258,302); exports of foreign produce, \$17,285,381 (1929-30, \$24,679,768). According to groups, the principal imports were iron and its products, \$194,888,443 (1929-30, \$316,878,627), followed by agricultural and vegetable products, \$117,628,778 (1929-30, \$227,048,817) and non-metallic minerals and their products, \$153,578,658 (1929-30, \$186,496,388). Under exports, miscellaneous products took the lead from agricultural and vegetable products, with total value of \$5,209,808 (1929-30, \$5,545,532). Second place was taken by iron and its products, \$3,713,065 (1929-30, \$4,790,770), while agricultural and vegetable products stood third, \$2,540,500 (1929-30, \$8,061,868).

The United States continued to be Canada's largest customer, purchasing Canadian products to a value of \$349,635,563. This compared with \$515,049,763 in 1929-30. Purchases by the United Kingdom amounted to \$219,246,499, as compared with \$281,745,965. Other important purchasers of Canadian products in 1930-31 were: Japan, \$18,958,965; Belgium, \$14,962,044; Italy, \$14,552,319; France, \$13,285,758; Germany, \$12,942,236; New Zealand, \$12,688,475; St. Pierre and Miquelon, \$11,004,479; Newfoundland, \$10,658,637.

Canada's largest imports came from the United States, amounting to \$584,429,301, which compared with \$847,442,037 in 1929-30. Purchases from the United Kingdom totalled \$149,488,457, as against \$189,179,738 in the previous year. Other countries from which substantial purchases were made were: France, \$19,005,218; Germany, \$16,191,914; Japan, \$9,342,118; British India, \$8,426,716; Belgium, \$8,420,019; Holland, \$7,283,412. The trade balance was again unfavourable, though not as markedly so as in 1929-30, the balance being \$89,609,633, as compared with \$103,335,512.

The Department of Trade and Commerce. Following the change of Government in August, 1930, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, was appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce. Immediately upon his appointment, he became engaged, not only in the extra duties devolving upon him at the Emergency Session of Parliament, but in attempting to devise ways and means of bettering Canada's trade, both internal and external. He launched a campaign among Canadian Trade Commissioners abroad to secure new markets for Canadian wheat, other grains and manufactured products, while to assist the domestic market he published a series of open letters in the Press calling upon manufacturers, producers, wholesalers, retailers, workers and consumers to help build up a greater domestic market for Canadian goods.

Mr. Stevens was one of Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference of 1930, taking an active part in the discussion of Imperial economic matters as a member of the Imperial Economic Committee. While in Great Britain he gave a number of public addresses advocating the establishment in Canada of more British branch factories. In London he discussed with delegates from other parts of the Empire the question of Inter-Empire trade and as one result of these discussions was later able to conclude, on behalf of Canada, a trade treaty with Australia.

A firm believer in exhibitions as a medium of advertising Canadian products abroad, Mr. Stevens strongly supported the arrangements for Canada's participation in the British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in the Spring of 1931 and was prevented only by illness from attending it in person. The Exhibition at Antwerp was already under way when he took office but he showed an active interest in Canada's participation in it. As Minister, he was responsible for the taking of the decennial Census in June, 1931.

One of the most important branches of the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1930-31 was the Commercial Intelligence Service, under the direction of C. H. Payne. This Branch maintained Trade Commissioners in the important trade centres of the world whose duty was to seek markets for Canadian products and to keep Canadian manufacturers and producers acquainted with trade conditions in their respective territories. During the year an additional office was opened in Cairo, Egypt. At the end of June, 1931, the Commissioners were:

Argentine Republic.....	E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires
Australia.....	D. H. Ross, Melbourne
Belgium.....	Jean J. Guay, Brussels
Brazil.....	A. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janeiro
British West Indies, Trinidad.....	L. S. Glass, Port of Spain
" " Jamaica.....	F. W. Fraser, Kingston
China.....	L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai
Cuba.....	James Cormack, Havana
Egypt.....	Yves Lamontagne, Cairo
France.....	Hercule Barre, Paris
Germany.....	L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg
Greece.....	Henri Turcott, Athens
Holland.....	J. C. Macgillivray, Rotterdam
Hongkong.....	Paul Sykes, Hongkong
India and Ceylon.....	R. T. Young, Calcutta
Irish Free State.....	J. H. English, Dublin
Italy.....	A. B. Muddiman, Milan
Japan.....	J. A. Langley, Tokyo
".....	Richard Grew, Kobe
Mexico.....	C. Noel Wilde, Mexico City

Netherlands East Indies.....	G. R. Heasman, Batavia
New Zealand.....	C. M. Croft, Auckland
Norway.....	F. H. Palmer, Oslo
Panama.....	J. A. Strong, Panama City
Peru.....	C. S. Bissett, Lima
South Africa.....	G. R. Stevens, Cape Town
United Kingdom.....	Harrison Watson, London
" ".....	J. Forsyth Smith, London
" ".....	Harry A. Scott, Liverpool
" ".....	Douglas S. Cole, Bristol
" ".....	Gordon B. Johnson, Glasgow
United States.....	Frederic Hudd, New York
" ".....	R. S. O'Meara, Chicago
" ".....	H. R. Poussette, San Francisco

Another important branch of the Department was the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the direction of R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (HON.), F.R.S.C., which collected, tabulated, analyzed and made available to the public, statistics on practically every phase of Canada's industrial and economic life. Other important branches were the Exhibition Commission with headquarters in London, England; the Motion Picture Bureau; the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; the Weights and Measures Inspection Service; and the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch. The Department had charge of mail subsidies and steamship subventions, the administration of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, and the distribution of bounties on specified Canadian products.

The Tariff Board and Tariff Inquiries. What was characterized as the first major act of the Bennett Government was the abolition on Aug. 11, 1930, of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, which had been created by Order-in-Council on Apr. 7, 1926, for the purpose of advising the Minister of Finance with regard to tariff, taxation and other related matters. In announcing the abolition of the Board, Mr. Bennett stated that it was the intention of the Government to ask Parliament for statutory authority to set up a new tribunal along the lines of that proposed before the Great War by the Borden Government.

The first action of the new Government along investigatory lines in tariff matters was the sending of Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, to the West after the Special Session of Parliament (September, 1930) to conduct informal inquiries. Mr. Ryckman was accompanied on this trip by R. W. Breadner, Commissioner of Customs, and Hector B. McKinnon, Commissioner of Tariffs. No public hearings were held but the Minister received informal representations from various interests.

The Government, in preparation for the general tariff revision to be undertaken at the 1931 Session of Parliament, invited and received many briefs setting forth the tariff requirements of the principal industries of the country and, on Feb. 17, opened a series of public hearings at Ottawa. The first hearing was exceedingly brief. Mr. Bennett and Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, were ready promptly at 10.30 a.m. to hear representations but as no one came forward, the Prime Minister adjourned the hearing. The second hearing took place on Feb. 19. The textile items of the tariff were before the Committee of the Cabinet. R. J. Deachman, representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, appeared to make representations against any increases, and there was a sharp interchange between him and the Prime Minister. The third hearing was held on Feb. 20. It lasted less than 15 minutes. It was featured by a protest from F. A. Nancekivell of the Canadian Automobile Importers' Association against the 20 per cent. fixed discount on automobiles for duty purposes which had been announced on Feb. 19. A concluding hearing took place on Feb. 24, and was taken up largely with further representations on behalf of the distributors of imported American cars against the Government's policy with respect to the assessing of imported cars for duty purposes. W. F. Stephen, Secretary of the National Dairy Council, was also heard on this occasion.

At the 1931 Session of Parliament (see Section: Federal Administration and Politics—The Tariff Board), Mr. Bennett introduced and secured the enactment of a measure providing for the appointment of a new Tariff Board with statutory powers; it was to consist of three members, who would be appointed for ten years and would be debarred from entering political life for the two years after their retirement. The Chairman was to receive \$12,000 annually and the other two commissioners, \$10,000 each. In addition to its tariff investigation functions, the Board would have charge of the administration of certain features of the Customs Act, would replace the existing Customs Appeal Board and would also conduct the investigations previously undertaken by the Combines Branch of the Department of Labour.

Tariff Incidents of 1930-31. On Aug. 26, 1930, it was announced at Ottawa that an Order-in-Council had been passed, in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act, fixing the values for duty of ten commodities, the dumping of which on the Canadian market had been particularly injurious to Canadian producers. The values per pound were: apples, 6 cts.; cabbages, 5 cts.; canteloupes, 13 cts.; celery, 10 cts.; onions, 4 cts.; peaches, 12 cts.; pears, 9 cts.; plums, 8 cts.; prunes, 8 cts.; tomatoes, 10 cts. This was followed on Sept. 30 by the issuance of an appraisers' bulletin fixing the value for duty on various fruits, vegetables, peas, live stock, meats, eggs, baby chicks and poultry.

An after-incident of the Special Session of Parliament (1930) which created considerable interest at the time, was the passing of an Order-in-Council on Oct. 9, wiping out the increase in the glass tariff passed at this Session. Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, in announcing the action, said that complaints had been received that the price of ordinary window glass had been doubled since the tariff was raised, while Canadian glass makers were taking no active steps towards producing the glass. Ralph King, President of the Canadian Libbey-Owens Co., Hamilton, the industry for whose benefit the tariff had been raised, stated that the Company had already spent thousands of dollars towards getting the plant opened and that "it was distinctly understood in our application and in our personal discussion before witnesses with the Deputy Minister of National Revenue that the basis of price would be the Belgian price, plus the duty. Unfortunately the Prime Minister is absent and his subordinates have not been willing to support this view." (*The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Oct. 10, 1930).

Another incident of this period had to do with the closing down by Canadian Cottons Limited of a cotton mill in Saint John, N.B. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, spoke strongly on the subject in Montreal on Oct. 13, when he said, "If they keep the Saint John mill closed, a strong delegation, including myself, is going to Ottawa and ask that the protective tariff on cotton be removed just as it was on glass." A. O. Dawson, President of Canadian Cottons, replied on Oct. 14, declaring that the whole object of closing one of their two mills in Saint John was to make for efficiency so that the price could be maintained to the consumer. On Oct. 25 a meeting attended by Federal and Provincial Government Members, city commissioners, representatives of the Company and interested citizens was held in Saint John to consider the situation, but Mr. Dawson made it clear that the mill was definitely closed in the interests of efficiency.

The Montreal Daily Star on Feb. 3, 1931, commenced the publication of a series of articles written by Norman M. MacLeod, Chief of the Parliamentary Bureau of *The Star* on the visible effects of the new tariff enacted at the Special Session in September, 1930, on manufacturing in Eastern Canada. The 10th and last article appeared on Feb. 13, 1931.

On Feb. 13, a delegation headed by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, waited on Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Members

of his Cabinet and sought assistance for the Nova Scotia coal and steel industries. The requests included increased duties, application of dumping provisions respecting non-union coal, further transportation aids and a bonus on all Canadian coal used in Canadian coking plants. Mr. Bennett told the delegation that the problem would be given the fullest consideration.

The automobile industry was brought into renewed prominence on Feb. 19, 1931, when Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, announced that the Government had decided to place a fixed discount of 20 per cent. from list prices for duty purposes on all United States automobiles entering Canada for sale. Among manufacturers of automobiles, the announcement was received with satisfaction. John D. Mansfield, for instance, President of the Chrysler Motor Corporation of Canada, Limited, declared, "This is the greatest thing that has happened, so far as the automobile industry and the Border Cities are concerned, for many years." On the other hand, importers of cars were loud in their protests, declaring it would put them out of business. They carried their objections to the Government but without avail. As a direct result of the Government's action several United States automobile manufacturers commenced the manufacture of their cars in Canada.

A statement was issued on Mar. 2 by the Executive Council of the Canadian-West Indian League, declaring that the possibility of commercial union between Canada and the British West Indies merited the earnest consideration of the respective Governments.

Trade Relations with Australia and New Zealand. The year 1930-31 witnessed the successful conclusion of negotiations between Australia and Canada for a new trade agreement. These negotiations were opened at the time of the Imperial Conference in London in October, 1930, and were continued during the return journey to Australia through Canada of Hon. Parker J. Moloney, Minister of Markets and Transport in the Commonwealth Government. For Canada both the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, were active negotiators, while in making the later adjustments prior to enactment of the legislation, L. R. Macgregor, Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, and D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, played an important part.

Mr. Moloney arrived in Canada about the middle of December, 1930, and sailed from Vancouver early in January. In the interval he met Members of the Government in conference at Ottawa, visited various industrial centres and addressed several meetings. At Vancouver on Jan. 5, 1931, he spoke at a luncheon tendered by the Board of Trade, the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Club. He told this audience that the new Treaty had originated in Vancouver rather than in London, for the lumber delegation which had gone from British Columbia to Australia in 1929 had prepared his mind for the subsequent negotiations. As to the negotiations at Ottawa, all he could say was that they had reached what he considered a highly satisfactory conclusion.

Announcement was made on June 7, 1931, that the new Agreement had been completed and signed in the respective Capitals. It was duly ratified by the Parliaments of the two countries and was to go into effect by proclamation on Aug. 3, 1931.

Under the terms of the new Australian Trade Agreement, Canada accorded Australia special tariff rates on some 30 items, including meats, eggs, cheese, butter, hops, rice, fresh fruits, dried fruits, peanuts, sugar, brandy, wines, veneers, gelatine and eucalyptus oil, and extended to all other Australian products her British Preferential Tariff. Australia accorded Canada her British Preferential Tariff on 415 out of 433 items in her Customs Tariff, the remaining items being subject either to the General

or Intermediate Tariff. An important provision was that "in determining the value of goods for duty purposes, Canada and Australia agree that no greater amount of inland freight charges shall be included in such value for duty than the actual amount of freight charges that would be incurred if the goods were forwarded from the point of origin of such goods to the nearest point of exit from the exporting country." The Agreement was to remain in force for one year from the date of proclamation and thereafter until the expiration of 6 months from the date on which either Government should give to the other notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

In the meantime trade relations with New Zealand had developed unsatisfactory features, due almost entirely to the controversy which had arisen over the importation of New Zealand butter. There had not been a trade agreement with New Zealand. What had happened was that on Sept. 26, 1925, the Canadian Government had, by Order-in-Council, extended to New Zealand the special preferences granted to Australia in the Australian-Canadian Agreement of that year. New Zealand had taken full advantage of the opportunity to export butter to Canada and this trade had reached such large proportions as to alarm the dairy industry. In May, 1930, the Dominion Government gave notice to New Zealand that on Oct. 12 the Australian treaty rates would be withdrawn on New Zealand products, the intention being that in the interval a new arrangement would be concluded. There followed the change of Government in August.

Speaking in the House of Representatives at Wellington on Aug. 21, Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, stated that the new Canadian Administration had informed the New Zealand Government that it could not extend the Australian Treaty rates to New Zealand products beyond the month of October, but that Canada was willing to negotiate a direct trade agreement. Mr. Forbes announced at this time the decision of his Government to place Canadian motor vehicles and accessories on the general tariff list, thus depriving them of the preference previously accorded. He then declared that his Government was willing, pending completion of a direct agreement, to place Canadian motor cars again on the British preferential tariff, providing Canada would reciprocate in a substantial manner. The loss of the trade in automobiles and accessories to New Zealand was a serious matter to Canadian automobile manufacturers. As nothing was done to complete a new agreement, the previous arrangement under which New Zealand products entered Canada under the Australian Treaty rates expired on Oct. 12, 1930, and the duty on butter was raised from one cent to eight cents a pound.

There were no noteworthy developments in Canadian-New Zealand trade relations until June, 1931, when New Zealand placed Canadian imports on the general tariff list. Speaking on June 4, Mr. Forbes said that New Zealand had been forced to show a strong hand in this way in view of Canada's "complete failure to listen to representatives regarding the butter duty." Alluding to the fact that he had arrived in Ottawa on the day the duty on butter had been raised, he said, "Canada slammed the door in New Zealand's face at the very time when she was anxious to negotiate."

Trade Relations with Russia. The dumping of various Russian products in Canada, notably coal, aroused numerous protests during the Summer of 1930, and on Aug. 23 it was stated at Ottawa that steps were under consideration for curtailing imports of coal, which was being advertised at the low rate of \$5.50 per ton. The emergency Session of Parliament in September gave the Government authority to prohibit the importation of Russian products but it was not until Oct. 13 that any action was taken. In the meantime there had been some controversy on the subject between coal producers in the Maritime Provinces, who saw their market restricted, and those interests which were anxious to sell their products to Russia, particu-

larly manufacturers of agricultural machinery. The Government did not exercise its power to ban coal imports but merely secured an undertaking from coal importers that shipments would cease for the Autumn and Winter months.

On Dec. 28 the Canadian Furriers' Guild made representations to Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, regarding the menace of flooding the markets of Canada with Russian furs. F. D. Burkholder, President of the Guild, stated that "there is a definite design on the part of the Soviet to destroy the fur industry throughout the world."

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, Montreal, Jan. 23, 1931, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Government to take steps to protect Canadian forest products against the importation of lumber cut and shipped by forced or conscript labour in Russia. The menace of Russian lumber in the British market, normally supplied from Canada, was mentioned in the Presidential address of Walter Molson at the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, Jan. 26. Russian pulpwood was also proving a strongly competitive factor in the United States market.

On Feb. 25 *The Montreal Star* published an exclusive interview with Lieut.-Col. Herbert J. Mackie, former Conservative M.P. for North Renfrew, who had been acting as agent for Soviet officials in certain trade negotiations. Through Col. Mackie, Soviet Russia had offered to place \$10,000,000 worth of orders in Canada for agricultural machinery and had agreed to attend a conference upon the broad problem of wheat marketing, with a view to the elimination of dumping. The only condition attached to the offer was that Canada accept Russian coal in part payment for its agricultural machinery upon a basis of one dollar's worth of coal for every three dollars' worth of machinery, the balance to be payable in gold. The proposal had been laid before Mr. Bennett and had been considered by the Cabinet. On Feb. 26, Sir Herbert Holt, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, gave *The Star* an interview, in which he counselled Canada in the strongest terms against resuming trade relations with Soviet Russia and the same day Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary, introduced a resolution in the Quebec Legislature expressing the wish "that the Federal Government prohibit the importation into Canada of Russian goods which compete with those of our country." There were various other expressions of opinion, mainly along the same lines.

Government action was prompt. On Feb. 27 an Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa prohibiting the importation from Russia of coal, wood-pulp, pulpwood, lumber and timber of all kinds, asbestos and furs. In a statement issued by Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, it was said that the action had been taken in opposition to Communism. The Government was convinced that forced labour was employed in timber operations and coal mining, that political prisoners were exploited, that the standard of living was below that in Canada and that all employment in Russia was under control of the Communist Government. "This is Communism, its creed and its fruits, which we as a country oppose and must refuse to support by interchange of trade." Col. Mackie, on the other hand, declared that Canada had taken more drastic action against Russian exports than any other country. He suggested that a ban against so many trade items should not have been made without an independent and unbiased investigation of labour and working conditions in Russia. (*The Ottawa Citizen*, Feb. 28, 1931).

However, the embargo on Russian products was approved in most quarters. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressing the Empire Club of Toronto on Mar. 5, said that the Government's action had the support of Canadian labour. Newspaper comment was generally favourable.

Russia retaliated on Apr. 19 when M. Rosengolz, People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, issued an order forbidding all Soviet importing organizations and trade representatives abroad to buy any Canadian goods or use any Canadian shipping.

Trade Delegations of 1930-31. On Oct. 16, 1930, a delegation of members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce sailed from Vancouver on the C.P. Liner *Empress of Russia* for a study of the markets of the Orient. Heading the delegation, which numbered about 40, was John M. Imrie, Managing Director of *The Edmonton Journal*, and a Vice-President of the Chamber. The party reached Tokyo, Japan, on Oct. 27, where the Government tendered them a banquet. They remained in Japan until Nov. 14, when they sailed for Shanghai. After visiting several points in China, they sailed for home from Hong Kong on the C.P. Liner *Empress of Japan* on Nov. 27. During their stay in Japan and China they were warmly welcomed and many functions took place in their honour. On their arrival in Vancouver, Dec. 14, a reception was tendered by the Vancouver Board of Trade, at which Mr. Imrie reviewed the work of the Mission and the results obtained. He emphasized especially the widespread publicity for Canada and its products and the enlargement of the basis of understanding, friendship and confidence which had resulted. Subsequently in other cities, both in Eastern and Western Canada, Mr. Imrie delivered addresses on the Mission and its work.

The British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires, Argentina, which opened on Mar. 14, 1931, was the occasion for the organization of what was described as the largest and most influential trade delegation ever to leave the shores of Canada. It was sponsored jointly by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and sailed from Halifax on the Canadian National S.S. *Prince Robert* on Feb. 21. Leading the delegation were Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and Elmer Davis, Kingston, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, while the Canadian Government was officially represented by Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley, Minister without Portfolio. Prominent also in the party, which numbered about 150, were Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, Chief Justice of Canada; Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, representing the Government of New Brunswick; Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec, representing the Government of Quebec; Senator C. P. Beaubien, Montreal; Senator H. H. Horsey, Ottawa; W. D. Robb, Vice-President, Canadian National Railways, and T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. On the eve of departure from Canada, the delegation was tendered a farewell banquet by the Halifax Board of Trade, the good wishes of the hosts of the occasion being expressed by Hon. Frank Stanfield, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia; Col. E. C. Phinney, President of the Halifax Harbour Commission, and A. N. Jones, President of the Halifax Board of Trade.

The Mission visited on its way south Havana (Cuba), Trinidad, Pernambuco and Montevideo, arriving at Buenos Aires on Mar. 13. At each point its members were warmly received and hospitably entertained and conferences were held on trade matters. On the day following the arrival at Buenos Aires, the British Empire Trade Fair was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the Canadian party took a prominent place in the proceedings. The Canadian Pavilion was a special centre of interest. It was fully completed with all the exhibits in place for the opening, and throughout the course of the Exhibition attracted much attention. After a stay of ten days, filled with activity, the Mission sailed for home on Mar. 23. Stops on the northward journey were made at Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Trinidad and Bermuda. Halifax was reached on Nov. 11. The Report of the Mission was compiled on the homeward journey and this was made public

on arrival of the party at Montreal. It was a voluminous document covering many phases of trade development between Canada and Latin America.

At the beginning of September, 1930, Hon. H. M. Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Marler and James A. Langley, Commercial Secretary of the Legation, left Tokyo for a month's tour of Korea and Northern China for the purpose of studying trade conditions. Early in 1931 Mr. Marler again visited China and there were Press reports at the time that the object of his visit was to sell 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. His trip was referred to in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on May 14, when Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was questioned as to the success of the mission. The Minister stated that the visit had been "more diplomatic than commercial."

After attending sessions of the Pan-American Institute in San Francisco in September, 1930, Señor Estrada and a party of Argentines toured Canada as a trade delegation and addressed a number of meetings in the interests of increased trade between Canada and the Argentine. The party was accompanied by L. J. Skinitzero, trade delegate in Canada of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce.

The British Government Economic Mission to the Orient, headed by Sir Ernest Thompson, crossed Canada in March, 1931, on their return home, sailing from Saint John on Mar. 27.

The Scottish Woollen Trade Delegation, on a visit to the United States early in 1931 to study the market for woollens, after travelling to the Pacific Coast, returned through Canada in April.

The Federation of British Industries sent a special mission to Canada, April—May, 1931, to investigate problems connected with British trade with Canada. The Mission was composed of Sir James Lithgow, Sir Arthur Duckham and Moir Mackenzie, and conferences were held with the Government and with representatives of industry, commerce and finance.

The Trend of Prices in 1930. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual index number of wholesale prices for 1930 was 86.9 as against 95.6 in 1929. It represented a drop of 44.3 per cent. from the peak year, 1930, but was still 35.8 per cent. above the 1913 index of 64.0. No annual average index was so low since 1916, when the number was 84.3. All the various commodity groups which were combined to calculate the general index number moved appreciably lower in 1930.

Vegetable products registered the largest drop, falling from 91.6 in 1929 to 78.1 in 1930. Animals and their products declined from 109.0 to 99.8. Fibres, textiles and textile products were 81.9 against 91.3. Wood, wood products and paper dropped from 93.9 to 88.8. Iron and its products moved down from 93.7 to 91.2. Non-ferrous metals and their products broke from 99.2 to 80.7. Of the 502 items listed, 324 were lower, 142 unchanged, and 36 higher, as compared with 1929.

The wholesale price index for farm products fell from 100.8 in 1929 to 82.4 in 1930. Measured in terms of wholesale prices, Canadian farm purchasing power was reduced by, roughly, 20 per cent. in less than a year and a half. The drop in field products from 93.8 to 70.9 greatly exceeded that in animal products, from 112.5 to 101.6. Field product prices averaged nearly 30 per cent. lower than in 1926, while animal product prices were still higher by a small margin.

The Bureau's cost of living average index for 1930 was 99.4, as against 100.9 in 1929. The disparity which existed between the course of wholesale and retail prices indices drew considerable attention during the year. All countries were affected by it to some degree, but it was especially evident where labour was well organized or where price-fixing played a large part in the national economy.

Chain Store Systems. A survey of chain store systems in Canada was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in November, 1930. The inquiry having been conducted on a voluntary basis did not purport to cover the entire field. In all, the Bureau's lists included more than 350 chain systems, of which 210 made returns. Of the 210, 42 with 1,699 stores were grocery chains; 18 general, department and variety chains had 354 stores; 29 drug chains, 206 stores; 9 meat chains, 186 stores; 4 tobacco chains, 173 stores; 17 boot and shoe chains, 157 stores; 11 restaurant chains, 131 stores, and 12 bakery chains, 121 stores. Other chain systems varied from 12 to 108 stores. Total sales in 1929 for the 210 systems amounted to \$256,129,974. This was equivalent to \$68,889 per store, and taking the estimated population of the Dominion as 9,796,800, it worked out at over \$26 per capita. The survey stated that even if allowance were made for chains that were missed and those from which information could not be obtained, it was evident that the great bulk of the nation's retail merchandizing was still being done by independent stores.

Hudson's Bay Company. Important changes occurred in the management of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1930-31. As a result of the criticisms of the management by C. L. Nordon, one of the proprietors, a special committee was appointed to report on the situation. The Report of this Committee was laid before the proprietors at an Extraordinary General Court on Jan. 16, 1931. The proprietors adopted a resolution accepting the Report, "except with regard to the specific suggestions and recommendations contained in that Report." These were remitted to the Board for further consideration. In the meantime, the Governor and Managing Director, Charles Vincent Sale, and three other Directors, L. D. Cunliffe, Rt. Hon. Lord Ebury and Hon. A. J. P. Howard, had resigned. The Board elected Patrick Ashley Cooper as Governor, and filled the other vacancies by the appointment of Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hilton Young, Lieut.-Col. J. B. P. Carslake and Capt. V. A. Cazalet. A General Court was held on July 29, 1931, when the Report and Annual Accounts of the Company were presented. The Profit and Loss Account showed a loss of £746,334:16s.:4d. On Jan. 31, 1930, the unsold lands in the possession of the Company amounted to 2,401,082 acres. During the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, 54,552 acres were sold and 35,428 acres reverted to the Company. The Report stated that results of the fur trading were most disappointing and that returns from land sales and from the departmental stores were seriously affected by the heavy fall in the price of agricultural products and by the general commercial depression throughout Canada.

The Tourist Trade in 1930. Canada's tourist trade continued in 1930 to prove a highly important source of revenue, and it ranked third among the great industries of the Dominion. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated, in a Report issued in June, 1931, that the total expenditure of tourists from other countries in Canada in 1930 was approximately \$279,238,000. This was about \$30,000,000 less than in 1929. The trade was divided into 3 classes: (a) tourists entering Canada by ocean ports, who spent approximately \$12,955,000; (b) tourists entering Canada from the United States by automobile, \$202,409,000; and (c) tourists entering Canada from the United States by rail and steamer, \$63,874,000. The automobile traffic from the United States was the most significant feature of the tourist trade and in 1930, 4,110,100 cars were admitted for a period not exceeding 24 hours (1929, 3,416,588); 1,297,030 cars for a period not exceeding 60 days (1929, 1,091,014), and 2,328 for a period exceeding 60 days and not more than six months (1929, 1,207). While the number of automobile tourists showed an increase over 1929, their expenditures were considerably less. Tourists entering by rail and steamer numbered 1,419,428 in 1930, as compared with

1,702,288 in 1929. The amount of money spent by tourists in hotels in 1930 was \$23,426,000, as against \$24,499,000 in 1929.

Canadian tourists who returned *via* ocean ports were estimated to have spent \$25,537,000 in other countries; those who went to the United States by automobile, \$63,489,000, and those who went to the United States by rail and steamer, \$24,266,000; a total of \$113,292,000, or \$8,000,000 less than in 1929.

The 2nd National Produced-in-Canada Exhibition was held in the Stadium, Montreal, during the week of Nov. 3, 1930. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, performed the opening ceremony by pressing a button in London, England, and Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, was the principal speaker of the occasion.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The National Research Council; Other Scientific Organizations

Scientific and industrial research was constantly receiving more attention as the various agencies, governmental, university and private, expanded their activities. Taking the lead in the work was the National Research Council, which had been established in December, 1916, by the Dominion Government. H. M. Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S. (President), and S. P. Eagleson (Secretary-Treasurer) continued in 1930-31 to fulfill the onerous duties of their respective offices. Construction was proceeding actively on the National Research Laboratories on a 10-acre site near the confluence of the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers in Ottawa.

The latest available Report of the National Research Council covered the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, and was submitted by Dr. Tory, on Jan. 24, 1931, to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. This reviewed fully the various activities of the Council, summarized the work of the Associate Committees, Special Committees and Conferences and told of the progress of the various assisted researches being carried on at universities and colleges. Of special importance in 1929-30 was the creation of four professional divisions, Chemistry, Physics, Biology and Research Information, with a Director or Acting Director in charge of each. The appointees were: Dr. G. S. Whitby, Director of the Division of Chemistry; Dr. R. W. Boyle, Director, and J. H. Parkin, Assistant Director of the Division of Physics; Dr. Robert Newton, Acting Director of the Division of Biology and Agriculture, and F. E. Lathe, Director of the Division of Research Information. During the year laboratories for chemistry and physics were fitted up in the old mill buildings on the Edwards property, some of the equipment being permanent and some temporary. Work was also started on the provision of a wind tunnel and water channel for aeronautical research.

The continued expansion of the Council's external activities was evidenced by the formation during the year of Committees on Biophysics, Fifth Pacific Science Congress, Gas Research, Honey, Leather, Trail Smelter Smoke and Weed Control. Preliminary conferences were also held on animal diseases, a Canadian botanical survey and laundry research. In all, 111 assisted researches were in progress, of which 21 were new projects for which grants were made during the year. There were awarded one Ramsay Memorial Fellowship of \$1,750; 3 foreign travelling fellowships of \$1,500; 6 fellowships of \$1,200; 18 studentships of \$1,000, and 26 bursaries of \$750 each. These were awarded to graduates of 13 Canadian universities and were held at 7 Canadian and 4 British and foreign universities. Excluding expenditures on Capital Account, the Council received from all sources during the year \$464,382.75 and expended practically an equal amount. Assisted researches received \$220,442.60; scholarships, \$49,990; library, \$30,202.96, and salaries, \$83,419.12.

[**Ontario Research Foundation:** see Province of Ontario].

The Geological Survey. The Geological Survey of Canada, of which Dr. W. H. Collins was Director, had 58 parties in the field in 1930.

36 parties and 4 sub-parties were engaged in geological work; 13 were making topographical surveys; 3 were investigating geophysical methods of prospecting and 2 collected specimens for the National Museum. The most northerly party was located near Chesterfield Inlet; the most westerly in Yukon, and the most easterly at Sydney, N.S. About 240 persons were employed, including 115 university students in geology and engineering. Most of the field parties were assigned to regions that were of particular importance to the mineral industry.

In 1930 it was finally decided to establish a separate division for the investigation of Pleistocene geology and the closely related problems of underground water supply and borings. A nucleus existed in the Borings Division, which had been created in 1908 and placed in charge of E. D. Ingall. Important requests for the investigation of water supplies for Regina, Moose Jaw and other places in the Great Plains Region, as well as the steady increase of other problems in Pleistocene geology resulted in the decision to form the new Division and W. A. Johnston, who had specialized in Pleistocene geology for over 25 years, was appointed Acting Chief. The main functions of the Division were to collect and study samples and records of well borings and to provide information on this subject; to investigate and report upon underground water supply; to survey the Pleistocene and Recent formations throughout Canada in order to provide a good geological basis for agricultural and industrial surveys and to investigate the placer deposits, peat bogs and other economic features of the Pleistocene and Recent formations. "Prospecting in Canada" was added in 1930 to the Economic Geology Series of Reports on the Minerals of Commercial Importance.

National Museum of Canada. The National Museum of Canada was an outgrowth of the Geological Survey and both were branches of the Department of Mines. The Museum comprised the Divisions of Biology and Anthropology, while the Sections of Geology, Palæontology and Mineralogy were maintained by the Geological Survey. The Director of the Geological Survey, Dr. W. H. Collins, was also Acting Director of the National Museum.

In 1930 the Museum had 10 parties in the field, 5 engaged in anthropological and 5 in biological investigations. (1) C. M. Barbeau continued ethnological investigations in certain parts of Quebec, Ontario and New York State. (2) J. T. MacPherson undertook an ethnological study of the Indians living around Lake Abitibi. (3) I. A. Lopatin spent the Summer among the Indians living in the vicinity of Kitimat, B.C., making an investigation of their social and religious life. (4) Dr. J. C. B. Grant made a complete series of physical measurements of adults and children among the Cree Indians of Wabasca and of the reserves south of Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta. (5) W. J. Wintemberg made archæological excavations near Newcastle, N.B., and on the Magdalen Islands, Que. (6) Jacques Rousseau carried on a botanical survey of parts of Nova Scotia and collected flowering plants for the herbarium. (7) Dr. H. M. Raup completed a botanical survey which he had been conducting since 1928 of a part of Wood Buffalo Park, east of Slave. (8) H. M. Laing continued a study of the mammals of South-Eastern British Columbia. (9) P. A. Taverner commenced a thorough ornithological investigation in the vicinity of Churchill. (10) Joseph Rochon collected small mammals in the vicinity of Ottawa.

In addition to this field work, the educational activities of the Museum were being expanded constantly. Photographic prints, lantern slides, motion picture films and collections of minerals, rocks and fossils were supplied to schools and various educational institutions and two series of popular lectures were given.

Biological Board of Canada. The Board was composed in 1930 of Prof. J. P. McMurrich, University of Toronto, Chairman; J. J. Cowie, Department of Fisheries, Ottawa, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer; Prof. R. S.

Bean, Dalhousie University, Halifax; Prof. A. T. Cameron, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Prof. A. T. Chaisson, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish; Prof. P. Cox, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; John Dybhavn, Prince Rupert, B.C.; Prof. A. H. Hutchinson, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Prof. W. T. MacClement, Queen's University, Kingston; Prof. E. E. Prince, Ottawa; Prof. H. G. Perry, Acadia University, Wolfville; J. A. Rodd, Department of Fisheries; Prof. W. P. Thompson, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Prof. A. Vachon, Laval University, Quebec; Dr. R. C. Wallace, University of Alberta, Edmonton; A. H. Whitman, Halifax; Prof. A. Willey, McGill University, Montreal. The following summaries cover the work accomplished or under way by the various stations during the year 1930:

The Atlantic Biological Station.—Director, Dr. A. G. Huntsman. A new building, 20 by 40 ft., was erected to serve as a Fish Culture Laboratory. The scientific staff of the Station consisted of 7 full-time investigators, 6 with seasonal appointments and 25 volunteer workers. *Oceanography.*—The taking of water samples and temperatures at various stations in the Bay of Fundy was continued and 3 new stations were established at the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay to determine the distribution of the mixed water found there. Especial attention was given the determination of phosphorous content of the waters at St. Andrews and Halifax. Studies were also made of the silicate content of the waters near St. Andrews and of water movements in Passamaquoddy Bay. Additional stations for collection of water samples and temperature observations were established at North Point, P.E.I., Cape Gaspé, Que., Entry 1., Que., and St. Mary's, Que. Observations on penetration of light in sea water were continued. A study was made of the distribution and migrations of cod in the Straits of Belle Isle and their relation to water temperature; of the natural history of the capelin; of the distribution and migrations of the herring in the Bay of Fundy; of the spawning habits of several species of bi-valve molluscs and the relation of the spawning to tidal influences; of the natural history of the soft shell crab and of the round whelk; and of the plankton of Passamaquoddy Bay and at Halifax. The hydrographer of the Station accompanied an expedition to Hudson Bay and collected data on the hydrographic conditions of the Bay. *Fish Culture.*—Studies included the propagation of brook trout; the artificial "fertilization" of more or less sterile waters with organic material; the effects of varying temperatures and salinities on the artificial hatching of shad eggs; the effect of temperature on digestion in fishes as exemplified by the shore minnow; the effect of the same factor on certain physiological processes in the Amphipod Crustacea. *Fish Handling.*—Under this heading were observations on the effect of variations of temperature on preservation of fish in cold storage; chemistry of the slime of the haddock and hag fish; histology of frozen fish muscle under different conditions of storage; the quantitative determination of trimethylamine oxide in the muscle juices of various fishes; the extractives of haddock skin. *Oyster Investigation.*—A small laboratory building to serve as a centre for intensive study of the oyster population of the neighbouring waters was erected on the shore of Richmond Bay, P.E.I., and Dr. A. W. H. Needler was placed in charge, with Dr. A. B. Needler as volunteer assistant. The services for the entire Summer of H. P. Sherwood of the Fisheries Experiment Station, Conway, North Wales, were secured and he was of great assistance in suggesting lines along which the problems of oyster culture might be carried out. Stations were established for the regular collection of plankton, the source of the oyster's food, and a tide gauge was installed for the study of the very irregular tides of Richmond Bay. *Lobster Investigation.*—This was carried out by Prof. Chaisson, with the assistance of Mr. Templeman and was mainly directed towards the determination of the sizes of lobsters taken in different districts. *Atlantic Salmon Investigation.*—Material was collected at various localities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with the object of obtaining information as to the existence of local morphological and physiological races of Atlantic salmon. *Pathology.*—Dr. M'Gonigle, Pathologist of the Station, visited a number of hatcheries

which showed an excessive mortality and reported on conditions that might be responsible; made studies of certain fish diseases and investigated the effects of the effluent from certain lead mines on fish life. *Physiological*.—Studies on fish physiology were made by Dr. P. Babkin, McGill University, and students working under his direction. Studies were made on the respiratory mechanism, the pancreatic secretion, the excretion of waste nitrogenous material, the duct system of the pancreas, etc.

The Fisheries Experimental Station (Atlantic).—Director, Dr. A. H. Leim. The new demonstration building was completed and equipment largely installed. Two members of the staff, Dr. J. R. Sanborn, Chief Bacteriologist, and Dr. J. H. Mennie, Chief Chemist, resigned and the vacancies were not filled by the end of the year. The permanent scientific staff consisted of 5 permanent investigators, 7 seasonal appointees and 2 volunteer workers. *Fish Handling*.—Observations were made on the chemistry of wood smoke; on possible means of diminishing the amount of insoluble material in fishery salt; on the effect of salt solutions on the weight of fish muscle; on factors affecting the solubility of soluble proteins of fish muscle; on heat production after death in sorted fish and on sulphur content of lobster fish. *Refrigeration*.—Studies were made on the bio-chemistry of frozen fish, on the bacterial flora of frozen fillets and on the effect on "drip" of a preliminary dip before freezing. *Fish Oil and Fish Meal*.—The investigation of fish oils was continued and routine analyses of fish meals, fish oils and fishery salts were made. *Lobsters*.—Inspection of lobster canneries of the Maritime Provinces was continued for purposes of grading according to efficiency and standardization of canning methods was studied. *Miscellaneous*.—Other problems studied were the relative digestibility of fish muscle, the heat capacity of gelatine gels and the chemical composition of sea weeds.

The Eastern Passage Laboratory.—Circumstances beyond the control of the Board prevented the full use of this Laboratory as originally intended. The course in Marine Zoology for fishery students and the oceanographic studies planned had to be abandoned, but it was used in connection with some of the problems being studied by members of the staff of the Fisheries Experimental Station.

The Pacific Biological Station.—Director, Dr. W. A. Clemens. During the greater part of the Summer, the permanent staff numbered 5, but later the services of an assistant chemist were added. 11 seasonal assistants and 22 volunteer workers were also employed. *Salmon*.—The experiments carried on for some years under the direction of Dr. R. E. Forester at Cultus Lake were continued. A beginning was made of a study of pinks at Masset Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, and of the life history of the chum salmon. A survey was begun of conditions in the Skeena River in order to discover means of maintaining the runs of fish at their maximum. The tagging of adult fish was continued and Dr. and Mrs. Clemens continued their analyses of the data collected by the Provincial Fisheries Department regarding the sockeye runs in the Fraser, Skeena and Naas Rivers and Rivers Inlet. *Pilchard and Herring*.—The pilchard investigations, conducted conjointly with the Provincial Department, were continued on essentially the same basis as in previous years, catches being sampled for determination of length, weight, sex and other items which might throw light on the question of possible depletion of supply. The herring investigation was conducted along similar lines. *Trout*.—The study of the Kamloops trout in the Kootenay District was continued and a study of the Kokinee (land-locked salmon) was begun. *Shellfish*.—Intensive investigation of the oyster was continued in Boundary Bay and Ladysmith Harbour. Attention was given to the distribution, reproduction and growth of crabs in the Prince Rupert region. *Oceanography*.—The examination of conditions in the Straits of Georgia, under direction of Prof. A. H. Hutchinson, University of British Columbia, was continued and an inquiry begun into conditions of three of the fiords of the B.C. coast, including an investigation into the bottom fauna of the fiords. Other investigations concerned the efficiency of existing methods of collecting plankton and an

inquiry into the possibility of standardizing these methods. *Fish Culture*.—Studies were made of the identification and life histories of the B.C. flatfishes; of the life history of the Pacific dogfish and of the Ling cod and on the relation of sea fowl to the fisheries. *Pathology*.—Studies of the water moulds that attack fish eggs; of the tapeworm parasites of Cottid fish and of the tapeworm of salmon and trout (by Prof. Wardle, University of Manitoba). *Physiology*.—The problem of nitrogen metabolism in the dogfish; of the relation of nitrogen metabolism to carditonus in the dogfish; the physiology and pharmacology of fish gut; the creatine and creatinine content of fish muscle and body fluids.

The Fisheries Experimental Station (Pacific).—Acting Director, H. N. Brocklesby. The Director, D. B. Finn, resigned during the year and Dr. T. Ingvaldsen, Associate Biochemist, died, causing two serious losses. The basement storey of the new structure being erected behind the present laboratory was completed, but on grounds of economy it was decided to postpone erection of the remaining storeys. Plans and specifications were drawn up for a 75-foot boat on the type of a halibut schooner. *Fish Handling*.—Work included attempts to combat the infection producing discoloration of halibut; conditions responsible for deterioration of fresh salmon after being landed on the cannery floor; losses suffered by certain canneries as the result of the putrefaction and blackening of canned shrimps; marine bacteria and their relation to the deterioration of fish. *Refrigeration*.—A study of the relation between the area of the cooling coils and the temperature of the cooling medium when the system is in equilibrium. *Fish Oil, Meal and Glue*.—Lack of sufficient knowledge of the chemical composition of fish oils created the need of a considerable amount of fundamental investigation of the constituents of pilchard oil and dogfish liver oil. *Naas River Problem*.—Study of the damage to nets in the Naas River caused by a peculiar silt formation.

Prairie Lakes Investigation.—Study of the fisheries of Manitoba Lakes was continued by Mr. Bajkov and of conditions in the lakes of Prince Albert National Park by Dr. R. S. Rawson. A visit was made to the MacLennan River and three weeks spent in continuing the survey of Sany Lake begun in 1929.

Course of Instruction for Fishermen and Fishery Officers.—A course of instruction for fishermen was given at the Halifax Experimental Station for six weeks beginning Jan. 22 when 20 attended, together with 2 fishery officers from the Magdalen Islands. In addition 5 evening lectures were given at which attendance was excellent. On the Pacific Coast, a 2 weeks' course was given at the University of British Columbia to 15 assistants to superintendents of hatcheries in the Province.

Publications.—The publications sponsored by the Board for the purpose of making known the results of investigations were: Contributions to Canadian Biology and Fisheries; Bulletins; Studies, and Progress Reports. During the year 21 papers were published in the Contributions; 4 bulletins were issued; 18 papers were distributed as Studies and 4 Progress Reports were published.

Dominion Experimental Farms. The chief activities in the various Divisions during 1930 were as follows: **Fibre Division**.—Additional work along plant breeding lines was attempted so that varieties of flax and hemp might be developed which would be more satisfactory for Canadian environment and growing conditions. The careful supervision of pedigree J. W. S. fibre flax grown for seed in Canada for export to the Irish Free State received praise from Government authorities in the Free State Department of Agriculture. Extension work in growing, preparing and spinning fibre flax was continued; machinery tests received considerable attention and accurate reports of the performance of these machines were given to interested parties. **Bacteriology**.—Extensive investigation was made of the use of chemical sterilizers and their application to dairy sanitation with special reference to sterilizing efficiency, practicability, economy and effect on the

metal utensils and on the flavour of milk. A modification of the methylene blue test for estimating milk quality was also devised. Other studies included honey fermentation, use of preservatives in preventing fermentation and soil bacteriological problems. Preparation and distribution of cultures for inoculation of legume seed were continued. **Animal Husbandry.**—The finishing of various classes and ages of western steers both in stalls and on pasture for home and overseas markets gave interesting results. A start was made, in co-operation with the Division of Chemistry, on the establishment of a digestion experiment room for use with steers. With dairy cattle, the efficacy of the blood test for control of contagious abortion, and a study of the value of succulence in the winter ration and economy of grinding roughages were the main activities. With sheep, best winter rations and pasture utilization and with swine, feeding trials, testing protein supplements, mineral condiments, value of iodine and practical value of various types of window glass were the main objects. **Field Husbandry.**—Crop rotations for many different types of farming and different conditions of soil and climate were being compared. Experiments were under way to gain information on drainage, on the best ways of preparing land for seeding and on the most suitable rates, dates, and methods of seeding, harvesting and storing farm crops. Other groups of experiments were conducted to determine the most economical means of using farm manure and commercial fertilizers for farm crops. Records of the cost of producing farm crops were kept, including the cost of operating tractors. Experiments were conducted on the Prairie to learn how soil moisture might be most effectively conserved. **Botany.**—234 projects in the field of plant pathology and economic botany were under investigation at the Central Laboratory, Ottawa, and at 10 branch laboratories throughout the Provinces. These were divided into the following groups: Economic Botany, 7; Weeds and Poisonous Plants, 7; Investigations into the Diseases of Cereals, 63; Forage Crops, 8; Ornamental Plants, 14; Forest Trees, 9; Fruit, 32; Potatoes, 48; Vegetables, 12; Mycological Studies, 18 and Miscellanea, 16. **Cereal Division.**—The primary functions of the Division were: (1) to isolate or create superior new varieties or strains of cereals, leguminous grains, buckwheat flax and hemp; (2) to evaluate all promising varieties and selections of these crops produced either in Canada or elsewhere; (3) to investigate the relative values of different combinations of crops, designed to yield the greatest returns to farmers under specific conditions. Under the first, the most pressing problems were: (a) production of a variety of wheat not only capable of producing high yields of good quality but also of withstanding the ravages of wheat stem rust and (b) production of a superior variety of oats, which would not lodge except under very extreme conditions. Considerable progress was made in both. **Horticulture.**—This Division continued its work in 1930 in the breeding of new varieties of fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants, plant nutrition, pollination, cultural work and other projects. Several of the new apples, originated in the Division, *Melba*, *Lobo*, *Hume* and *Linda*, continued to bear out earlier hopes. A large number of promising new varieties of strawberries originating in the Division, were marked for further test. Thousands of raspberry plants, as a result of cross-breeding, were fruiting or set out in 1930. A favourable development during 1930 in vegetables was the new variety, *Blackie*, of large fruited early egg plant. Experiments in cider making were conducted in co-operation with the Dominion Dehydration Committee. The Dominion Horticulturist and Chief Assistant attended the IXth International Horticultural Congress in London, England, in 1930, as delegates from Canada. **Illustration Stations.**—The work was extended in British Columbia and a new district of supervision, with headquarters at Windermere, was opened up. Illustration stations were established at Fairview, Drean and Pouce Coupe in the Peace River District. A comprehensive series of phosphatic fertilizer demonstrations, under grain farming practices, were carried out on some 26 stations in the Prairie Provinces. A complete financial survey of all eastern farms operated as illustration stations was completed and an energetic policy of live stock was instituted where such a condition was found necessary. Improvement to

farm buildings and home surroundings was demonstrated. **Tobacco.**—Efforts were continued towards development of an export market for bright flue-cured tobacco, with good results. Fertilizer studies with cigar leaf tobacco were conducted along lines similar to 1929 with additional treatments. A large number of crosses were made with a view to production of earlier maturing, better quality and disease resistant strains of the various types of tobacco grown commercially in Canada. Topping and suckering experiments were inaugurated in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia to determine which cultural practices favour production of both cigarette and export Burley. The Division co-operated with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the growers and fertilizer companies in issuing recommendations for fertilizer mixtures for various types of Ontario grown tobacco.

Poultry.—Nearly 100,000 eggs were set in 1930 and the average results from incubation were each year improving. The experiment in marketing Leghorn capons in the Old Country, in process for several years, was continued in 1930. An experiment to determine the comparative egg returns from pullets with free range or confined to the houses was also extended in 1930. Attention was drawn to the five years' work conducted on the feeding of Canadian-grown grains in place of imported grains. Observations continued to prove that intestinal parasitism was responsible for the greatest individual causes of mortality; the reduction in mortality in 7 years of first three weeks of brooder chicks from 24.7 to 3.7 had been effected by testing for pullorum and elimination of all reactors. P. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, as President of the World's Poultry Science Association, and 1st Vice-President of the 4th World's Poultry Congress, attended the Congress in London, England, in 1930. George Robertson, Chief Assistant of the Poultry Division, was in charge of the Live Bird Exhibit from Canada and Dr. C. H. Weaver of the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture, who co-operated with the Division, was also present. The Canadian Exhibit was prepared by F. C. Nunnick, Chief, Division of Extension and Publicity.

Bee Division.—Little new work was started in 1930, as all energy available was devoted to projects already started. Chief of these were: (1) Experiments to ascertain the value of adding package bees as a means of strengthening weak colonies in the Spring. (2) Determination, if possible, of the approximate field force of bees present in a normal colony at different periods of the active season. (3) Determination as nearly as possible of the number of young bees that emerge daily in a normal colony. (4) Chemical and biological analysis of over 200 samples of honey obtained from different parts of Canada and periodical examination of duplicate samples placed in cold storage. (5) (a) Value of bees in cross pollination of fruit; (b) carrying of surplus queens through the Winter; (c) testing different races of bees; (d) value of admitting sunlight into interior of hive; (e) value of specialized insulating material as protection for outside wintering; and (f) effect of different temperatures on honey in storage.

Chemistry.—Among the more important phases of work undertaken were: (1) Critical study of the close-grazing system of pasturage. (2) Bone development in chicks as influenced by various light conditions, cod liver oil, etc. (3) Investigations into cause of brown-heart disease in swede turnips and its remedy. (4) Influence of early and late topping of turnips on the nutritive value of the crop. (5) Influence of heredity and environment on strains of soy beans. (6) Influence of "stage of growth" (date of cutting) on protein content of kernels and straw of wheat, oats and barley. (7) Analysis of various mixtures of wheat, oats and peas sown to learn highest protein yield per acre. (8) Causes of fermentation in honey. (9) Investigation of methods of reclamation of peat areas for cultivation.

Forage Plants.—(1) Field roots: testing of varieties for yield and purity and verification of varieties submitted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for registration. (2) Field corn: large number of varieties being tested to determine value for ensilage purposes; also breeding work on fairly extensive scale. (3) Grasses, clovers and alfalfa: different varieties and strains of clover and alfalfa being tested for hardiness and yield; breeding work being conducted to secure improved types of red clover

and alfalfa. Individual plant selection being carried on with various grasses. (4) Hay and Pasture Investigations. (5) Soy Beans: introduction and testing of varieties to determine their suitability for Canadian conditions. (6) Range Investigation: range conditions being studied in Western Canada with a view to improving this type of farming. **Extension and Publicity.**—Educational exhibits for fairs and exhibitions; publications, correspondence and Press articles; operation of central bureau of lantern slides; making of graphs, charts, legends and publicity signs for use at Farms; preparation and distribution of samples; and the delivering of addresses.

Dominion Rust Research Laboratory. The Laboratory, maintained by the Experimental Farms Branch, Department of Agriculture, was opened in 1925. Situated on the grounds of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Dr. J. H. Craigie was Officer-in-Charge. During 1930-31 Dr. Craigie was granted leave of absence to engage in special research at Cambridge University, England. In his absence, Dr. W. F. Hanna acted as Officer-in-Charge. An intensive study of the rusts of wheat, oats and barley found in Western Canada constituted the major problem of the Laboratory. In 1930 the field of investigation was broadened to include other important diseases of cereals, particularly those caused by the smuts and root-rotting fungi and splendid progress was made in all phases of this work. Equally good progress was made with the breeding of all varieties of wheat possessing rust resistance, good milling and baking qualities and satisfactory yield.

Dominion Entomological Branch. Work during 1930 was concerned with important investigations on various kinds of insects which attack agricultural crops and with the care of the Insects and Pests Section of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act. The Dominion Entomologist and Head of the Branch was Arthur Gibson, and there were four major divisions which controlled researches as follows: (1) Field Crop and Garden Insects (H. G. Crawford in charge), with laboratories at Ottawa, Fredericton, N.B., Hemmingford, Que., Chatham and Strathroy, Ont., Treesbank, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta. Insects under study were the pale western cutworm, wheat-stem sawfly, European corn borer, etc. (2) Forest Insects (J. M. Swaine in charge), with laboratories at Ottawa, Fredericton, N.B., Indian Head, Sask., and Vernon, B.C., in addition to temporary field stations for special investigations at certain points. Important progress was made in studies related to the black-headed tip moth, the balsam woolly aphis, the birch leaf skeletonizer, the larch sawfly, etc. (3) Foreign Pests Suppression (L. S. McLaine in charge), covered: (a) inspection of import and export shipments of plants and plant products, with inspection stations at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Windsor, Winnipeg, Estevan and Vancouver; and (b) prevention of spread and control of foreign pests introduced into Canada, such as the European corn borer, pine shoot moth, Mexican bean beetle, satin moth, etc. (4) Systematic Entomology (J. H. McDunnough in charge), carried on important surveys in 1930 in certain sections of Canada, resulting in a collection of a large number of specimens for addition to the National Collection of Insects.

Besides the 4 Divisions, important progress was made in studies of fruit insect investigations conducted at laboratories maintained at Annapolis Royal, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Hemmingford, Que., Vineland Station, Ont., Vernon, Agassiz and Victoria, B.C. Insecticide investigations were developed, particularly at Annapolis Royal, N.S. At Kamloops, B.C., special inquiries were concerned with live stock pests, such as warble flies, ticks, etc. At Ottawa progress was made in studying household, greenhouse, stored product and other insect pests. The new parasite laboratory at Belleville made important progress in the rearing of vast numbers of parasites which were liberated at strategic points in Ontario and other places.

Canadian Hydrographic Service. The Service, which was under the Department of Marine, Ottawa, with F. Anderson, Hydrographer,

reported the following activities in 1930. (1) Pacific Coast District—Hydrography was carried out by the C.G.S. *Lilloet* and auxiliary houseboats, *Pender* and *Somers*. Important work was a survey of the West coast of Vancouver Island, principally in the vicinity of Barkley Sound. (2) Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes—The C.G.S. *Acadia* continued charting operations in Hudson Bay from Churchill to Hubbard Point, with preliminary survey of Wakeham Bay. The C.G.S. *Cartier* resumed operations along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, westward to and including St. Mary Islands. The C.G.S. *Bayfield* charted a dangerous shoal lying in the steamer track through Lake Superior and later resumed the survey of Carquet, Shippegan and Miscou harbours commenced in 1929, made a survey of Dalhousie Harbour, and completed an examination of Summerside Harbour, P.E.I. (3) Operations were carried out in Playgreen Lake, Man., to ascertain the navigational possibilities of this 65-mile uncharted waterway, and a survey of the much-used route between Warren's Landing and Norway House was proceeded with. (4) In the Mackenzie River Delta three of the larger passages were explored, operations extending over an area of 1,700 square miles of virgin wilderness, previously unsurveyed. (5) The motor launch *Boulton* visited 17 harbours on Lakes Erie and Ontario for the purpose of revising and correcting the charts of these localities. Similar operations were carried out in the Bay of Quinté and at Kingston. The re-charting of the Canadian and International Sections of the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to Prescott was undertaken. (6) Charting of the Saint John River from the sea to Fredericton was commenced. (7) Division of Precise Water Levels—There were maintained in 1930 between Port Arthur and Quebec, 44 permanent gauging stations. Well over 750,000 deductions were computed and compiled, entailing the handling of about 1,500,000 sets of figures. (8) Chart Construction Division—17 new charts and 26 new editions of older charts were constructed and issued, in addition to one chart for special purposes. (9) Chart Distribution Division—11,154 charts and 211 copies of Sailing Directions were issued. There were in 1930 some 340 standard, special and provisional Canadian Hydrographic charts in circulation.

University of Alberta. The Annual Report of the Board of Governors for the year 1930-31 listed the following research work as carried on by members of the University staff: Physics—spectroscopy; Zoology—bird migration; Botany—peat bog flora; Geology—coal horizons and water-bearing horizons; Field Crops—cytology; Philosophy and Psychology—application of psychology to the problems of retarded development and incipient mental disorder; Anatomy—studies on the mammalian heart; Physiology and Pharmacology—the physiological effect of alkaloids; Chemistry—work on waste gas in association with the National Research Council; Plant Pathology—plant diseases, cereal breeding and winter resistance; Bacteriology—the effect of the bacillus Calmette-Guerin for immunization of calves to tuberculosis; Animal Husbandry—experiments in animal nutrition on hogs and steers; Soils Department—the use of fertilizers on a variety of soils; Dairying—the oxidation-reduction processes in milk; Electrical Engineering—some unusual conditions of radio-oscillations; Entomology—the life history of the wireworm and cutworm; Horticulture—new ground was set aside and planted for the study of varieties of small fruits suitable to Alberta conditions.

Research Council of Alberta. The Research Council of Alberta had its offices and laboratories in the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and worked in close co-operation with the University. Its activities were directed mainly towards the natural resources of the Province: (1) Coal.—A detailed survey was commenced of the coals across the south of the Province. The Federal and Provincial Mines Branches assisted and the coals were tested for both chemical and physical characteristics. (2) Geological Division.—Investigations were continued in the Precambrian area in the north-east corner of Alberta, as well as studies on water supplies, particularly in districts of the Peace River. (3) Road Materials Division.—This

division operated the bituminous sand separation plant near McMurray, producing approximately 15,000 gallons of separated bitumen. Good progress was made in a study of the conditions necessary, with any type of bituminous sand, to produce a reasonably clean and dry bitumen. (4) Soil Surveys. —Three parties examined the following areas: (a) from Peace River to Fort Vermilion on east side of Peace River; (b) between Keg River post, Fort Vermilion and Hay River post; (c) between High Prairie and Bexanson. Three lines of investigation leading to the chemical utilization of natural gas were extended. Studies were continued on the use of electricity on the farms.

University of British Columbia. About 100 books, bulletins and papers were published during the academic year 1930-31 by members of the staff of the University of British Columbia, several of them revealing the results which had been attained in scientific and industrial research. This was particularly true of the Faculty of Agriculture, members of which issued 15 publications, dealing with such matters as *Some Economic Aspects of Agriculture*; *Some Business Aspects of Agriculture*; *Bacteriophage and the Root Nodule Bacteria*; *Swine Feeding Suggestions*; *Nitrogen Distribution in Kingston Cheese-Ripening*; *Experimental Modification of the Shape of the Hen's Egg*; *Formation of the Hen's Egg*; *Feeding for Egg Production*, etc. Useful work was also done in the Departments of Bacteriology, Geology, Physics and Zoology.

Manitoba Agricultural College. During 1930-31 some of the more important researches carried on were: (1) breeding and increase of disease-resisting cereals and forage crops; (2) investigations concerning food reserves of underground parts of couch grass and sow thistle; (3) a study of the protein content of barley crosses and change in chemical composition of barley during growth; (4) soil survey of Red River Valley; (5) effect of fertilizers on the composition and quality of Manitoba wheat; (6) milling and baking research with regard to the influence of the germ on flour quality; (7) effect of heat on baking quality; (8) study of vacuum oven method of determining moisture content of ground wheat; (9) applications of use of photo-electric cell to sunshine requirements; (10) study of biology of injurious insects not previously followed; (11) protein requirements of chicks in relation to growth; (12) mineral metabolism of growing chicks.

University of Saskatchewan. Research had become an important feature of the work of the University in 1930 and the cost of the researches conducted by the University was approximately 20 per cent. of its revenue. A portion of this cost was borne by grants from the National Research Council, the Agricultural Research Foundation and the special votes for Research and for Soil Survey, but the major portion was borne by the general revenue of the University. The principal researches in progress in 1930-31 were: (1) in cement, suggested by the decay of concrete when exposed to alkali subsoil water; (2) into wheat, prompted by the rust epidemic; (3) in plant pathology, prompted by the rust epidemic and the havoc wrought by root rots; (4) in cereal chemistry, to determine the effect on milling and baking qualities of wheat of artificial drying of tough and of frozen grain and to determine the factors ensuring a high percentage of protein of good quality in Canadian wheat; (5) in animal diseases, prompted by the epidemic of swamp fever and other epidemics; (6) in wall insulation and generation of power for use on farms; (7) into Saskatchewan clays; (8) into the fish of the lakes in Northern Saskatchewan; (9) into the soil survey of the Province; (10) into the cost of farm management; and (11) into sheep breeding for better wool production.

University of Toronto. The University of Toronto was carrying on in 1930 a mass of research work, the details of which are to be found

in the President's Report for the Year ending 30th June, 1930, pages 32-51. These researches covered the following subjects: (1) Anatomy, under direction of Prof. J. P. McMurrich; (2) Astronomy, Prof. C. A. Chant; (3) Biochemistry, Prof. Wasteneys; (4) Biology, Prof. B. A. Bensley; (5) Botany, Prof. R. B. Thomson; (6) Chemistry, Prof. W. L. Miller; (7) Food Chemistry, Prof. C. C. Benson; (8) Geology, Prof. W. A. Parks; (9) Household Science, Prof. A. L. Laird; (10) Medical Research, Dr. F. G. Banting; (11) Medicine, Dr. Duncan Graham; (12) Mineralogy, Prof. T. L. Walker; (13) Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Prof. W. B. Hendry; (14) Pædiatrics, Prof. Alan Brown; (15) Pathological Chemistry, Prof. V. J. Harding; (16) Pathology and Bacteriology, Prof. O. Klotz; (17) Pharmacology, Prof. V. E. Henderson; (18) Physics, Prof. J. C. McLennan; (19) Physiology, Prof. C. H. Best; (20) Psychology, Prof. E. A. Bott; (21) Radiology, Dr. G. E. Richards; (22) Surgery, Prof. W. E. Gallie; (23) Therapeutics, Prof. R. D. Rudolf.

Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory. The Laboratory, from the Department of Biology, University of Toronto, with Prof. William J. K. Harkness in charge, continued its investigation of Lake Nipissing and the streams of Simcoe County in 1930. Eleven men were engaged in the study. A. L. Tester made excellent progress with his study of the life-history of the small-mouthed black bass in Lake Nipissing and adjacent waters. Prof. J. R. Dymond made a special study of the pike perch or pickerel. F. P. Ide and W. E. Ricker continued their study of the ecology of trout streams. Results of these studies were published, in part, in various scientific periodicals.

Ontario Agricultural College. The major problem of a general nature, involving the attention of a number of departments, was a preliminary survey of pasture conditions in Ontario. Departmental investigations were: **Apiculture.**—Fermentation and granulation of honey; artificial insemination of queen bees. **Bacteriology.**—Butter surface flavour, causes of rancidity in cheese, dwarfing and malformation in narcissus, agglutination tests for *Sal Pullorum* in poultry, cultures for legume seed inoculation, yeast and mould analyses of butter. **Botany.**—Chemical weed killers, efficiency of different seed disinfectants in control of oat smuts, control of black knot of plums, tests of spray mixtures and dusts for control of apple scab, etc. **Chemistry.**—Vitamin content of milk, butter and cod-liver oil, nitrate level in the soil of a test apple orchard, phosphates; and the arsenical poisons on the market. **Dairy.**—Pasteurization of milk for cheese-making, effect of honey on flavour of ice cream and length of time cream may be held on the farm previous to shipment. **Economics.**—Different forms of tenancy in Ontario; incorporated co-operatives. **Horticulture.**—Fruits under cold storage conditions; disease control; fertilizers; grades of raw canning tomatoes. **Poultry.**—Results of 3-year study of certain poultry rations as they affect hatching power of hens' eggs and number laid. **Field Husbandry.**—Organization of new varieties through plant breeding; culinary value of different varieties of Swede turnips; what constitutes good boiling peas; factors involved in seed setting of alfalfa. **Animal Husbandry.**—Factors influencing percentage of butterfat in milk; various amounts of barley in a dairy cow's ration; bulk in a dairy cow's ration; skim-milk substitutes for calf feeding; breeding *vs.* methods of feeding and management on quality of beef; indoor *vs.* outdoor feeding of hogs; various protein supplements as feed for hogs; pure-bred *vs.* cross-breds in economic pork production; and causes of mortality in winter litters in swine.

McGill University. In the Macdonald Physics Laboratory in 1930-31 the following activities were reported: (1) The Director, Dean A. S. Eve, F.R.S., and Dr. D. A. Keys carried out investigations in Applied Geophysics, a new method of estimating the vertical extent of a magnetic dyke of limited or infinite extent. (2) Dr. L. V. King, F.R.S., developed the complete mathematical theory of the single probe method of determining the

thickness of overburden above a conducting mineral zone. He also extended his work on the gyro-magnetic electron. (3) Dr. A. Norman Shaw, with Prof. H. E. Reilley, published an exhaustive paper on standard cells in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. (4) Dr. J. S. Foster, and his associates, continued their investigations into the Stark Effect, Dr. Foster receiving the Louis Edward Levy Medal for his paper on this subject, published the preceding year in the *Franklin Institute Journal*. (5) Prof. H. E. Reilley aided in the development of a new acoustical board to be made in Canada superior to any other existing type in use for architectural work. (6) Dr. L. E. Howlett published some new results on the Raman Effect. (7) H. G. I. Watson obtained indicator diagrams of internal combustion engine pressure by the Piezo-electric method. (8) Dr. A. V. Douglas was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of London and published several papers on astrophysical topics.

Queen's University. The Committee on Scientific Research had as its Chairman, Prof. A. L. Clark, and Secretary, Prof. J. A. Gray. The number of people engaged in scientific research was steadily increasing and work of first-rate importance was being done. Prof. L. M. Arkley reported that work asked for by the National Research Council on the co-efficients of conductivity for building materials had been completed in 1930. Prof. E. L. Bruce's research work was confined to a study of collections brought back from Finland; Prof. Dorrance's, to a continued study of polarisation in electroplating solutions; Prof. R. O. Earl's, to the study of the cytology of some wooden leguminosae; Prof. Ettinger investigated preliminary circulation in the guinea pig; Dr. Frost, the use of liquid sulphur dioxide as an analytical standard, a study of factors affecting the fusibility of coal ash, a catalytic method for determination of total sulphur in gaseous fuels, and the reaction of sulphur containing gases on metallic iron and iron oxide; Prof. A. B. Klugh, the effects of visible and ultra-violet radiations upon organisms and on the penetration of radiation into natural waters; Prof. Mackay, flotation concentration in ores; Prof. Melvin, conditions of intrathoracic pressure; Dr. Miller, certain rare forms of tumour associated with the production of melanin pigment; Prof. L. A. Munro, the catalytic decomposition of carbon bisulphide by alumina at low temperatures; Prof. J. E. Hawley, geological problems encountered during field work in North Western Quebec; Dr. Orr, action of *Cl. welchii* toxin and effect of pressure on toxin formation by both aerobic and anaerobic organisms; Prof. J. K. Robertson, an examination of the spectrum of cadmium, and Prof. G. B. Reed, the variability of tubercle bacilli.

Other Research Notes. On Nov. 6, 1930, it was announced that Dr. L. J. Rhea, Pathologist of the Montreal General Hospital and Associate Professor of Pathology, McGill University, had been selected to do special research work in connection with the spinal disease, known as insular sclerosis, in London, England. Dr. Rhea's expenses were being borne by the Sun Life Assurance Co.

The 43rd Annual Convention of the Geological Society of America, together with the Society of Economic Geologists, the Paleontological Society of America and the Mineralogical Society of America, was held in Toronto, Dec. 29-31, 1930.

On Dec. 29, 1930, Prof. C. A. Chant, Head of the Department of Astronomy, University of Toronto, announced that an astronomical observatory would be erected in the vicinity of Toronto, to be known as the David Dunlap Observatory. It would be erected by Mrs. Dunlap and her son, D. Moffat Dunlap, in memory of the late David A. Dunlap.

Dr. B. R. MacKay, of the Geological Survey of Canada, was awarded the Barlow Memorial Prize for 1930 for his paper entitled *Stratigraphy and Structure of the Bituminous Coal Fields in the Vicinity of Jasper Park, Alberta*.

With the lapsing of the plan for university federation in the Maritime Provinces, the Carnegie Corporation was constrained to look once more upon the needs and opportunities of individual institutions in these Provinces and during the year ended Sept. 30, 1930, made grants for an endowment of \$400,000 to Dalhousie University and of \$200,000 to Acadia University. A grant of \$18,000 annually for three years was made to McGill University toward the support of its Library School; of \$10,000 to the University of Toronto for educational research; of \$18,000 to St. Michael's College, Toronto (\$6,000 annually for 3 years), for fellowships in mediæval studies, and of \$2,000 to the same College for a revolving publication fund.

FINANCE AND INSURANCE

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Recession in Business and in Security Values During 1930-31

The financial history of Canada during the greater part of the year 1930, and up to June 30, 1931, recorded a stock market, and financial movements as a whole, which ran closely in line with the trend of general business throughout the country. The stock market "crash" of October-November, 1929, had been sudden and sensational, and highly destructive of security values, establishing losses which ran into several billions of dollars for Canadian holders of listed securities. The event, however, had not been preceded, nor was it accompanied by a sharp decline in business activity: in the main it was a startling phenomenon that stood apart and for a time was held as the chief contributing cause of a so-called "minor" business depression which became evident in the early part of 1930. The Canadian market effected a fairly sharp recovery in September and October, 1930, in response to action taken at the emergency Session of the Federal Parliament toward further protection and to an indicated improved earning power for textile, iron and steel, oil refining and other lines of industry. As the year wore on, however, the "minor" depression of the early months gave way to one of "major" volume, and this continued into 1931, month after month (save for a few seasonable recoveries) showing a still deeper decline. This, in general, describes the course of the stock market in Canada up to the end of June, 1931. There needs, as an illustration of the steady persistence and seemingly pitiless recession in business and in security values, only the fact that on June 2, 1931, in Canada (as in New York) the "averages" of stock market securities had reached the lowest levels of the "bear" market of 1929-31. In the latter part of June there was a fair recovery in values induced through the world-wide enthusiasm aroused by the announcement of the plan of President Hoover for a year's Moratorium on War Payments.

For some time there had been a fairly general acceptance of the theory that the collapse of the stock market in Canada and in the United States was exerting a very powerful influence on the drying-up of buying power and the lessening of industrial and commercial activity. International troubles, however, commenced to appear in increasing numbers, and it became apparent that the action of the

stock market, while much more explosive than any business movement—inasmuch as the fever of speculation and wild optimism had driven prices to excessively high levels—was, after all, but a phase in an international reaction whose causes had been developing as far back as the latter part of 1928, and, in many political respects, was a natural aftermath of the Great War and the Peace settlement. Even so, there ran side by side with the decline in business the hurtful effects of the wiping out of a huge buying power by terrific losses through stock exchange transactions as securities were driven down to lower and lower levels.

The extent of the decline in the stock markets—the most visible indicators of security values—may be illustrated by the index numbers compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The high level for all time had been reached in September, 1929, at 315.8 (expressed as the percentage of the average level for the year 1926). From this High a Low of 120.3 was reached in 1930 in the final month, indicating a decline of 62 per cent. By May, 1931, a new Low of 89.0 had been reached, representing a drop of 72 per cent., or nearly $\frac{3}{4}$, from the Highs of 1929. A somewhat different basis, with very similar results, is shown in *Financial Counsel's* Daily Stock Market Averages. These reached a High in September, 1929, of 68.32. By December, 1930, the Average, had declined to 28.09, a drop of 59 per cent., and there was a further depreciation to an extreme Low for the first six months of 1931 for the "bear" market of 21.25, down 69 per cent. from the 1929 High. By a curious coincidence, the Lows of industrial stocks in the New York market (Dow Jones Averages) were registered on the same date, June 2. In the Canadian list there was a recovery of between 20 and 25 per cent. later in June, from the impetus of the Hoover announcement.

Records of the Canadian chartered banks showed commercial loans in Canada reduced nearly \$180,000,000 for the twelve months ended June 30, 1931, down from \$1,306,664,545 to \$1,127,038,209; call loans in Canada down from \$239,000,000 to \$181,000,000. The lack of demand for funds for commercial purposes had forced the Banks to employ these funds in investments, thereby increasing their holdings of Government securities from \$294,000,000 to \$461,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1931; of municipal and foreign securities, from \$96,000,000 to \$156,000,000; and of railway securities from \$53,000,000 to \$76,000,000—a total increase of \$250,000,000. This improved their liquid position, but the condition emphasized the curtailment of business activity in Canada. The earnings of the Banks for the first half of 1931 were substantially lower than for the same period in 1930. Bank clearings for June, 1931, were \$1,420,000,000, compared with \$1,745,000,000 one year before, a drop of \$325,000,000.

Weak Points: Wheat, Railways, Newsprint, Etc. Particularly affecting Canada during her participation in the general world-wide decline in industrial activity was the development of

three outstanding weaknesses: the wheat situation, the railways, and the pulp and paper industry. As all three topics are treated elsewhere in this volume, only a brief reference to the financial aspect can be made here.

In connection with wheat, which for very many years had stood as the most important item of production in Canada, both in volume, value and, probably, in the bearing it had on buying power, the country was faced with a startling decline in prices from \$1.60 around July, 1929, to 95c. one year later, and to an average of 60c. for June, 1931—for the highest grade No. 1 Northern, f.o.b. Fort William. In addition to steadily declining prices of wheat as the result of world-wide conditions, there had developed a steady increase in the carry-over of wheat in Canada, as shown at the end of the wheat years (July 31) for several years up to and including July 31, 1930; and on June 30, 1931, there was every evidence that the carry-over one month later would again reach a new high level, well in excess of 133,000,000 bushels. Between the 1927 crop and that of 1930, each of which was marketed in the subsequent twelve months, there was a very sharp falling-off in the value of Canada's wheat crop for the Western producer.

So far as the railways were concerned, their revenue began to decrease in the latter part of 1929, through a sharp decline in the volume of grain carried eastward. During 1930 and 1931, to June 30, there was a falling-off in tonnage in nearly every department as business receded. Car loadings, providing probably one of the most logical statistical evidences of the volume of business, declined from 1,530,864 cars during the first half of 1930 to 1,257,845 for the same period of 1931—a fall of 18.5 per cent. The 1930 figures themselves showed a decrease of over 10 per cent. from those of 1929. Gross earnings of the railways for the first half of 1931 were down 18.6 per cent., from \$194,986,905 to \$158,780,844; and net earnings for the same period, nearly 55 per cent., from \$20,954,838 to \$9,467,153. The 1930 gross earnings for the first six months had shown a decline of more than \$40,000,000 from 1929; and the net earnings, more than \$17,000,000.

Hence, for the first half of 1931 there was a decline from \$232,000,000 to \$158,000,000, a drop of nearly 32 per cent. in gross earnings from the same period of 1929; with a decrease of over 75 per cent. in net earnings in the two years, from \$38,000,000 to \$9,000,000. It was small wonder, then, that the Canadian National Railways during the first six months of 1931 showed operating costs for three months exceeding operating revenue, while the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in that period was forced to cut in two the old dividend of 10 per cent. which had been steadfastly maintained for over twenty years.

The newsprint industry was suffering not so much from a falling-off in consumption as from the over-expansion in the previous five or six years. In the first half of 1931, production was down

only 12 per cent. from the same period of 1930, but the ratio of output to installed capacity had declined from 73 to 60.3 per cent., the latter a rather unprofitable basis for newsprint operations. During the four years from 1927 to 1931 the capacity of Canadian mills had been increased over 50 per cent., so that the decreased tonnage available had to be distributed over a much larger area, to the detriment of the individual mill and corporation. As a result of this, early in 1931 the largest individual newsprint unit in Canada, The Canada Power and Paper Corporation, announced that it was unable to meet its bond and debenture interest and preferred dividends, and a capital reorganization of the Company was all that saved it from going into liquidation. In many other directions dividends on preferred and common stocks of newsprint companies were either passed or cut. The other records that follow should be looked upon also as revealing only a portion of a total loss registered between 1929 and 1931, inasmuch as they cover only the comparison between 1930 and 1931, business declines that bore unfavourably on the financial situation.

Automobile production in Canada for the first half of 1931 amounted to 56,092 units compared with 110,685 the previous year, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. Pig iron production for the first half of 1930 was 451,186 tons, and for the same period of 1931, 299,222 tons, a decline of 34 per cent.; steel ingots and castings fell from 636,613 tons to 461,877 tons, a reduction of 27 per cent.

Wheat flour production was down from 1,393,982 barrels to 1,183,280 for the six months.

Imports of crude rubber into Canada for June, 1931, were 4,731,000 pounds as against 5,770,000 one year previous.

Contracts awarded for the first six months of 1931 (MacLean Building Reports) amounted to \$162,937,600, a decrease of \$77,668,400 from the total of \$240,626,000 in the corresponding period of 1930.

Strong Position of Banks; Other Favourable Aspects. Outstanding as a factor of strength in the industrial and financial situation of the country was the position of the Canadian chartered banks. It is true that their earning power was lessened by the inability to employ a considerable portion of surplus funds in commercial loans and the necessity to re-invest this in high-grade bonds which gave yields as low as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. While this process was going on, however, the banks in the very transference of hundreds of millions of dollars into high grade securities of liquid character were steadily strengthening their "cash" position, and putting themselves in the best of shape to provide help for industry once the up-turn should begin. There was no suggestion in Canada of the failure of a chartered bank, such as was the case in many other countries, including, of course, the United States. They were all engaged in clearing their decks of weak corporation credits and

liquidating unfavourable loans. *Harper's Magazine* (New York) in the issue of April, 1931, had the following reference to the position of Canadian chartered banks: "Across the border in Canada there are only eleven banks, but their 4,000 branches stretch across the Dominion to every community that requires banking facilities; the strength of the large and stable bank is extended to the smallest depositor or borrower. The problems of agriculture in Canada are not unlike those of agriculture in the United States, but in Canada the problem of bank failures is non-existent." *The Financial Post* (Toronto), in its issue of Apr. 2, 1931, in suggesting that the Canadian banks should make replies to criticisms levelled against them "for their refusal to make a loan to this individual or that," went on to declare that the banking system of Canada had stood the test of depression "amazingly well" in that hard times had brought "not a single bank failure, and none is anticipated by even the most pessimistic of prophets."

In other directions a few improvements could be noted also—in the production of boots and shoes and in certain chain groups: Dominion Stores sales for the first half of 1931 being up substantially in value, and more in volume, than for the same period of 1930. Output of hydro-electric power showed a relatively small decline, the total for June, 1931, being 1,267,894,000 k.w.h., as against 1,414,236,000 one year previously, and 1,360,875,000 k.w.h. for June, 1929. Wheat exports from Canada for the first six months of 1931 showed an increase of close to 50 per cent., being up 28,782,517 bushels, from 59,104,192 to 87,886,709 bushels.

**Market
Depreciation of
\$4,600,000,000
in Canadian
Stocks**

In order to illustrate the extent of the decline in Canadian stocks during the "bear" market of 1929-31, a detailed list follows of 35 well-known Canadian stocks representing various industries, and among the most active of those listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges. The records cover the decline from the Highs of 1929 to the Lows established in most cases early in June, 1931.

Taking into account the appreciation that took place in the month of June and early in July, 1931, as a result mainly of the announcement of the Hoover Plan, a portion of the depleted values would have been regained, but only a comparatively small amount, and most of this had been lost again by the middle of July through the crises developing in Germany and other European countries. It should be pointed out that the depreciation in these thirty-five stocks, which exceeded \$4,604,000,000, did not necessarily mean an actual loss experienced by the holders to that extent: it did mean, however, that taking indicated market values of each stock at the highest levels reached during the year 1929, and comparing this with a similar total indicated by the lowest price level each stock

reached in June, 1931, the "indicated" value had shrunk by that amount. The table also covers shrinkages in the months of April and May, 1931. In the former case, one of \$341,000,000, and in the latter month, \$620,000,000, a combined shrinkage for the two months of well over \$962,000,000, make clear the extent to which the sustained decline in the stock markets continued to make itself felt as late as April and May (1931) in the second year after the original market crash (October-November, 1929). The largest depreciation shown was in International Nickel, over \$919,000,000; Imperial Oil came second with a decline of \$831,000,000; Canadian Pacific Railway was third with a drop of \$552,000,000; Brazilian Traction, fourth (a stock controlled in Canada, although the operating companies connected with it are located in Brazil), \$459,000,000; Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., \$269,000,000; Montreal "Power," \$210,000,000; and Shawinigan, \$166,000,000—to mention only those stocks that showed an indicated depreciation during the bear market in excess of \$100,000,000 each.

DETAILED RECORD OF STOCK DEPRECIATION

Name of Stock	Number Shares Outstand.	Down To		Total Decline in Points	Amt. Decline Mkt. Values	Decline April, 1931	Decline May, 1931
		from '29 High of	1931 Low of				
Beauharnois	1,791,000	17	3	14	\$ 25,074,000	\$ 1,791,000	\$ 3,582,000
Bell Tel.	760,950	183	127	56	42,613,200	2,663,325	11,984,963
Brazilian	6,617,347	82	125½	69¾	459,078,447	24,815,052	33,086,735
B. A. Oil	2,662,642	35¾	8	27¾	73,106,146	5,573,114	3,933,963
Canada Cement	600,000	36	9	27	16,200,000	2,850,000	1,425,000
Canadian Car	365,800	43¾	9¾	34½	12,665,825	1,143,125	731,600
Can. Ind. Alco.	969,480	45	1½	43½	42,172,380	484,740	1,817,775
C. P. R.	13,400,000	66¾	25	41¾	552,750,000	90,450,000	107,200,000
Cockshutt	288,600	53	4¾	48¾	13,924,950	432,900	685,425
Cons. Smelters	536,382	575	72	503	269,800,146	26,819,100	21,455,280
Dist.-Seagrams	1,500,006	28½	7¾	20¾	30,937,623	2,625,010	2,437,510
Dom. Bridge	513,933	117½	27¾	90¾	46,382,453	4,496,913	6,167,196
Dom. Engineering	125,000	113	15	98	12,250,000	625,000	1,625,000
Dom. Stores	277,715	55	14	41	11,386,315	277,715	1,249,717
Dom. Textile	270,000	118	63	55	14,850,000	1,856,250	3,003,750
Ford of Can. "A"	1,588,960	70	14½	55½	88,187,280	10,725,480	7,746,180
Ham. Bridge	100,000	79	7	72	7,200,000	375,000	525,000
Imper. Oil	26,508,431	41¾	9¾	31¾	831,702,023	59,643,970	82,838,847
Int. Petro.	14,324,088	33	8¾	24¾	347,359,134	5,371,533	25,067,154
Int. Nickel	14,589,642	72½	9½	63	919,147,446	43,768,926	71,122,005
McColl-Front.	500,000	45	9¾	35¾	17,687,500	1,312,500	2,312,500
Montreal Power	4,055,508	90	38¾	51¾	210,379,478	20,784,478	64,381,510
Nat'l Brew.	721,372	38¾	24	14¾	10,279,551	2,164,116	3,246,174
Nat'l Steel Car	130,000	142½	18¾	123¾	16,087,500	1,365,000	715,000
Noranda	1,797,400	69	14	55	98,857,000	6,290,900	19,771,400
Page-Hersey	173,430	141	68	73	12,660,390	2,037,802	1,560,870
Power Corp.	445,958	139¾	39¾	100½	44,818,779	2,954,472	4,738,304
Price Bros.	426,832	121	29¾	91¾	38,985,066	1,280,496	1,707,528
Quebec Power	553,180	99	31¾	67¾	37,201,355	3,042,490	3,872,260
Shawinigan	2,177,937	111	34¾	76¾	166,067,696	15,517,810	21,779,370
Sherwin-Williams	200,000	65	21	44	8,800,000	(a)75,000	1,200,000
Sou. Can. Power	400,000	64½	22¾	41¾	16,700,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
Steel Co.	460,000	69¾	24¾	44½	20,470,000	3,565,000	2,415,000
Walkers	2,640,000	28½	4¾	24¾	64,020,000	4,620,000	2,970,000
Winnipeg Elec.	243,255	109½	10	99½	24,203,873	668,950	973,020

TOTALS.....\$4,604,005,556 \$341,737,358 \$620,827,716

(a) Increase.

NOTE.—From this list several stocks were omitted as the shrinkage had been registered before April and May, 1931. Among these were: Canada Power & Paper, which from the High of 1929 to 1931 Low showed a drop from 39½ to ½, or 39 points, and on 1,515,170 shares, a depreciation of \$59,091,630; Canada Steamship Lines, from 50½ to 5, or 45½ points, showing, on 120,000 shares, a total drop of \$5,460,000; Dominion Glass, from 220 to 90, or 130 points, a drop on 42,500 shares of \$5,525,000; and Gurd's, from 45¾ to 21, or 24¾ points, a depreciation on 60,000 shares of \$1,485,000.

Rights to New Stock Down 75 Per Cent.

A natural result of the stock market situation with the steady decline in security levels and the sharp reduction in buying on the part of the public, was a much smaller total of new stock offerings to shareholders in the form of "rights." In 1928 there had been \$175,025,747 of new stock offered to shareholders; in 1929 this total had been increased to \$217,548,603; in 1930, the total was scarcely more than one-quarter of the 1929 record, and less than one-third that of 1928, amounting to only \$54,589,549. In the final quarter of 1930 the offerings of new stock to shareholders shrunk to \$527,000. The largest amount during the year was that of Montreal "Power," which offered 1-in-10, representing \$20,418,350. This Company also shortly afterwards made an offering to customers which resulted in a further subscription of over \$25,000,000, but this type of offering was distinct from what are known as "rights" to shareholders. The next largest offering during the year 1930 to shareholders was that of International Nickel Co. of Canada, on a basis of 6 shares for each 100 held, at \$20 a share, which resulted in subscriptions of \$16,509,840.

The following is a comparison by quarters of new stock offered to shareholders for the years 1930, 1929 and 1928, together with a detailed list of offerings for 1930:

	1930	1929	1928
First Quarter	\$ 1,063,400	\$10,200,038	\$ 66,460,705
Second Quarter	35,885,559	86,656,635	56,852,942
Third Quarter	17,113,590	19,815,000	25,566,600
Fourth Quarter	527,000	10,876,930	23,946,370
Total for Year.....	\$54,589,549	\$217,548,603	\$172,826,617

The chief offerings for 1930 were as follows:

Company	Basis	Price	Record Date	Expiry Date	New Money
Barry-Hollinger Gold Mines .....	.....	15c.	.....	Feb. 11, 1930	\$ 30,000
Canadian Vickers, Limited	(b)	\$ 90	.....	Mar. 15, 1930	270,000
Central Patricia Mines	1 in 5	25c.	Jan. 15, 1930	Jan. 31, 1930	150,000
Gem Lake Mines, Limited .....	.....	25c.	Jan. 25, 1930	Feb. 12, 1930	62,500
Toronto Mortgage Company	1 in 3	\$100	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar. 31, 1930	550,900
Toronto Mortgage Company	1 in 21	\$100	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar. 31, 1930	
Calgary Power Company	2 in 5	\$100	Apr. 25, 1930	May 31, 1930	1,000,000
Consolidated Smelters	1 in 20	\$200	May 31, 1930	July 15, 1930	5,100,400
Sherritt-Gordon	1 in 7	\$ 2	Apr. 15, 1930	May 1, 1930	1,431,606
Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting .....	.....	\$100	June 7, 1930	July 15, 1930	5,000,000
International Nickel	6 in 100	\$ 20	.....	.....	16,509,840
Lorne Gold Mines, Limited .....	.....	85c.	.....	May 15, 1930	2,001,592
Montreal Power	1 in 10	\$ 50	May 23, 1930	July 2, 1930	20,418,350
Ontario Loan & Debenture	1 in 7	\$ 75	Apr. 22, 1930	May 31, 1930	375,000
Seven Troughs Gold Mines .....	.....	\$3.75	.....	.....	225,000
Telluride Gold Mines	1 in 5	12½c.	.....	May 3, 1930	50,000
West Dome Lake .....	.....	5c.	.....	May 16, 1930	283,511

Montreal Stock Exchange.

The sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange for 1930 were less than one-half those in the record year to date, 1929, when the number of shares dealt in amounted to 23,203,463 shares. The 1930 total was down considerably over 40 per cent. from that of 1928, with 18,990,039 shares, but was still ahead of 1927, with its total of 9,992,627 shares. Month by month the record of trading in 1930 was considerably lighter than in the corresponding periods of 1929, with the exceptions of the months of April and June.

Among individual stocks, International Nickel Co. led with 3,032,101 shares traded in, along with 2,642,039 "rights." Second on the list was Brazilian Traction with 2,888,010 shares. Third was Montreal "Power" new stock, with 538,611 shares and 282,742 of the old stock before the split; among other most active securities traded in during the year were Abitibi, 122,709; Canadian Car & Foundry common, 227,596; Canada Power & Paper Corporation, 292,318; Dominion Bridge, 318,727; Famous Players, 116,517; Massey-Harris, 161,-

948; McColl-Frontenac, 191,946; National Breweries new stock, 315,176; National Steel Car, 120,586; Power Corporation, 185,405; and Shawinigan, 300,203. The two leaders, International Nickel and Brazilian Traction, furnished 54 per cent. of the total volume of trading. The list was somewhat narrower than that of the preceding year, 205 separate issues, according to *The Gazette*, Montreal, making their appearance during the year as against 216 stocks in 1929. In the 1930 list there were 139 net losses recorded, with net gains shown only by 24 stocks, the rest showing practically no changes or being dealt in only in broken lots. As indicating the sharp falling off in activity and therefore in the value of memberships, the final sale of membership during the year was at \$140,000 comparing with a high for 1929 of \$225,000 and a final sale of \$175,000.

The following is a record of the number of shares traded in on the Montreal Stock Exchange for the seven years 1924 to 1930 inclusive, each year with the exception of 1930 showing an increase over the preceding year:

	1930 Shares	1929 Shares	1928 Shares	1927 Shares	1926 Shares	1925 Shares	1924 Shares
January	988,789	4,173,257	1,517,595	510,380	512,022	393,118	347,709
February	830,534	2,037,891	1,274,280	531,336	810,908	297,577	294,207
March	1,133,969	2,157,613	1,393,589	622,040	581,524	265,342	223,219
April	1,601,864	1,117,477	1,603,615	700,130	323,004	189,070	167,849
May	1,088,587	1,287,879	1,727,793	868,605	335,398	354,476	166,466
June	1,389,470	766,813	1,214,858	944,729	285,975	257,174	141,977
July	308,399	928,841	700,127	419,177	270,542	290,402	137,867
August	558,387	2,103,138	924,940	627,009	967,070	427,009	182,538
September	817,409	1,854,675	900,422	1,172,169	786,615	398,367	169,733
October	1,350,604	3,609,402	2,308,349	1,179,565	735,135	637,444	269,890
November	446,867	2,077,720	3,217,754	1,073,798	484,400	322,674	307,917
December	532,593	1,088,737	2,206,717	1,343,689	649,887	484,003	277,411
Total	11,047,472	23,203,463	18,990,039	9,992,627	6,751,570	4,316,626	2,686,603

For the first half of 1931 the total number of transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange numbered 3,546,116, or just over one-half the total, for the same period in 1930, of 7,032,540; and less than one-third the 1929 total of 11,540,883. The activity was well below that of 1928 (8,731,457 shares), and even of 1927, with 4,177,583 shares; exceeding, however, the 1926 total of 2,848,814 shares.

In presenting the Report of the Listing Committee for 1930 at the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Stock Exchange, on June 1, 1931, W. E. J. Luther, Chairman, stated that 26,322,160 shares had been added to the listings of the Exchange during the year, making the total as of Apr. 30, 1931, 84,460,000. Of the previous year's listings, 25,964,660 shares were common stock, while 357,500 were preferred. Listings totalled 33, of which only 8 were new to the Exchange. The following officers were elected at the Meeting: Chairman, W. E. J. Luther; Vice-Chairman, L. G. Beaubien; Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Cassils, together with the following Governors; Raymond Allan, W. D. Chambers, Russell Cowans, D. S. McMaster, F. S. Mathewson, and H. Perodeau.

Montreal Curb Market. Total sales on the Montreal Curb Market in 1930 were little more than one-third the total of 1929, comparing as 1,901,667 shares with 5,289,241 for 1929. In 1928 the total had been 4,820,501 shares and in 1927, 3,594,143. In addition, there were sales of mining stocks amounting to 2,388,797 shares as against 4,405,274 in 1929. Oil shares, as in the previous year, dominated trading, the totals for these stocks representing about 69 per cent. of total shares dealt in during the year. Six new issues were listed on the Curb in 1930: Bathurst Power "B," Calgary and Edmonton, Canada Power and Paper Investments, Corporate Steel Products, David and Frère "B," and Supertest Petroleum. There were transferred from the Curb to the Montreal Stock Exchange four issues: Amalgamated Electric, common and preferred, Dryden, and Foreign Power Securities. The Curb leader in respect of activity was Imperial Oil, with 459,158 shares traded in;

with other leaders as follows: Associated Oil, 135,271; Beauharnois, 58,305; British American Oil, old, 82,455, and new, 134,422 shares; Home Oil, 208,169; International Petroleum, 253,288; and Walkers, 128,018. Among mining stocks, Siscoe led in activity with 1,134,730 shares, Noranda being second with 424,835 and Abana, third with 216,599.

In May, 1931, H. J. Child, of Child & Co., was elected Chairman of the Montreal Curb Market at the Annual Meeting, with other officials as follows: Vice-Chairman, L. R. Cooper; Secretary-Treasurer, Grant Johnston; Board of Management, Raymond Allan, W. D. Chambers, L. S. Colwell, W. H. Dean, Henri Geoffrion, and Clarence M. McCuaig. Trustee of Gratuity Fund, F. S. Mathewson.

Toronto Stock Exchange. The volume of business during 1930 amounted to about two-thirds of the previous year (which had established a peak in activity). The 1930 total was 6,824,609 shares on the Listed section as compared with 10,143,736 in 1929 and 2,360,768 shares on the Curb (exclusive of mining shares) as compared with 5,917,505 the previous year. Even with the sharp decline in 1930 on the Listed section, sales were higher than the 1928 total of 5,916,923. The total for the Listed and Curb departments for 1930 was 9,185,377 as compared with 16,061,241 in 1929 and 12,023,563 shares in 1928. The following is a record of monthly sales on the Exchange and Curb for the two years 1930 and 1929:

	1930		1929	
	Listed	Curb	Listed	Curb
January	497,793	199,343	2,032,363	857,617
February	408,986	243,348	922,548	479,498
March	569,934	189,947	1,375,995	573,986
April	645,057	207,548	716,100	524,994
May	466,599	216,792	895,534	317,646
June	859,970	286,194	407,497	430,215
July	212,440	83,266	371,751	319,368
August	1,670,572	105,601	294,711	565,030
September	589,881	194,060	720,843	475,286
October	504,042	263,376	1,303,586	761,741
November	169,824	119,266	910,995	408,884
December	229,511	252,027	186,813	203,511
Total	6,824,609	2,360,768	10,143,736	5,917,505

At the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Stock Exchange, held on June 16, 1931, G. G. Mitchell, of Brouse, Mitchell & Co., was elected President to succeed W. Harold Mara. The vacancy in the Vice-Presidency created through the appointment of Mr. Mitchell was filled by the election of Harold Franks, who was one of the oldest active members, and had been Treasurer for the year 1930. H. C. Plummer was re-elected Secretary and F. G. Lawson was chosen Treasurer; and the Executive Committee: W. Harold Mara, J. C. Fraser, D. C. Page, H. E. Wallace, G. R. Bongard, and D. F. McMillan.

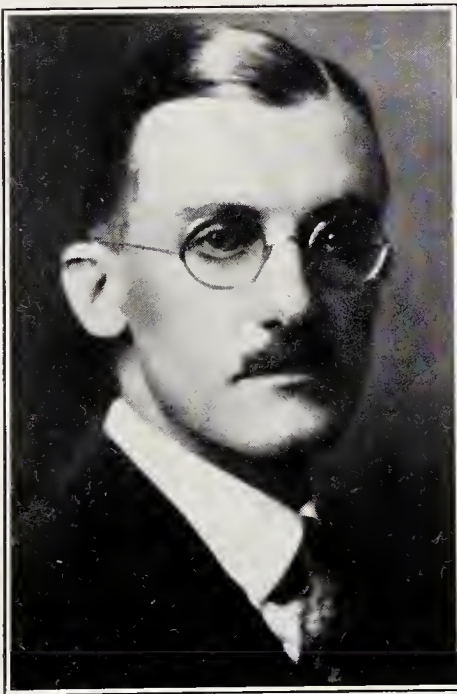
Court Cases. During the Autumn of 1930 and the first half of 1931, a continuation of the series of trials of mining brokers on charges of bucketing, conspiracy and theft, received a large amount of public attention. Following upon the conviction in June, 1930, at Calgary, of Isaac W. C. Solloway and Harvey Mills, President and Vice-President respectively of the firm of Solloway, Mills & Company, and the conviction of the former to four months and fine of \$225,000 and of the latter to one month in jail and fine of \$25,000 on charges of "bucketing" and of "attempting to affect the market value of stocks," a trial took place in Toronto of the same defendants on various charges of a similar character. Pleading guilty to a charge of "gaming in stocks," Messrs. Solloway and Mills were fined \$200,000 and \$50,000, respectively, on Oct. 29, 1930. In the meantime, appeals had been entered against the Calgary sentence, one on behalf of the Crown in an effort to secure what was termed a more "adequate" sentence, and another on the part of those



CRAWFORD GORDON, ESQ.
Manager,
London (England) Office,
The Canadian Bank of Commerce



G. HARRISON SMITH, ESQ.
Director,
The Royal Bank of Canada,
Appointed, 1930



ALAN HOLMES WILLIAMSON, ESQ.
President,
Investment Bankers' Association
of Canada, 1931-32



WILLIAM HARLOW MINER, ESQ.
President,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
Appointed, 1931

convicted, to secure a dismissal of the penalties of fine and imprisonment. On Nov. 12, 1930, it was announced that both appeals had been withdrawn and the defendants proceeded to serve their sentences. On Apr. 30, 1931, Messrs. Solloway and Mills appeared again in the Toronto Court to face fifteen charges of theft in connection with 3,585 shares of various stocks belonging to former clients. On June 11, 1931, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." A further trial was afterwards held in Vancouver, but both were acquitted.

While these proceedings were taking place, eight other Toronto mining brokers whose arrest and trial followed the crash in the mining market, were found guilty (October-November, 1930) and the following sentences were imposed: William J. Smart and Maurice E. Young, of Homer L. Gibson & Co., 3 years and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively; D. S. Paterson, (D. S. Paterson & Co.), 3 years; and Austin Campbell, of the same firm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; Malcolm Stobie (Stobie, Forlong & Co.), 3 years, and C. J. Forlong, of the same firm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; James Hepplestone (A. E. Moysey & Co.), 3 years, and W. T. H. Shutt, of the same firm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The six first mentioned appealed against the sentences, but on Mar. 18, 1931, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario dismissed the appeals and those concerned were taken into custody and began to serve their sentences immediately.

Rene Dupont, former President of Corporation d'Obligations Municipales, of Quebec City, was sentenced to five years imprisonment for "conspiracy to defraud the public." R. H. Mowat and D. A. MacGillivray, heads of a group of mining brokerage houses with headquarters in Ottawa, pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to defraud the public and "bucketing," and each received a sentence of imprisonment of three years in Kingston Penitentiary. The penalty was imposed in the case of each charge with sentences to run concurrently.

On Jan. 16, 1931, under the direction of the Attorney-General of Ontario, charges were laid against officers of G. A. Stimson & Company, Limited, a bond house of Toronto, following an assignment by this firm and a number of subsidiaries. After a trial, sentence was passed on June 1, on F. G. Johnston, President, who was found guilty of publishing a false prospectus, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. L. G. Clark, Vice-President, on the same charge, was sentenced to two and a half years, while H. H. Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer, was sentenced to two years less one day in the Jail Farm. The chief item of falsification, it was proved during the trial, was the existence of a first mortgage of \$650,000, where the securities issued to the public were declared to have first lien on the assets. The trial created somewhat of a sensation, as the Stimson Company for some time past had advertised itself in large electric letters suspended opposite the Union Station, Toronto, as the "Oldest Bond House in Canada."

Swing-Back To High-Grade Investments

Decline in the activity of the Montreal Stock Exchange showed in transactions of 23,203,463 shares in 1929 to 11,047,472 in 1930; and for the first half of 1931 a total of 3,546,116 shares representing a falling-off of 50 per cent. from a similar period in 1930. Toronto Stock Exchange activities followed a similar course. Rights to new stock which were a feature of 1928 and 1929 were down nearly 75 per cent. in 1930, and the development of new industrial corporations appealing to the public as a market for the sale of bonds and stocks almost reached the vanishing point. Bank profits in 1930, with the sharp decline in commercial loans as a field for the profitable employment of their funds, showed a decline of over 5 per cent. com-

pared with 1929, and indications for 1931 pointed to a very much sharper decrease. On the other hand, there was a swingback toward investment in high-grade bonds, and total offerings in 1930 of Government bonds were more than double those of 1929, and over three times those of 1928, with sales of municipal bonds showing a considerable increase as well. For the first half of 1931 sales of Canadian bonds (even disregarding the Dominion Conversion Loan) ran close to the records of 1930 and 1929. In sharp contrast to the declines in stocks and also in the great majority of industrial bonds (whose market levels were influenced by decreasing earning power of the corporations), Victory Bonds showed a steady accession of strength, and during the first half of 1931 price levels reached the highest point since the beginning of 1928, and in some cases went even beyond these previous high levels. There were two main reasons for this: one, the reaching out by the investor for a security that appeared proof against the sweeping downward movement of security markets generally; and this in itself due to the very nature of these bonds backed, as they were, by the strongest possible guarantee of a national character—the other being the entire isolation from the lower earning power of so many of the industrial corporations whose securities, bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks, were traded in under official or unofficial sponsorship.

Dominion Conversion Loan. One of the most important developments in financial affairs in Canada during the early months of 1931 was the outstanding success of what was termed the "Dominion Conversion Loan." Early in May the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., as Minister of Finance, decided to attempt to remove a pending difficulty in connection with Dominion financing, namely, the fact that a total of \$1,083,000,000 of Dominion loans became due by the end of 1934. In a statement issued on May 7, 1931, Mr. Bennett declared that it was felt that so long as these sums had to be met in succeeding years, there would be a great demand for money, and increasing difficulties in connection with the maturity of these obligations. It was decided that, instead of seeking new money from time to time to meet these maturing obligations, to offer a new Dominion security in exchange for the maturing bonds. An ingenious arrangement was devised by which holders of the maturing securities which bore a 5½ per cent. coupon rate and were tax-exempt, received privileges added to the "conversion" bond (that bore only 4½ per cent. interest), these privileges compensating them for surrendering bonds carrying a higher interest rate, and also free of Federal Income Tax. It was provided, for instance, that holders of War Loan 5 per cent. bonds maturing Oct. 1, 1931, would have the privilege of exchanging into bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1956 (twenty-five years) and that the first coupon would be for six months' tax-free interest at 5 per cent., payable Oct. 1, 1931, the remaining coupons reverting to the regular 4½ per cent. rate carried by the new bonds. Holders of the 5½ per cent. bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1932, could exchange for bonds maturing twenty-five years later, Nov. 1, 1957, all coupons carrying 4½ per cent. interest, but with three additional coupons attached providing 1 per cent. additional interest to make up for the three payments that would still be due on the old bonds of 5½ per cent. Holders of the 5½ per cent. Victory Loan bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1932, would receive new bonds maturing in 25 years, with the first five interest coupons tax-free. In addition there would be attached five tax-free adjustment coupons carrying the additional 1 per cent. interest rate. A similar arrangement was made in connection with the

Victory Loan 5½ per cent. bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1934, with seven adjustment coupons in this case.

The original offering of the Conversion Loan was placed at \$250,000,000. The response, however, was very favourable, and finally when the books closed it was announced that the total amount of the four groups of maturing bonds deposited in exchange for the new Conversion Loan was \$639,816,500, or well over 60 per cent. of the total outstanding. An official announcement on June 5, 1931, showed the following response, sub-divided amongst the various maturities:

Year of Maturity	Loans Outstanding	Amount Converted	Still Outstanding	P.C. Converted	P.C. Not Converted
1931	\$ 52,929,600	\$ 38,762,500	\$ 14,167,100	73%	27%
1932	73,323,150	37,011,400	36,311,750	50%	50%
1933	446,659,950	272,989,100	173,670,850	61%	39%
1934	511,910,650	278,703,500	220,857,150	57%	43%
Totals	\$1,084,823,350	\$627,466,500	\$445,006,850	59%	41%

Amount not allocated at the time, \$12,350,000, bringing the total to \$639,816,500 converted.

The response to the Conversion Loan left a balance of Dominion bonds maturing by the end of 1934 of only \$425,000,000, in place of over \$1,000,000,000 previous to the Conversion Loan flotation—a problem for financing that might be considered as a very moderate one, distributed, as maturing bonds, over the following four years. The result of the loan was received with widespread expressions of relief and satisfaction throughout the country.

51.82 Per Cent. of Bonds Placed in Canada. According to a compilation by Dominion Securities Corporation, sales of Government bonds during 1930 were considerably more than double the total for 1929, and over three times that of 1928, amounting to \$258,081,800, as against \$115,310,500 and \$78,876,333 for the years 1929 and 1928 respectively. There was a sharp decline of nearly \$60,000,000, or over one-third, in railway bonds, and a decline of nearly \$80,000,000, or over 60 per cent., in industrial and miscellaneous. Public service corporation bond issues, however, increased \$60,000,000, or nearly 75 per cent. The percentage of Canadian issues placed in Canada fell slightly below that of 1929, comparing as 51.82 per cent. with 52.42 per cent. The percentage placed in Great Britain fell considerably below that recorded for 1929-1928. The following tables cover the division of Canadian bond issues into five groups, and the percentage placed in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain:

SALES OF CANADIAN BONDS—SUMMARY*

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Government	\$258,081,800	\$115,310,500	\$ 78,876,333	\$149,945,500	\$177,732,000
Municipal	113,211,556	99,579,207	29,909,525	70,761,832	65,452,234
Railway	138,487,000	198,000,000	43,396,000	80,000,000	34,500,000
Public Service Corp..	143,120,500	83,100,000	58,260,000	96,225,000	126,750,000
Industrial and Misc..	52,190,000	132,026,500	213,183,000	211,212,067	155,482,188
Total	\$705,090,856	\$628,016,207	\$426,624,858	\$608,144,399	\$559,916,422
Percentage placed in					
Canada	51.82%	52.42%	48.50%	49.18%	50.2%
Percentage placed in					
United States	46.51%	43.18%	47.96%	49.06%	47.95%
Percentage placed in					
Great Britain	1.67%	4.40%	3.54%	1.76%	1.85%

NOTE.—Government sales total does not include Treasury bills of less than one year. In 1930 these amounted to \$37,500,000. *(Compiled by Statistical Department, Dominion Securities Corporation).

New Peaks for Victory and War Loan Bonds. While the stock market continued to sag during 1930 and until early in June in 1931, Government bonds in general were reaching higher levels in reflection both of their inherent soundness and the fall in interest levels. In the first half

of 1931 sharp increases were reached in a number of the Victory Loan and War Loan groups. One of the favourites, the 1937 issue, bearing 5½ per cent. and tax-exempt, had been as low as 103.90 in 1930, and from this showed a rise of 8½ points to a high in 1931 of 112.40. The 1937 War Loan issue, bearing 5 per cent. interest, rose from a low in 1930 of 100.90 to a high in the first half of 1931 of 108.15. The 1944 refunding issue, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, rose from a low of 95.30 in 1930 to a high in 1931 of 102.15. The following table shows a record of high and low levels for 1928, 1929, and 1930, and also for the first half of 1931:

	Per Cent	1928		1929		1930		1931 (to June 30)	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
War Loan, 1931.....	5	102.85	99.90	101.15	98.65	101.00	99.85	101.70	100.65
War Loan, 1937.....	5	106.40	102.25	103.00	99.90	105.75	100.90	108.15	104.00
Victory Loan, 1933..	5½	106.50	101.90	102.50	99.60	103.65	101.60	105.25	103.00
Victory Loan, 1934..	5½	105.85	101.15	102.60	99.50	103.90	101.05	105.30	102.95
Victory Loan, 1937..	5½	110.95	105.50	106.05	102.50	109.60	103.90	112.40	107.05
Renewal, 1932.....	5½	104.45	100.80	101.65	99.45	102.00	100.75	103.00	101.60
Refunding, 1940....	4½	102.70	97.80	98.40	93.90	101.55	95.10	102.00	99.55
Refunding, 1943....	5	106.10	101.30	102.85	99.10	104.15	100.35	106.50	102.50
Refunding, 1944....	4½	103.05	98.50	98.50	94.00	100.50	95.30	102.15	100.00
Refunding, 1946....	4½	103.20	98.40	98.50	93.75	100.50	95.65	102.25	102.25

Total Bond Sales of \$759,537,533. A record compiled by Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal, shows a total of Canadian bond issues in 1930 of \$759,537,533, an increase of \$109,287,385 over 1929, and \$306,015,304 over the 1928 total. The following is a record month by month for four years:

	1930	1929	1928	1927
January	\$ 44,547,909	\$ 36,713,918	\$ 37,426,797	\$ 52,678,350
February	71,432,577	35,748,616	17,143,414	17,326,186
March	44,509,371	50,731,950	16,349,592	27,326,463
April	29,339,395	11,598,981	45,100,543	70,589,321
May	101,887,866	92,044,413	104,829,610	42,700,616
June	73,664,615	117,249,295	75,340,861	78,509,424
July	44,376,410	40,193,652	13,111,550	33,715,183
August	49,500,400	1,480,718	5,361,800	8,311,550
September	34,714,009	15,687,037	28,797,447	82,002,588
October	154,315,932	54,515,000	34,367,568	103,975,176
November	26,111,004	69,691,511	20,151,014	87,937,756
December	85,138,045	124,595,057	55,542,033	18,112,857
	<u>\$750,537,533</u>	<u>\$650,250,148</u>	<u>\$453,522,229</u>	<u>\$623,185,470</u>

Totals of Bond Financing in 1930. Figures compiled by A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., show total Canadian bond issues in 1930 of \$763,022,807 as compared with \$653,388,556 in 1929, an increase of \$109,634,251 for the year. Distribution in the United States increased from 40 per cent. in 1929 to 47 per cent. in 1930, according to the estimate. This record is as follows:

Sold in	Government	Municipal	Corporation	Railroad	Total
Canada	\$113,153,800	\$ 90,049,507	\$146,303,000	\$ 42,700,000	\$392,206,307
U. S. A.	177,209,000	23,985,000	68,789,500	94,538,000	364,521,500
Great Britain	4,795,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	6,295,000
1930 Total	<u>\$295,157,800</u>	<u>\$114,034,507</u>	<u>\$216,592,500</u>	<u>\$137,238,000</u>	<u>\$763,022,807</u>
1929 Total	118,960,500	115,534,456	220,893,600	198,000,000	653,388,556

Bond Sales for First Half of 1931. Sales of Canadian bonds during the first half of 1931 (to June 29) showed a very sharp increase over the corresponding periods of 1930 and 1929. The 1931 figures cover the total issue of the Conversion Loan of the Dominion Government of \$639,816,500, referred to elsewhere, but even after deducting these, bond sales for 1931 would run substantially ahead of either of the two preceding years. The comparative record for 1929, 1930 and 1931 for the first six months is as follows:

	1929	1930	1931
January	\$ 36,200,369	\$ 44,146,499	\$120,349,621
February	36,940,370	58,567,978	26,909,955
March	52,063,888	59,869,676	43,302,612
April	15,610,059	29,385,168	55,041,900
May	87,950,926	112,330,015	667,390,526
June	115,399,617	68,994,483	51,444,897
	<u>\$344,165,229</u>	<u>\$373,293,819</u>	<u>\$963,556,707</u>

Of the 1931 total, almost 90 per cent. was placed in Canada (including nearly all the Conversion Loan). There was placed in the United States \$104,185,000, and in Great Britain, \$4,100,000 out of a total of \$963,556,707, as follows:

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO PLACEMENT

Sold in	Government	Municipal	Corporation	Railroad	Total
Canada	\$715,498,705	\$59,564,002	\$41,709,000	\$38,500,000	\$855,271,707
U. S. A.	44,042,000	21,243,000	11,500,000	27,400,000	104,185,000
Great Britain . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4,100,000	4,100,000
	<u>\$759,540,705</u>	<u>\$80,807,002</u>	<u>\$53,209,000</u>	<u>\$70,000,000</u>	<u>\$963,556,707</u>

Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. At the general business session of the Association, during the Annual Meeting held at Murray Bay, Quebec, June 18 to 21, 1931, the President, N. S. Brooke, in referring to what he termed "abnormal economic conditions" declared that the immediate effect on investors in Canada had been a reluctance to employ funds in any but the highest grade of investments. Thus, while the total amount of Canadian bond issues during 1930 was larger than in any of the ten preceding years, an unusually large portion of it was made up of government and municipal issues, railway issues (largely government-guaranteed) and public utilities. "This condition," he said, "will presumably prevail until the turning point in the present business cycle is reached and the development of corporate enterprises is resumed." Mr. Brooke referred to the co-operation of members of the Association as influencing favourably the results of the Dominion of Canada 1931 Conversion Loan issue, and declared that the result achieved should have a favourable effect on the trend of the security markets. In dealing with the securities situation, Mr. Brooke stated that during the last two years of the financial boom "there was a general tendency to disregard the elements of safety in favour of speculative activity, and vast amounts of common stocks were acquired by investors." Since the collapse of the boom there had been an equally extreme tendency to demand only the most gilt-edged type of bonds. It was obvious that neither of these types of market could satisfy the requirements of the country's financing, and that in due course there must be a substantial renewal of corporation financing by senior issues. This might reasonably be expected to coincide with the early stages of the recovery of general industry and commercial business on the basis of adjustment to a new commodity price level. The benefits of this would be fully experienced only if members of the Association continued, in co-operation, to develop sound business principles, for which the Association stood.

In the report of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance, A. S. Walwyn, Toronto, Chairman of the Central Section, referred to the sale of Government and municipal bonds during 1930 as being greater than in any year since 1920. Sale of government bonds was approximately \$258,081,800 as compared with \$115,310,500 in 1929, with \$78,876,333 in 1928, and with \$149,945,500 in 1927. Sales of municipal bonds were also higher than in the previous year, \$113,211,556, compared with \$99,579,207 in 1929, with \$29,909,525 in 1928, and with \$70,761,832 in 1927. The Committee's estimate of the percentage of Canadian bond issues placed in Canada was 51.82 as against 54.42 in 1929 and 48.50 in 1928. The percentage placed in the United States was set down as 46.51 against 43.18 in 1929, and the percentage placed in Great Britain, 1.67 compared with 4.40 in 1929.

**Banking Figures
Reflect Decline
In Business**

The table presented below will provide a general survey of the changes in banking figures during the period following upon the collapse of the boom in business and in finance. The various items are totals of individual reports submitted by the chartered banks of Canada to the Federal Minister of Finance. The records quoted cover these as at June 30, 1931, May 31, 1931 (to illustrate the most recent changes for a single month); those of one year previous (June 30, 1930), and along with this the peaks of results for the year 1929 (months of August, September and October only: in the main, those of September). The last mentioned comparison provides an illustration of the extent of the decline in banking figure totals that accompanied the business depression from the peak of "statistical" prosperity established in the year 1929. One of the most important items, that of current or commercial loans—amounts advanced for commercial and industrial purposes—showed a decline from the high levels of 1929 of close to \$350,000,000, namely, from \$1,473,427,797 to \$1,127,038,209. Of this amount, nearly \$180,000,000 represented the reduction for the twelve months up to June 30, 1931, the largest amount, therefore, being applicable to the period between October, 1929, and June, 1930. Call loans in Canada, which include credit given in connection with bonds as well as stocks, and sometimes loans to private individuals by banks on securities as collateral, as well as loans to financial houses, followed, although not as drastically, the sharp decline in call loans in New York. The Canadian total dropped from over \$280,000,000 at the end of September, 1929, almost \$100,000,000 to \$181,000,000 as of June 30, 1931. Of this total, over half the decline in this case took place in the latter twelve months. Savings deposits in Canada do not register a business decline like the two previous items. "Savings" are subject naturally to industrial conditions with respect to earnings to a considerable extent, but in periods of depression are influenced more by the shutting down of spending and the development of habits of thrift. As a result, savings deposits proved fairly stationary, being subject most to marginal calls following upon the early stages of the stock market slump, which reduced the total for some months. Later on, however, savings deposits began to gain ground and at the end of June, 1931 (when business was on a much lower plane than one year before) the total was actually more than \$40,000,000 above that of June 30, 1930, being \$1,450,356,954, compared with \$1,410,297,492. The total at June 30, 1931, was only \$20,000,000 below the high record of \$1,470,512,260, reached on Sept. 30, 1929.

Another interesting phase of the banking figures that throws light on conditions prevailing was the sharp increase in holdings of investment securities. That is, as surplus funds of the banks ceased to be required for business purposes, it was necessary to invest them in other directions, notably in the purchase of securities that would

provide an interest return on these funds. Holdings of Government securities in the year following June 30, 1930, rose \$167,000,000, or over 50 per cent., from \$294,000,000 to \$461,000,000. Holdings of municipal and foreign securities increased over \$60,000,000, from \$96,000,000 to \$156,000,000, and holdings of railway securities, from \$53,000,000 to \$76,000,000, the total for the three groups rising in the year from \$444,000,000 to \$694,000,000, an increase of \$250,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent.

Naturally, non-current loans showed a slight increase as a result of the unfavourable business conditions. These loans, distinct from commercial and current loans in that they represent loans on which interest payments are in arrears for two years or more, and are sometimes referred to as "frozen assets." It is noteworthy that the increase was comparatively small, amounting to just over \$1,000,000, or about 12½ per cent.

Advances under the Finance Act showed a sharp decline from June to June, decreasing from \$49,700,000 to \$13,500,000. This latter total, which was reduced from \$90,000,000 as of October, 1929, indicated the removal of an emergency need for funds that existed in 1929 when the banks had large loans with industrial corporations, and at the same time were financing a heavy wheat crop that had been slow to move out of Canada. The reduction in these advances represented the presence of surplus funds due both to business inactivity, and also to much smaller requirements for financing the wheat crop—a result of the lower prices for this commodity and the reduced quantity which was being handled. The following table represents fairly the changed situation of the banks during the period from the high levels of 1929 to June 30, 1931:

As at end of	June 30, 1931	May 30, 1931	June 30, 1930	Aug., Sept., Oct. Highs of 1929*
Notes in circulation	\$ 142,558,937	\$ 143,749,692	\$ 165,953,624	\$ 196,894,815*
Savings deposits	1,450,356,954	1,456,411,063	1,410,297,492	1,470,512,260*
Demand deposits	600,747,340	580,035,001	623,756,914	785,768,850†
Deposits outside Canada	355,929,759	38,121,323	415,157,475	425,800,616*
Government securities	461,611,419	454,160,756	294,115,588	344,119,572†
Municipal and foreign securities	156,950,624	153,050,495	96,877,427	97,298,763*
Railway securities, etc.	76,411,895	61,680,044	53,145,480	56,210,889*
Call loans in Canada	181,643,728	187,374,589	239,416,104	280,805,686*
Call loans outside Canada	108,498,819	97,645,982	195,766,775	313,381,231*
Current loans in Canada	1,127,038,209	1,138,994,831	1,306,664,545	1,473,427,797†
Current loans outside	214,396,426	211,303,992	243,577,027	241,866,294†
Non-current loans	9,016,483	9,058,541	7,961,293	8,064,865*
Advances under Finance Act	13,500,000	10,500,000	49,700,000	90,150,000†
Bank premises	78,811,002	78,674,571	77,853,487	76,293,333*
Total Assets	3,128,745,241	3,182,274,572	3,295,775,135	3,710,695,085†

* September 30. † October 31.

Banks' Profits Down 5.4 Per Cent. in 1930. The extent to which the profits of Canadian banks were cut in 1930 is indicated by the fact that the total profits amounted to \$26,715,584 compared with \$28,215,302, a reduction of 5.4 per cent. At the same time 1930 profits were 12.1 per cent. ahead of the total of 1928 of \$23,841,429. These totals do not include in any case figures of Weyburn Security Bank, which was absorbed early in 1931 by the Imperial Bank of Canada, as no statement covering 1930 was available. The following is a record of the profits of the individual banks for various periods of 1930, 1929, and 1928, as well as earnings per share:

Name of Bank	Profits			Earned Capital Stock		
	1930	1929	1928	1930	1929	1928
Montreal (a)	\$6,519,032	\$7,070,892	\$5,847,327	\$16.83	\$19.93	\$18.20
Nova Scotia (b)	2,535,643	2,761,117	2,535,518	21.09	26.61	24.35
Toronto (c)	1,339,872	1,453,436	1,264,970	19.66	21.59	22.74
Provincial (c)	511,457	551,022	534,248	11.05	12.09	11.73
Commerce (c)	5,378,423	5,066,229	3,964,482	15.84	16.39	17.10
Royal (c)	6,572,627	7,145,137	5,881,258	17.24	19.99	17.84
Dominion (b)	1,409,747	1,552,808	1,408,088	17.57	19.68	20.51
Can. Nationale (c)	1,024,702	1,053,099	946,065	13.00	15.29	15.38
Imperial (a)	1,424,081	1,561,562	1,459,473	18.20	20.02	18.56
Totals	\$26,715,584	\$28,215,302	\$23,841,429			

NOTES.—(a) Year ending October 31st; (b) Year ending December 31st; (c) Year ending November 30th.

Bank Debits Down 20 Per Cent. Financial transfers in the form of bank debits showed a decline of \$9,179,000,000, or about 20 per cent. in 1930 from the total for 1929, according to records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As a result, the grand total for Canada was \$37,491,301,766 as compared with \$46,670,481,838 for 1929. The second total was down nearly \$6,000,000,000 as compared with the 1928 total, or 13.8 per cent., \$43,476,959,100. These totals are distinct from bank clearings, as they represent bank debits to individual accounts or the amount of cheques passing through the banks at the clearing house centres in Canada. Bank clearings, on the other hand, also reflected a very sharp decline for 1930 as compared with 1929, strangely enough almost exactly the same percentage, being down 20 per cent. at \$20,091,874,458 compared with \$25,105,178,317 and well below the 1928 total of \$24,554,938,119. The sharp decline reflected the shrinkage in industrial production, wholesale prices, declines in the volume of sales and prices of stock exchange securities, and other associated factors. Declines during the year were shown in all centres except Moncton, which had a slight gain, 1.5 per cent. The decline in Montreal was 21.2 per cent., representing a drop of \$2,287,000,000; Toronto showed a decline of 22.4 per cent., or \$3,059,226,901; Winnipeg was down 22.4 per cent., or \$1,077,000,000, and Vancouver was off from 1929 23.4 per cent., or \$553,000,000. The Maritime Provinces showed the least average decline of any area, only 11.2 per cent.; Quebec was down 20.4 per cent.; Ontario, 19.1 per cent.; the Prairie Provinces, 20.8 per cent.; and British Columbia, 20.5 per cent. As compared with 1928, the Maritime Provinces were down 5 per cent., Quebec, 12 per cent., Ontario, 13.2 per cent., the Prairie Provinces, 21.6 per cent., and British Columbia, 7.0 per cent. On the other hand the levels of 1930 were considerably above each of the preceding years from 1924 to 1927, the total for 1930 being 38 per cent. above that of 1924. While the figures given above and the table appearing below cover only clearing house centres, these may be said to represent by far the greatest part of the total as a special inquiry made by the Canadian Bankers' Association indicated that total debits outside clearing house centres amounted to only 14.5 per cent., or about 1/4 of the debits in clearing houses. The following table covers records from the clearing house centres for the two years 1930 and 1929:

Clearing House Centres	1929	1930	Decreases in	Percent-
			1930 as com- pared with 1929	ages of 1930 to 1929
	\$	\$	\$	%
MARITIME PROVINCES—				
Halifax	425,487,760	361,736,685	63,751,075	85.0
Moncton	99,597,577	101,018,427	+1,420,850	101.5
Saint John	272,872,476	245,595,665	27,276,811	90.0
Total—Maritime Provinces..	797,957,813	708,350,777	89,607,036	88.8
QUEBEC—				
Montreal	15,558,093,739	12,271,206,394	3,286,887,345	78.8
Quebec	788,145,269	744,930,005	43,215,264	94.4
Sherbrooke	137,428,244	120,921,940	16,506,304	88.0
Total—Quebec	16,483,667,252	13,137,058,339	3,346,608,913	79.6

Clearing House Centres	1929	1930	Decreases in 1930 as com- pared with 1929	Percent- ages of 1930 to 1929
ONTARIO—	\$	\$	\$	%
Brantford	166,590,813	126,813,356	39,777,457	76.1
Chatham	112,271,304	95,460,287	16,811,017	85.1
Fort William	102,154,515	78,028,739	24,125,776	76.3
Hamilton	909,896,874	831,837,930	78,058,944	91.4
Kingston	83,879,278	79,797,075	4,082,203	95.4
Kitchener	159,265,585	139,515,780	19,749,805	87.6
London	424,805,150	408,176,670	16,628,480	96.1
Ottawa	2,001,694,411	1,904,804,194	96,890,217	95.1
Peterborough	93,245,286	84,634,613	8,610,673	90.8
Sarnia	146,820,023	124,524,399	22,295,624	84.8
Sudbury	34,116,876	87,109,599	.....	.....
Toronto	13,714,209,353	10,654,982,452	3,059,226,901	77.6
Windsor	594,318,762	428,655,192	165,663,570	72.1
Total—Ontario	18,543,268,230	15,044,340,286	3,498,927,944	81.1
PRAIRIE PROVINCES—				
Brandon	62,315,237	50,605,166	11,710,071	81.6
Calgary	1,253,618,912	898,426,300	355,192,612	71.8
Edmonton	603,871,484	570,301,889	33,569,595	94.2
Lethbridge	97,220,371	73,734,543	23,485,828	75.8
Medicine Hat	54,258,545	37,887,826	16,370,719	69.8
Moose Jaw	128,436,189	112,897,357	15,538,832	88.0
Prince Albert	39,150,683	32,683,118	6,467,565	83.4
Regina	630,264,345	570,766,671	59,497,674	90.6
Saskatoon	224,155,812	194,543,418	29,612,394	86.8
Winnipeg	4,788,952,527	3,712,135,033	1,076,817,494	77.6
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank....	40,562,191	25,099,552	15,462,639	61.8
Total—Prairie Provinces... 7,922,806,296	6,279,080,873	1,643,725,423	79.2	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
New Westminster	105,357,294	93,831,458	11,525,836	89.2
Vancouver	2,365,678,383	1,812,724,948	552,953,435	76.6
Victoria	451,746,570	415,915,085	35,831,485	92.1
Total British Columbia.... 2,922,782,247	2,322,471,491	600,310,756	79.5	
Grand Total for Canada... 46,670,481,838	37,491,301,766	9,179,180,072	80.3	
Bank Clearings 25,105,178,317	20,091,874,458	5,013,303,859	80.0	

Market Level of Canadian Bank Stocks. The long-continued decline in the stock market in the end accomplished what usually takes place in the case of what are considered generally to be high-grade investments, namely, the final sacrifice of these in order to protect weak marginal accounts. Canadian bank stocks were no exception to this rule, and some very sharp declines were registered, particularly when low levels were reached in the stock market towards the end of May and early in June, 1931. The decline in the first half of 1931 followed a fairly sharp reaction that had taken place in 1930. From the peaks of 1929 to the lows of 1931 (June) Canadian bank stocks showed very substantial declines. One reason for this, apart from general market conditions, was that earlier in 1929 a number of investment trusts in the United States had bid eagerly for comparatively large blocks of Canadian bank stocks, as at that time their yields averaged substantially more than those on United States bank stocks. A natural reaction from this high level would have followed in any event. During 1930, Bank of Montreal stock showed a difference of 50 points between the High and Low; Bank of Nova Scotia, 41 points; Bank of Toronto, 47; Bank of Commerce, 53; Royal Bank, 37; Banque Canadienne Nationale, 8; and Imperial, 29 points. In the first half of 1931, Bank of Montreal showed a margin between the High and the Low that was greater than in 1930, 66½ points; Bank of Nova Scotia showed a difference of 42 points; Bank of Toronto, 21 points; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 33; Royal Bank, 56; Dominion Bank, 15; Banque Canadienne

Nationale, 17¼; and Imperial Bank, 24 points: the aggregate differences being greater than in 1930. As between the peak of 1929 and the Low of 1931, range was as follows: Bank of Montreal, from 425 to 236½, or 188½ points; Bank of Nova Scotia, 406¼ to 284, or 122¼ points; Bank of Toronto, 282 to 217, or 65 points; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 360 to 199, or 161 points; Royal Bank, 397 to 235, or 162 points; Dominion Bank, 280 to 208, or 72 points; Banque Canadienne Nationale, 189 to 158½, or 30½ points; Imperial Bank, 277 to 201, or 76 points. The following record shows the High and Low market levels of Canadian listed bank stocks from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and also for the first six months of 1931:

	1931 (To June 30)		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Bank of Montreal	303	236½	325	275	425	290	420	334	355½	272	275	252
Bank of Nova Scotia	326	284	355	314	406¼	363	410	374	399	298	300	282
Bank of Toronto	238	217	262	215	282	240	340	270	287	227	232½	213
Can. Bank of Commerce	232	199	275	222	360	240	335	277¾	295	228	228½	214
Royal Bank	291	235	315	272	397	285	440	330	344	257	270	248¼
Dominion Bank	223	208	243	216	280	223	300	250	275	217½	219	207
Banque Canadienne Nationale	175½	158¼	175	168	189	170	220	184	198	160½	165	157
Imperial Bank	225	201	245	216	277	227	282	245	255	214	215½	200

NOTE.—Stock of Provincial Bank not listed.

Bank Branches Decrease First Half of 1931. While the number of branch banks in Canada was increased by 33 during the year 1930, from 4,205 to 4,238, there was a reduction of 55 branches during the first half of 1931, in most cases due to a falling-off in business and the necessity for banks as well as all other institutions to curtail overhead expenses. The reduction in the first half of 1931 brought the number down to 4,183 as of June 30, 1931. There was some reduction in the number resulting from the duplication of the branches that followed the absorption of Weyburn Security Bank by the Imperial Bank of Canada. Among the individual banks, Barclays (Canada) opened a branch in Toronto, increasing the number in Canada to 2. La Banque Canadienne Nationale maintained the number of its branches unchanged; Commerce showed a reduction of 9 in 1930, and of 8 more in the first half of 1931; Dominion Bank increased by 4 in 1930, but had a reduction of 2 in the 1931 period. Imperial Bank of Canada had an increase of 6 in 1930, and by taking over Weyburn a net gain for 1931 of 24; Bank of Montreal increased 6 in 1930, but cut off 18 in 1931; Bank of Nova Scotia had an increase of 27 in 1930 but a reduction of 6 in 1931. Provincial Bank remained the same in 1930 and had one less in 1931. Royal Bank of Canada reduced its branches by 13 in 1930 and by 10 more in 1931, while Bank of Toronto increased from 199 to 203 in 1930, but reduced the number by 5 in 1931. Following is a record of totals at the end of 1928, 1929, and 1930, and at the end of June, 1931:

Bank	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1930	June 30, 1931
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	(a)566	(a)585	(a)593	(a)593
Barclays Bank (Canada).....		1	1	2
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	809	800	791	783
Dominion Bank.....	132	140	144	142
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	194	203	209	(b)233
Bank of Montreal.....	641	671	677	659
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	323	328	(a)355	(a)349
Provincial Bank.....	(a)331	(a)334	334	333
Royal Bank of Canada.....	885	914	901	891
Bank of Toronto.....	192	199	203	198
Weyburn Security Bank.....	30	30	30	(c)
	4,103	4,205	4,238	4,183

(a) Including sub-branches; (b) Including Weyburn Security Bank; (c) At this date absorbed by Imperial Bank of Canada.

Imperial Bank Purchases Weyburn. After an interval of two and one-half years, another Canadian bank merger was effected, that of Weyburn Security Bank and the Imperial Bank of Canada. In an announcement appearing on Jan. 21, 1931, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, k.c., as Minister of Finance, indicated his assent to the agreement and stated that "the proposed purchase is based upon a cash payment by the Imperial Bank of Canada to the Weyburn Security Bank, and the retention by the shareholders of the latter of certain of its assets, sufficient in all to represent the present paid-up capital of the Bank, plus a substantial surplus." The statement went on to declare that no curtailment in any way of banking competition was involved, as the thirty branches of the Weyburn Security Bank were located in Southern Saskatchewan, and were not covered at the time of the merger by the Imperial Bank of Canada. The services of H. O. Powell, General Manager of the Weyburn Bank, would be retained, as well as those of his staff. Mr. Bennett referred to Mr. Powell as "an able and well-known advocate of mixed farming," with a "thorough and practical understanding of farming conditions in general." A second statement, issued by C. S. Tompkins, Inspector-General of Banks, declared the purchase not only as in the "best interests of the customers and shareholders of the Weyburn institution," but also "a sound, progressive step on the part of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and evidence of their confidence in the recuperative power and ultimate future of the Middle West."

The Weyburn Security Bank had commenced business in 1911. The returns to the Minister of Finance as at Nov. 29, 1930, showed paid-up capital of \$524,560, and reserve fund of \$250,000; demand deposits were \$853,185, and savings deposits, \$1,567,412. Commercial loans were \$1,906,042, and notes in circulation, \$373,085.

According to a statement by Frank A. Rolph, President of the Imperial Bank, (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto) Weyburn Security Bank "was feeling the stress of the times." It was believed, he stated, that as it was not in a position to develop further its territory, expansion of banking facilities could be carried on more advantageously under the auspices of the Imperial Bank.

The absorption of Weyburn Security Bank eliminated from Western Canada the only chartered bank controlled and operated from a head office located in the West. In due course various steps were taken to bring the merger into effect, including ratification of the proposal by the Shareholders of the respective Banks.

Canadian Bank Mergers Since 1867 (34). The merger of Weyburn Security Bank with the Imperial Bank of Canada brought the number of bank mergers since Confederation (1867) to 34. This was the second merger in which the Imperial Bank had taken part, the earlier one being 56 years previously, in 1875. The following is a record of the various bank mergers with the name of the purchasing bank coming second in each case:

Commercial Bank and Merchants Bank, under name of Merchants Bank of Canada	Feb.	22, 1867
Gore Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce	May	19, 1870
Niagara District Bank and Imperial Bank of Canada	June	21, 1875
City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank, under name of Consolidated Bank of Canada	May,	1876
Union Bank of Prince Edward Island and Bank of Nova Scotia	Oct.	1, 1883
Bank of British Columbia and Canadian Bank of Commerce	Jan.	2, 1901
Commercial Bank of Windsor and Union Bank of Halifax	October,	1902
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth and Bank of Montreal	Aug.	20, 1903
Halifax Banking Company and Canadian Bank of Commerce	May	30, 1903
People's Bank of Halifax and Bank of Montreal	July	1, 1905
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island and Canadian Bank of Commerce	June	1, 1906
Peoples Bank of New Brunswick and Bank of Montreal	Apr.	30, 1907
Northern Bank and Crown Bank of Canada, under name of Northern Crown Bank	July	3, 1908
Western Bank of Canada and Standard Bank of Canada	Feb.	13, 1909

Union Bank of Halifax and Royal Bank of Canada.....	Nov. 1, 1910
United Empire Bank of Canada and Union Bank of Canada.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Eastern Townships Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Mar. 1, 1912
Traders Bank of Canada and Royal Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 1, 1912
Bank of New Brunswick and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Feb. 16, 1912
Banque Internationale du Canada and Home Bank of Canada.....	Apr. 15, 1913
Metropolitan Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Nov. 14, 1914
Quebec Bank and Royal Bank of Canada.....	Jan. 2, 1917
Northern Crown Bank and Royal Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1918
Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal.....	Oct. 12, 1918
Bank of Ottawa and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Apr. 30, 1919
Merchants Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal.....	Mar. 20, 1922
Bank of Hamilton and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	November, 1923
La Banque Nationale and La Banque d'Hochelega.....	December, 1923
Sterling Bank of Canada and Standard Bank of Canada.....	October, 1924
Molson's Bank and Bank of Montreal.....	October, 1924
Union Bank of Canada and The Royal Bank of Canada.....	August, 1925
Standard Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	July, 1928
Weyburn Security Bank and Imperial Bank of Canada.....	January, 1931

The Canadian Bankers' Association. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the Board room of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, Montreal, on Nov. 13, 1930. The Address of the President, Beaudry Leman, appears in the Financial Supplement of this issue. The Editing Committee (J. P. Bell and H. B. Henwood) reported that the subscriptions to the *Journal* of the Association showed an increase for the year of 1,491, largely accounted for by new subscriptions received through the Head Office of the Royal Bank of Canada. At October, 1930, total subscriptions numbered 6,616. The Report of the Committee on Education (S. G. Dobson and C. H. Cronyn) stated that during the sixteen years which had elapsed since the courses of instruction conducted by Shaw Schools, Limited, and Queen's University were inaugurated, 1,301 bank officers had completed the Associates' Course, 410 of them with honours, while 441 had completed the Fellows' Course, 98 of them with honours. There had been an increase of 159 to 739 in enrolment in the Associates' Course for the 1929-30 term, and an increase of three (up to 203) in enrolment in the Fellows' Course. In the examinations for 1930 171 completed the Associates' Course, an increase of 58 over the previous year, 42 with honours, and 28 students completed the Fellows' Course, an increase of 12, three of them with honours. In the Fellows' Course for 1930-31 there was an enrolment of 213 (at June 30, 1931) as against 103 the previous year, with total registrations of 823, against 531 the previous year, an increase of 292.

The following were elected officers of the Association for 1930-31: Honorary Presidents: Sir George Burn, E. L. Pease (afterwards deceased), Sir John Aird, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and C. E. Neill; President, Beaudry Leman (re-elected); Vice-Presidents: J. A. McLeod, S. H. Logan, M. W. Wilson, H. B. Henwood; Executive Counsel: the President, Vice-Presidents, and the following: Jackson Dodds, C. A. Roy, C. A. Bogert, A. E. Phipps, H. O. Powell, F. H. Dickinson; Auditor, G. T. Clarkson, C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross; Editing Committee of the *Journal*, J. P. Bell, Chairman, and H. B. Henwood; Committee on Minor Profits, H. B. Henwood, Chairman, and Beaudry Leman, D. R. Clarke, S. H. Logan; Committee on Education, S. G. Dobson and C. H. Cronyn; Committee on Questions on Points of Practical Interest, W. G. More and F. C. Biggar.

Reduction in Earnings, 1930-31

With the exception of power and other public utility companies in Canada, gross earnings for 1930 and the early part of 1931 (where fiscal years ran into the latter period) indicated a considerable reduction from those of the previous year, the records of 66 companies showing a reduction from \$698,722,523 to \$745,206,268. This list included 6 beverage corporations, 4 flour, 4 merchandizing, 4 oil, 4 power, 9 public utilities other than power, 6 pulp and paper, 8 steel, 5 textile, and 16 miscellaneous. The amounts

available for dividends for the latter period were \$170,203,847 (1930) as against \$221,992,391, a decline of 23.3 per cent. It was evident that in most cases earnings for 1931 would show a much larger decrease over 1930 than that year did over 1929.

During the first five months of 1931, dividend changes were announced on 89 Canadian preferred and common stocks. Of these, 69 were unfavourable and 20 favourable, as follows: dividends passed, 37; dividends reduced, 30; bonuses passed, 2—a total of 69; dividends increased, 5; dividends initiated, 5; dividends resumed, 3; bonuses increased, 3; bonuses begun, 2; payments on arrears of dividends, 2—a total of 20.

Dividend Changes Applicable to 1930

Acadia Sugar Refining Co. On Dec. 15, 1930, initial 3% paid on 6% cumulative preferred stock of \$5 par; applicable against arrears of nearly four and a half years.

Acme Glove Works. Regular 75c. quarterly, due Dec. 15, 1930, on second preferred stock, passed.

Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Quarterly preferred dividend of 1¼% due Oct. 1, 1930, deferred.

Anglo-Norwegian Holdings. Initial interim 25c. paid Mar. 24, 1930,

Associated Breweries of Canada. Dividend on common reduced from \$2 to \$1 per annum rate with payment of 25c. on Dec. 31, 1930.

Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co. New no-par ordinary stock placed on \$1.50 annual basis by initial four-monthly dividend basis. Dividend of 50c. paid June 30, 1930.

Bawlf (N.) Grain Co. New no-par ordinary stock placed on \$1.50 annual basis by initial four-monthly dividend basis. Dividend of 50c. paid June 30, 1930.

Beath (W. D.) & Sons, Ltd. Class "A" dividends reduced from 80c. to 20c. semi-annually with payment on Jan. 2, 1931 (applicable to 1930).

T. E. Bissell Co. Common dividend due January, 1931, for final quarter of 1930, passed. Previously, shares had carried \$2 per annum rate.

Brantford Cordage Company. Initial 7% paid Nov. 25, 1930, on second preferred stock.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power. Beginning with quarterly dividend paid Dec. 1, dividend on common paid in form of 2% stock quarterly in place of 50c. cash quarterly. Stock bonus of 1% paid Mar. 1, 1930.

Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver. No dividends paid on capital stock in 1930: last payment being 5c. on Aug. 15, 1929.

British American Oil Co. Bonus of 50c. paid on old stock on Jan. 3. On Apr. 1, initial 20c. paid on new split stock, an increase from equivalent of 12½c. quarterly on old stock.

British Columbia Packers. Quarterly 1¼% due Jan. 1, 1931, on preferred stock deferred for last quarter, 1930.

Bruck Silk Mills. Quarterly *interim* 25c. due Aug. 15, 1930, omitted; last payment 25c. on May 15, 1930.

Building Products. Dividend rate on "A" and "B" stocks raised from 40c. to 50c. quarterly with payment on Jan. 2, 1930.

Burns & Co. Quarterly 1½% due Jan. 1, 1931, on 6% preferred passed; last payment 1½% on Oct. 1, 1930.

F. N. Burt & Co. Bonus of 50c. on common paid Jan. 2, 1930, but not in 1931.

Calgary Power Co. Dividend on common increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50 quarterly on Apr. 1, 1930.

Canada Bud Breweries. Common stock placed on annual dividend basis of \$1 a share by payment of initial quarterly 25c. on Jan. 15, 1930.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. With payment on Jan. 15, 1931, quarterly dividend reduced from \$1.25 to 75c.

Canada Iron Foundries. Initial 3% paid on Common, May 10, 1930. On preferred, 6% paid May 10 compared with 5% in two preceding years.

Canada Northern Power Corp. Common dividend increased from 60c. to 80c. per annum with declaration of quarterly 20c. payable Apr. 25, 1931.

Canada Steamship Lines. Preferred dividend of 1½% quarterly, due Oct. 1, 1930, passed; last payment, July 2, 1930.

Canada Wire & Cable Co. Common placed on annual basis of \$1.75 when initial quarterly 43¾c. was paid Dec. 15, 1930.

Canadian Brewing Corp. Dividend reduced from 50c. to 25c. quarterly, Apr. 15, 1930.

Canadian Cannerys. Dividend on common increased from 12½c. to 25c. quarterly on Apr. 2, 1930. At same time, rate on 2nd preferred increased from 20c. to 25c. quarterly in satisfaction of participating features attaching to latter.

Canadian Celanese. Initial 3½% paid on preferred, Dec. 31, 1930. Dividend cumulative from Apr. 1, 1926.

Canadian Consolidated Felt Co. On 7% preferred, two payments of 2½% each paid Apr. 2 and June 30, 1930, making total for year 5% on account of arrears, against 10% paid in 1929. As at Dec. 31, 1930, arrears amounted to 100½%.

Canadian Converters. Dividend on common reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25 quarterly on Aug. 15, 1930.

Canadian Cottons, Limited. The \$2 quarterly dividend on common was omitted, Apr. 4; last payment, Jan. 4, 1930.

Canadian Foreign Investment Corp. Quarterly 2% due on preferred, Jan. 1, 1931, deferred, after Company had cleared off all arrears on this stock by payment of 32% in 1929.

Canadian General Electric Co. On Apr. 1, common placed on annual basis of \$3 with payment of quarterly 75c. In addition, on Jan. 1, 1931, extra of \$1 was paid.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. Apr. 15, quarterly dividends of 38c. on "A" and "B" stocks passed; last payments, 38c. each on Jan. 15, 1930.

Canadian Industries. Total of \$5 paid on common for 1930, consisting of \$2.50 regular and \$2.50 in bonus payments. This compared with \$5.50 a share for 1929. Difference occurred in July, 31, 1930, payment, when 1930 bonus was 75c. compared with \$1.25 in 1929.

Canadian Locomotive Co. The \$1.75 quarterly dividend on preferred, due Apr. 1, 1930, omitted; last payment \$1.75 on Jan. 1, 1930.

Canadian Paperboard Co. Quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.75 omitted on Jan. 1, 1930; last payment Oct. 1, 1929.

Canadian Vickers. Preferred dividend of \$1.75 due Feb. 1 deferred; last payment was \$1.75 quarterly on Nov. 1, 1929.

Canam Metals. The 2c. quarterly dividend due Apr. 1, was not paid; last payment Jan. 2, 1930.

Carling Breweries. Annual dividend due Jan. 20, 1930, on common passed. Last payment, \$2, on Jan. 20, 1929.

Catelli Macaroni Products Corp. Quarterly dividend of 50c. on "A" stock due Dec. 1, 1930, passed; last payment 50c. quarterly paid on Sept. 2, 1930.

Collingwood Terminals. Initial annual preferred dividend of \$7 paid Jan. 2, 1930, for year 1929; quarterly payments maintained thereafter in 1930.

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada. Quarterly dividend on ordinary shares reduced from 50c. to 25c. on July 2, 1930.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. Quarterly 1½% due Dec. 1 passed; last payment, 1½% on Sept. 1, 1930.

De Forest Crosley Radio Co. Initial quarterly 20c. paid on common May 1, 1930, placing stock on 80c. per annum basis.

DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada. Initial *interim* 25c. paid on "A" common on Feb. 5, 1930; none thereafter.

Dominion Bakeries. Quarterly 1⅝% due Dec. 1, 1930, on preferred, deferred; last payment 1⅝% on Sept. 1, 1930.

Eastern Dairies. Common placed on \$1 annual basis by payment of initial quarterly 25c. on Nov. 1, 1930.

Eastern Steel Products. Regular 50c. on Jan. 1, 1931, accompanied by bonus of \$1, making total of \$2 for fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1930.

Easy Washing Machine Co. Common dividend, due Jan. 2, 1930, passed; last 50c. quarterly on Oct. 1, 1929.

Eau Claire Saw Mills. Initial *interim* \$1 paid Apr. 1, 1930.

Edmonton City Dairies. Jan. 2, 1930, initial \$1 paid on common covering period from Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1929. None thereafter (to date, June 30, 1931).

Enamel & Heating Products. Dividend reduced from 50c. to 25c. quarterly on Aug. 1, 1930.

Ford of Canada. Initial annual \$1.20 paid on classes "A" and "B" stocks on June 23, 1930, in addition to 30c. extra on both classes. Annual rate of \$1.20 maintained with payment of semi-annual 60c. on both classes Dec. 22, 1930.

Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust. The \$1 quarterly dividend due Jan. 15, 1930, passed; last payment \$1 on Oct. 15, 1929.

Fuller (G. A.) Co. of Canada. Participating dividend paid May 1, 1930, on preferred—\$4.79, as compared with \$4.38 in 1929.

General Trust of Canada. Annual dividend raised from 5% to 6%, with payment of quarterly 1½% on Oct. 1, 1930.

Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. Supplementary dividend of 7.2496c. per share for 1930 declared payable to holders of 5% Class "B" cumulative, participating, preferred shares (\$10 par) of record Dec. 30, 1930. This brought total dividend on these shares for 1930 to approximately 5.72%, as compared with 5% the preceding year.

Imperial Oil. On Dec. 1, 1930, special dividend of 50c. paid in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 12½c., making total paid for 1930, \$1

Intercolonial Coal Co. Common dividend reduced from \$4 to \$2 per annum with semi-annual payment of \$1 Jan. 2, 1931.

International Paper & Power Co. Quarterly dividend on Class "A" common due Nov. 15, 1930, passed; last payment 60c. on Aug. 15, 1930.

International Paper Co. Quarterly common dividend due Nov. 15, 1930, passed; last payment 60c. on Aug. 15, 1930.

International Proprietaries. In addition to regular preferential dividend of \$2.60 on Class "A," there were paid participating dividends of 10c. on June 15, and 15c. on Dec. 15, 1930, making total of \$2.85 for 1930, as compared with \$2.70 for 1929. Total paid on "B" for 1930 was \$2.00 as compared with 80c. for 1929.

Investment Foundation. Dividend on convertible preferred (\$50 par) reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.50 per annum with payment of quarterly 37½c. on Jan. 15, 1931.

Jamaica Public Service. Common placed on annual basis of \$1; initial quarterly 25c. Oct. 1, 1930.

Jantzen Knitting Mills (Canada). Initial *interim* 5c. paid on common on Feb. 1, 1930.

Jones Bros. of Canada. Initial quarterly 30c. paid on common on Apr. 1, 1930, placing stock on annual basis of \$1.20.

King Edward Hotel. Quarterly dividend on common due Jan. 1, 1930, passed; last payment, \$1.50 on Oct. 1, 1929.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Quarterly dividend of 80c. on common, due Mar. 1, 1931, passed; last payment Dec. 1, 1930.

Lake Shore Mines. Bonus paid Sept. 16, 1930, 30c., supplementing annual rate of \$1.20. This made total of \$1.50 for 1930 compared with \$1.40 in two preceding years.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada. Bonus on Oct. 1, 1930, \$2.50 as compared with \$5 paid Oct. 1, 1929. Regular dividend rate unchanged at \$5 per annum.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power. Annual dividend reduced from \$8 to \$3 with payment of quarterly 75c. on Aug. 1, and further reduced to \$2 with payment of 50c. on Nov. 1, 1930.

Gypsum Lime & Alabastine, Canada. With payment of quarterly 20c. on Jan. 1, 1931, dividend reduced from \$1.50 to 80c. per annum.

Hamilton Bridge Co. Common placed on annual basis of \$2 by payment of 50c. on May 1, 1930.

Hayes Wheels & Forgings. On common, 50c. quarterly dividend due Apr. 1, 1930, not declared, but 50c. paid on July 1, 1930, out of 1929 profits; none thereafter. On preferred, quarterly 1¼% due Jan. 1, 1931, declared but rescinded on Dec. 20, 1930.

Hillcrest Collieries. The \$1.50 quarterly dividend on common, due Oct. 15, 1930, was passed; last payment \$1.50 on July 15, 1930.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada. The 25c. quarterly dividend due Apr. 1, 1930, passed; last payment 25c. on Jan. 2, 1930.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines. Regular four-weekly dividend of 1% paid on Dec. 31, 1930, accompanied by bonus of 1%. This made total of 14%, or 70c. for 1930.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Common dividend due Jan. 1, 1931, omitted; last payment 75c. quarterly on Oct. 1, 1930.

Home Oil Co. On May 5, 1930, 25c. paid, being only payment for 1930, compared with 4 dividends of 20c. each paid for 1929.

Hudson's Bay Co. *Interim* dividends on preferred and ordinary shares not declared for 1930.

Humberstone Shoe Co. Extra dividends of 50c. each, which were paid on Oct. 15, 1928, and Aug. 1, 1929; not repeated in 1930. Regular disbursements of 50c. quarterly maintained.

Hunt's. The \$1 annual dividend on "A" and "B" stocks supplemented by payment of 50c. extra on both classes Jan. 1, 1930 and 1931.

Loblaw Groceries Co. Annual dividend basis on "A" and "B" stocks raised from 50c. to 80c. by payment of quarterly 20c. on Mar. 1, 1930.

Loew's London Theatres, Limited. Semi-annual dividends of 30c. on common and 35c. on preferred, both of which were due July 15, 1930, were passed; last payments made on Jan. 15, 1930, at these rates.

Maple Leaf Milling Co. Limited. Quarterly 1¾% due on preferred on Oct. 18, 1930, was passed; last payment on July 18, 1930. On "B" preferred, initial semi-annual \$3 paid on Jan. 2, 1930, but payment due July 2, 1930, was passed.

Massey-Harris Co. Quarterly 75c. due on common stock Oct. 15, 1930, passed; last payment 75c. on July 15, 1930. Quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.25 due Feb. 15, 1931, passed; last payment on November 15, 1930.

Melchers Distilleries. Quarterly dividend on "A" stock due Dec. 15, 1930, deferred; last payment, 50c. on Sept. 15, 1930.

Mercury Mills. Quarterly 1½% due Feb. 1, 1931, on preferred passed; last payment on Nov. 1, 1930.

Mining Corp. of Canada. Semi-annual *interim* 12½c. ordinarily payable in June, 1930, passed; last payment 12½c. in December, 1929.

Loew's (Marcus) Theatres. Semi-annual \$3.50 due on preferred on July 15, 1930, passed; last previous payment having been \$3.50 on Jan. 15, 1930, covering half-year ended Dec. 31, 1926. Dividend resumed with payment of \$3.50 on Jan. 15, 1931.

Manitoba Power Co. Semi-annual dividend due Feb. 1, 1931, passed; last payment \$1 on Aug. 1, 1930.

Mansfield Theatres. Common dividend of \$5 paid July 31, 1929, not repeated in 1930.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank. Extra dividends of \$1 each paid July 1, 1930, and Jan. 2, 1931, in addition to regular annual rate of \$12.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. New split stock placed on annual basis of \$1.50 with payment of 38c. on July 31, 1930. This rate of \$1.50 was equivalent to \$3.00 on old stock before split, and compared with dividend of \$2.40 carried by old stock.

Montreal Loan and Mortgage. Extra dividend of 25c. paid Mar. 15, 1930, supplementing regular \$3 per annum rate.

Mount Royal Hotel Co. Quarterly 1½% due April 1, 1930, on 6% preferred omitted. On Dec. 20, 1930, dividends resumed with payment of 2%.

Muirhead's Cafeterias. Dividend of 10c. due on common on July 1, 1930, passed; last payment 10c. on Mar. 1, 1930. Dividend rate had been 30c. per annum, payable every 4 months.

National Breweries. Dividend on common increased from \$1 to \$1.60 per annum with quarterly payment of 40c. on Apr. 1, 1930.

National Grocers. On 7% 2nd preferred, quarterly 1¾% paid Jan. 2, 1930; omitted Apr. 1, 1930; paid July 1, 1930, and omitted Oct. 1, 1930. This was in line with Company's practice of paying 1¾% every 6 months on this stock. As at Dec. 31, 1930, arrears on this stock amounted to 28⅞%.

Niagara Wire Weaving Co. Dividend on common increased from \$1 to \$1.50 per annum with payment of quarterly 37½c. on July 2, 1930.

Noranda Mines. Initial quarterly 75c. paid Jan. 2, 1930; repeated Apr. 1, 1930; reduced to 50c. quarterly with June 2, 1930, payment; maintained at this rate Oct. 1, 1930, and discontinued thereafter.

Northern Mexico Power & Development Co. Common dividend due July 1, 1930, passed; last payment 50c. quarterly on Apr. 1, 1930.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Bonus paid Oct. 1, 1930, was \$5 as compared with \$17 paid Oct. 1, 1929; regular dividend of \$8 per annum unchanged.

Orange Crush. Quarterly 50c. due on "B" preferred Jan. 1, 1930, passed; last payment Oct. 1, 1929.

Port Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Co. Dividend on common reduced from \$2.50 to \$2 per annum with payment of 50c. quarterly on June 1, 1930. Extra dividend \$1 paid on Mar. 1, 1929, not repeated in 1930.

Power Corp. of Canada. With payment of 50c. on Nov. 20, 1930, common definitely placed on annual basis of \$2. Previously \$1 *interim* dividends paid approximately semi-annually. Stock dividend of 5% paid Sept. 25, 1929, not repeated in 1930.

Prairie Cities Oil Co. Quarterly dividend on "A" stock due Aug. 1, 1930, passed. Last payment was 25c. on May 1, 1930.

Premier Gold Mining Co. Dividend reduced from 6c. to 3c. quarterly with payment on Jan. 3, 1931.

Robin, Jones & Whitman. Extra dividend of \$3 on account of arrears paid Feb. 1, 1930, on preferred stock. Regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 maintained until payment due Feb. 1, 1931, was passed.

Rogers-Majestic Corp. "A" and "B" stocks placed on annual basis of \$1.20 with payment of initial quarterly 30c. on June 1, 1930.

Royalite Oil Co. Dividend paid May 1, 1930, 50c. as against 25c. paid in April, 1929.

Russell Motor Car Co. Extra \$1 paid on common on Feb. 1, 1930.

Sarnia Bridge Co. Initial *interim* 25c. on "B" stock paid on Jan. 2, 1930, and repeated on Apr. 1 and July 1, but October payment omitted.

Second Diversified Standard Securities. Quarterly dividend on preferred due Oct. 15, 1930, deferred; last payment, 43¼c. on July 15, 1930.

Service Stations. Annual dividend on "A" and "B" common increased from \$2 to \$2.60 with payment of quarterly 65c. on Jan. 2, 1930.

Sin-Mac Lines. Quarterly 1¾% due Oct. 1, 1930, on preferred passed; last payment on July 2, 1930.

Stanfords. Quarterly \$1.75 due on 1st and 2nd preferred on Aug. 1, 1930, passed; last payments \$1.75 each on May 1, 1930.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. In addition to 4 quarterly payments of 6¼% each, two bonus payments of 25% each were paid, one in first quarter and one in third quarter. This made total disbursements of 75% for 1930 as compared with 50% in preceding year.

Supertest Petroleum Corp. Jan. 2, 1931, bonus of 50c. paid on ordinary and common shares, compared with bonus of 20c. paid on same date in 1930. These bonuses supplemented regular 80c. per annum.

Third Diversified Standard Securities. Quarterly 43¾c. due on 7% preferred on Dec. 15, 1930, deferred; last payment 43¾c. on Sept. 15, 1930.

Tuckett Tobacco Co. Extra \$2 paid on common on Jan. 15, 1930. This repeated on Dec. 29, 1930. These bonuses supplemented regular \$4 per annum.

Waterloo Manufacturing Co. Initial 50c. paid on "B" stock on Feb. 1, 1929, not repeated in 1930. Quarterly 25c. due on "A" stock Feb. 1, 1931, passed; last payment on Nov. 1, 1930.

Western Steel Products. Initial *interim* 50c. paid on common on Jan. 15, 1930; not repeated in 1931.

Winnipeg Electric Co. Semi-annual dividend on common due Feb. 1, 1931, passed; last semi-annual payment \$1 on Aug. 1, 1930.

Zetland Garages. Initial annual \$2 paid on "A" stock on Aug. 1, 1930.

Reorganization of Canada Power & Paper Corporation.

Probably the most outstanding event in connection with corporation financing during the year ended June 30, 1931, was the capital reorganization of Canada Power & Paper Corporation, undertaken by a Special Committee known as "Securities Protective Committee." Early in 1931 (Feb. 24) it was announced through the Montreal Stock Exchange that three subsidiaries of Canada Power & Paper Corporation, namely, St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, and Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation, had decided to pass the current dividends on their preferred stocks.

About the same time it was announced that the preferred dividend of Anticosti Corporation, another subsidiary, would also be deferred. The amount of preferred stock affected by the four announcements was \$10,000,000 for St. Maurice, \$5,000,000 for "Belgo," \$6,000,000 for Port Alfred, and \$6,000,000 for Anticosti, a total of \$27,000,000. Preferred dividend payments on these securities would amount to \$1,680,000 per annum, or \$420,000 quarterly. The reason assigned for the passing of these dividends was that earnings were insufficient to meet them. One month later, Mar. 25, at the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of Canada Power & Paper Corporation, an announcement was made by the President, J. H. Gundy, of a more serious character, involving interest on outstanding bonds. During the first quarter of 1931 the Company, Mr. Gundy said, had been unable to earn sufficient to pay interest on its first mortgage bonds, and as a result the Company had to face "a very serious crisis." It seemed imperative that a drastic reorganization plan should be evolved, and in connection with this he asked for the co-operation of the security holders. Shortly afterwards a Special Committee representing practically all classes of securities of Canada Power & Paper Corporation was appointed, as follows: Chairman, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, former Minister of Finance; E. A. Macnutt, Treasurer, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada; A. S. Kilpatrick, of Govett, Sons & Company; Norman Dawes, President, Montreal Board of Trade; John J. Rudolf, of A. Iselin & Company, New York; R. H. Collis, of Kitcat & Aitken, London, Eng.; and Strachan Johnston, of Toronto. The London and New York financial houses represented on this Committee were responsible for distributing many millions of dollars worth of Canada Power & Paper Corporation securities in England and the Continent, and throughout the United States. Later on, formal announcement was made that the next interest payments (half-yearly) due on outstanding bonds of subsidiaries, and also interest on the debentures of Canada Power & Paper Corporation itself (Laurentide and Wayagamack series) must be defaulted. The situation developed into a question as to whether the Special Committee would be able to work out a plan of capital reorganization so acceptable to majority interests as to prevent action being taken by one or more groups of individual operating companies, such as "Belgo," Laurentide, Wayagamack, etc., to take possession as bondholders through default of interest, and to remove these companies from the Canada Power & Paper consolidation, and operate them separately. On June 4, 1931, the Report of the Committee was made public. It consisted of an offer to the holders of existing securities to exchange these for new securities of what was termed the new "Holding Company." The terms themselves were drastic, providing in the case of the first mortgage bondholders for the substitution of income bonds on which payment of interest would not be obligatory unless earned from time to time, for a period of five years. The debenture holders, who had been paid 5½ per cent., were given 15 per cent. par value of the new income bonds and 1½ shares of common stock of the new company. Holders of "Belgo" preferred were given three shares of common stock for each \$100 of preferred, but the other preferred shareholders received only 1½ shares of common for each share of preferred. Holders of Canada Power & Paper common stock were to receive ¼ of a share of new common for each share held. The general result of the offering was the wiping out of bond interest, debenture interest, and preferred stock dividend obligations, enabling the Company to carry on with the necessity merely to cover operating costs. In addition to the amount of preferred stock mentioned above, bonds to an amount of \$45,195,836 were affected, debentures amounting to \$35,466,700, and common stock of 1,521,576 shares. The old capitalization called for bond interest of \$2,242,829, with \$1,950,668 as interest on the debentures, and \$1,680,000 as dividends on the preferred stock; total annual charges on the old basis of \$5,873,497. At most, the Company would be called upon to pay interest on income bonds, if earned, amounting to \$3,135,000 (covering an amount of bonded indebtedness increased from \$44,365,566 to \$52,627,596)—a heavy saving enabling the new Company to operate even with the existing low tonnage of newsprint available. On June 30,

1931, it was evident that the plan would be accepted and the Company saved from liquidation.

Commercial Failures Increased in 1930. Commercial failures in Canada for 1930 showed an increase over 1929 with a total of 2,402 (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) compared with 2,167 in 1929; 2,037 in 1928, and 1,841 in 1927. The defaulted liabilities for 1930 were \$48,164,065 compared with \$38,747,468 for 1929; \$32,455,437 for 1928, and \$30,634,469 in 1927. The Maritime Provinces showed a marked decrease in the number for 1930, Ontario remained about the same as in 1929, while there were increases in the other Provinces. The following is a comparative record for nine years:

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total	Liabilities
1930	3	61	45	1,011	776	113	146	152	95	2,402	\$48,164,065
1929	1	71	61	927	762	91	84	101	69	2,167	38,747,468
1928	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037	32,455,437
1927	4	66	74	658	681	97	54	135	72	1,841	30,634,469
1926	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773	32,291,125
1925	4	71	67	753	721	85	77	139	74	1,996	32,153,697
1924	3	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319	48,105,397
1923	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408	61,617,527
1922	15	121	131	1,589	1,058	284	272	299	156	3,925	63,692,219

For the first five months of 1931 there was a decrease in the number of bankruptcies, 944 as against 1,027 in 1930 and 1,005 for the first five months of 1929. Liabilities were also considerably lower for the 1931 period, \$17,996,421 compared with \$24,002,531 in 1930 and \$18,069,077 in 1929.

National Finance: British and Foreign Investments in Canada

A Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (1931) estimated the national wealth of Canada for 1929 (exclusive of undeveloped natural resources) at approximately \$30,840,000,000, an increase of \$1,210,000,000 over the 1928 estimate of \$29,630,000,000. Ontario ranked first of the Provinces with estimated aggregate wealth of \$10,628,000,000, or 34.46 per cent.; Quebec second, with \$8,265,000,000, or 26.8 per cent.; Saskatchewan third, with \$3,047,000,000, or 9.88 per cent.; British Columbia fourth, with \$2,644,000,000, or 8.57 per cent. of the whole. The Western Provinces led in *per capita* wealth, with British Columbia first at \$4,474; Alberta second, with \$3,724; and Saskatchewan third, with \$3,516. The *per capita* wealth for the whole Dominion was \$3,148. The following table covers all the Provinces:

Province	Estimated Wealth \$	Percentage Distribution of Wealth	Estimated Population June 1, 1929 No.	Percentage Distribution of Population	Wealth per Capita \$
Prince Edward Island..	164,000,000	0.53	86,100	0.88	1,905
Nova Scotia	911,000,000	2.95	550,400	5.62	1,655
New Brunswick	788,000,000	2.56	419,300	4.28	1,879
Quebec	8,265,000,000	26.80	2,690,400	27.46	3,072
Ontario	10,628,000,000	34.46	3,271,300	33.39	3,249
Manitoba	1,970,000,000	6.39	663,200	6.77	2,970
Saskatchewan	3,047,000,000	9.88	866,700	8.85	3,516
Alberta	2,406,000,000	7.80	646,000	6.60	3,724
British Columbia	2,644,000,000	8.57	591,000	6.03	4,474
Yukon	17,000,000	.06	3,000	.03	(a)
CANADA	\$30,840,000,000	100.00	9,796,800	100.00	\$3,148

(a) As the statistics of population and wealth for the Yukon are uncertain the *per capita* estimate of wealth is open to question and has not been shown.

Urban real property, amounting to \$8,251,011,000, or 26.75 per cent. of the total, was the largest item in Canada's national wealth. Agricultural wealth was \$7,937,477,000, or 25.74 per cent., a decline from \$8,052,521,000 in 1928. Steam railways were third, with \$3,153,351,000, or 10.22 per cent.;

forests, \$1,877,000,000, or 6.09 per cent.; machinery and tools in manufacturing establishments as well as lands and buildings, \$1,418,040,000, or 4.6 per cent.; materials and stocks in process, \$837,805,000, or 2.75 per cent.; trading establishments, showing furniture, fixtures, stocks, etc., \$1,136,291,000, or 3.68 per cent.

On the basis of estimated population in 1929 of 9,796,800, per capita investment in agricultural wealth was \$810.42; in urban real property, \$842.21; in steam railways, \$321.88; in forests, \$191.59, and in household furnishing and personal property, \$139.84. In agricultural wealth, Ontario led with \$2,287,684,000 out of a total of \$7,937,477,000, with Saskatchewan second, \$1,712,424,000, and Quebec third at \$1,447,041,000.

An investigation into the extent of investment in Canadian industry by Great Britain, the United States, and other outside countries, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed that 1,071 United States branch, subsidiary, affiliated and other controlled establishments were listed, exclusive of 39 firms associated through use of patents, etc., as of Jan. 1, 1930. Capital employed (as distinguished from capitalization) in these 1,071 firms was \$1,541,355,000. Of this, total ownership was distributed as follows: Canada, \$277,440,000, or 18 per cent.; United States, \$1,186,828,000, or 77 per cent.; Great Britain, \$73,368,000, or 5 per cent.; other countries, in negligible amounts. Further returns from agencies, distribution firms, etc., not included in the estimate would, it was thought, bring the total of firms to 1,200, and capital employed to \$1,750,000,000. Capital employed in 172 British branch, subsidiary or affiliated concerns amounted to \$199,141,000, ownership of which was distributed as follows: Canada, \$24,387,000, or 12 per cent.; Great Britain, \$164,561,000, or 83 per cent.; United States, \$9,415,000, or 5 per cent.; elsewhere, negligible. Total capital employed in 14 foreign concerns other than United States or British amounted to \$5,724,000, of which ownership in Canada amounted to \$1,259,000, or 22 per cent.; Great Britain and United States, 1 per cent.; and elsewhere, \$4,407,000, or 77 per cent. The summary showed capital employed in 1,260 branches, subsidiary or affiliated establishments amounting to \$1,746,220,000, ownership of which was distributed as follows: Canada, \$304,032,000, or 17 per cent.; Great Britain, \$246,616,000, or 14 per cent.; United States, \$1,189,590,000, or 68 per cent.; other countries, \$5,982,000, or less than 1 per cent.

The Bureau estimated that the amount of all capital employed in Canada was \$17,500,000,000. Of this it was estimated that 65 per cent., or \$11,500,000,000, was owned in Canada; 20 per cent., or \$3,500,000,000, in the United States; 13 per cent., or \$2,200,000,000, in Great Britain; and 2 per cent., or \$300,000,000, in other countries. The Report declared that "It is obvious that the control of our enterprise is very preponderantly in our own hands." In conclusion it said: "Our national wealth is now probably \$30,000,000,000: British and foreign investments of capital in Canada are \$6,000,000,000, or just 20 per cent. It should be remembered also that Canadians have investments abroad which are estimated to be in the neighbourhood of \$1,750,000,000."

Canada's Public Debt. A statement issued by the Department of Finance as of July 31, 1931, showed the Funded Debt of Canada as \$2,649,186,561, up almost \$48,000,000 for the twelve months. Items comprising the Public Debt as of July 31, 1930 and July 31, 1931, compare thus:

Funded Debt:	LIABILITIES	
	1930	1931
Payable in Canada	\$1,807,118,859	\$1,802,140,493
Payable in London	311,668,136	311,685,472
Payable in New York	165,936,400	241,345,200
	<u>\$2,284,723,396</u>	<u>\$2,355,171,066</u>

LIABILITIES—Continued

	1930	1931
Dominion Notes	\$ 174,218,633	\$ 139,301,383
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	6,782,342	7,012,697
Post Office Savings Banks	24,827,355	24,059,118
Post Office Account	3,866,107	4,281,572
Government Annuities, Insurance and Superannuation	71,553,484	81,966,296
Trust Funds	20,776,715	19,810,337
Province Accounts	11,919,986	11,919,986
Interest Matured and Outstanding	1,791,525	4,058,930
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	941,432	1,605,171
	\$2,601,400,980	\$2,649,186,561

ASSETS

Sinking Funds	\$ 56,843,935	\$ 60,537,740
Specie Reserve	67,722,639	71,882,429
Loans to Banks under Finance Act	49,700,000	7,500,000
Provincial Housing Loans	11,242,102	10,608,687
Loans to Harbour Commissioners	77,313,400	90,685,968
Loans to Foreign Governments:		
Government of Greece	6,755,000	6,525,000
Government of Roumania	23,969,720	23,969,720
Canadian Farm Loan Board	3,627,464	6,072,128
Soldier and General Land Settlement	56,895,572	48,021,992
Province Accounts	2,296,169	2,296,169
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	104,172,743	72,618,357
	\$ 460,538,747	\$ 400,718,194
Total Net Debt 31st July (no credit taken from non-active Assets)	\$2,140,862,232	\$2,248,468,367

Bonded Debt of the Provinces. According to a Bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (issued August, 1931) one of the most outstanding features of Provincial public finance was the rapid rise of Bonded Debt of the Provinces during the years 1918-1929. The development of public ownership of utilities such as the "hydro" of Ontario, the extension of the highways and good roads system in all Provinces, the cultural training advances, and requirements for the promotion of industrial activities and public social welfare, demanded heavy expenditures which could not easily be met out of current revenue. These borrowings, while increasing the Public Debt, were considered justifiable as the public utilities were meeting from their revenues the interest on indebtedness incurred in their construction, and the provincial assets generally were sound enough to take care of capital investment for other services which were necessary to develop the country.

BONDED DEBT

Province	1929 \$	1926 \$	1921 \$	1918 \$
P. E. Island	2,109,000	1,873,000	858,000	733,000
Nova Scotia	46,395,847	35,986,324	20,678,267	14,490,813
New Brunswick	34,670,403	35,325,909	23,573,432	17,163,089
Quebec	80,334,792	78,004,926	51,652,114	39,928,970
Ontario	350,563,844	270,451,207	184,693,420	66,526,501
Manitoba	72,065,161	64,433,595	61,929,870	33,890,870
Saskatchewan	58,275,776	54,114,176	43,235,436	28,019,387
Alberta	96,532,443	86,894,666	59,010,257	31,500,200
British Columbia	77,482,736	71,485,736	46,511,436	23,071,936
Total, all provinces	818,430,002	698,569,539	492,142,232	255,324,766

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENTS

(July 1, 1930—June 30, 1931)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Bank of Montreal	Sup't, Ontario Div....	W. T. A. MacFadyen....	Toronto
"	Ass't Gen. Manager...	S. C. Norsworthy.....	Toronto
"	Superintendent.....	B. C. Gardner.....	Saint John
"	Ass't Superintendent..	K. C. Winans.....	Montreal

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Supervisor, Branches..	C. G. Glennie.....	Toronto
	Manager, Toronto		
	Branch.....	E. F. MacNeill.....	Hamilton
Bank of Toronto.....	Director.....	J. Douglas Woods.....	Toronto
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	Manager, London,		
	Eng.....	Crawford Gordon.....	Ottawa
" " "	Director.....	H. R. McMillan.....	Vancouver
	Director.....	Col. Walter Gow, k.c....	Toronto
Chartered Trust & Executor Co.	Director.....	C. G. Greenshields, k.c....	Montreal
Dominion Bank.....	Ass't Gen. Manager...	Dudley Dawson.....	Toronto
" " "	Ass't Gen. Manager...	G. Rae.....	Toronto
National Trust Co.....	President.....	W. R. Rundle.....	Toronto
" " "	General Manager.....	James M. Macdonnell....	Toronto
Provincial Bank.....	Board of Commis- sioner-Censor	Hon. R. O. Grothe.....	Montreal
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Director.....	Hon. Frank Stanfield....	Truro
	Director.....	Morris W. Wilson.....	Montreal
Toronto General Trusts Corp.	Director.....	Victor Ross.....	Toronto

**Total Insurance
of \$6,492,449,742
in Force at
December 31, 1930**

Life insurance in Canada during 1930 again established a new high record (according to a Report issued by G. D. Finlayson, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance). This statement applies both to life insurance business in Canada on the part of Canadian, British and foreign companies

combined, and also to the entire business done by Canadian Companies outside as well as inside Canada. The total amount of insurance in force in Canada on Dec. 31, 1930, showed an increase of over \$335,000,000 for the year, amounting to \$6,492,449,742, as compared with \$6,157,262,207 as on Dec. 31, 1929. For the first time in several years, however, the amount of new assurance paid for during the year in Canada fell below that of the preceding year; it was down \$93,000,000, a total of \$884,888,498 compared with \$978,141,485 for 1929. The total was also lower than in 1928, when it was \$919,059,025. General business conditions were responsible for this decline in new business. The addition of the new assurance even after allowing for lapses in existing policies which were larger than usual, gave a net gain in total of \$335,000,000 as shown above. Death claims for the year 1930, as was natural with a larger amount for insurance in force, amounted to \$41,927,431 as against \$39,069,234 for 1929. Premium income was up nearly \$10,000,000, from \$210,728,479 to \$220,552,266. There were 871,600 life insurance policies sold in Canada during the year, a decline of 9.5 per cent. compared with 962,000 policies written in 1929. Apart from the decline in the total of new assurances compared with that of 1929, the gain in the total of assurances in force was less than in the previous year, comparing as \$335,000,000 with \$539,000,000. A larger portion than for many years past of the new assurances was lost in the total through lapses, death claims and maturities. The addition to the total of assurances in force was only 35 per cent. of the total of new business, where in 1929 there had been added over 51 per cent.; in 1928, over 57 per cent.; in 1927, over 46 per cent.; and in 1926, over 52 per cent. The 1930 results were a reflection

of lower incomes and lessened "purchasing power," that applied to insurance as well as to other lines of business.

The combined records of all companies doing business in Canada compared as follows for the past four years:

	New Assurance Paid For (Net)	Assurance in Force	Death Claims	Premium Income
1930	\$884,888,498	\$6,492,449,742	\$41,927,431	\$220,552,266
1929	978,141,485	6,157,262,207	39,069,234	210,728,479
1928	919,059,025	5,607,645,623	33,029,860	192,945,783
1927	838,475,057	5,044,408,834	28,150,247	173,732,359

Total Business of Canadian Companies. As distinct from total business done in Canada by all insurance companies, whether Canadian or not, Canadian companies themselves showed a very large gain in insurance in force, the total at the end of the year being up some \$688,517,000 as compared with the total at the end of 1929; up \$1,577,000,000 over the 1928 total; up over \$2,400,000,000 from the 1927 total; up nearly \$3,070,000,000 from the total at the end of 1926, and up \$3,500,000,000 from the total on Dec. 31, 1925. As the table below shows, the amount of insurance in force of Canadian companies nearly doubled in the five years between 1925 and 1930. The following table covers business of Canadian companies, both inside and outside of Canada, during six years:

	Premium Income	New Assurance Paid For	Assurance in Force
1930	\$273,405,408	\$1,287,460,960	\$7,297,050,129
1929	258,392,082	1,319,616,133	6,608,493,113
1928	219,695,507	1,082,367,008	5,719,727,921
1927	189,773,972	900,107,067	4,892,173,689
1926	166,433,775	852,636,509	4,229,047,931
1925	145,924,473	663,806,271	3,722,569,189

Individual Records of Canadian Companies. Among Canadian companies, the Sun Life Assurance Company, as for a number of years, led in 1930 with \$699,464,502 of new assurance paid for as compared with \$654,451,143 in 1929, bringing its total assurance in force to \$2,863,701,579 as compared with \$2,401,237,037 at the end of 1929. The London Life Assurance Company came second in the list, with \$102,008,188 new assurance paid for compared with \$107,066,232 in 1929, bringing its total assurance in force to \$439,700,600 as against \$407,326,631 in the previous year. Canada Life again was third in the list, with total assurance of \$85,742,412 as against \$107,057,486 the previous year, bringing its total assurance in force to \$848,317,636 compared with \$809,983,902 at the end of 1929. In respect to total assurance in force, Sun Life stood first; with Canada Life, second; Great West, third; and Manufacturers, fourth; Mutual of Canada, fifth; and London Life, sixth. The following table, which includes Group insurance and insurance written outside of Canada by Canadian companies, covers individual records for the year, and the cumulative total to Dec. 31, 1930:

Company	New Assur- ance Paid For	Total Assur- ance in Force	Company	New Assur- ance Paid For	Total Assur- ance in Force
Canada Life	\$ 85,742,412	\$848,317,636	Manufacturers	\$ 73,007,664	\$513,800,885
Capital	2,733,723	19,632,494	Maritime	1,801,535	9,451,871
Columbia	105,750	341,860	Monarch	6,719,000	61,557,215
Commercial	1,612,208	10,735,519	Montreal	8,361,960	35,782,274
Confederation	48,504,826	343,671,189	Mutual of Can.	56,279,261	471,800,611
Continental	5,489,010	38,520,725	National of Can.	8,096,364	56,104,528
Crown	21,239,535	121,713,316	North American	17,603,783	179,157,727
Dominion	20,067,994	134,785,898	Northern	7,053,037	56,169,687
Dom. of Canada	1,476,843	6,551,587	Royal Guardian	1,026,400	4,290,606
Eaton	5,094,930	23,632,585	Saskatchewan	1,144,892	14,244,442
Excelsior	11,207,158	92,827,915	Sauvegarde	4,088,520	29,150,553
Great West	61,706,490	602,594,176	Sovereign	2,850,625	29,120,039
Imperial	31,733,800	280,747,816	Sun Life	699,464,502	2,863,701,579
London	102,008,188	439,700,600	Western	1,240,250	8,844,796

Canadian, British and Foreign Companies. Canadian companies during the year 1930 continued to write by far the greatest part of the life business done in Canada, the new assurance amounting to \$594,843,540 as compared with \$10,769,103 shown for British companies (in Canada only) and a total of Canadian business of foreign companies operating in Canada of \$279,275,855. The total assurance in force of Canadian companies in Canada of \$4,319,000,000 was considerably more than double the total of the next group, namely, foreign companies, of \$2,055,571,155.

The following table represents the growth for several years of insurance in Canada among Canadian, British and foreign companies:

	Premium Income	New Assurance Paid For (Net)	Assurance in Force
Canadian Companies, 1930	\$142,087,202	\$594,843,540	\$4,319,430,221
" " 1929	137,319,487	645,201,646	4,051,612,499
" " 1928	124,653,424	607,219,069	3,672,010,075
British Companies, 1930	4,926,211	10,769,103	117,448,366
" " 1929	4,000,064	11,138,775	116,545,637
" " 1928	4,036,669	12,312,500	115,340,577
Foreign Companies, 1930	73,538,853	279,275,855	2,055,571,155
" " 1929	69,408,928	321,801,064	1,989,104,071
" " 1928	64,255,078	299,527,456	1,820,979,858

The following tables show the rapid growth of life insurance in Canada in the 55 years:

Assurances Effected in Years Only	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875	\$ 5,077,601	\$ 1,689,833	\$ 8,306,824	\$ 15,074,258
1885	14,691,195	3,748,647	8,327,646	26,767,488
1895	27,680,372	3,337,638	13,083,888	44,101,898
1905	66,414,264	3,866,980	34,438,341	104,719,585
1915	118,283,349	5,563,143	94,358,935	218,205,427
1925	443,895,626	17,118,928	251,077,335	712,091,889
1930	594,843,540	10,769,103	279,275,855	884,888,498

Total Assurance in Force at End of Year	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875	\$ 21,957,296	\$ 19,445,607	\$ 43,596,361	\$ 85,009,264
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146
1895	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	317,257,581
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240
1915	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677
1925	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848
1930	4,319,430,221	117,448,366	2,055,571,155	6,492,449,742

Fire Insurance in Canada. Premium receipts of Fire insurance companies operating in Canada in 1930 reflected the general decline in business in showing a reduction of \$3,278,942; compared with 1929, totals being \$52,833,509 and \$56,112,457 respectively. In addition to lower premiums the loss ratio was considerably higher than in 1929, the average for Canadian, British and foreign companies being 57.53 per cent. as compared with 53.84

per cent. in 1929; 46.58 per cent. in 1928; 40.72 per cent. in 1927; and 49.19 per cent. in 1926. The heaviest loss ratio was amongst foreign companies, with 59.33 per cent. In spite of lower premiums, losses were greater than in the previous year at \$30,397,552 as against \$30,209,839. The total amount at risk was lower by over \$500,000,000, amounting to \$10,277,407,001 as against \$10,791,096,165 in 1929, but over \$1,000,000,000 ahead of the total for 1928. Unlike the case of Life companies, Canadian companies were in the minority as compared with British and foreign companies in the amount of business carried. British companies held about 45 per cent. of the total, namely, \$4,517,521,928 as against \$3,866,221,366 for foreign companies and \$1,893,663,707 for Canadian companies. The following table shows the business for all three groups for the year, and total business for the past five years:

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA

	Net Premiums	Gross Amount at Risk	Net Losses	Loss Ratio
Canadian Companies	\$ 8,989,688	\$1,893,663,707	\$ 4,870,321	54.17%
British Companies	23,742,067	4,517,521,928	13,599,322	57.28%
Foreign Companies	20,101,754	3,866,221,366	11,927,909	59.33%
All Companies, 1930.....	\$52,833,509	\$10,277,407,001	\$30,397,552	57.53%
All Companies, 1929.....	56,112,457	10,791,096,165	30,209,839	53.84%
All Companies, 1928.....	57,111,846	9,187,224,958	26,602,925	46.58%
All Companies, 1927.....	53,893,198	8,531,139,424	21,944,984	40.72%
All Companies, 1926.....	55,026,368	8,051,444,136	27,065,465	49.19%

Insurance Organizations.

R. Leighton Foster, Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, was appointed President of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of Canada at the Annual Convention in Edmonton, August, 1930. B. A. Dugal, Superintendent for Quebec, was re-elected Vice-President, and J. X. Armstrong, Deputy Superintendent for Ontario, was made Secretary-Treasurer.

The following were elected officers of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association for 1931-32 at the Annual Meeting held at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on June 23, 1931: President, J. H. Riddell, Toronto; Vice-President for Quebec, J. H. Labelle, Montreal; Vice-President for Ontario, W. R. Houghton, Toronto.

At the Annual Meeting of Fire Underwriters Investigation and Loss Information Bureau of Canada, held at Montreal, June 22, 1931, the following officers were elected: President, A. Hurry, Northern Assurance Co.; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Labelle, Royal Insurance Company, and W. A. Thomson, Norwich Union; and Manager, Harry Rethoret.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

A Decrease of 75,065 Immigrants* in 1930-31

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, a total of 88,223 immigrants entered Canada, as compared with 163,288 for 1929-30, or a decrease of 75,065 in the year 1930-31; 27,584 were British, made up of 14,662 English, 4,233 Irish, 7,872 Scotch and 817 Welsh. Of the balance 24,280 came from the United States; 13,493 from Northern European countries; and 22,866 from other countries. Of the total immigration, 34,317 were adult males; 28,777, adult females; and 25,129, children under 18 years of age. By origin the principal groups making up the total and not already mentioned were: German, 7,724; Finnish, 2,297; Danish, 820; Swedish, 730; Norwegian, 740; Dutch, 344. According to occupation the total was made up as follows: farming, 32,057; labouring class, 5,298; mechanics, 7,871; trading class, 5,890; mining, 223; female domestic servants, 10,836; and all other classes, 26,048. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1931, the number of Canadians who had emigrated to the United States intending to remain but who had returned to Canada for permanent residence, was 30,209. Of interest was the origin of United States citizens emigrating to Canada during the year 1930-31; the total was largely made up as follows: Michigan, 6,405; New York, 2,995; Washington, 1,190; California, 1,038; Massachusetts, 1,969; Illinois, 943; Maine, 742; Minnesota, 689; North Dakota, 597; Ohio, 791; Pennsylvania, 626; and Montana, 325.

Sailings to Canada in 1930 under the Provisions of the Empire Settlement Act (figures are provisional only) totalled 8,641, a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. over 1929. This is exclusive of the 17,476 persons who sailed under the British Migrant rate of £10, in accordance with the Agreement with the British North Atlantic Steamship Lines for British subjects nominally resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland proceeding to Canada for the purpose of permanent residence in the Dominion. Classification of those approved for passage assistance to Canada under the Empire Settlement Act during 1930 was as follows: Household Workers, 2,164, a decrease of 3,060 persons or 59 per cent.; Nomination Scheme, 1,623, a decrease of 5,688 persons, or 78 per cent.; Family Settlement Schemes, 639, a decrease of 2,058 persons, or 76 per cent.; Re-Union of Families Scheme, 15, a decrease of 1,444 persons, or 98 per cent.; Children proceeding under the care of Societies, 3,344, a decrease of 3,363, or 50 per cent. (Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for 1930).

Soldier Settlement Board. By legislation of the Dominion Parliament in 1930 the indebtedness of soldier settlers was reduced by

*NOTE.—See also Statistical Survey Section, page 374.

30 per cent., and at the close of the year the amount outstanding, including unpaid interest, stood at \$58,673,089. Since the inception of the Soldier Settlement scheme loans had been granted amounting to \$112,377,515. There had been returned to the Dominion Treasury in loan payments, a total of \$45,674,923, of which \$14,957,641 was interest. Successive legislative enactments had reduced the cost of live stock to the settlers and had given them a re-valuation of their land and buildings, while a remission of interest had reduced further the amount charged against them.

The 30 per cent. reduction of the indebtedness of settlers was the result of an Inquiry by a Special Committee of Parliament, held early in the year, into matters relating to pensions and returned soldier problems. The Committee recommended several changes in the Act, namely: that the time limit for appeal against the re-valuation reward be extended to Jan. 1, 1931; that no contract between a soldier settler and the Board as to which a dispute might arise should be rescinded except by order of a District or County Court Judge; that the total outstanding indebtedness of all soldier settlers who were still in active occupancy of their farms should be reduced by 30 per cent.; that all live stock liens held by the Board should be released and the stock should become the absolute property of the settler.

Re-valuation of soldier settlers' lands was completed in 1930. The aggregate sale price to settlers of the 8,047 farms re-valued was \$30,398,079, and the total depreciation was considered to be \$7,295,629, or a reduction on the whole of 24 per cent. Of the 8,047 settlers whose properties had been re-valued, 365 exercised the right of appeal.

Operations were continued under agreements with the British Government known as the 3,000 Family Scheme and the New Brunswick Family Scheme. With respect to the former agreement, 3,346 families came forward, of which 2,157 were engaged in farming under land purchase agreement, after having served a period of probationary training. The total purchase price of the land was \$8,845,803, while advances amounting to \$3,271,047 were made by the British Government for the purchase of stock and equipment. There were still 168 families on probation, 100 had not taken up occupancy of a board property after arrival, 910 had withdrawn from the scheme, and 11 had repaid their loans or sold their properties without loss. Of the 910 who had withdrawn from the Scheme, a considerable number continued to engage in agriculture and some went into other productive activities. A few of the families were returned to the Old Country as unsuitable. Under the tripartite arrangement with the Province of New Brunswick (the 500 Family Scheme) 294 families had come forward at the close of the year.

The Board continued its activities in finding employment for agricultural workers. Owing to the unemployment situation existing during 1930 a special drive was inaugurated in the Autumn, at

the instance of the Minister, to locate farm vacancies, with the result that a substantial number of placements had been effected at the end of December, 1930.

In the Session of 1931, Parliament amended the Soldier Settlement Act abolishing the Soldier Settlement Board and providing for the transfer of its powers to a single Director who would be appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Departmental Announcements. With the change of Government on Aug. 8, 1930, Hon. Wesley A. Gordon became Minister of Immigration. Less than a week later an important announcement was made by the new Minister in connection with a change in the Departmental regulations, affecting immigration from continental Europe. In making the declaration (Aug. 15) Mr. Gordon stated: "This policy is rendered necessary by reason of the unemployment in Canada. The purpose is to prevent persons coming to this country who will not be able to find work on arrival and to protect the people of Canada from the burden of such unemployment. We regard the present situation as temporary, but we propose to apply an effective remedy until unemployment conditions have improved and to control any immigration movement in the future so that immigration will not again be a contributing factor to unemployment conditions."

No changes were made in the regulations governing the admission of immigrants from the British Isles, self-governing British Dominions and the United States. Propaganda and solicitation for immigration from these countries by the Department would, however, be discontinued after August, 1930, and transportation interests were also advised to pursue the same course. The only departure from this policy would be in connection with a limited number of agricultural families proceeding to New Brunswick and a small number of British youths, 14 to 18, proceeding to Canada under Provincial or approved Society auspices for placement on farms. There would be a close check-up on funds and settlement conditions in connection with all immigrants.

Under the new regulations affecting immigration from Continental Europe and practically all other countries of the world except the countries named above, the only immigrants admissible would be: (a) agriculturists with plenty of capital to start farming in Canada; and (b) wives and unmarried children under eighteen, joining family heads already established in Canada.

A further announcement by the Minister of Immigration was made on Feb. 9, 1931, in connection with the discontinuance of a number of offices of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in the United States. "This action," said Mr. Gordon, in an interview with the Canadian Press, "is the logical result of conditions under which it is felt that the best interests of Canada would not be served by aggressive immigration activity at the present time.

A material saving in expenditure will be effected, and at the same time ample provision will be made to furnish information to all residents of the United States who are interested in settling in Canada." The offices which were closed were those at Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Fargo, Omaha, Great Falls (Mont.), and San Francisco. They were to be discontinued on and after Mar. 31, 1931. Agencies would still be open at such important centres as Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Spokane.

In a statement in the House of Commons on June 9, 1931, the Minister of Immigration explained that since the Autumn of 1930 the Colonization Departments of the two Railways, instead of directing their efforts toward procuring the entry of new migrants into Canada, had joined their colonization forces with those of the Federal Department "to the placing of as many unemployed as possible on the farm or in other useful avocations." Up to the end of May there had been 7,600 single men placed on farms, from which very few had left. In addition, the Department, with the joined help of the railways, had placed 1,500 families on selected farm locations. There was no record of one of these families having returned to the city.

According to a Canadian Press dispatch (Apr. 30) 200 Hutterites of South Dakota had sent representatives to Alberta to place before the Provincial Immigration authorities their claim to occupy 6,000 acres in the Province on which they had spent half a million dollars in improvements. It was reported that the Hutterite Colony, which trekked from Manitoba to South Dakota early in the twentieth century, had been invited to return to Canada by immigration representatives at Fargo, N.D., a few years before. The 200 members were prepared to migrate to Alberta in 1930 and settle on land around Magrath and Sterling. The plea of the representatives of the Hutterites was promised consideration by Hon. Vernor Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, under whose jurisdiction was the entry of immigrants to the Province. Later, a statement was issued by the Federal Minister of Immigration to the effect that in accordance with the Federal policy of co-operation with the Provinces on Immigration matters he had been in close touch with the Government of Alberta regarding the matter, and that the investigation made indicated that there were sufficient Hutterites already in Alberta to properly operate the Colony at Wolf Creek in conjunction with the members of the South Dakota Colony who had already been admitted into Canada. It, therefore, had been decided by the Provincial Government that it was inadvisable to listen to the plea of the Hutterites who were seeking admission. The Federal Minister stated that he fully concurred with this decision. (*The Calgary Herald*, May 2).

Deportations. There was unusual publicity given in the Press both in Great Britain and Canada to a number of deportations from Canada in the Autumn of 1930. The most outstanding cases were those of three women,

all of whom, it was stated, had been resident in Canada for many years but who, upon being found to have entered the country illegally in the first instance, were deported under the Immigration Act by the Federal Department of Immigration after a complaint had been received from the Province of Ontario where the three women were living, two of them in Hamilton and one in London.

Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Immigration, when asked to state the position of the Department with respect to these cases, (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 30, 1930) referred to the Immigration Act, particularly to Section 42, in accordance with which action had been taken in the cases mentioned. When a Province sent a complaint, furnished reasons, and demanded deportation on the ground set forth, the Dominion was required to act. Such action was taken only after careful investigation. The Minister drew attention to one of the three cases: A woman of 33 years of age, whose deportation was asked by the Province of Ontario on four grounds. The first was that she had suffered from epilepsy before being admitted to the country; the second that she had been unable to acquire Canadian domicile; the third that she had been maintained at the public expense; and the fourth that her epilepsy was incurable.

Hon. J. M. Robb, Minister of Health for Ontario, claimed that responsibility for the situation lay, in the first instance, with the Dominion Government under whose direction administration of the country's immigration laws was carried on. Dr. Robb emphasized the legal provisions governing deportable citizens: "Any person other than a native-born Canadian who is found to be suffering from certain defined diseases or defects, which can be definitely traced to a period prior to the entry of that person to Canada, must have entered this country illegally and is therefore liable to deportation upon detection." The Ontario Minister declared that about one-third of the occupants of the mental institutions (which were under his jurisdiction) in the Province of Ontario were of foreign birth; that there was a large waiting list of Ontario native-born who, because of over-crowded conditions, were unable to secure admission to these institutions for treatment; that the Province should not be called upon to assume the responsibility of caring for those who had contracted the disease before coming to the Province. He felt, however, that too strict observance of the letter of the law might lead to hardships and he stated that a humanitarian principle would be a governing factor of his Department in dealing in future with all cases listed for deportation. (*The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Nov. 5, 1930).

In answer to a critical editorial in *The Manchester Guardian* on the deportation by Canada of 110 men alleged to have been unable to find work in the Dominion, the Federal Minister of Immigration stated in part:

"It is true that slightly over 100 deportees were returned on the *Ascania* from Halifax on January 26. Some of them had been in Canada but a few months, others up to four years. Not one of them was deported because employment could not be found for them on the land.

"Deportation is not a new thing. An examination of the published immigration reports shows that in the past 30 years deportations have totalled upwards of 25,000 to all countries. This number represents approximately one-half of one per cent. of the total immigration for the same period.

"Canada is not deporting immigrants because they are unemployed but mainly because they are unemployable. Illness and, in some cases, inability or unwillingness to work, are the main causes." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Feb. 4, 1931).

According to Press statements, it was alleged that Miss Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of Count Tolstoy, world-renowned Russian writer, had been refused permission to enter Canada. When this was drawn to the attention of the House of Commons by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N. Centre), during the 1931 Session, the Minister of Immigration stated that he was not

aware of the case but that he would inquire into it. It was later divulged that Miss Tolstoy was in Japan and had never made formal application to enter Canada.

The Canadian National Railways and Immigration. Land settlement activities of the Canadian National Railways for the year 1930 included assistance given to 350 Canadian families (involving more than 1,500 people) in becoming established upon farms of their own. The total family settlement accomplished through the Canadian National Railways land settlement branch during the year was 2,582, of which 222 were British. The Railway restricted its recruitment of single men from Overseas for farm labour in 1930, owing to the unemployment situation in Canada. Some 614 families from Europe found farms of their own through the land settlement branch of the Railways and a total of 699 British juveniles were placed on farms in various parts of the Dominion.

The repatriation movement of French-Canadians from the United States was another feature of the C.N.R.'s settlement activities. Some 1,190 families returned to the Dominion in 1930; most of these were established in the Province of Quebec and others went West. Aside from the French-Canadians, 1,286 other people from the United States, bringing with them capital to the extent of \$360,000, were settled by the Canadian National Railways in Canada.

The correspondence course in elementary Canadian agriculture, conducted by the C.N.R. in Great Britain for the benefit of intending settlers in Canada, had an enrolment during the year 1930 of 491, of whom 220 came to Canada. In the six years during which this course had been conducted 5,387 intending settlers had been students.

One of the outstanding activities of the C.N.R. Colonization Department in 1930 was the initiation of a Community Progress Competition among the settlements of European origin in the three Prairie Provinces. In each of these prizes of \$1,000, \$500 and \$250 were offered for the best progress made in all phases of community life, including agriculture, education, public health and community effort, music, art, etc., and citizenship generally. Forty communities entered the contest, which were judged in each Province by a board of prominent educationists and social welfare leaders. The competitions were to continue for another four years.

The activities of the Department of Agriculture, connected with the Department of Colonization, included the operation, during 1930, of six agricultural demonstration trains in Quebec, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and Immigration. Built up and maintained over a long period of years the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Canadian Pacific Railway continued its important land settlement activities during 1930, through its main and subsidiary organizations, with headquarters of the Department at Montreal and district offices at Kentville, N.S., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Peace River and Vancouver. The sub-headquarters organization in London, England, was in charge of a European Colonization Manager, with district offices in Great Britain and on the Continent reporting to that office. In the United States offices were maintained at St. Paul, Minn.; Spokane, Wash.; and Portland, Ore.

In 1930 the Company's sales of agricultural lands were 199,312 acres, valued at \$3,137,108.97, being an average of \$15.74 per acre. Included in this area were 35,143 acres of irrigated land which brought \$41.09 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$10.31 per acre.

Other activities of the Department included the publication of a twenty-page Monthly Review, *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada*, with a Weekly Supplement, having a wide circulation in Canada and abroad.

Special material relative to the opportunities for the establishment of British and United States branch plants was compiled in this Review, which attracted much attention by reason of the importance of the subject, the method in which the information was correlated, and the demand for particular instruction of this kind. A Bureau of Canadian Information at Montreal, with branches in the United States and Great Britain; circulation of motion pictures on Canadian agricultural and industrial subjects; and the operation of an Exhibits Branch, which, for many years, had displayed in the countries of the world exhibitions illustrative of Canada's natural resources and economic life, were also functions of the Department during the year.

The British Reunion Association, formed in 1929 to assist relatives in the British Isles to rejoin their kin in Canada, performed work of marked helpfulness during 1930.

The Canadian Colonization Association, a subsidiary of the C.P.R.'s Department of Immigration and Colonization, settled 489 families on 92,666 acres during 1930. This made a total of 4,107 families settled on 936,934 acres since the Association was formed in 1925, with an additional 879 regarded as temporarily settled. The Association's Head Office was established at Winnipeg, with Branch offices at Toronto, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, with a resident inspector at Lethbridge, Alta. Officers elected at the Annual Meeting held Jan. 5, 1931, were: President, Col. J. S. Dennis, c.m.g., Victoria; Vice-President, P. L. Naismith, Victoria; Directors, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, Winnipeg; C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. M. Bowman, Waterloo, Ont.; James A. Richardson, Winnipeg; S. G. Porter, Calgary; George A. Walker, k.c., Calgary; J. N. K. Macalister, Montreal; and W. J. Blake Wilson, Vancouver.

The Colonization Finance Corporation of Canada, Limited, another subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, continued in 1930 its farm management services in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Other Agencies of Immigration. The Salvation Army Immigration Department for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, reported that 160 women had been brought forward for housekeeping service employment and that 376 young men trained in the Salvation Army Hadley farms, Essex, England, had come to Canada and had been placed on Canadian farms. The number of hours spent in visiting migrants during 1930 was 4,411, while the number of migrants visited and reported on was 3,485. A total of 30,681 letters were written. During the year seventeen conducted parties, totalling over 1,000 persons, were handled by the Department, five special parties were sent to Western Canada with sleepers and meals provided *en route*. The Salvation Army Family Re-Union Scheme, providing a free grant up to 50 per cent. of the cost of transportation expenses in the cases of wives and children coming forward to join husbands and fathers settled in permanent employment, brought forward during 1930 a number of families. The six receiving Lodges in Canada, situated at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Woodstock, Ont., and Smiths Falls, Ont., served 40,888 meals and supplied 11,933 beds to immigrants. The Head Office was maintained at Montreal, with Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Tudge, as International Inspector and Major William Dray, Acting Resident Secretary.

The Annual Report for 1930-31 of the Sisters of Service of Canada, a missionary organization for the care of Catholic immigrants coming to Canada, announced that owing to the restrictions placed on immigration the work had not been so extensive in the year 1930-31 as in previous years. Nevertheless, 369 boats had been met at the Ports of Halifax and Quebec, 259 visits made to the Pier Hospital, 15,383 books and papers distributed, while 10,068 persons had received after-care. The hostels in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, established to care for immigrant girls with the intention of entering domestic service, received 502 immigrants; served 92,891 meals; provided 31,552 beds; and placed 553 girls

in positions. Activities of the Hostels during the year 1930-31 had been confined to immigrants of previous years rather than to new arrivals. Satisfactory progress was reported for the two rural schools in the district of Camp Morton, Man., and for the one at St. Bride's, Alta., which were taught by the Sisters and in which the majority of the pupils were children of new-Canadians. The two Hospitals in Alberta, at Edson, and at Vilna, belonging to the Sisters, reported: 701 patients admitted; 166 X-rays taken; 23 major and 103 minor operations performed; and 1,528 treatments given.

The Annual Report of the British Dominions' Emigration Society announced a total of 36,353 persons whose settlement Overseas had been assisted by the Society, during the 49 years of its existence. 883, of which number 849 came to Canada, had emigrated in 1930 under its auspices. Under the agreement with the Overseas Settlement Department, which required that each Committee pay one-half of the cost of sending suitable families to Canada, the Society assisted 192 families, consisting of 727 persons. The number of persons emigrated was considerably smaller than that of the previous year, although there was an increase in the actual number of cases dealt with.

The Annual Report of the Immigration Committee of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire for 1930-31 announced a decrease in Port work owing to the new Government regulations, but a decided increase in Social Service work among new settlers. In the Welcome and Port Services, the Order assisted approximately 28,000 newcomers to Canada, which included the meeting of 40 ships at Quebec, and 192 trains at Montreal. Not less than 2,888 new settlers were reached, resulting in an expenditure of about \$6,500, through some activity of the Follow-Up Services division of the Order. Assurance was rendered to deportees, with respect to clothing, etc., and in securing their "return at distress rates."

The Council for Social Service of the Church of England at the Annual Meeting held Sept. 18, 1930, reported that during the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, 252 newcomers had been placed through the hostels at Edmonton, Melfort and Indian Head; that 279 ships had been met at the ports of Quebec, Saint John and Halifax and 31,015 persons commended. The total number of boys in the after-care of the Council at Mar. 31, 1931, was 478.

The Annual Report of the Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada stated that the Church Nomination Scheme of Immigration had been continued in 1930 with its headquarters at the Hostel Norval, Ontario (A. Maclaren, Superintendent). During the year the Hostel placed 329 boys, 147 single men, and 5 families of 21 individuals; a total of 502 persons. The work was very successfully carried on and, in spite of the industrial and farm depression which had been so general, no boy or young man under their auspices who appealed for replacement had to be twenty-four hours without work; 230 of the 977 boys placed were still in the original situations to which they had been sent; there were over 600 Bank Accounts in the hands of the Superintendent, with a total deposit of \$27,000, in addition to which \$5,000 had been handed back to boys who had passed their twentieth birthday, and \$3,000 had been sent home to parents and friends in the Old Land.

The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society reported a curtailment of activities and a deficit of \$618.33 for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1931, due to economic conditions and the consequent restrictions on immigration. Activities carried on at the Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Port Offices were as follows: 2,895 Jewish immigrants admitted; 383 boats and 258 trains met; 2,433 legal cases dealt with; 1,253 people assisted in matters of entry permits, passports, visas, detentions and rejections; 107 individuals naturalized; 452 immigrants placed in employment; relatives traced, contact established and financial assistance rendered in 334 cases; 3,098 individual remittances intended as relief for relatives in Eastern Europe received, and \$55,658.98 transmitted.

CHURCHES IN CANADA

The Catholic Church

Following the momentous event of the canonization of the first North American saints in June, 1930, Catholics in Canada were animated to a still greater zeal in their devotion to the Blessed Martyrs. Pilgrimages to the shrine at Midland, Ontario, increased in numbers during the Summer months and faith in the miraculous powers so often evidenced was renewed. No occurrence in the Catholic world during the last six months of 1930 equalled in importance the first radio broadcast of His Holiness Pope Pius XI. and his two outstanding Encyclicals during the early months of 1931.

On Feb. 12, 1931, the day following the anniversary of the signing of the Lateran Treaty in 1929, the first Papal broadcast in history was given over the new Vatican station *HVJ* (Holy-See-Vatican-Jesus) installed by Senator Guglielmo Marconi, famous wireless inventor. The Pope's message of peace and Benediction to Catholics and non-Catholics alike, spoken in Latin, was translated for broadcasting to the international audience, after which His Holiness left for the Papal Academy of Science where he delivered another speech in Italian which was also subsequently translated into various languages.

In direct repudiation of pernicious error of thought and action on the part of those who "forgetful of that divine work of redemption, either entirely ignore or shamelessly deny the great sanctity of Christian wedlock, or even, relying on the false principles of a new and utterly perverse morality, too often trample it under foot." was the first Encyclical in 1931 from the Vatican, dated Jan. 8. It confirmed Pope Leo XIII.'s "Arcanum" but expounded more fully certain points in the Catholic doctrine of the divine institution of matrimony, "a perpetual and indissoluble bond which cannot be dissolved by civil law." It pointed out the dignity and nobility of chaste wedlock, ordained by God as the principle and foundation of domestic society and of all human intercourse; emphasized the advantages and benefits which accrued from the marriage state to the family and to human society itself; declared that "the sacred partnership of true marriage is constituted both by the will of God and the will of man," enumerated the blessings of the matrimonial state: off-spring, conjugal faith and the sacrament; and reiterated the duty of married couples to assist in the propagation of life:

God wishes men to be born not only that they should live and fill the earth but much more that they may be worshippers of God, that they may know Him and love Him and finally enjoy Him forever in Heaven; and this end, by reason of man being raised by God in a marvellous way to the supernatural order, surpasses all that eye hath seen and ear heard, and all

that hath entered into the heart of man, from which it is easily seen how great a gift of divine goodness and how remarkable a fruit of marriage are children born by the omnipotent power of God through the co-operation of those bound in wedlock.

That the divine institution of marriage was being openly degraded by modern writings, theatrical productions of every kind, by romantic fiction, by cinematographs portraying in vivid scene, was deplored by the Holy Father:

Divorce, adultery, all the basest vices either are extolled or at least depicted in such colours as to appear to be free of all reproach and infamy. Books are not lacking which dare to pronounce themselves as scientific but which in truth are merely coated with a veneer of science in order that they may the more easily insinuate their ideas. The doctrines defended in these are offered as the production of modern genius, of that genius, namely, which is considered to have emancipated itself from all those old-fashioned and immature opinions of the ancients, and to the number of these antiquated opinions they relegate the traditional doctrine of Christian marriage. . . . In order that the deceits of the enemy may be avoided, it is necessary first of all that they be laid bare, since much is to be gained by denouncing these fallacies for the sake of the unwary, even though we prefer not to name these iniquities "as becometh saints," yet for the welfare of souls we cannot remain altogether silent.

The Encyclical emphatically condemned as contrary to the law of God the following: all the new species of unions concocted supposedly to suit "the present temper of men and time"; defilement of the chastity of the nuptial union by frustration; all forms of abortion; and sterilization for the sake of eugenics. An editorial in *The Globe*, Jan. 10, 1931, commenting on the utterance of the Pope, demanded: "Are Protestant clergymen and authorities willing to take up the battle and show that they are not too timid to wrestle with problems the seriousness of which is evident to every one."

Prolific with wise counsel to the whole Christian world was the second Encyclical, "Quadragesimo Anno" of Pope Pius XI., issued on May 23 in connection with the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the Encyclical "Rerum Novarum" of Pope Leo XIII. A *résumé* had been broadcast by His Holiness on May 15. The evils of modern industrialism and the need for a more equitable distribution of wealth between Capital and Labour constituted the main subject-matter of the Encyclical. Modern economic life was defined as "hard, cruel and relentless in ghastly measure." The Pope urged: a living wage for men by which they could decently support their wives and children and acquire a modest surplus; additional wages according to increased family burdens; the limitation of free competition and economic domination; the admittance of workers into partnership and consequently into a share of the profits; the return to the teachings of the Gospel; and the re-establishment of vocational groups. Condemning the accumulation of wealth and power, His Holiness said: "This power becomes despotic in the hands of those who, possessing money, dominate credit and control loans. Such people are, in a sense, distributors of the blood whereby the economic organism lives." The right of property as distinguished from its

use was emphasized: "It is just that he who renders service to society and develops its wealth should himself have his proportionate share of the increased public riches provided always that he respects the laws of God," which require that a man's superfluous income be subject to "the grave obligations of charity, beneficence and liberality." Communism was termed "cruel and unhuman" and Socialism, though drifting away from the former, nevertheless conceived of "human society in a way utterly alien to Christian truth."

Editorials in Canadian newspapers concerning this Encycliċal throw an interesting light on the manner of its reception by Protestants as well as by Catholics. *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, in discussing the socialistic tendencies expressed in the resolutions passed by the Toronto, Hamilton and London Conferences of the United Church of Canada on June 8, contrasted them with the Encycliċal which "denounces human greed and calls for a greater share of the good things of life for the majority of mankind, but (it) does not propose to save the householder by burning down the house." *The Gazette*, Montreal, declared that:

The Encycliċal is a preaching of the natural as well as the ideal. Where it pursues old truths the reminders to mankind are the things which mankind is constantly forgetting. It sets a standard of rule and conduct which, if lived up to, would retrench many evils in the social, political and economic systems of the universe. . . . Great philosophers before him (Pope Pius) have made it abundantly plain that we are made for co-operation, and that to act against one another is contrary to nature. . . . Its outstanding lesson is that only through the acceptance of the Christian philosophy in all our relations—individual, national and international—will an actual menace be kept from spreading throughout the world and shattering Christendom. Let the people read this Pontifical pronouncement from Rome—and think.

The Montreal Daily Star affirmed that it embodied the "real mission of the Christian Church, whether Protestant or Catholic—to see to it that the weak and the unfortunate of the human family get a fairer share of life's bounteous feast."

Other Activities and Events. The Bulletin of the Missionary Union of the Clergy announced that 118 Canadian missionaries had departed in 1930 for territories subject to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. Among the missionaries listed, 74 were assigned to foreign fields, and 44 to the Far North of Canada. Orders and congregations represented were: Redemptorists, Company of Mary, Franciscans, White Fathers, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Dominicans, Paris Foreign Missions, Brothers of the Sacred Heart, Brothers of Christian Instruction, Jesuits, Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Missionary Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, White Sisters, Sisters of Saint Ann, Madames of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of Providence, Grey Sisters of Montreal, Grey Sisters of Ottawa, Grey Sisters of St. Hyacinthe, Grey Sisters of Quebec, and Franciscan Sisters of Mary.

The financial statement of the Catholic Church Extension Society for the year 1930-31 reported total contributions received for extension work as \$191,790, compared with \$148,381 donated the previous year. These contributions had been distributed throughout Western Canada.

The death occurred on May 31, 1931, of His Eminence Cardinal Raymond Marie Rouleau, O.P., D.D., Archbishop of Quebec since 1927, who, al-

though he had assumed most of his official duties, had never fully recovered from the injuries received in a motor accident nearly a year previous. The Funeral Service at the Basilica on June 6, was attended by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, and Lieut.-Col. Willis O'Connor, representative of the Governor-General of Canada.

The announcement of the death of Rt. Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont., since 1910, on Feb. 22, 1931, was received with widespread regret throughout Canada. The deceased had been prominent in public life, both political and social, as well as in the Church, and his death affected numerous activities. The funeral Mass was celebrated on Feb. 27 by His Excellency, Most Rev. Andrea Cassulo, Papal Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland.

Most Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, D.D., Archbishop (formerly Co-adjutor Archbishop) of Halifax, returned from Rome on Mar. 21, 1931, to assume active direction of Diocesan affairs which had devolved upon him owing to the death of His Grace, Archbishop McCarthy, in January, 1931, at the age of 82 years.

The formal consecration of Rt. Rev. J. M. Rodrigue Villeneuve, O.M.I., as first Bishop of the newly-created Diocese of Gravelbourg, Sask., took place in the Basilica at Ottawa on Sept. 11, 1930.

On Feb. 11, 1931, Mgr. Joseph A. O'Sullivan, Rector of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, was appointed Bishop of Charlottetown, P.E.I. The Consecration of the Bishop-elect took place at Hamilton on May 7 and on May 18 he was installed in his episcopal office at Charlottetown.

Mgr. Joseph Louis Aldée Desmarais, formerly Director of the St. Hyacinthe Seminary, was consecrated Titular Bishop of Ruspe in Tunisia and auxiliary Bishop of St. Hyacinthe on Apr. 22, 1931. The new Bishop, 39 years of age, was one of the youngest members of the Hierarchy in Canada.

The following were among the honours received by Canadian Catholics during the year: the office of Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Pope Pius XI., conferred upon Rt. Rev. James F. Nicholson, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Kingston, Very Rev. M. J. McDonald, Napanee, and Rev. Mgr. F. L. Carney, v.g., D.P., Fredericton; the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great bestowed by His Holiness on Dr. Charles E. O'Connor and Dr. Edward Ryan of Kingston, Ont., and on Dr. W. H. Atherton, of Montreal; the title of Chevalier of the Order of St. Sylvester, conferred upon C. J. Bettez, Ottawa; and the Medal of Honour presented to Sister Mary Irenaeus, a religious of the Sisters of Charity on behalf of the President of the French Republic in gratitude for her ministrations to over 1,000 French sailors during her years of service at the Hamilton Memorial Hospital, North Sydney, Nova Scotia.

On Aug. 26, 1930, it was announced that the headquarters of the English Oblates in Canada had been transferred from Ottawa to New Westminster, British Columbia.

In September, 1930, the corner-stone of St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal was laid by Brother André, religious of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, through whose efforts to perpetuate devotion to St. Joseph this shrine was being built. The Basilica was to be of Italian Renaissance architecture and was to have a statue of St. Joseph 22 feet high atop the dome.

The Canadian Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas, whose organization had been inspired by His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau, Archbishop of Quebec, held its first Session at Laval University, Quebec, on Dec. 1, 1930, with Mgr. L. A. Paquet, Dean of the Faculty of Theology, Laval University, as its President. The Academy was founded for the purpose of propagating the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas, on which the Church bases Her philosophy.

A series of fires, some of which are believed to have been of incendiary origin, resulted in the destruction of several churches in Ottawa and Quebec,

causing many thousands of dollars damage and the loss of historical treasures dating back to the early days of New France. St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on Dec. 27, 1930; both the Church of St. Valier and the Church of L'Ange Gardien—the latter established in 1675 by Bishop Laval—in Quebec, in January; and the St. Jean Baptiste Church, Ottawa, on Feb. 8, were the Churches demolished. The Hospice of St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, was also damaged by fire on Jan. 31.

At the General Chapter of the Basilian Order which met in Toronto, July 1-2, 1930, Rev. H. Carr was elected Superior-General. The members of the Council chosen were: Rev. M. Kelley, Rev. N. Roche, Rev. D. Dillon and Rev. W. Sharpe. Rev. J. B. Walsh was made General Treasurer.

Rev. William Muckle, D.C.L., assumed his duties as Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, in succession to Rev. Gerald Kirby, M.A., on Feb. 8, 1931, while Rev. M. M. Johnston, President for two years of the Catholic Truth Society, was appointed Bursar of St. Augustine's Seminary, the post formerly filled by Father Muckle.

Rev. F. W. Doyle, S.J., was appointed rector of the newly-opened Jesuit House of Studies, formerly Loretto Abbey, Wellington Street, Toronto.

The office of Provincial for Canada of the Eudist Order (the Congregation of Jesus and Mary) was bestowed upon Very Rev. Francis Tressel, C.J.M., of Halifax.

The Church of England* Twenty-five out of the twenty-eight Bishops of the Church of England in Canada were present at the Lambeth Conference held in London, England, under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, July 5 to Aug. 9, 1930. The Encyclical of the 307 Archbishops and Bishops present at the Conference, was issued Aug. 14 and dealt with the following topics: Christian Doctrine and Modern Thought; Social Problems; Church Re-union; Ideals of the Anglican Communion and its Attitude Toward Youth. Among the resolutions published simultaneously with the Encyclical was one approving of the Church Union in South India, but recognizing the independence of the United Church thus formed. The definite stand against Divorce and Birth Control taken at previous Lambeth Conferences was relinquished to sanction the latter when done on "Christian Principles" and to admit innocent divorced persons as communicants. The resolution was opposed by 67 votes as against the majority of 193.

The resignation as Primate of all Canada of His Grace, Most Rev. Samuel P. Matheson, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Rupert's Land, became effective on Sept. 20, 1930. At a meeting of the House of Bishops, it was decided, pending the tabling of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the method of selection of a Church head, to postpone the election of the new Primate until the Meeting of the General Synod in Toronto in September, 1931. His Grace, Most Rev. C. L. Worrell, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Metropolitan of Eastern Canada, was appointed Acting Primate in the interval.

*NOTE.—The General Synod Meeting of September, 1931, will be recorded in *The Review* 1931-32.

On Nov. 30, 1930, Rt. Rev. E. F. Robins, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca, resigned after twenty-one years of missionary work in the far North of Canada to accept the post of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Norwich, England.

His Grace, Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, retired from the Archbishopric of Rupert's Land on Jan. 31, 1931, and in April a meeting of the Provincial Synod of Rupert's Land was held to elect his successor, and also to fill the vacant See of Athabasca. It was decided to defer the latter appointment but Rt. Rev. Isaac O. Stringer, D.D., Bishop of the Yukon from 1905, and missionary in the North for thirty-nine years, was elected Archbishop of Rupert's Land.

The Anglican National Commission appointed at the General Synod in 1927, to investigate the needs and problems of the Church of England in Canada, adopted at a three-day session held May 18 to 20, 1931, a number of the more important proposals of the Field Commissioners, Rt. Rev. D. T. Owen, D.D., Bishop of Niagara, Rev. Canon Gould, General Secretary of the Missionary Society, and F. H. Gisborne, K.C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Ottawa. Many of the recommendations drafted by the Commission for consideration by the General Synod (to meet in Toronto in September, 1931) involved radical changes. Among these were suggestions that the Primate be elected by the General Synod instead of by the House of Bishops as theretofore; that a fixed Primatial See be established; that the name of the Church be changed to the Anglican Church in Canada; that the sphere of service open to the Order of Deaconesses, the only order of the Ministry for women recognized by the Church of England, be enlarged to permit them to fulfil certain specific duties; that the ten Theological colleges amalgamate as a means of reducing expenses; and that the confirmation of the election of a Bishop rest with the House of Bishops.

The various meetings of the Diocesan Synods throughout Canada took place as usual during the year. The Synod of Toronto in June, 1931, discussed: a memorial from the Archdeaconry of Peterborough requesting that Peterborough be created a separate diocese or that a Bishop Suffragan be appointed; a pension scheme for Church of England clergymen and their dependants; and Church Union in Canada, similar to that approved by the Lambeth Conference for South India. This latter question was also referred to by the Bishop of Ottawa at the Annual Synod meeting later in the same month. Rt. Rev. Walter R. Adams, D.D., Bishop of Cariboo, at the Synod Meeting of that Diocese, referring to the findings of the Lambeth Conference on unity, said in part: "I would urge you all, clergy and layfolk alike, to do everything to maintain the fullest cordiality with the other Christian bodies, to work with them on social and moral questions, to join with them in worship, if necessary, on neutral ground on public and civic occasions, but clearly to emphasize that at present there are different conceptions of faith and practice, and that we can best serve the interests of final agree-

ment by steady, consistent adherence to our own system." The British Columbia Synod met on Apr. 30, 1931, for the first time since 1926. His Grace, Most Rev. A. U. De Pencier, Archbishop of New Westminster and Metropolitan of British Columbia, spoke of the outstanding events of the previous five years including the election of Archdeacon Rix as Bishop of Caledonia; consecration of the completed portion of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria; and the erection of the Anglican Theological College at Point Grey. The Pension scheme suggested by the General Synod and work among the Indians of British Columbia were among the subjects discussed at the meeting.

The completion, after seven years' work by a special joint inter-denominational Committee, of the preparation of a graded series of Bible readings for use in the Public Schools of Ontario, and its approval by the Provincial Department of Education, was announced by the Chairman of the Committee, His Grace Most Rev. David Williams, Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of Ontario, to the Annual Meeting of the General Board of Religious Education on Sept. 17, 1930. These text books were unanimously approved by the Committee of about twenty representatives of the United, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran, and Evangelical Churches, Church of Christ (Disciples) and Jews, and might be used anywhere in the Province where the local school boards granted permission.

Statistical returns of the Church of England in Canada showed that in 1930 the number of Bishops were 28; active clergy, 1,625; priests ordained during the year, 51; parishes, 1,626; adherents listed on parish rolls (excluding those entered as "Anglican" in the Census returns), 806,201; communicants, 257,091; Sunday school scholars, 193,793, an increase over the previous year of about 11,000; and churches, 2,937. The total value of all property was \$46,753,085, on which the total debt was \$3,542,787. Investments amounted to \$15,586,467; parish contributions, \$6,450,520, an increase of about 17 per cent. or \$900,000 gross over the amount in 1929; and beneficiary payments, \$228,543.

In his Annual Report presented to the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada at the Annual Meeting, Sept. 18, 1930, Rev. Canon C. W. Vernon, M.A., D.C.L., General Secretary, recommended unemployment insurance along national lines under Dominion Government jurisdiction and also suggested that unemployment statistics be secured in the next Dominion Census; that research work on unemployment be undertaken by a new body to be called the Canadian Council on Social and Economic Research, and that a satisfactory apprenticeship system be developed in Canadian industry. Officers of the Council for 1930-31 were: Chairman, Most Rev. C. L. Worrell, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeny, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.; Vice-Chairman of the Executive, Rt. Rev. M. T. McA. Harding, D.D.; Honorary Treas-

urer, G. B. Woods; Honorary Recording Secretary, Rev. J. F. Morris; and General Secretary, Rev. Canon C. W. Vernon, Toronto.

**The
United
Church of
Canada**

Distinct progress toward the realization of its evangelistic purpose was achieved during 1930-31 by the United Church of Canada. In the midst of circumstances which marked the time as one of financial depression and business uncertainty, there were many evidences of growing concern for spiritual interests.

In such widely scattered groups as the Indians of Northern British Columbia, the Japanese of the Fraser Valley and the Ukrainians of North-eastern Alberta, the missionary pastors took note of movements toward the Church and its sacraments. In one city institutional mission six nationalities were represented in 106 persons received as members at Easter. In a Halifax church four fellowship groups with regular weekly attendance of over 75 were formed from recent additions to membership. But the general trend of the movement was evidenced in the fact that the communicant rolls of the whole Church had been augmented in six years by the addition of 153,501 persons.

In the statistical year since 1929 the membership increased from 650,733 to 662,253, and the number of persons under pastoral oversight from 1,524,019 to 1,572,246. Baptisms had averaged slightly more than 30,000 per annum since 1928. Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists came under one roof-tree in 1925 when there were 600,522 members. The increase to 662,253, marked a gain in each year of union. The total of 369,562 families in 1925 was changed to 417,815 in 1930. There were 1,572,246 persons under the care of ministers of the United Church of Canada, compared with 1,261,778 six years previously. Young people and others in care of Sunday schools exceeded 600,000 and the total value of all Church property was about \$90,000,000.

A consistent increase in all vital activities was displayed by the Board of Religious Education in 1930. In the older girls' work there were 2,228 groups as against 2,072 in 1929. The total membership in these groups was 39,306, an increase of 1,170. For the older boys 1,845 groups were reported as against 1,730 in 1929. The young people's societies totalled 2,366, an increase of 133 groups in the year, which membership had increased from 73,838 to 78,735. There was a corresponding increase in the number of organized young people's presbytery unions and in their missionary activity.

Phenomenal advance in leadership training continued to mark the Sunday school work. A standard training course of twelve subjects had been in vogue for some years and was taught by various agencies. In 1930 for the first time the number of certificates issued for subjects taken and examinations passed went beyond the 10,000 mark. This was an increase of more than 500 per cent. since 1924. Intro-

duction of a complete series of graded lessons edited and printed in Canada was in progress. Other similar publications, formerly supplied in part with material from abroad, by 1930 had become Canadian in content and were produced by the United Church Publishing House in Toronto, 817,000 copies of each issue of 27 periodicals.

The Board of Home Missions was aiding 1,325 fields in the first six months of 1931, or 100 less than in 1930. During 1930 pastoral charges to the number of 37 so increased their givings as to require no further aid from the Board; also there were amalgamations and re-alignments in the case of 129 other fields, making a further net reduction of 63 in the number of aid-receiving fields.

During the year the Board assisted in the erection of 23 new churches, four manses, one hospital, one institutional city mission and one mission ship. In nine hospitals, 17 doctors and 78 nurses and probationers continued their ministry of restoring health to almost 20,000 patients from backward areas of life. Two of the Board's institutions in Toronto gave, in six months, 100,000 meals and supplied 50,000 men with a night's lodging, as a part of a nation-wide relief work. In the nine months following October, 1930, the Board voted over \$60,000 to help congregations which had difficulty, owing to the adverse economic situation, in maintaining the services of the Church. In addition, more than fifty charges on the Prairies were supplied with missionaries through super-gifts of Eastern churches and individuals. The main service of the Board was in maintaining 1,325 or more home missions, which comprised about 4,000 preaching places—practically one-half of the places of worship in the whole United Church.

Prior to 1925 the uniting Churches were doing foreign service in such fashion as to bring the new united Church into contact with practically the whole world and with the five general divisions of race and colour: white, red, brown, yellow and black. Five of the eight fields were among the yellow race, Chinese, Japanese and Koreans. There was a total working force of 327 foreign missionaries under the Board of Foreign Missions during the year and 189 under the Women's Missionary Society. These Canadians had become greatly outnumbered on all fields by the workers of "national" origin.

In Japan and China great evangelistic movements were in progress under the direction of the Churches and with full co-operation from the missionaries. Nearly 50,000 patients received treatment in the hospitals of the West China Mission where 14 Chinese doctors were associated with the medical missionaries. In Japan during the year the Mission College at Kobe, known as "The Kwansei Gakuin," obtained Government recognition as a University, and in 1930 had 2,000 students. The small mission in Trinidad reported more than 20,000 pupils in its schools.

During the year 1930 there was a net increase of more than \$20,000 in contributions to the Missionary and Maintenance Fund. The increase in income from congregations and individual donors

for the calendar year was from \$1,696,000 to \$1,720,000. This gain was made in the face of the markedly lessened ability of some districts to continue their regular donations and included amounts raised for deficiencies in ministers' salaries occasioned by hard conditions particularly in Western areas.

The General Council of the United Church which possessed supreme legislative power under the Basis of Union, held its regular Biennial Meeting at St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont., in September, 1930. Rev. Edmund H. Oliver, PH.D., F.R.S.C., Principal of St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, was elected Moderator, and Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., was re-elected Secretary of the General Council. Besides dealing with all the internal business of the Church and hearing encouraging reports of its manifold ministries, the General Council received the representatives of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the United Presbyterian Church, the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States, the Methodist Protestant Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South; the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the United Methodist Church, the Church of Scotland and the United Church of Northern India.

At their Annual Meetings in May and June, 1931, the eleven Conferences elected the following officers:

Newfoundland.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. W. C. Clarke, D.D., St. John's, Nfld. Rev. J. W. Winsor, Pouch Cove, Nfld.
Maritime.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. A. V. Morash, B.A., Doaktown, N.B. Rev. H. T. Gornall, B.A., Saint John, N.B.
Montreal and Ottawa.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. C. F. Logan, M.A., B.D., Ottawa, Ont. Rev. William Munroe, D.D., Montreal, Que.
Bay of Quinte.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. T. P. Perry, Gananoque, Ont. Rev. G. C. R. McQuade, Oshawa, Ont.
Toronto.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. W. A. Mactaggart, B.A., D.D., Toronto, Ont. Rev. G. W. Barker, Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. Charles Hackett, Port Dalhousie, Ont. Rev. W. J. Mumford, S.T.D., Hamilton, Ont.
London.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. Neil M. Leckie, D.D., St. Mary's, Ont. Rev. H. T. Royle, Belton, Ont.
Manitoba.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. R. G. Pritchard, Brandon, Man. Rev. D. H. Telfer, M.A., B.D., Dauphin, Man.
Saskatchewan.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. E. W. Stapleford, D.D., Regina, Sask. Rev. A. W. Ingram, Rocanville, Sask.
Alberta.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. A. Rannie, B.A., High River, Alta. Rev. G. G. Pybus, B.A., Daysland, Alta.
British Columbia.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. A. E. Mitchell, D.D., Vancouver, B.C. Rev. A. D. Archibald, B.A., Eburne, B.C.

Other Events. The death of the Ex-Moderator of General Council, and one of the makers of Union, Very Rev. William T. Gunn, M.A., D.D., occurred at Toronto on Sept. 30, 1930, a few days after the rise of General Council. His fine character and devoted labours had endeared him to all, and his sudden passing was a great shock to the Church. Rev. Robert Haddow, D.D., carried on Dr. Gunn's duties as Editor of *The United Church Record and Missionary Review* and as Secretary of the Committee on Literature, General Publicity and Missionary Education until July, 1931, when he was succeeded by Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D., Secretary of the Missionary and Maintenance Fund.

At Williamstown, Ont., where he had been minister for forty-two years, Rev. Arpad Govan, D.D., then President of the Montreal and Ottawa Confer-

ence, died on Dec. 8, 1930. Dr. Govan had won high honours at Queen's University and had devoted himself to the country pastorate.

The death of another distinguished minister of the Church, Rev. Donald MacGillivray, D.D., LL.D., Secretary of the Christian Literature Society for China, and for many years a member of the Honan Mission, was announced in London, England, May 28, 1931.

Introduction of the new Hymnary in the congregations was commenced May 1, 1931, after four years of labour on the part of the Committee on Church Worship and Ritual. At the same time the Committee announced considerable progress with preparation of a Book of Orders for worship and the ordinances of the Church.

At its meeting in May, 1931, the Executive of General Council created two commissions, one to study world conditions and the other on evangelism.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada

The 57th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada was held in Knox Church, Toronto, June 3-11, 1931. Rev. W. G. Brown, M.A., B.D., of Saskatchewan was elected by acclamation to succeed Rev. Frank Baird, D.D., as Moderator. The new Moderator was the first Saskatchewan minister to hold that office in the 57 years of the existence of the Assembly.

The statistical returns submitted to the Assembly for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, were as follows: Members received upon Profession of Faith, 6,989, and by certificate, 6,921; making a total of 13,910 in 1930 as against 14,437 in 1929. Total removals by Certificate, death or otherwise, amounted to 11,172 as against 10,913 the previous year. While a net gain in membership of 2,738 was thus indicated, reports from Presbyteries showed a net gain of only 1,150. The total membership of the Church was 180,680 in 1930, as compared with 179,530 in 1929. The number of families was 191,328; ministers, 702; elders, 6,105; baptisms of infants, 6,301, of adults, 688; and congregations and preaching stations, 1,330.

According to the financial Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, the amount raised for stipend by congregations was \$1,301,698, an increase of \$8,718 over 1929; for all congregational purposes, \$3,269,048, a decrease of \$274,086 over the previous year; for missionary and benevolent purposes apart from the Budget and Women's Missionary Society, \$195,619; for all purposes, \$4,284,336, a decrease of \$183,279 over 1929. The Report of the Budget Committee for 1930 stated that the Budget objective of \$600,000 had not been reached. Contributions from congregations amounted to \$481,539.14, an increase over 1929 of \$639.45. The total Budget revenue from all sources was \$533,028.67, an increase over 1929 of \$3,329.04.

The Home and Foreign Missions Report for the year ended Mar. 31, 1931, presented by the General Board of Missions to the Assembly acknowledged gratefully the grant of a sum of \$4,000 by Knox Church, Toronto, to assist in the erection of churches in Northern Alberta and Northern Manitoba. The erection of a church and manse in Vancouver for the conduct of work among the Chinese

of that City, and of an Industrial Building at Jhansi, India; the completion of the Bible College Building, also at Jhansi, and the erection of a church at Banff, were reported. There were five centres at which foreign work was being carried on: the Island of Formosa, with 46 congregations, the Gwalior Mission, the Bhil field, Manchuria and the Korean Mission in Japan and British Guiana.

The Council Executive of the Women's Missionary Society (W.D.) submitted its Report for 1930. Receipts from Provincial Societies amounted to \$176,116.82; individual subscription, legacies, etc., \$13,516.36; Government grants for Indian schools, \$25,499.75; grand total, \$215,132.93. Expenditures, including Government grants to Indian schools were \$211,127.04. Work among the Indians and Chinese in Canada was progressing satisfactorily and the activities of the Society in British Guiana, Japan, Manchuria, China, South China, Formosa, and India, were indicative of an enthusiastic spirit among the workers. The Society held its annual Meeting in Winnipeg, in June, 1931. The work of the Eastern Division of the Society also covered a wide field in both their Home and Foreign Mission work. The amount raised for these Missions in 1930 totalled \$22,711.40, the largest sum contributed since 1924.

Allan S. Reid, Synodical Missionary for Montreal and Ottawa, stated that the Building Fund for the assistance of Minority groups of the Presbytery of Montreal had received additional contributions of \$20,000, bringing the total up to \$160,000 and that substantial grants had been made for the erection and completion of churches in Montreal. Funds up to \$100,000 were required to proceed with the building programme. The Synodical Missionary (W. M. MacKay) for Northern Ontario reported the opening of numerous preaching points, and gave financial and membership statistics for the various Presbyteries. According to the Report of the Synod of Manitoba (Eastern), there were 23 preaching points, 3,842 members, and Church property, valued at \$405,000. H. R. Horne (Western Manitoba) stressed the need for more workers in the Indian Reserves of Lizard Point, Bird Tail, Okanais and Rolling River, and for the erection of a church in Le Pas, for which a lot had been purchased at a cost of \$1,500. The Synodical Missionary of Saskatchewan (H. R. Horne) announced that three new churches had been erected at Moosomin, Indian Head and Estevan. The Synod of Alberta reported progress, especially in the Peace River country, and need of more workers, while that of British Columbia stated that three churches had been built and opened at Trail, Vancouver Heights and Nanaimo, at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$13,000 each.

Overtures from the various Synods of the Church heard by the Assembly included one from the Presbytery of Victoria to reduce the existing minimum salary of \$1,800 for ministers, which was rejected by a majority of one. The proposal to merge Knox College, Toronto, and the College in Montreal was also disapproved. The Assembly accepted an offer, made by the United Church of Canada,

of all rights to the *Book of Praise*, a hymnary formerly belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Canada which had been given to the United Church by the Church Property Commission after Union in 1925.

The Assembly at its final Session appointed a Commission to deal with the situation in Knox College, Toronto, referred to as "intolerable" in a Report of the College Board, which had asked for an investigation. The Commission was empowered to receive the Report of the Senate of the College and take action according to the charges made and, should there be no charges made, to investigate if deemed necessary, and report to the next Assembly. This situation was said to have arisen from friction existing among members of the staff and dissension between students and staff. Rev. Thomas Eakin, the Principal, denied that so-called "modernism" was at the root of the trouble, and stated that "it has absolutely nothing to do with doctrine or administration".

Resolutions were adopted by the Assembly: protesting against the legalizing of sweepstakes for the purpose of assisting hospitals, copy of the protest to be forwarded to the Minister of Justice; commending those who sought to alleviate the distressing situation resulting from unemployment; and conveying the deep sympathy of the Assembly to the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand and to Christians generally in the country, on account of the loss suffered through the recent earthquake.

Baptist Churches in Canada

The Union of Regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec held its 1930 Annual Convention at London, Ont. The Report of the Executive Board, covering the eleven months from November, 1929, to September, 1930, stated that the number of churches in the fellowship of the Union at the end of the fiscal year was eighty-three, taking into account three additions and two losses since 1929. The working capital for the period under review was \$37,862.66, of which \$7,801.87 was the balance carried over from the previous year. The total expenditure was \$33,284.59, leaving a balance on hand to take care of designated liabilities which were \$4,578.07. The amount invested in Home Mission work was about \$11,000. There were twenty-three Home Mission Churches, three Student Summer Fields and one Mission Cause. The only foreign Mission field for which the Union was directly responsible was in Liberia, where there were six buildings on the Mission Station in 1930 and the Report stressed the need for workers in this field. The following contributions were made by the Union to the support of foreign missions under other Baptist Boards: China Inland Mission, \$1,050; Jamaican Baptist Mission, \$704; Women's Missionary Society of Regular Baptists of Canada, \$906. It was announced that from the beginning of May, the Secretary-Treasurer had travelled about 9,000 miles in the interests of the

work. Rev. Clifford J. Loney, Hamilton, was President of the Union for 1930-31; Vice-Presidents were: Rev. T. J. Mitchell, London, and W. C. Boadway, Toronto, and Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. W. E. Atkinson, Toronto.

Dissensions broke out in connection with members of the Union on several occasions. Dr. T. T. Shields seceded with 389 of his followers from the Fundamentalist Baptist Young Peoples' Association at its Annual Convention in May, 1931. The point at issue was that the Executive had requested S. L. White to carry on as Acting-Secretary of the Association until a new appointment could be made. Dr. Shields' objection lay in the fact that the Central Baptist Church, of which Mr. White was a member, had not joined the Union of Regular Baptist Churches. In June, 1931, nine ministers were requested to leave the Union on account of their opposition to Rev. T. T. Shields. These ministers asserted that they were otherwise whole-hearted supporters of the principles of the Union.

The 42nd Annual Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, on Oct. 21, 1930, in Hamilton, Ont., emphatically pronounced against the ordination of women, stating that there was neither "demand nor need especially at the present time, for beginning a practice which is entirely new to us as a people".

The United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces was held at Wolfville, N.S., on Aug. 26-31, 1930. The membership of churches was reported as 58,426 of which about 41,000 were resident and 17,000 non-resident members. The decrease over 1929 was 878, and for the previous five years was 1,765. Contributions to the Denominational Budget were as follows: the churches, \$69,233.35; legacies, \$20,112.91; Baptist European Fund, \$566.26—a grand total of \$89,912.52. Resolutions were passed at the Convention opposing the Government sale of intoxicants; deploring the establishment of breweries and distilleries in the Maritime Provinces; and approving a campaign of intensive temperance instruction for Mission Boards, Guilds, etc.

The Board of the Baptist Union of Western Canada held their Annual Meeting on Jan. 28, 1931, in Edmonton, Alta. A resolution was carried with great reluctance, authorizing the Board of Brandon College, in view of the inability of the Baptist Denomination to give the College further financial support, to make any arrangements they deemed wise to carry on the institution and if no reorganization could be made, to wind up the affairs of the College at the end of the College year.

A deficit was shown for the year of \$8,644, and a total deficit including that of the previous year of \$10,416. The following were elected officers of the Union: President, Charles Bentall, Vancouver; 1st Vice-President, W. G. Carpenter, LL.D., Calgary; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. H. R. Nobles, Regina; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. D. M. Thomson, Winnipeg; General Secretary, Rev. W. C. Smalley, Edmonton, and Treasurer, J. C. Bowen, Edmonton.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board was held on Oct. 29-30, 1930, in Toronto. According to the Report of the Foreign Work covering the period Apr. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1930, a much more favourable attitude toward Christianity was apparent in Bolivia where there were 44 converts during the year. Reference was made to the beneficial aspects of the Sarda Act passed in September, 1929, by the India Legislative Council, making the legal marriage age for a girl, fourteen and for a boy, eighteen years. There were 90 missionaries in India, with 1,099 Indian Christian colleagues, and 22 missionaries, with 6 native helpers in Bolivia. India had 103 churches, 21,081 members, contributing \$12,460, 876 Sunday schools, 544 village schools, 14 boarding schools, 2 high schools with 1,000 students, 7 hospitals, 14 dispensaries, and 2 Leper Homes with 206 inmates. Bolivia had 5 churches, with 212 members, 8 Sunday schools with 407 pupils, and 135 students at Reekie College. Officers of the Board elected for 1930-31 were: Rev. John MacNeill, D.D., Chairman; Rev. H. E. Stillwell, D.D., Secretary, and R. D. Warren, Treasurer.

The Nova Scotia Central Association, held its Annual Meeting, June 15-17, 1931, and passed resolutions re-affirming its position with regard to the liquor situation as opposing Government sale; its endorsement of the Miller Plan, and its approval of the Mothers' Allowance Act. The following officers were appointed for 1931-32: Moderator, Rev. C. W. Cook; Vice-Moderator, Rev. W. H. Elgee; and Clerk, Rev. H. W. Mollins.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1930

By

George H. Locke, M.A., LL.D.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

- Chown, Samuel Dwight, 1853—.** The story of church union in Canada. xv, 156p. Toronto, Ryerson.
- Falconer, Sir Robert Alexander, 1867—.** The idea of immortality and western civilization. (Ingersoll lecture.) 61p. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard univ. press.
- Harris, William Richard, 1847-1923.** Pioneers of the cross in Canada; 3rd ed. with an introd. by Thomas O'Hagan. vii, 240p. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Lighthall, William Douw, 1857—.** The person of evolution; studies of instinct as contributions to a philosophy of evolution. 216p. 19cm. Toronto, Macmillan.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

- Armstrong, Rinaldo William.** The salt of the earth; a study in rural life and social progress. 233p. pl. chart. 18cm. Ottawa, Graphic.
- Blatz, William Emet, 1895—, and Bott, Mrs. Helen (McMurchie), 1886—.** The management of young children, xii, 354p. 20cm. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Boos, Albert Willard.** The financial arrangements between the province and the Dominion. (McGill Univ. Economic studies. National problems of Canada, no. 12.) 99p. 21cm. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Canada. Dept. of labour.** The employment of children and young persons in Canada. 139p. charts, tables. 25cm. Ottawa, King's printer.
- Canada. Dept. of pensions and national health.** The Canadian mother's book, by Helen MacMurchy; enl. ed. (pub. no. 2). 227p. il. 20cm. Ottawa, the Department.
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Association des Médecins de langue française de l'Amérique du Nord—Onzième congrès, Montréal, 1930—Rapports sur les Cholécystites—Montréal, Beauchemin, 225 pp. in-8vo.

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CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. The 5th Annual Convention of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce was held at Toronto, Oct. 7-9, 1930. Among the outstanding speakers at the various sessions were: Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada on the subject of "England Re-visited"; Major-General J. H. MacBrien, on "Commercial Aviation Problems"; Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, on "Co-operation and Nation Building"; Col. E. C. Phinney, K.C., President of the Halifax Harbour Commission, on "Canadian Port Development"; Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa, K.C.V.O., Minister for Japan to Canada, on "On the Eve of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Mission to Japan and China," and E. S. Archibald, D.Sc., Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, on "Co-operation with Agriculture."

The Report of the Chairman of the Executive stressed the need for the exhaustive study of economic problems with the view to the developing of the natural resources of Canada and to the securing of wider channels of distribution for trade. "Doles, tariff wars and trade barriers" were only temporary alleviations at the best, he declared.

The activities of the Chamber during the preceding year were outlined by the Secretary in his Report in which mention was made of the 12th Annual Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London, England, May 28-30, 1930, and attended by a Canadian delegation under the auspices of the Chambers' Empire Trade Committee which was the strongest and most representative group present. It was stated that the constitution of the Federation had been changed in order to secure the appointment of a Vice-President of the Federation by each of the Dominions and by India and to provide that the office of the President hitherto filled each year by a resident in Great Britain should, from time to time, be held by a representative of the Chambers of the Dominions. Following out faithfully one of its main objectives—that of securing a better understanding of world trade and economic conditions by means of travel—it was stated in the Report that the Chamber had organized the first Canadian trade mission to Japan and China, to take place in the Autumn of 1930. It was anticipated that this visit would afford opportunities for the expansion of Canadian and Oriental trade relations. Contemplation of a trade mission to Latin-America to visit Buenos Aires coincident with the British Empire Exhibition, opening on Mar. 14, 1931, was also announced. A substantial increase in membership was reported, the total of 178 active members in existence at the time of the 1929 Annual Meeting having been increased during the year to 205.

The various Committees on Agriculture, Arbitration, Aviation, Constitution, Education, Foreign Trade, Inter-Provincial Trade, Intra-Empire Trade, Tourist Purchasing and Transportation, reported a year of unceasing activity in their endeavours to further the principles and aims for which the Chamber stood.

Important resolutions were passed by the Convention: (1) appointing a Special Committee to confer with the Department of Trade and Commerce on the promotion of Canada's Empire and Foreign Trade; (2) urging the reduction of the Income Tax; (3) encouraging the development of "All Red" Aviation Routes connecting the various parts of the British Empire and favouring the granting of subsidies to approved British interests to assist in the establishing of a regular commercial air service between Canada and Great Britain; (4) advocating the revision of Pacific Cable and wireless rates to the Orient; (5) urging upon the Federal Government and the National Research Council of Canada, the great necessity of developing through re-

search new uses for Canadian grain and other farm products and their by-products; (6) stressing the need for the opening and efficient operation of the Hudson's Bay Route as early as possible in 1931.

The following officers were elected: President, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; Vice-Presidents, G. H. Barr, k.c., Regina; Duncan Cameron, Winnipeg; T. S. Dixon, Vancouver; John M. Imrie, Edmonton; J. A. LaRue, Quebec; S. A. McDonald, Charlottetown; J. D. McKenna, Saint John; J. A. Tory, Toronto; A. H. Whitman, Halifax; Chairman of the Executive, George C. McDonald, Montreal; Vice-Chairmen of the Executive, C. L. Burton, Toronto; M. W. Wilson, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, W. G. Watson, Toronto, and Secretary, W. McL. Clarke, Montreal. The death on Jan. 12, 1931, of the President, Angus McLean, deprived the Chamber of the services of a brilliant leader and prominent industrialist. At a Meeting of the National Executive at Ottawa on Jan. 22, J. H. Woods, Managing-Director of *The Calgary Herald*, and a former President of the Chamber, was elected to fill that office until the end of the year.

The Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce held their 19th Annual Meeting at Cornwall, Ontario, on Oct. 16-17, 1930. The retiring President, Fred Newman, Picton, in his address discussed the Convention of the Federation of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in May, 1930, Ontario Hydro-Electric Development, the St. Lawrence Development, and the unemployment situation. Among the numerous resolutions passed were those dealing with reduction of postage rates on postcards, purchase of Canadian products, promotion of Empire Trade; reduction of Income Tax rates, prevention of forest fire, administration of Succession duties, the abolition of affidavits on civic income returns, construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway and the development of hydro-electric power from the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal, utilization of raw materials, maintenance of highways and of hospitals and the route of the proposed Trans-Canada highway. The officers for 1930-31 were elected as follows: President, T. J. Patton, North Bay; 1st Vice-President, J. E. Crawford, Fort William; 2nd Vice-President, A. N. Smith, Cornwall; 3rd Vice-President, C. L. Burton, Toronto, and Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

At the 85th Annual Meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, Jan. 19, 1931, the address of Frank A. Rolph, retiring President, dealt with many topics of universal as well as of local interest. The review of economic conditions was optimistic in the hope expressed of a slow but steady recovery. In discussing Federal taxation, Mr. Rolph advocated the reduction of the Income Tax to a minimum and the imposition of a turn-over tax. The system of civic administration received some adverse criticism with respect to the size of the City Council. "The minimum length of service for the members of our City Council should be two years" Mr. Rolph continued. The wheat situation, the Imperial Economic Conference, foreign trade and research were also discussed, and in conclusion Mr. Rolph reported that the Board in the year 1930 had possessed the largest membership in its history. The following officers were elected: President, C. H. Carlisle; 1st Vice-President, Horace C. Grout; 2nd Vice-President, R. P. Baker; Treasurer, J. M. Macdonnell.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade was held on Jan. 27, 1931. In his Annual Report, the retiring President, Walter Molson, covered the activities of the Board for 1930, also giving a comprehensive review of economic conditions. He held that the co-operation shown by corporations, firms and individuals throughout Canada was a favourable sign of an ultimate return to a normal situation. Agriculture, forest resources, mines, fisheries, manufactures, research, overseas and foreign trade, and the stock-market were discussed at length by Mr. Molson. The Council of the Board during the year adopted resolutions urging the Provincial Government of Quebec to refrain from instituting a system of State Insurance for Workmen's Compensation until further investigation, and stressing the necessity of the immediate construction of the Canadian National Railways Montreal

Terminals. It was announced that the initial steps had been taken in organizing a Junior Board, which was expected to function in 1931. The following officers were elected for 1931: President, Norman J. Dawes; 1st Vice-President, R. P. Jellett; 2nd Vice-President, Paul F. Sise; Treasurer, Henry W. Morgan; Secretary, J. Stanley Cook.

The Quebec Board of Trade at its Annual General Meeting on Feb. 3, 1931, elected the following officers: President, Arthur G. Penny; 1st Vice-President, V. Chateauvert; 2nd Vice-President, R. M. Watson; Treasurer, J. Gordon Ross; Secretary, H. Loudin. In his address the President, Mr. Penny, discussed the efforts made by the Board during the year toward securing new industries for Quebec, augmenting the influence and increasing the financial resources of the Board, achieving the reorganization of the Exhibition and obtaining the removal of discriminatory freight rates. This last item had received special attention and while the issue was still pending the final argument of the Board of Railway Commissioners, hope of a successful outcome was expressed. It was reported that certain municipal improvements, such as municipalization of snow removal, traffic regulation and chlorination of water, recommended to the municipal authorities by the Council of the Board, were receiving serious consideration. The commutation of taxes requested by the former Council had been accepted by the Legislature at its previous Session.

The Manitoba Associated Boards of Trade held their 2nd Annual Convention at Winnipeg, Dec. 5, 1930. The President, W. Sanford Evans, in his Report expressed his belief that the country would successfully emerge from the existing economic difficulties. Increased membership was shown and a satisfactory financial condition. The Convention was informed that action had been taken or was pending, along the lines of the Association's recommendations, on certain subjects such as the Trans-Canada Highway, Seasonal Unemployment, Highway to Le Pas, and the National Park of Manitoba, concerning which strong representations had been made to the Federal and Provincial Governments during the year. Some of the important resolutions passed dealt with re-adjustment in the field of taxation, appointment of a Provincial Minister of Commerce and Industry, surveying of the Gypsumville Extension, accident prevention, standardization of text books, development of agricultural industry, and improvements to navigation on Lake Winnipeg. W. Sanford Evans was re-elected as President; 1st Vice-President, A. E. McKenzie, Brandon; 2nd Vice-President, A. E. Parker, Winnipeg; 3rd Vice-President, Dr. I. H. Davidson, Manitou; and Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Gilliat.

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade was held at Moncton, N.B., on Dec. 2-3, 1930. (See Section: The Maritime Provinces, pages 174-75).

The activities of the Regina Board of Trade during 1930 were outlined by the various Committees at the Annual Meeting held Jan. 29, 1931. Requests had been sent to the Federal and Provincial Governments urging the need for farm relief in Canada; the compulsory inspection of all meat sold in the City by a Federal Meat Inspector; the establishment of a Dominion Experimental Farm in Southern Saskatchewan; the transfer of the Motion Picture Censor Board from Winnipeg to Regina, as Saskatchewan had 68 per cent. more pictures exhibited than Manitoba and Alberta combined; the acceptance of any reasonable offer by a company to supply Regina with natural gas; and the establishment of new lines of aerial transportation. The Membership Committee reported 221 new members enrolled during the year. The following officers were elected for 1931: President, C. B. McKee; Commissioner, George A. Ewart; and Secretary, Charles H. Puckering.

At the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, held on Oct. 22, 1930, the Report of the retiring President, J. H. McMullen, reviewed the achievements of the previous year. Improvements to the High Level Bridge, mail and train services, grain rates, coal exports to Ontario,

fire insurance rates, extension of Lacombe and North-western Railway were a few of the many questions dealt with during that period. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, John L. Juhlin; 1st Vice-President, V. A. Porter; 2nd Vice-President, Frank Turley; 3rd Vice-President, W. W. McBain; and Secretary, John Blue.

A *résumé* of industry in the Province of Alberta formed the main theme of the address of W. H. Ross, President of the Calgary Board of Trade, delivered at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 9, 1931. The need of steady electric power supply and water storage for Calgary and the satisfactory development work in the different oil fields, with special reference to that of Turner Valley were commented upon by Mr. Ross. The work of the Standing Committees during the year was reported to have been most encouraging. Officers elected were: President, A. C. Fraser; Vice-Presidents, F. E. Spooner, E. T. Chritchley, and A. Halkett; Secretary, J. H. Hanna.

The Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade was held Jan. 19, 1931, with Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Prime Minister of Alberta, as the guest of honour. R. D. Williams, the retiring President, in his review of the activities of the Board during the year, stated that its representatives had been present at the Conference of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in the British Empire and at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Convention, and that through its efforts the Vancouver Council of Social Agencies and Vancouver Welfare Federation had been organized. The delegation of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to the Orient in October, 1930, also included several outstanding Vancouver men and women, and the advantages resulting from this mission and the gains to those on the Pacific Coast that would ultimately accrue were emphasized. The following officers were elected: Mayne D. Hamilton, President; Harold Brown, Vice-President; and W. E. Payne, Executive Secretary.

The following is a list of other Boards of Trade and their officers:

Board of Trade	President	Secretary or Treasurer	Annual Meeting
Ottawa	S. S. Holden	D. E. Johnson	Dec. 16, 1930
Hamilton	Robert C. Douglas	F. P. Healy	Apr. 27, 1931
London	James Gray	D. McEachern	Sept. 30, 1930
Belleville	E. V. Illsey	J. O. Herity	Feb. 20, 1931
Halifax	Col. A. N. Innes	E. A. Saunders	Jan. 20, 1931
Saint John	J. G. Harrison	F. M. Sclanders (Com.)	Dec. 9, 1930
Winnipeg	John McEachern	E. C. Gilliat	Apr. 17, 1931
Moose Jaw	James Kennedy	G. D. Mackie (Com.)	Jan. 15, 1931
Vancouver Is.			
Associated	W. W. Walkem	M. C. Ironside	July 15, 1931

Canadian Clubs. The general policy for 1930-31 as stated in the Annual Report of the Association of Canadian Clubs for the year ended June 30, 1931, consisted of two main principles: "first, that a group of subjects of national importance be placed before the Clubs by speakers arranged and financed by the budget of the Association; and second, that a minimum of four speakers be guaranteed to every affiliated Club." The five subjects of the addresses were: "Canadian-American Relations," an initial itinerary for Mr. John Bird; "St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterways"; "Relations Between the Two Races"; "Strengthening Confederation"; and "British Administration in India." Owing to the policy of the Executive to plan itineraries only as funds were available, the fifth itinerary was not proceeded with. 91 Clubs were offered four speakers, 4 Clubs, three speakers, and 2 Clubs, two speakers. The new Clubs were organized during the year: Port Alberni, B.C., and Eastend, Sask., and two became fully affiliated: Shaunavon, and Weyburn, Sask. There were 111 Canadian Clubs in existence in Canada during 1930-31 with 88 active and affiliated, compared with 120 in 1929-30, of which 71 were active and affiliated. Despite the prevailing conditions a thoroughly success-

ful year and a sound financial position was announced by the Executive. The Annual Conference to be held on Sept. 11-12, 1931, was postponed until 1932, when it would be held in Regina. The following were the officers of the Association: President, Dr. R. C. Wallace, Edmonton; Vice-Presidents, A. Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C., Ottawa, and Mrs. G. C. McDonald, Montreal; Chairman, Executive Committee, C. G. Cowan, Ottawa; Vice-Chairman, Dr. S. J. McLean, Ottawa; and National Secretary, Graham Spry, 114 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Fraternal. On July 12, 1930, the 240th Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne and the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America were celebrated in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland. The 101st Meeting of the Lodge was held in Hamilton, June 17-18, 1931. In his address as Grand Master, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Thomas A. Kidd referred to the progress of the Order, stating that for each week of the previous four years one new Lodge had been formed. He also spoke briefly on the Natural Resources of Western Canada and Immigration conditions, and condemned the replacing of a National Flag of Canada for the Union Jack. According to the Report of the Grand Secretary for the year ended Apr. 30, 1931, warrants had been issued for 19 Primary Lodges, with 1 incorporated, and 3 renewal warrants, 43 warrants of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association for new Lodges, with one renewal and one Provincial were issued. 6 L.O.B.A. Crystal Chapters received warrants and 22 Juvenile Lodges. 1 Royal Scarlet Dispensation was issued and 3 Chapters received renewals. The Grand Treasurer's Report, for the same period, showed total cash receipts of \$76,426.47 and total cash disbursements of \$83,531.99. The Insurance Department reported that \$4,002,526 was in force in Canada at Dec. 31, 1930, an increase of \$15,976 over 1929. Resolutions adopted protested against the use of public funds to further the purposes of any religious body; and against the continuance by the Federal Government of Militia Order No. 259, restricting the promotion of Officers in the Active Militia of Canada to those who can qualify as second class interpreters in French; followed up previous protest *re* use of French language on Postage stamps, money orders, and Government printing and circulars; and expressed their appreciation of the action of Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, in preserving the non-sectarian character of the schools of Saskatchewan. The Committee on Immigration stated that no immigrants had been brought out from the British Isles since July, 1929, except specially nominated persons whose immediate relatives were already in Canada. Hon. T. Ashmore Kidd, Grand Master, was appointed official delegate to the Triennial Council to be held at Belfast, Northern Ireland, in July, 1932. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: Lieut.-Col. Hon. T. Ashmore Kidd, Kingston, Grand Master; J. Starr Tait, Saint John, N.B., Deputy Grand Master; Rev. William Sanders, Montreal, Grand Chaplain; Loftus H. Reid, Toronto, Grand Secretary; and R. Hardy-Small, Toronto, Grand Treasurer.

The 73rd Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada was held in Niagara Falls, Ont., on Feb. 25-26, 1931. The Report of the Grand Scribe E., Edwin Smith, showed that the Jurisdiction embraced 157 Chapters in Ontario and 1 in the Yukon, with a total membership of 25,904, a decrease of 237 under 1929. The Grand Treasurer's Statement of Account for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, gave Receipts as \$19,965.65 and Disbursements, \$16,863.58. Officers elected for 1931 were as follows: Grand Z., Walter G. Price, D.D.S., Port Credit; Grand H., C. W. Haentschel, M.D., Haileybury; Grand J., Alex. Cowan, Barrie; Grand Treasurer, George Moore, Hamilton; Grand Scribe E., Edwin Smith, London; Grand Scribe N., R. V. Conover, Brampton; Grand Registrar James A. Elgie, London.

The 76th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario was held in Windsor, Ont., July 15-16, 1931. There were approximately 1,900 delegates present, representing 120,000 Masons in Ontario. It was reported that \$212,075.30 had been spent during 1930 on benevolent

purposes. The following officers were elected for 1931-32: Grand Master, Walter S. Herrington, Napanee; Deputy Grand Master, Frank A. Copus, Stratford; Grand Senior Warden, Victor Williamson, Windsor; Grand Junior Warden, Hugh L. Freeston, Waterloo; Grand Treasurer, E. T. Malone, Toronto; Grand Secretary, W. M. Logan, Hamilton; Grand Registrar, Hugh Johnson, Hamilton.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec held its Annual Assembly in Montreal on Feb. 11, 1931. A fairly prosperous year both numerically and financially was reported. Two new lodges were chartered. Officers elected were: Grand Master, W. M. Couper; Deputy Grand Master, J. A. McDonald; Grand Senior Warden, H. B. Church; Grand Junior Warden, George Buchanan; Grand Treasurer, A. F. C. Ross; Grand Secretary, W. W. Williamson; Grand Registrar, A. B. Haycock.

The following officers were elected at the 25th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan in Regina, on June 17-18, 1931: James McGregor, Saskatoon, Grand Master; F. B. Reilly, Regina, Deputy Grand Master; N. R. Craig, Moose Jaw, Grand Senior Warden; M. A. MacKay, Tisdale, Grand Junior Warden; J. C. Moore, Regina, Grand Treasurer; W. B. Tate, Regina, Grand Secretary; J. R. Yorke, Moose Jaw, Grand Registrar.

The 63rd Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was held in Saint John, on Aug. 28, 1930. It was announced that the total membership at Dec. 27, 1929, was 6,058; that the building of the new Masonic Temple in Saint John was nearing completion; and that the sum expended for Benevolent purposes during 1929-30 was \$1,325. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: Grand Master, Stanley M. Wetmore, Saint John; Deputy Grand Master, Charles A. Alexander, Campbellton; Senior Grand Warden, Robert B. Irving, Saint John; Junior Grand Warden, A. Vye Gibson, Moncton; Grand Treasurer, Ernest H. Cameron, Saint John; Grand Secretary, J. Twining Hartt, Saint John.

The Grand Secretary in his Report presented at the 66th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax on June 10, 1931, stated that one new Lodge had been created during the previous year and that the subscribing Members for 1931 totalled 9,973, an increase of 15 over 1930. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: Martin L. Fraser, New Glasgow, Grand Master; J. A. Fulton, k.c., Guysboro, Deputy Grand Master; C. E. Dowden, Halifax, Senior Grand Warden; H. T. Draper, Halifax, Junior Grand Warden; A. J. Davis, Halifax, Grand Treasurer; James C. Jones, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island held their Annual Communication on June 24, 1931. The membership was reported at 1,248; Receipts for 1930-31 at \$2,700, with a Balance on hand of \$981; and the total Assets of the Benevolent Fund at \$14,199. The following officers were elected for 1931-32; Grand Master, John E. Sinclair; Deputy Grand Master, Robert A. Gordon; Senior Grand Warden, Shannon M. Daniel; Junior Grand Warden, Franklin M. Pidgeon; Grand Treasurer, W. J. Drake; and Grand Secretary, Ernest Kemp.

The 52nd Annual High Court Meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters was held in Toronto on July 16-18, 1931, with the High Chief Ranger, W. M. Couper, in the Chair. Hon. George S. Henry, Prime Minister of Ontario, addressed the gathering. The amount at the credit of the Insurance Fund of the Order (in cash and investments), at the end of 1930 was \$12,937,862; 939 Death Claims amounting to \$896,078 were paid, and the balance at the end of the year showed an increase of \$900,478 over the previous year. The total amount collected for Insurance Premiums was \$1,104,724; and interest earned on Investments, and Premiums thereon, and Bank Balances, was \$692,201 while the total sum at the credit of Sick Benefit Departments No. 1 and No. 2, at the end of 1930 was \$526,858. A falling-off was indicated for the year of \$6,038 against a falling-off in 1929 of \$41,128.22. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: High Chief Ranger, W. M. Couper, k.c., Montreal; High Vice-

Chief Ranger, W. E. Gowling, Ottawa; High Secretary, A. P. vanSomeren, Brantford; High Treasurer, A. R. Galpin, Brantford; High Registrar, H. B. Hill, Ottawa; High Chaplain, Rev. Canon W. L. Armitage, Saskatoon, Sask.

On June 2, 1931, was announced the merger of the Royal Templars of Temperance with the Independent Order of Foresters at a meeting of the Dominion Council of the former in Hamilton, after weeks of negotiation and preliminary work. The financial resources of the I.O.F. were approximately \$41,000,000, and those of the Royal Templars, \$1,300,000. The former organization had a membership of 145,000 which was increased by the additional 7,000 members of the Templars. The merger gives the Foresters a total of 3,200 lodges in Canada, United States and the British Isles.

Sociology. The Report of the National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society presented to the Annual Meeting, held Mar. 17-18, 1931, at Toronto, announced a substantial increase in the number of active branches, 34 new ones, out of a total of 489, being organized in 1930, and 28 old ones being reorganized. In spite of the serious economic situation prevailing throughout the country the capital expenditure in 1930 was only \$2,000 greater than in 1929. Gross revenues amounted to \$646,842.30; gross expenditures, \$761,164.37 and voluntary contributions, \$314,304.64. These figures are not comparable with 1929 as the report from the Ontario Division covered only the first nine months of 1930. The increase in membership of the Junior Red Cross was the largest ever known, 236,394 members having been reported. Military stores in many centres throughout the different Provinces were equipped as hostels for the unemployed and 164,574 articles of military clothing, at the Government's request, were distributed. The representatives of the Society at the British Empire Red Cross Conference held in London in May, 1930, were Mrs. C. B. Waagen, Miss Jean E. Browne and Dr. J. L. Biggar. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough; Vice-Presidents, Lady Drummond, and Sir Richard S. Lake, K.C.M.G.; Chairman of the Central Council and Executive Committee, Norman Sommerville, M.A., K.C.; Honorary Secretary, F. D. L. Smith; and Honorary Treasurer, F. Gordon Osler.

The 37th Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada was held in Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 6-11, 1930, with the President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, in the Chair. The Corresponding Secretary reported that the exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1930, had been far in advance of those of previous years and that two new Local Councils had been formed in North Vancouver and Weston and Mount Dennis. Resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting dealt with Unemployment, the cinema, County Health units, pensions and allowances for the blind. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Mrs. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents: Miss M. Winnifred Kydd, M.A., Montreal, Mrs. Frederick Etherington, Kingston, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Hamilton, Mrs. William Dennis, Halifax, Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Toronto, Mrs. Dunbar Hudson, Winnipeg. Mrs. Charles Thorburn, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Rowatt, Ottawa; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sydney C. Tweed, Waterloo; and Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Quibell, Toronto. On Feb. 3, 1931, the Council submitted to the Government a number of resolutions among which were requests for simpler and more stringent laws against white slavery; the protection of persons without nationality; the registration of divorces; suitable housing of the Canadian War memorial paintings and films; calendar reform; pensions for blind persons, for long service and for women; and the establishment of a Canadian broadcasting company by the Dominion. Consideration was promised by the Prime Minister to those proposals which did not come under Provincial jurisdiction. According to the Report of the Corresponding Secretary presented at the 38th Annual Meeting of the Council in Moncton, N.B., on June 8-13, 1931, the outstanding work of the previous Winter was the relief given to those suffering from unemployment. Miss M. Winnifred Kydd, of Montreal, was elected President to succeed Mrs. J. A. Wilson, of Ottawa,

who had held the office for five consecutive years. Other officers for 1931-32 were as follows: Honorary President, Her Excellency the Countess of Bessborough; Vice-Presidents, Miss C. A. Carmichael, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mrs. William Dennis, Halifax; Mrs. Frederick Etherington, Kingston, Ont.; Dr. Augusta Stowe Gullen, Toronto; Dr. Mabel Hanington, Saint John; Mrs. Dunbar Hudson, Winnipeg; Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, Ottawa. Mrs. H. H. Rowatt, Ottawa, was re-elected Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Sydney C. Tweed, Waterloo, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. W. A. Quibell, Toronto, Treasurer.

The Annual Meeting of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. was held in Niagara Falls, Ont., on Feb. 5-7, 1931. Over 50 per cent. of the members were present from forty-one cities representative of fifty-one Associations, making a total attendance of 111 persons. The Financial Statement for 1930 showed a total Income of \$60,857 and Expenditures, \$60,563. The Budget for 1931 estimated Expenditures at \$84,710. Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the departure from Canada of His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon; appreciating the work of Colonel Reuben Wells Leonard (deceased); and urging that laws and regulations covering the temporary admission of Chinese tourists, merchants and students to Canada be made as liberal as those of the United States. The following officers were elected for 1931: President, J. A. Machado, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Norman Slater, Hamilton; J. H. G. Russell, Winnipeg; John MacKinnon, Saint John; Treasurer, Charles Bauckham, Toronto; and Secretary, Dr. Ernest M. Best.

At the Annual Meeting of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. in Hamilton, on Feb. 26, 1931, Mrs. R. W. Angus, of Toronto, was elected President to succeed Miss Muriel Brock, who had resigned owing to ill-health. The appointment of Miss Ethel Law, New Zealand, as Training Secretary, was approved. The Finance and Business Secretary, Miss Marjory A. Ford, announced that from a spending budget of \$31,151 a small deficit of \$644 had been incurred at the end of 1930 but had been wiped out at the date of the Annual Meeting. The sum of \$15,000 was received for the Endowment Fund, and the Foreign Department had a spending budget of \$10,776. Mrs. M. G. Brooks, General Secretary, emphasized the lack of adequate training facilities for secretaries of the Y.W.C.A. Outstanding in Association work during the past year was the holding of a Regional Conference for Club Girls in Ontario and Quebec; and the arrangement of the first Summer School in co-operation with the Y.M.C.A. at Lake Couchiching, Aug. 11-28, 1930. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. R. W. Angus; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. A. E. Langford, and Mrs. W. H. Lugsdin; Treasurer, Miss Ann Laidlaw; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Christine Ryrie; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. B. Ball; and National Executive Secretary, Mrs. Murray G. Brooks.

Unemployment relief, Child Welfare, Communism, undesirable Literature, and Empire Trade, were items referred to in the Presidential address of Mrs. C. E. Burden at the 31st Annual Meeting of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, held in Halifax, May 25-30, 1931. The Report of the National Secretary reviewed the activities of the year 1930-31. Resolutions presented to the Government dealt with prevention of cruelty to children, endorsement of action to prevent exploiting of National Parks, stricter censorship of literature, and more Canadian labour and material on Vetcraft poppies and wreaths. Other resolutions passed related to employment for returned soldiers, the educational advantages of radio, and the stimulation of Empire trade. Empire Shopping Week to be held in Canada in 1931 was recommended for the week in which Empire Day occurs. The erection of a Memorial Institute for needy veterans of the Royal Canadian North-West Mounted Police was proposed. The Organizing Secretary reported that 16 new Chapters had been formed from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, and that the Order at the end of the same period, had approximately 634 Chapters and 20,000 members. The net paid circulation at December,

1930, was stated as 10,845, compared with 10,210 in 1929, and the net profit for the year as \$2,104.55. During 1930-31 approximately \$5,400 was raised for the Navy League fund and \$3,392 was contributed to work in India, which was being carried on by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, after the regretted death of her sister, Miss Susie Sorabji, on Mar. 15, 1931. Other Reports of Committees presented were: I.O.D.E. Girl Guide Companies, Publicity, League of Nations Society, Child Welfare, War Memorial, Film, Finance and Immigration. Fifteen Bursaries and ten Post-Graduate Scholarships (Overseas) were awarded during 1930. The formation of an Endowment Fund was recommended and the motion carried; the initial objective of the Fund (to be named "The Stewart Endowment Fund") was placed at \$200,000. Regrets were expressed at the death of two Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. B. Fetherstonhaugh and Mrs. J. U. Power, and of Mrs. F. J. Butler, of Calgary, National Councillor for many years. It was announced that Lady Bessborough had graciously consented to become Honorary President of the Order, to succeed Lady Willingdon. Election of officers for 1931-32 were: National President, Mrs. C. E. Burden, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. James Ince, Miss R. M. Church, Mrs. G. E. Dunbar, Mrs. R. W. Nicholson, and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, all of Toronto; Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, Toronto; and Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Barker, Toronto.

The 7th Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada was held in conjunction with the 18th Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes, at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on June 16-19, 1931. To "encourage every effort to use leisure wisely, to abstain from extravagance, to lower the cost of living while at the same time enhancing its value" was the objective set by Mrs. W. F. Cameron in her Presidential address. Activities for the year 1930-31 were reviewed in the reports of the Standing Committees on Public Health and Child Welfare, Education and Better Schools, Legislation, Agriculture, Canadianization and National Events, Immigration, Home Economics, Canadian Industries, and the League of Nations. Several resolutions were passed (1) approving of the decision of the Federal Government to consider the advisability of granting financial assistance to full-time Health Units, and of a conference to be held of Provincial health officers; (2) urging the proper censoring of films; (3) authorizing the Convener of Legislation to submit recommendations to the Government after the approval of the Board; and (4) endorsing the resolution of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which demanded adequate pension for those afflicted. The Institute offered their services free to the World Grain Show to be held in Regina in 1932, but owing to financial conditions the exhibit for 1931 in the Canadian National Exhibition would have to be abandoned. Plans for the construction of the Women's Memorial Building were reported to be under way. It was decided to hold the 1933 Biennial Convention in Winnipeg. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Regina; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. H. McGregor, Penticton, B.C.; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Walker, Bartonville, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Chambers, Shellbrook, Sask. At the Conference of the Liaison Committee of Rural Women in Vienna in August, 1930, Mrs. W. R. Lang, of Toronto, was the F.W.I.C. representative.

The delegates to the 11th Annual Convention of the Catholic Women's League of Canada, held in Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 29 to July 3, 1931, were welcomed by Rt. Rev. J. A. O'Sullivan, D.D., newly-created Bishop of Charlottetown, and by Hon. Charles Dalton, K.C.S.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Convention Mass was celebrated by Rt. Rev. Monsignor McLean, and Rt. Rev. James Morrison, D.D., Bishop of Antigonish, preached the sermon. The preservation of family life, which was being dangerously threatened by birth control and divorce, was submitted as one of the most critical problems now intimately affecting all persons of the Christian world in the address of the retiring President, Mrs. M. J. Lyons, of Ottawa. She

stated that united Catholic action was needed in order that Catholic women might understand these social questions and be able to "effectively refute arguments in their favour and to defeat any legislation of the kind." Mrs. Lyons expressed sympathy for the difficulties the Supreme Pontiff was experiencing and paid tribute to the late Cardinal Rouleau of Quebec. The League's finances were reported never to have been in such a prosperous condition. As a result of a plan suggested by Mrs. Lyons the previous year, 433 sub-divisions had raised \$224,513, of which \$197,624 was spent locally, and \$7,515 went to the national treasury. Fifty-one new sub-divisions had been organized since the 1930 Convention, seventeen of which were in the Diocese of Regina.

The Report of the General Secretary of the Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association gave the total number of Companies and Packs as 1,346, with an approximate membership of 34,109 for the year ended Apr. 1, 1931. There was a large increase of 541 warrants for qualified Guiders, trained during the year. Soon after reaching Canada, Her Excellency the Countess of Bessborough graciously consented to accept the office of Honorary President. The following awards were made, in recognition of the spirit of service and bravery, by the Canadian Executive during the year: Medal of Merit, for good service to the Movement, to Miss Victoria M. Rosseter, Toronto; the Silver Cross for Life Saving, to Guide Phyllis Carpenter, of the 6th I.O.D.E. Quebec Company, for her rescue of a young woman while bathing in the St. Lawrence River; to Guide Ida Stewart, of the 1st Brownsburg Company, Quebec, who saved Ida Emard from drowning in the West River; and to Guide Lucy Northcott, of the 22nd I.O.D.E. Company, Vernon, B.C., for the rescue of Eleanor Fowler from drowning at Mara Lake, B.C.; Gilt Cross for Life Saving, to Guide Eileen Radford, of the 46th Toronto Company, for rescue of a small child from drowning in Rideau Canal. During the Summer months of 1930 118 camps were held, attended by 4,436 campers. 134 Scout-Guide Toy Shops, now widely recognized as the National Christmas Good Turn of the Scouts and Guides, sent out gifts to approximately 75,000 children. The outstanding Guide event of the year was the 6th Biennial World Conference held at Foxlease, England, in July, 1930, to which 33 countries had sent delegates or visitors. The Secretariat of the League of Nations also had sent a representative.

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was held at Ottawa, May 20-21, 1931. The Report of the Chief Superintendent, Miss Elizabeth L. Smellie, announced the opening of 8 new districts in 1930; 203 visits by Supervisors to Victorian Order centres; 705,591 visits to 67,471 patients; and the award of eight scholarships of \$400 each for post-graduate work for the year 1930-31 to qualified nurses. On Dec. 31, 1930, there were on duty 306 nurses. The Report of the Honorary Secretaries expressed grateful appreciation to the Countess of Willingdon, by whose untiring efforts the Lady Willingdon Fund had attained its magnitude of \$113,386.78. The following officers were elected: President, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Major-General E. C. Ashton, M.D., C.M., C.M.G., Mrs. Arthur Drummond, W. H. Malkin, D'Arcy McGee, K.C., Mrs. William Dennis, W. F. Angus; Joint Honorary Treasurers, Major W. R. Creighton and Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Murphy, C.M.G.; Joint Honorary Secretaries, Hugh Fleming, M.D., and F. C. C. Lynch; Chief Superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Smellie, R.R.C.

The 23rd Annual Meeting of the St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Association was held in Toronto, on Feb. 6, 1931. The Annual Report for 1930 of the Superintendent stated that only one death in child-birth among 2,514 mothers had occurred during the preceding six years. Increased visits over the previous year numbered 2,693 and increased confinements, 60; total visits made were 24,121 to 2,405 patients. Although the number of visits were increased during the year, the revenue from this source was decreased.

For a large number of patients, fuel, food, clothes and medical supplies were found, as well as free nursing service given, owing to unemployment conditions. The following officers were elected for 1931: President, Mrs. James E. Day; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Halligan; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Martin McCarron; Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. McCabe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. Lamburn; and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Gough.

The 1931 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association was held in Tranquille, B.C., on June 20. A review of the activities for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, stated that good results had been produced, in spite of the financial depression. Receipts from sales of Christmas Seals for 1930 totalled \$151,024, compared with \$167,400 in 1929. The new Sanatorium at Three Rivers, Que., opened during the year, contained 150 beds, and plans were under consideration for enlargements; the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada rendered financial assistance to the treatment of tuberculosis in Quebec; a gift of 1,000 acres and buildings on his Estate in Bathurst, was given by Sir James Dunn as a site of a Sanatorium for Northern New Brunswick; for the establishment of public health services for Prince Edward Island the Health Committee of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association had undertaken half the cost (totalling \$75,000) over a period of five years, Tuberculosis Sanatoria in Canada, at Mar. 31, 1931, contained over 7,000 beds; cost annually for upkeep, \$7,000,000; tuberculous cared for annually, 15,000; and estimated replacement value, \$18,000,000. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: Honorary President, His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough; President, Dr. W. J. Dobbie, Weston, Ont.; Honorary Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Ottawa; Executive Secretary, Robert E. Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Ottawa.

The Reports of the various divisions of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene presented to the Annual Meeting, held in Toronto, on Nov. 20-22, 1930, evinced progress both in practical activities and theoretical research. A resolution was passed urging the provision of psychopathic wards in general hospitals of over 500 beds. The principal subject under discussion was the need for psychiatrically trained nurses and teachers and recommendations were put forth urging that special lectures be given to the Normal School and that a text-book on Mental Hygiene be prepared by the Committee. It was announced that the sum of \$50,000, payable at the rate of \$10,000 a year for five years, had been granted to the Committee by the Rockefeller Foundation to assist in the development in Canada of training centres for advanced students of mental hygiene. The Committee heard with regret that Dr. C. M. Hincks, their founder and Medical Director since 1924, had resigned to accept the post of General Director of the National Committee of Mental Hygiene in the United States. A. Grant Fleming, M.B., D.P.H., Professor of Public and Preventive Medicine, McGill University, was appointed to succeed Dr. Hincks as Medical Director. Other officers were: President, Charles F. Martin, M.D.; Vice-Presidents, Sir Robert Falconer and Sir Arthur Currie; Chairman, Board of Directors, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; Directors of Divisions: Education, D. M. LeBourdais; Statistics and Legislation, Dr. H. B. Spaulding; Immigration, Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid; and Secretary, Miss Marjorie H. Keyes.

The 13th Annual Report of the General Secretary on the activities of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, stated that the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, had been a most difficult period for the Institute. Sales amounted to \$474,398.50, as against \$502,992.34 the previous year. The Library and Publishing Department served 1,010 readers and approximately 24,000 loans were made during 1930-31. The National Placement Department reported 78 placements during the year. In July, 1930, the Quebec Division of the Institute was formally launched, making a total of five Divisions covering Canada and Newfoundland; number of blind registered at Mar. 31, 1931, was 5,775, compared with 4,857 in the previous year. On May

30, 1930, the Dominion Parliament passed an amendment to the Election Act of Canada, giving a blind person a right to vote, and on Apr. 2, 1931, the Province of Ontario passed an Act for Blind Workmen's Compensation. Officers of the Institute were: Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; President, L. M. Wood; 1st Vice-President, A. G. Viets; Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Maclean; General Secretary, E. A. Baker, B.Sc., M.C., Croix de Guerre.

The Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Humane Association was held on Feb. 23, 1931, at Hamilton, Ont. The Report of the Honorary Secretary stated that 118 cases had been dealt with during the year, in which 125 persons had exhibited splendid courage and heroism in the rescue of 116 persons, whose lives otherwise would have been lost. Included in the 125 awards granted were 14 cases of heroic, but unsuccessful, attempts at rescue, and also 3 posthumous awards for persons who lost their lives in the attempt to rescue others. Eighty per cent. of the cases covered rescues from drowning. A number of the 92 Parchment Certificates and 33 Bronze Medals awarded during the year were presented by His Excellency Viscount Willingdon and Lady Willingdon. Officers elected for 1931 were: President, George C. Copley; Vice-President, Maj.-Gen. Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C., C.M.G.; Honorary Treasurer, H. E. McLaren; Honorary Secretary, H. E. Waterman.

Unemployment was the main subject underlying all discussions at the Annual Meeting of the Social Service Council of Canada, held at Saint John, N.B., on Apr. 27-29, 1931. Resolutions were passed condemning the deportation, on account of unemployment, of British immigrants; advocating adult education and recreation facilities for the unemployed; urging the institution of a system of unemployment insurance and requesting that the labour conventions of the League of Nations, already assented to by Canadian delegates, be entered upon the Statute Books of the Provinces; and asking that the county jails be replaced by Provincial prisons of uniform standards. Dr. John A. Cormie's Report on "Canadianization of the Foreign-born" was read, and Dr. R. B. Liddy, of Mount Allison University, gave an address on "Prejudice and Social Progress." Announcement at the closing session of the Meeting was made that the sum of \$100, as a scholarship for a Saint John girl desiring to train for social service work, had been placed with the Maritime Trust Company by an anonymous donor. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Canon C. W. Vernon, D.D., Toronto; General Secretary, Rev. J. P. Jones, Toronto; Associate Secretary, Rev. A. J. Vining, D.D., Toronto; Recording Secretary, Rev. D. N. McLachlan, B.A., D.D.; Honorary Treasurer, Frank Sanderson, M.A., LL.D., Toronto.

The 11th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare was held in Ottawa on Apr. 28, 1931, and reports were read covering an eighteen-month period, from Nov. 1, 1929, to Mar. 31, 1931. The Treasurer stated that, although his Report showed a balance on hand of \$7,696 in the General Council Funds, there was really a depletion in the Reserve Funds of \$1,278, partly owing to the non-operation of the Family Welfare Division, due to existing financial difficulties. Ten new publications were issued since November, 1929. On Apr. 28 and 29, 1931, a Round Table Conference on unemployment conditions and related social problems was called by the Council. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, J. Fred Davey, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria; F. N. Stapleford, Toronto; Treasurer, Mme. Jules Tessier, Quebec; and Executive Director, Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Ottawa.

The Big Brother Movement, Incorporated, Toronto, held their Annual Meeting on Jan. 20, 1931, with the President, C. L. Burton, in the Chair. During 1930, 1,460 boys were cared for, 509 of this number having been carried over from the year 1929, and 431 boys received camp outings. As a result of the continued studies of juveniles in penitentiaries definite re-

commendations were laid before the Royal Commission on Public Welfare. A resolution presented during the year, after months of deliberation, humbly requested His Excellency, the Governor-General-in-Council, to investigate by Royal Commission, or otherwise, into the matter of crime, its causes and remedies and the methods to be used in dealing with criminals. Officers for 1931 were: President, C. L. Burton; Vice-Presidents: C. F. B. Tippet and Sam Harris; Treasurer, John I. Sutcliffe; and General Secretary, Frank T. Sharpe, Toronto.

The Big Sister Association, Inc., Montreal, held their Annual Meeting on Jan. 15, 1931. In her Report the Secretary stated that the results achieved during 1930 had surpassed those in other years, 686 girls having been taken care of by the Association; 406 clinic examinations arranged; and 45 members of the working girls' club entertained at a week-end camp in 1930. 230 positions were found for girls during the year, and 168 visits were paid to prospective employers to judge whether or not the position offered was suitable. A Verdun Big Sister Committee was organized in 1930. Officers for 1931 were as follows: President, Mrs. C. L. Jobb; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. A. E. M. Warner, Mrs. D. J. Munn and Mrs. W. H. Brent; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. E. Roberts; Honorary Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Tweedie; and Executive Secretary, Miss Frances B. Hains, Montreal.

In her 9th Annual Report for the year ended Apr. 1, 1931, presented to the Catholic Women's League of Canada, the Convenor of the Catholic Big Sisters of Montreal, Miss Madeline Sheridan, recommended the establishment of a Junior Vocational School, whereby school girls in need of homes and occupations for the Summer months and untrained girls of 12 or 13 years of age, might be placed in suitable positions. During the year 105 positions were obtained for girls, 31 were sent to Industrial and other schools, 84 children were sent to camps, and assistance was rendered to many others. 683 girls were kept in contact with the Association through different group classes.

The Big Sister Association, Toronto, held their Annual Meeting on Feb. 4, 1931. During 1930 the Scholarship departmentt looked after 36 girls, of which number 27 were continuing their education from the previous year. In the Summer of 1930, 116 girls were sent to Camp, 350 Little Sisters received gifts at Christmas and 300 received cards and handkerchiefs at Easter. A total of 654 girls were befriended by the Association during the year and employment was obtained for 60. A recommendation was presented to the Royal Commission on Public Welfare urging that the age limit of Juvenile Courts be raised from under 16 to under 18 years. Officers elected for 1931 were: Honorary President, Mrs. Sidney Small; President, Mrs. C. Frank Moore; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. J. Robert Page, Mrs. Leighton Elliott and Mrs. M. P. McDonald; Honorary Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. F. Secord; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Blake; and General Secretary, Miss Helen E. Robertson.

At the Annual Meeting of the Big Sister Association, Hamilton, held on Nov. 18, 1930, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. F. P. Gavin; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. R. L. Latham, Mrs. J. R. Milne, and Mrs. E. G. Binkley; and Secretary, Mrs. Leeming A. Carr. In February, 1931, Miss Mae Fleming, of St. George's School for Child Study, Toronto, gave an address on "The Newer Emphasis on Child Training." The total membership during 1929-30 was 184; 325 cases were looked after, and 3 clubs were carried on at the Y.W.C.A. Arrangements were made for a two-weeks' holiday during the Summer at the Y.W.C.A. Camp at Port Maitland.

The 1931 Convention of the Canadian Women's Christian Temperance Union was postponed until June, 1932, owing to the World Congress of the W.C.T.U., which was held in Toronto on June 3-10, 1931, and at which 35 countries were represented. The regretted death of the Acting President, Mrs. Louise McKinney, occurred in July, 1931, and Mrs. F. C. Ward, 2nd

Vice-President, was made Acting President until the 1932 Convention. The Corresponding Secretary was Mrs. W. T. G. Brown, Kingston, Ont.

Industry, Science and Trade. The 7th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Exhibitions was held in Toronto on Nov. 26-27, 1930, with the President, D. E. MacKenzie, in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, on the need of improvement in the agricultural Fairs and on the desirability of changing the prize lists; by Colonel Cooper of the Musical Protective Association, on "British and Canadian Performing Rights Society"; by Robert Miller, a past President, on "Tampering with Cattle for Show Purposes"; and by Prof. George E. Day, on "Shorthorn Classification." The difficulties met at the Border Line by entertainers from the United States attending Exhibitions in Canada, Public Address Systems at Exhibitions, and a ruling applicable to class "A" Fairs regarding tampering with cattle, were among the principal items under discussion. Officers were elected as follows: Honorary President, Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture; President, H. H. McElroy, Ottawa; Vice-President, J. E. Rettie, Brandon, Man.; and Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. Jackson, London, Ont. The nine Provincial Ministers of Agriculture were elected Honorary Vice-Presidents.

The Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, held Aug. 22—Sept. 6, 1930, was opened by E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. During the fourteen days there was a decrease in attendance of 287,000, as compared with 1929, due to weather conditions and the restricted spending power of the public. According to the Financial Statement, at the end of 1930, there was a reduction in Operating Profit of \$48,102, compared with the previous year. Total Revenue for 1930 was \$1,063,315, Operating Expenses, \$775,435, and Operating Profit, \$287,880. The 52nd Annual Meeting of the Association was held on Feb. 25, 1931. The following officers were elected for 1931: President, Sam Harris; 1st Vice-President, William Inglis; 2nd Vice-President, Col. F. H. Deacon; General Manager, H. W. Waters; Secretary, Elwood A. Hughes; and Treasurer, F. F. Brentnall.

The Report of the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, Ottawa, presented at the Annual Meeting in January, 1931, announced a substantial surplus for the year 1930. Among new features at the Exhibition, held Aug. 24-29, 1931, was the Ontario Government display of live fish, wild animals and birds. Officers for 1931 were: President, Ald. Sam Crooks; Vice-Presidents: A. H. Fitzsimmons and John W. Brant; Manager and Secretary, H. H. McElroy.

The 30th Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities took place in Hamilton, Sept. 8-10, 1930, and was addressed by the President, H. W. Cater, Brandon, Man. The activities during 1930, as given in the Secretary's Report, were mainly directed along the lines of previous years: advice to municipalities of proposed private legislation in the Federal House affecting the municipalities; issue of pamphlets giving results of research work on municipal subjects; Petitions to the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures as directed by the Convention; increasing the interest of municipalities in the Convention; co-operation with the Western Canada Unemployment Conference in a deputation to the Federal Government; and closer co-operation with Provincial Unions. Many addresses were given on municipal topics and resolutions submitted by the Resolution and Executive Committee condemned the hardship imposed upon municipalities by the construction of certain transportation facilities; urged the granting of a special charter to municipalities of 100,000 population; requested the Dominion Government to withdraw from the field of direct taxation and to make provision against unemployment; disapproved of the method of financing Old Age Pensions; advocated the reduction in railway

fares for unemployed persons securing employment at distant points; the immediate construction of a trans-Canada highway, and the care of indigent immigrants. It was decided to hold the 1931 Annual Convention in Vernon, B.C., on Sept. 10-12. Officers elected for 1931 were: Honorary President, W. D. Lighthall, K.C., LL.D., Westmount, Que.; President, M. D. Cormier, Edmundston, N.B.; 1st Vice-President, J. Peebles, London, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, F. J. Stewart, Vernon, B.C.; 3rd Vice-President, J. Preudhomme, K.C., Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel Baker, City Clerk, London, Ontario.

The 17th Annual Report of the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research for the year ended Feb. 28, 1931, showed a deficit in the year's operations of \$928. The Report of the Managing Director dealt with City Planning, the improvement of the Electoral and Policy-forming Machinery, Simplification of the Policy-carrying-out Machinery, and Traffic Control. Officers for 1931-32 were: President, G. H. Muntz; Vice-Presidents, A. H. C. Beairsto and W. H. Hall; Honorary Treasurer, Thomas Rogers; and Managing Director and Secretary, Horace L. Brittain. The Bureau suffered a severe loss in the death, on Apr. 5, 1931, of E. R. C. Clarkson, who had been a Trustee since 1920.

Among the speakers at the Annual Meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held Feb. 4-6, 1931, in Montreal, was Beaudry Leman, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, who discussed the advantages which business in general would gain from following the principles of exactness and precision and from adopting the attitude of the members of the engineering profession. B. K. Sandwell also addressed the Meeting, on "Engineering and Morals." The membership of the Institute at Jan. 1, 1931, totalled 4,691. The Sir John Kennedy Medal, the highest distinction in the gift of the Institute, was awarded in 1930 to George Herrick Duggan, M.E.I.C., while the Gzowski Medals were awarded to F. M. Wood, A.M.E.I.C., and P. B. Motley, M.E.I.C. The following officers were elected: S. G. Porter, Calgary, President; Vice-Presidents: F. R. Faulkner, Halifax (1931); W. G. Mitchell, Quebec (1931); O. O. Lefebvre, Montreal (1931-32); H. B. Muckleston, Vancouver (1931-32); T. R. Loudon, Toronto (1931); Treasurer, W. C. Adams, Montreal; Secretary, R. J. Durley, Montreal.

At their 11th Annual Convention, held in June, 1931, the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, was addressed by the President, W. T. Macoun. The Report of the Secretary showed an increase in membership over 1929 of 114, the largest annual gain in five years and an increase in subscriptions to the official organ *Scientific Agriculture*. It was announced that the T. Eaton Company scholarships were not to be renewed for the ensuing year. The Reports of the various Committees were presented by the Chairmen. Of particular interest during the Convention was the unveiling of a portrait of the former Secretary, Frederick Hugh Grindley, the work of E. Wyly Grier, to be placed in the Society's headquarters. Officers elected for 1930 were: President, H. S. Arkell, Montreal; Vice-Presidents, G. I. Christie, Guelph, Ont., and Hon. J. A. Godbout, Quebec; Honorary Secretary, L. H. Newman, Ottawa.

The fact that Canadian methods of mapping and surveying were far in advance of those of other countries was emphasized by speakers at the Annual Convention of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors, in Ottawa, on Feb. 4-5, 1931. T. S. Nash declared that since 1871, when the first surveyors' monument was built in the West, more than 200,000,000 acres of land had been mapped and over 1,000,000 monuments erected. Sir George Garneau, R. Glen Madill and C. H. Ney also addressed the Convention. C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the International Joint Commission, was presented with an embossed and richly-framed assembly of commissions he had obtained in recognition of having qualified himself to conduct surveys in every part of Canada. In the Report of the Geodetic Survey Committee, H. P.

Moulton referred to the precise traverse being extended through the country north of Cochrane, following the T. & N. O. Railway, which would be continued to James Bay when the railroad was completed. More homesteads and soldier grants had been filed at the Grande Prairie and Peace River Land offices in 1929-30 than in the previous year, according to the Report of the Land Settlement Committee, presented by K. F. McCusker. T. S. Nash was chosen President of the Association to succeed W. Maxwell Tobey.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association was held, May 28-29, 1931, at Ottawa, with the President, Oscar D. Skelton, Ph.D., in the Chair. On the recommendations of the Executive Council, the Constitution was amended increasing the number of Vice-Presidents to four, separating the function of Secretary and Treasurer, appointing an Editor of Publications and enlarging the Executive Council from ten to fourteen. The Secretary's report showed considerable progress made during the previous year and an increase in membership. Officers were elected as follows: President, S. J. McLean, Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Clark, University of Manitoba; Stephen B. Leacock, McGill University; Edouard Montpetit, University of Montreal; E. J. Urwick, University of Toronto; Secretary, S. A. Cudmore, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Treasurer, F. A. Knox, Queen's University, Kingston; and Editor of Publications, C. A. Curtis, Queen's University. Among subjects discussed at the Meeting were those of unemployment, relation of gold supply to commodity prices, Canadian agricultural problems and various aspects of the British North America Act.

The Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs held their second Annual Convention in Montreal on July 2-4, 1931. The Secretary-Treasurer, Miss M. Ethel Thornton, reported that 13 Clubs were included in the Canadian Federation, with a membership of 1,132, an increase of 449 over the previous year. Receipts for the year amounted to \$932 and Disbursements, \$909. Discussions were held on periodic health examinations, the advisability of regular saving, a proposed national speakers' Bureau, and the publishing of a quarterly news bulletin. Miss Agnes Macphail addressed the Meeting. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, Montreal, President; Miss Pansy Pue, Calgary, Vice-President; and Miss Ethel Thornton, Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer.

At the organization meeting of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, attended by over two hundred women, representing twenty countries, Miss Dorothy A. Heneker, the Canadian delegate, was chosen as Corresponding Secretary. The President was Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Montreal reported 31 new members for the year, making a total membership of 195, at their Annual Meeting, held on May 20, 1931. Miss Hazel M. Taylor presided. Total receipts for the year amounted to \$5,324.25, and the balance in the general account was \$192.54. According to the Secretary, Mrs. J. Ferguson Smith, a substantial sum had been gathered for the building fund, but owing to existing business conditions no further steps had been taken with regard to securing permanent headquarters.

The Professional and Business Women's Club of Winnipeg held their Annual Meeting on Apr. 29, 1931. Report of the past year's accomplishments showed an increased membership of 35, and a satisfactory financial condition, with a balance on hand of \$370. Officers elected were: President, Miss K. M. Kerr; 1st Vice-President, Miss Jean McCallum; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Elizabeth Carruthers; 3rd Vice-President, Miss Mabel E. Finch; Recording Secretary, Miss Ethel McIlvride; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Myrtle Hazelwood; and Treasurer, Miss Pearl Snider.

The 56th Annual Report of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association for the year ended Dec. 6, 1930, presented at the Annual Meeting

in Montreal, on Dec. 20, 1930, stated that the surplus of the year's operations was \$68,505, making the Grand Surplus, \$1,398,500; Revenue for the year was \$200,247.91, which was \$1,857.07 less than in 1929; Working Expenses amounted to \$20,963.87, while the total paid out in Death Claims was \$108,345. Total membership for 1930 was 12,038, a decrease of 405 for the year. Officers elected for 1931 were: E. T. Reynolds, President; E. E. Goodenough, 1st Vice-President; Albert A. Lavoie, 2nd Vice-President; J. P. Rolland, Treasurer; and D. Campbell, Secretary.

The effect of trade depression on retail selling was a chief feature of the address of the Dominion President, Joseph T. Crowder, to the Annual Convention of the Retail Merchants' Association in Montreal, on Aug. 5, 1930. Mr. Crowder suggested that the Convention consider the advisability of appointing a Board or Commission for the purpose of finding a plan whereby the gradual increase of the consumer's spending power could be reasonably assured. He suggested that the creation of a Department of Domestic Distribution be again recommended to the Government. He stated that the deficit of \$2,337 of the previous year had been completely wiped out during 1929-30. The following officers were elected for 1930-31: President, S. E. Desmarais, Richmond, Que.; Vice-Presidents: J. A. Goyer, Montreal; M. E. Grass, Saint John, N.B.; A. J. Reid, Shubenacadie, N.S.; Daryl H. Kent, Vancouver, B.C.; T. W. L. Prowse, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; C. C. Falconer, Winnipeg; S. O. Jones, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.; W. W. Cooper, Swift Current, Sask.; Secretary, George S. Hougham, Toronto; Treasurer, J. C. Begg, Hamilton.

In the Report of the National Board of Trustees of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, for the year ended Feb. 28, 1931, the Director stated that in addition to the Survey, Statistical, Taxation and Civil Service branches there had been added a Municipal Assessment Branch by the formation in November, at the Annual Convention, of the Canadian Municipal Assessors' Conference. To the 20 surveys carried out and the 3 surveys participated in by the Surveys Branch of the Institute in 1929-30 were added, in 1930-31, a financial and administrative survey of Riverside, Ont., an administrative and assessment survey of Port Arthur, Ont., and a recasting of the assessment of Port Arthur. The Annual Convention of the Institute, which included the 8th Annual Convention of the Canadian Tax Conference, was the largest held, with 122 registrations. Copies of Taxation resolutions passed were sent to the Members of the Government. The work of the Civil Service Branch was limited for 1930-31, owing to continued lack of funds. At the 7th Annual Convention of the Canadian Civil Service Research Conference, included in the Institute's Annual Convention, a paper of Dr. Roche, the Chairman of the Dominion Civil Service Commission, on "Public Service as a Career" was an important feature under discussion. The Statistical Branch and the Reference Library increased the number of readers to their publications. The Financial Statement of the Institute for the year ended Feb. 28, 1931, showed a total Revenue of \$16,632.05, compared with \$12,808.52 for the previous year. Officers for 1931-32 were as follows: F. Barry Hayes, President; J. P. Hynes, Honorary Treasurer; and Horace L. Brittain, Director and Secretary.

Army and Navy. At the 11th Annual Convention of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada held in Winnipeg on Sept. 19, 1930, Col. W. C. H. Wood of Quebec was unanimously re-elected Dominion President. Other officers elected were: 1st Vice-President, Maurice Jones, Winnipeg; 2nd Vice-President, Major C. G. Callin, Ladysmith, B.C.; 3rd Vice-President, J. H. Parks, Edmonton; 4th Vice-President, Col. W. A. Purcell, Quebec. Among the resolutions passed at the Meeting was one endorsing a resolution from the Victoria unit requesting that investigators appointed by the Federal Government to inquire into the fitness of veterans for employment be returned soldiers. At a Meeting of the Executive on Feb. 18, 1931, the belief was

asserted "that steps should be taken immediately to complete the uniting of all national ex-service men's associations in Canada into one corporate entity; and that the body thus formed should be the Canadian members' organization of the British Empire Service League." This resolution concerned: The Canadian Legion, the Amputations Association, the Sir Alfred Pearson Club for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, and the Canadian Pensioners' Association, all of which had given tentative approval to the project.

The Annual Meeting of the Last Post Fund was held in Montreal, May 15, 1931, with General Sir Arthur Currie in the Chair. A total of 343 cases were interred during 1930-31. The Financial Statement for the year ended Mar. 31, 1931, showed that the Society's financial operations for the year amounted to \$35,902. There was a net funeral account deficit of \$7,614 which merely reflected the anticipated and steady increase in the "aftermath" of the Great War. On Sept. 21 the Field of Honour at Pointe Claire, Quebec, was officially opened. The consecration ceremony was carried out by the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Montreal and Rt. Rev. A. E. Deschamps, D.D., Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal. The ground was acquired as a burial place for active or retired members of His Majesty's naval or military forces. Officers elected were as follows: President, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Albert H. Abbott, PH.D., and Colonel J. Chaballe, M.C., V.D.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur H. D. Hair.

A most successful year was noted by the Secretary of the Canadian Cavalry Association in his Report to the 15th Annual Meeting held in Montreal, Oct. 13-14, 1930. Reorganization of two dormant cavalry regiments was intimated. Membership for 1930 was 54 compared with 25 for 1929 and 7 for 1928. In 1928-29, 13 cavalry signalling sections were inspected and classified, and in 1929-30 this number was increased to 21. Officers for 1930-31 were: Honorary President, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, D.S.O., V.D., M.B., Minister of National Defence; President, Col. R. F. Stockwell, V.D., K.C.; Honorary Secretary, Major E. A. Devitt, V.D.; Honorary Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. F. B. Inkster, V.D.

Resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Council of the Navy League of Canada, in Winnipeg on June 16-17, 1931, urged the need for security of commerce on the high seas in view of the ever-changing political situation abroad, acknowledging, at the same time, that the agreements respecting Naval armaments should be observed; and petitioned the Federal Government to provide Government insurance for mariners on Canadian boats after Nov. 1st to the close of navigation. During the year 9 Provincial and 2 Territorial Divisions carried on the work of the League in the training of Sea Cadet Corps; in the establishing of Seamen's Homes in the various ports of Canada; and in caring for distressed seamen on the deep sea and Great Lakes. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, Sam Harris, Vice-Presidents: C. W. Rowley, Toronto; G. B. Woods, Toronto; D. C. Coleman, Winnipeg; Pat Burns, Calgary; T. H. Johnson, Prince Rupert; Mrs. C. E. Burden, Toronto; Mrs. W. F. Cameron, Davidson, Sask.; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, E. B. Stockdale, Toronto; Dominion Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, 165 Lakeshore Boulevard, Toronto; Treasurer, G. E. Heal, Toronto.

The Canadian Machine Gun Corps Association held its 4th Annual Meeting in Calgary, Alta., on Aug. 1, 1930. The Financial Statement for the year ended Mar. 31, 1930, showed Receipts at \$1,262 and total Disbursements at \$975. 22 Resolutions were carried some of which dealt with uniform and dress for particular occasions, award of Battle Honours, acknowledgment of receipt of "Brutinel Trophies" from France, formation of Branch Associations; increase in Government grant, and the awarding of money prizes for marksmanship. Officers elected for 1930-31 were: President, Lieut.-Col. G. W. H. Millican, M.C.; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Colwell; and Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Capt. A. G. Fisher, Ottawa.

Law. The 15th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association was held in Toronto, Aug. 15-16, 1930, with the President, Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., LL.D., in the Chair. The list of distinguished guests from all over the world who delivered addresses included Rt. Hon. Viscount Dunedin, G.C.V.O., Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan and Hon. Justice Macnaghten, K.B.E., Lords of Appeal and Judges of the High Court, England; Sir William Jowitt, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., King's Counsel, London, England; M. Marcel Ragon, LL.D., representing the Bar of France; James Keith, K.C., Bar of Scotland, Hon. Justice Hanna, Irish Free State, and Hon. Edward A. Armstrong, the American Bar Association. In his Presidential address Hon. R. B. Bennett spoke of the high responsibilities resting upon members of the Bar: "as long as I have power to influence it the appointment of our judges will be made with regard only to their real qualifications for the exalted position they must occupy in the proper administration of our laws." The Report of the Committee on International Law discussed the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation held in 1929 in London, the London Naval Treaty of 1930, the permanent Court of International Justice, and the Conference held at The Hague in March, 1930, for the Codification of International Law. The Committee on Legal Education examined at some length the causes and remedies for the lack of practical training provided for law students. The following officers were elected for 1930-31: Honorary President, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., Minister of Justice, Ottawa; President, L. S. St. Laurent, K.C., LL.D., Quebec; Dominion Vice-President, Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., LL.D., Toronto; Provincial Vice-Presidents: Alberta, A. A. McGillivray, K.C.; British Columbia, A. H. MacNeill, K.C.; Manitoba, R. W. Craig, K.C.; New Brunswick, Hon. Sir Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G.; Nova Scotia, W. C. Macdonald, K.C.; Ontario, D. L. McCarthy, K.C.; Prince Edward Island, His Honour Judge Inman; Quebec, George H. Montgomery, K.C., D.C.L.; Saskatchewan, G. H. Barr, K.C.; Honorary Secretary, Pierre Beullac, K.C., Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, Isaac Pitblado, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg; Registrar, W. N. Ponton, K.C., Belleville, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Coleman, Winnipeg.

Safety Leagues. The Canadian National Safety League held its 12th Annual Meeting, concurrently with the 17th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Safety League, in the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Feb. 27, 1931. The President, Col. the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, LL.D., presided and the principal speakers were H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, and James Simpson of Toronto. In summarizing the Report of the National League, J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager, stated that Saskatchewan had formed a Safety League, which left Alberta as the only Province without one. Distribution of literature during the year embraced 12,000 industrial, 15,000 special, 12,000 traffic and 20,000 school safety bulletins, 3,100 reports and circulars and 23,000 safety calendars. Col. the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, LL.D., was re-elected President.

T. A. Stevenson presided at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Safety League. Reporting on the year's work, Mr. Wyse stated that school safety work had been one of the most important features of their campaign. The school bulletin service was subscribed for in some 45 places and 5,000 safety bulletins were distributed weekly. The Field Secretary spoke to 172,000 children in 424 schools located in 127 different cities, towns and villages throughout the Province. In all, over 1,000,000 pieces of safety literature were distributed during the year. Other work included campaigns among campers and motorists. Officers elected were: President, Col. Cockshutt, Brantford; Vice-Presidents, Major F. D. Burpee, Ottawa; H. H. Champ, Hamilton; P. E. Doolittle, M.D., Toronto; D. W. Harvey, Toronto; A. B. Ingram, Toronto; V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Toronto.

The Province of Quebec Safety League, affiliated with the Canadian National Safety League, had its head office in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, with Arthur Gaboury, Secretary-General. Its 7th Annual Meeting was

held on Jan. 23, 1931, under the chairmanship of E. A. Cunningham. In his Report, Mr. Gaboury stated that during the year safety material advising the strict observance of the stop law at railroad crossings had been circulated and moving picture reels had been shown. Over 300,000 cards had been distributed to tourists and illustrated posters and letters had been sent to over 15,000 parish priests, to a like number of rural postmasters, mayors, general storekeepers, etc. Radio was also utilized. A Construction Division was organized in 1930. Other Committees were the Theatre Safety Committee, the Pedestrian's Safety Club and the Courteous Chauffeurs' Club. George A. Savoy was elected President for 1931, with a strong group of Vice-Presidents and representative Committees.

The Saskatchewan Safety League was organized at a meeting held in the Legislative Buildings, Regina, Nov. 3, 1930. J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager of the Canadian National Safety League, as did A. E. Parker, Winnipeg, representing the Canadian Electric Railway Association, addressed the Meeting. Officers elected were: President, Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, Regina; Vice-Presidents, Judge W. O. Smyth, Swift Current; Sydney J. Smith, Regina; Richard Loney, Moose Jaw; Ralph Miller, Prince Albert; Mayor L. A. C. Panton, North Battleford; Mayor John Hare, Saskatoon; Mayor Robert Barbour, Yorkton and C. H. Garner, Weyburn; Secretary, J. R. MacDonald, Regina. Resolutions were adopted respecting the licensing of motor vehicle operators and urging an amendment to the Vehicles Act requiring all vehicles on Provincial highways to have a light or reflector. (These were provided for at the 1931 Session of the Legislature). The subjects of brake inspection, financial responsibility, and stop signs at railway crossings were also discussed but no resolutions were passed. Subsequent to the Meeting Hon. A. C. Stewart resigned as President and was succeeded by Judge W. O. Smyth.

Literature. The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was held in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, May 20-22, 1931, with the President, Charles Camsell, LL.D., B.Sc., in the Chair. The Flavelle Medal for scientific achievement was awarded for 1931 to Frederick Grant Banting, M.D., M.C., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.Sc., LL.D.; the Lorne Pierce Medal for literary merit to Adjutor Rivard, B.Sc., LL.D., LL.D., and the Tyrrell Medal for historical work and collection of historical material to Lawrence J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., Secretary of the Society. Dr. Camsell addressed the Meeting on the subject of "Canada's Position in the Mineral Situation of the British Empire." Resolutions were passed urging the Government to amend the Copyright Law; expressing appreciation of the scientific contribution by Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, as a memorial to her husband, of the well-equipped astronomical observatory in Toronto in the course of erection; and requesting support from the Government and from the people of Canada of the international polar investigations underway. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, was elected Honorary Fellow of the Society and ten new Fellows were elected while the deaths of three prominent members were reported: Dr. Henri Marc Ami, Dr. Adam Shortt and Canon H. A. Scott. Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., LL.D., LL.D., was elected President for 1931-32; Francis E. Lloyd, Vice-President; Lawrence J. Burpee, Honorary Secretary; and G. A. Young, M.Sc., Ph.D., Honorary Treasurer.

The main feature of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Authors Association, held at Toronto on June 23-25, 1931, was the discussion of the "Act to Amend the Copyright Act" passed at the 1931 Session of the Canadian Parliament. A resolution was finally passed strongly objecting to the clause in the Act which granted the free use, without the consent of the owner, of all copyright music to churches, fairs, and charitable, educational and fraternal organizations, as being "unfair to intellectual labour" and urging that the purport of the resolution be incorporated in the Copyright Act at the next Session of Parliament. A total membership of 756 was reported by H. A. Kennedy, National Secretary, made up as follows: Victoria and Islands,

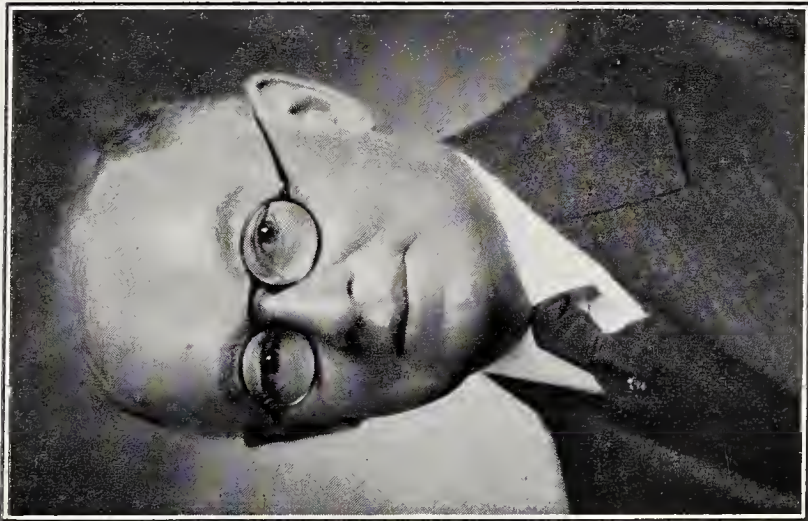
26; Vancouver and mainland, 66; Calgary, 41; Edmonton, 19; Saskatchewan, 30; Winnipeg, 46; London and Western Ontario, 17; Toronto, 158; Ottawa, 55; Montreal, 177; New Brunswick, 19; Nova Scotia, 55; French Section, 38; Unattached, 9. Several constitutional amendments were unanimously adopted including one which enabled the Association to fix its headquarters in any Canadian City it might choose, although a two-thirds majority would be necessary to go outside the original four—Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg. The following officers were elected for 1931-32: President, Duncan Campbell Scott, LL.D.; Vice-President, Hon. E. Fabre Surveyer; Secretary, Howard Angus Kennedy, and Treasurer, Lawrence J. Burpee.

The Canadian Authors' Foundation was established at a Meeting representative of literature, drama, and the arts, held at Toronto on Apr. 20, 1931. Its object was "to provide a perpetual fund for the benefit of any man or woman of distinction in Canadian letters, or their dependants," this scope to be widened to include all Canadian creative art as the Foundation grew in strength. It was announced that Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts was the first beneficiary of the Foundation. The Board of Governors, which was to be permanent, as was the Foundation, consisted of the Presidents of the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Authors' Association, The National Council of Women, the Association of Canadian Clubs and others. Prof. Pelham Edgar, PH.D., one of the chief promoters of the Foundation, was appointed permanent Secretary and a strong organizing Committee was formed. The Fund was to be administered by the National Trust Company, only the interest on subscriptions being available for the beneficiaries.

The unveiling of the Cairn to Archibald Lampman, famous Canadian poet, at Morpeth, Ont., took place on Sept. 13, 1930. W. Sherwood Fox, President of the University of Western Ontario, and Chairman of the Committee through whose efforts the Cairn was erected, delivered the opening address. It was announced in the Press on Sept. 24 that organization of Committees for the Bliss Carmen Memorial Fund had been completed and that the memorial would consist of a shrine designed by J. E. H. MacDonald, A.R.C.A., to be erected over Carmen's grave in October, 1930, and of a statute cast in bronze executed by Dr. Tait McKenzie, to be placed on the grounds of the University of New Brunswick.

Awards presented for merit in Literature Competitions during the year included the David Prizes (1) for works on moral and political science: French award, \$1,700 (two winners), English, \$600; (2) for literary works, memoirs and travel stories, etc.: French, \$1,700 (2 winners), English, \$600; and the four Willingdon Prizes of \$75 each, two for English (prose and poetry) and two for French (prose and poetry).

Journalism. The Board of Directors of the Canadian Press met in Halifax, N.S., on Oct. 6 and 7, 1930. Fines were imposed for violating the observation of terms of release and certain amendments to By-laws were passed. Among questions discussed were those dealing with expansion in the domestic feature news field and financial contribution to the Associated Press in such enterprises; the advisability of the Canadian Press setting up an organization of its own in London, England, or of complying with the demand of Reuters Limited for an increase from £1,000 to £2,000 in the payment for fying the Canadian Press service in London (a resolution was finally passed authorizing the General Manager to offer an increase of £500); and the injustice of grants for translation costs for French language members, who were in a predominant position as was the case of *Le Soleil*, Quebec, where the circulation of the English paper, *The Chronicle-Telegraph*, was necessarily limited. The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press was held Apr. 29, 1931, following a two-days' Meeting of the Board of Directors, whose recommendations for "an annual grant to an English member whose circulation field is unduly limited by reason of extreme disparity of population as between English and French," and for the appointment of a joint Committee from the Boards of the Canadian Press and the Canadian Daily Newspapers



FRANCIS DRAKE L. SMITH, ESQ.
Editor,
The Mail and Empire,
Toronto,
Appointed, January, 1931



DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT, ESQ.,
LITT.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.L.
President,
Canadian Authors' Association,
Appointed, June, 1931



CAPT. J. ERROLL DUNSFORD BOYD
First Canadian
to make
Trans-Atlantic Flight,
October, 1930

Association to study the effect of news broadcasting on Provincial newspapers were carried. The following Directors were elected unanimously for 1931-32: Maritime Provinces, W. H. Dennis, H. P. Duchemin, and H. P. Robinson; Quebec: E. J. Archibald, Henri Gagnon, Oswald Mayrand and J. A. McNeil; Ontario: W. H. Anderson, W. Rupert Davies, Arthur R. Ford, E. Norman Smith, W. B. Preston and John Scott; Manitoba: E. H. Macklin and M. E. Nichols; Saskatchewan: Thomas Miller and Major Victor Sifton; Alberta: Hon. W. A. Buchanan and John M. Imrie; British Columbia: F. J. Burd and B. C. Nicholas. At a subsequent Meeting of the Board of Directors the officers elected were: Honorary President, Norman Smith; President, M. E. Nichols; 1st Vice-President, Henri Gagnon; 2nd Vice-President, W. B. Preston. It was resolved that a grant from National Cost of \$1,500 would be made for the ensuing financial year to *The Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian section of the Empire Press Union on Apr. 29, 1931, J. H. Woods, *The Calgary Daily Herald*, was re-elected Chairman, with the following executive: P. D. Ross, *Ottawa Journal*; J. W. Dafoe, *The Manitoba Free Press*; Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec; E. Roy Sayles, *The Mercury*, Renfrew, and W. A. Craick, *Industrial Canada*, Toronto, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer. It was reported that the membership of the Canadian Section was larger than that of any other section. The publication and distribution throughout the Empire each month of a newsletter on Canada had comprised the principal work of the year 1930-31.

The Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association held their Annual Meeting on July 2 and 3, 1931, in Regina, Sask. The President, Malcolm MacBeth, in his address stressed the responsibilities which lay upon the Press to create in itself a national institution with high ideals. The Financial Report showed a surplus for the year while the membership was 399 at Dec. 31, 1930, compared with 414 the previous year. Addresses were delivered by J. W. Dafoe, Editor-in-Chief of *The Manitoba Free Press*, by H. S. Fry, Director of Publicity, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, and by others. Officers elected for 1931-32 were as follows: President, S. J. Dornan, Alameda, Sask.; 1st Vice-President, Arthur W. Marsh, Amherstburg, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, Charles Clark, High River, Alta., and Managing-Director and Treasurer, E. Roy Sayles, Renfrew, Ont.

The following officers were elected at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association held Apr. 30 to May 1, 1931: President, H. B. Muir, *The Whig-Standard*, Kingston, Ont.; Vice-President, E. G. Smith, *The Chronicle-Telegraph*, Quebec; Treasurer, William Wallace, *The Toronto Daily Star*; and Manager and Secretary, Arthur Partridge, Toronto. The main question under discussion was the effect of Radio on the newspaper and, following out a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of The Canadian Press a few days previously, a joint Committee was formed of three members from each organization to study the problem.

Of outstanding interest in journalistic circles was the announcement early in January, 1931, of the appointment of F. D. L. Smith as Editor of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, in succession to Claud A. C. Jennings, whose sudden death had occurred on Dec. 29, 1930. Mr. Smith's previous journalistic affiliations included those of political editorial writer on *The Mail and Empire* for some months previous to his appointment and chief Editorial writer for ten years and Editor-in-Chief for four of *The Toronto News* (defunct). During the Great War Mr. Smith was one of the Canadian journalists who visited the War Zone and viewed the manoeuvres of the Grand Fleet, as guests of the British and French Governments. *The Mail and Empire* announced also in January that Vernon Knowles, Chief of the news staff, had been appointed Managing-Editor and John Hanna, formerly Night Editor, had been made Associate Editor.

On Feb. 5, 1931, F. X. Jennings, Managing-Editor for four years of *The Telegraph-Journal* and *The Evening Times-Globe*, Saint John, N.B., was appointed Executive Editor for both papers. David B. Rogers of Amherst,

N.S., formerly News Editor and European news representative of *The Toronto Daily Star*, succeeded Mr. Jennings as Managing-Editor.

Several court decisions affecting Canadian newspapers were given during 1930-31. On June 12, 1931, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed, with costs, the appeal of the Trustees of *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto, from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Ontario which had awarded Sam McBride, ex-Mayor of Toronto, \$5,000 damages for libel. The action had arisen out of a controversy over the University Avenue extension while Mr. McBride was Mayor of Toronto. Oscar Major, Sporting Editor of *Le Petit Journal*, Quebec, was awarded \$1,000 damages by the Superior Court of Quebec on Mar. 16, 1931, for libelous articles published in *Le Goglu*, *Le Miroir* and *Le Chameau*. An award of \$750 damages was granted J. H. Heffernan, former Police Magistrate of Regina, in September, 1930, in an action against *The Regina Daily Star* in which the plaintiff had demanded \$50,000 and costs.

History. The Annual Meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was held in Ottawa on May 28-30, 1931, with Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank presiding. The Annual Report for 1930 showed an active year for the Board in the marking of sites throughout the country, including the landing place of Brigadier-General James Wolfe and his troops at Kennington Cove, N.S.; the first coal mine in Cape Breton at Port Morien, N.S.; Fort Ste. Anne at Englishtown, N.S.; First Atlantic Cable, North Sydney, N.S.; First Coal for Export, Minto, N.B.; Chambly Canal, Chambly, P.Q.; Benjamin Sulte, Three Rivers, P.Q.; First Geodetic Survey Station, King Mountain, P.Q.; Quebec Seminary, Quebec, P.Q.; Opening St. Lawrence River to all nations, Quebec, P.Q.; Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; Mattawa Portage, Mattawa, Ont.; Southwold Prehistoric Earthworks, near St. Thomas, Ont.; First Dominion Land Survey near Headingly, Man.; Early Fur Trade, Wawanese, Man.; Indian Treaty No. 6, Fort Carlton, Sask.; Henry House, near Jasper, Alberta; David Thompson, near Jasper, Alberta; Simon Fraser, near Musqueam, B.C., and Pacific Cable, Bamfield, B.C. The following are the most outstanding sites or events selected at the Meeting for commemoration; these were to be recommended for attention to the Department of the Interior: *Fort St. Louis, Port la Tour, N.S.*—An important stronghold in the struggles between the French and English for control of Acadia; *Fort Jacques Cartier, Cap Sante, P.Q.*—Site of fort built by Jacques Cartier; *Temiscamingue, P.Q.*—Early trading post established in 1720; *Fort Erie, Ont.*—Site of third fort built from 1784 to 1812 for the protection of ships at anchorage at the lower end of Fort Erie; *First Cheese Factory in Canada, near Norwich, Ont.*—Established in 1864; *Chief Tecumseh, near Moraviantown, Ont.*—To perpetuate the memory of the Great Indian Chief, Tecumseh; *Discovery of Fife Wheat near Peterborough, Ont.*—Introduced into Canada by David Fife in 1842; *Henry Kelsey, The Pas, Man.*—To commemorate the public services of the first white man to explore the interior of what is now the Province of Manitoba; *Fort Maurepas, Fort Alexander, Man.*—Site of fort built in 1734 by La Veréndrye. On Sept. 19, 1930, took place the unveiling of the General Brock Cairn at Port Dover, Ont.

The second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Geographical Society was held at Ottawa on Feb. 18, 1931. In his Presidential address on "The Influence of Geography on Canadian Development" Dr. Charles Camsell concentrated particularly on physical features and climate and their effect on Canadian progress. He also described the six so-called physiological Provinces of Canada: the Canadian Shield, the Appalachian, St. Lawrence, and Cordilleran regions, the Great Interior Plains, and the Arctic Archipelago and Hudson Bay lowlands. The membership of the Society was reported to number nearly 30,000 persons while the Canadian Geographical Magazine had subscribers in 32 different countries. The officers for the previous year were re-elected, among whom were: J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., Honorary President; A. P. Coleman, Ph.D., Honorary Vice-President, Charles Camsell, LL.D., President; C. G. Cowan, 1st Vice-President; J. Mackintosh Bell, Ph.D., 2nd Vice-President,

and E. S. Martindale, Honorary Secretary. Four new Directors, Thomas Bell, M.P., F. E. Bronson, O. S. Finnie, and Lieut.-Col. L. T. Martin were elected, the remainder of the retiring Directors being re-elected. At a Meeting of the Board of Directors on May 20, 1931, having consented to extend his patronage to the Society, His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, was appointed Honorary Patron.

The 1930 Report of the Canadian School of Prehistory in France, which had been founded by Dr. Henri Marc Ami under the auspices of the Royal Society of Canada, was submitted to the latter by Miss Sylvia Seeley, Assistant to Dr. Ami whose death had occurred on Jan. 4, 1931. The School whose purpose was "the collection and distribution throughout Canada of scientific material relating to the industries of prehistoric man," continued during 1930 the scientific excavation of the Mousterian site of Combe Capelle in the Dordogne district of France, with successful results. The School was represented at the Annual Meetings of the British Association in Bristol, September, 1930, and at the International Congress of Archæology in Portugal. Collections containing examples of the chief Palæolithic and Neolithic industries were selected and prepared in 1930 for various Universities and Colleges of Canada. Among valuable additions to the collection presented by the Director to the National Museum at Ottawa were palæolithic implements in bone and stone brought from France, which were so arranged as to show their striking similarity to implements in bone and stone used by the Eskimo even in recent times. Upon the death of Dr. Ami, an appeal was issued to universities and museums to raise funds to carry out the completion of the work of the late Director, of which the annual cost was about \$2,000.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Canadian Institute held in Toronto on May 2, 1931, officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, Prof. E. F. Burton, PH.D.; 1st Vice-President, John Patterson, M.A.; 2nd Vice-President, Prof. Ellis Thomson, PH.D., and Honorary Secretary, Prof. J. R. Dymond, M.A. The following are some of the lectures delivered under the auspices of the Institute at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, during 1930-31: "Ontario as a Mining Province" by Hon. Charles McCrea; "Modern Abyssinia" by Dr. S. A. B. Mercer; "The Cosmic Rays in Canada" by Dr. R. A. Millikan; "The Romance of Fungus Life" by Prof. A. H. Reginald Buller; "The Russian Experiment—Its Relation to Canada" by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, LL.D.; "The Socialist Offensive in Soviet Russia" by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; and "The Native Question in African Politics" by Prof. F. Clarke.

The United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada held their Annual Meeting at Sherbourne House, Toronto, on Jan. 8, 1931. A pilgrimage and midsummer meeting was planned to take place at the old Loyalist church, built at Hay Bay, near Quinté Harbour, in 1792 by the first Loyalists who came up the River St. Lawrence in 1783-84. Other meetings of the Association for the year were to take place at Belleville, Napanee and Picton. It was announced that an illustrated lecture on Canadian historical scenes would be given by Sigmund Samuel at the Public Reference Library, College St., Jan. 23. Officers confirmed for 1931 were: President, Major V. Maclean Howard; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E. T. Reburn, W. C. Mickel, E. H. H. Lester, F. M. Baker and J. R. Roaf, K.C.; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Capt. Horace H. Van Wart; Honorary Recording Secretary, H. K. Thompson; and Honorary Treasurer, Major W. E. Cusler. At the first Autumn Meeting of the Association hopes were expressed that it would be possible to obtain a permanent headquarters. Substantial donations were collected to form the nucleus of a fund for that purpose. It was suggested by the President, Major MacLean Howard, that affiliation of the various Provincial U.E.L. Associations with the Dominion organization would be advisable. An interesting speaker of the evening was Mrs. Murray Whiting Ferris of New York.

At the first Annual Meeting of the United Empire Loyalist Society of New Brunswick, held in Saint John on Apr. 21, 1931, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was elected Honorary President; Hon. H. H. McLean, K.C., V.D., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, President; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, 1st Vice-President; H. Montgomery Campbell, Fredericton, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. F. R. Taylor, Saint John, 3rd Vice-President; Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, Saint John, Chaplain; E. S. Carter, Historian; and Mrs. Florence S. Murray, Fredericton, Secretary-Treasurer. A special committee was appointed to make arrangements for marking the graves of Loyalists in New Brunswick and plans were laid for the celebration of Loyalists' Day, to take the form of a mass meeting, organized by the Society. It was held in the Capitol Theatre, Saint John, May 18, 1931. Previous to the meeting Loyalist memorials were decorated, a royal salute fired from Fort Howe and the Loyalist Memorial Chimes of Trinity Church rung. Hon. H. H. McLean, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and President of the Society, was Chairman, and addresses were delivered by Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association was held on May 26-27, 1931, in the Dominion Archives Building, Ottawa. Interesting addresses were delivered at the Meeting by J. B. Brebner, Columbia University; A. L. Burt, University of Minnesota; F. W. L. MacDermot, McGill University; H. A. Innis, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto; M. Léon Gérin; and Mrs. I. M. Thompson, of Ottawa. Prof. Duncan McArthur, Queen's University, and Prof. H. N. Fieldhouse, University of Manitoba, were chosen to represent the Association at the 3rd Anglo-American Conference of Historians to open in London, England, in July. A resolution was passed urging that English usage be followed in spelling rather than the United States form. His Honour Judge F. W. Howay was elected President for 1931-32; Dr. J. C. Webster, Vice-President; L. J. Burpee, Chairman of the Management Committee; Norman Fee, English Secretary and Treasurer; Gustave Lanctôt, Editor and French Secretary.

The Secretary's Report for 1929-30 of the Ontario Historical Society, presented at the Annual Meeting, July 10-11, 1931, announced a total of 454 members. A fifth volume of the *Simcoe Papers* copied and edited by General E. A. Cruikshank, was being published and arrangements had been made for a reprint of Volume I of the *Papers and Records* which had been out of print for 25 years. Donations to the Library included a valuable collection of scrapbooks, clippings, etc., from Miss A. I. G. Gilkison and a useful set of 50 maps (Government issues for Canada), with a collection of nearly 100 Great War pamphlets from Capt. J. S. Carstairs. Papers were read at the Meeting by Dr. P. H. Bryce on "The Quinte Loyalists of 1784"; by Allan R. Davis, C.E., on "Bay of Quinté Landmarks"; by J. Owen Herity, B.A., on "Journalism in Belleville," and by A. F. Hunter, M.A., on "Literary Workers in Belleville Two Generations Ago."

The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa held its Annual Meeting on Mar. 28, 1931, and made several constitutional amendments. Addresses given during the year were: "Early Military History of Eastern Ontario" by Hon. Andrew Haydon; "Early Canadian Literature" by W. W. Edgar; "Location of Historical Landmarks" by Mrs. I. M. C. Thompson; and "Nomenclature of Ottawa Streets" by Mrs. Braddish Billings. A suggestion was submitted to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, that the proposed trans-Canada highway be called the Macdonald Highway to perpetuate the memory of Sir John A. Macdonald. Officers for 1931-32 were: Patroness, Her Excellency the Countess of Bessborough; Honorary President, Lady Borden; President, Mrs. Kains; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. K. Carruthers; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Elias Doyle.

At the Annual Meeting of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, on Apr. 16, 1931, Mrs. Seymour Corley gave an interesting reading

from Henry Cawthra's *Past and Present*, which presented a detailed description of Yorkshire in the 18th Century. The officers were re-elected: President, Miss Carolyn Roberts; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Balmer Neilly, and Curator, Mrs. J. Seymour Corley. Lectures delivered during the year included the following: "Romance of Canadian History" by John M. Elson; "Phantom Findings on a Nova Scotia Shore" by C. H. J. Snider; "Lord Selkirk and his Times" by Mrs. R. O. Wynne-Roberts; "The Second Chief Justice of Upper Canada (Hon. John Elmsley)" by Prof. A. H. Young.

The 12th Annual Meeting of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal was held on Nov. 4, 1930. The President, L. M. Fortier, surveyed the activities of the Association during the year, which included the unveiling of several tablets, the visit of sixty Acadians from Louisiana; the presentation of prizes to the schools; the care of the Cairn at Lower Granville by Capt. Malonson; the improvement of the Delancey Burial Lot; and the Endowment Fund. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. J. W. Thompson; Vice-President, L. M. Fortier; Secretary, C. N. Whitman; and Treasurer, H. M. Doull. It was announced at the Meeting that a piece of brass dug up during the year had been pronounced by an expert as a handguard of a sword of the period of Louis XIV (about 1700). A description of a book of calendars belonging to Queen Anne and recently presented to the Museum by the trustees of the London Museum, was given by Miss Laura Hardy, while other papers were read on "Walnut Furniture of the Queen Anne Period" and on the "History of Louis Hébert."

The Grand Pré celebration of the 175th anniversary of the expulsion of the Acadians from that land in 1755 was held on Aug. 20, 1930, and was presided over by Hon. A. T. LeBlanc, President of the Acadian National Association. Delegates from all parts of the Maritimes, Quebec, the State of Louisiana and the new England States were assembled at the ceremonies. Hon. Henri Coursier, Chargé d'Affaires of the Government of France at Ottawa, represented the Government of the Republic of France. A few weeks previously, on Aug. 5, 1930, at Centre East Pubnico, the oldest French-Canadian settlement in America, there were unveiled four tablets on a monument, designed and built by H. Leander d'Entremont, direct descendant of the founder. These tablets commemorated the founding of Pubnico, the erection of the Barony of Pubnico, the coming of Governor St. Etienne de la Tour in 1651, and the loss of the lives of Acadian youths in the Great War.

The Editorial Report read by W. Stewart Wallace, M.A., at the Annual Meeting of the Champlain Society, held May 29, 1931, announced that J. B. Tyrrell's collection of *Documents Relating to the Early History of Hudson Bay* would shortly be published; that the 4th volume of the *Works of Samuel de Champlain*, of which the French text had been collated by J. Home Cameron and translated by H. H. Langton, was being edited by H. P. Biggar; that the *Correspondence of Sir Charles Bagot* was ready for publication and that Prof. Ganong had promised to undertake a new edition of Diéreville's *Port Royal*. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Honorary President, Sir Robert Borden; President, J. B. Tyrrell, M.A., LL.D.; Secretaries, Eric Armour, K.C., and W. Stewart Wallace, M.A.; Treasurer, H. H. Langton.

The Art, Historical and Scientific Association of Vancouver held its 37th Annual Meeting on Jan. 27, 1931, and elected the following officers: Hon. President, Judge F. W. Howay; President, George E. Kidd, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S. (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. W. Weart and Prof. Charles Hill-Tout; Honorary Treasurer, Stephen Golder. The President, in his address, stated that there was in the Museum the nucleus of a collection which might easily become one of the finest in Canada since the Province possessed a flora and fauna differing materially from other parts of Canada; rich fields for the collection of geological and mineralogical specimens and of marine life, and opportunities for the study of aboriginal Indian life un-

equalled on the Continent. A lecture was delivered by Prof. Hill-Tout on the research of prehistoric shell mounds near Eburne.

In September, 1930, was completed the organization of Le Souvenir Canadien, a Society formed for the purpose of erecting a monument on the Gaspé Peninsula as a suitable memorial of the quarter-centenary of the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier. Archbishop Gauthier of Montreal was made Honorary President.

Art. The Annual Exhibition of the National Gallery of Canada, which opened Jan. 22, 1931, in addition to a representative selection of contemporary Canadian Art, included a group of French prints and seven Old Masters, recently acquired by the Gallery. Other Exhibitions held by the Gallery during 1930-31 included those of the American Print Makers, Arctic Sketches by A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A., and Lawren S. Harris; Contemporary British Water-colours, Contemporary French Prints; Contemporary Polish Prints; Engravings by Miss Clare Leighton, A.R.E., and the Sculptors' Society of Canada. Loan Exhibitions were sent to eighteen Canadian cities, to Baltimore, Md.; to the British Empire Trade Fair at Buenos Aires, and to Geneva, Paris, Tokio and Washington, D.C. The following paintings are numbered among the acquisitions of the Society during the year: Jan Prevost (1450-1529), *Portrait of an Ecclesiastic*; Sir Anthony Van Dyck (1599-1641), *The Magdalen*; School of Benozzo Gozzoli (1420-1495), *The Assumption of the Virgin*; Agnolo Bronzino (1503-1567), *Portrait of a Connoisseur*; Giovanni Antonio Canal (1697-1768), *The Portals of St. Mark's*, *The Arsenal*, and *The Piazzetta*; Frederick Lord Leighton (1830-1896), *Actæa*, *The Nymph of the Shore*; Marc A. Fortin, *Landscape at Hochelaga*; Lawren S. Harris, *North Shore, Lake Superior*; A. F. W. Hayward, *Single Peony*; James Henderson, *Afternoon in the Coulee*; Prudence Heward, *Rollande*; Edwin H. Holgate, *Nude in Landscape*; Yvonne McKague, *Rosspoint, Lake Superior*; Liliat T. Newton, A.R.C.A., *Self Portrait*; George D. Pepper, *Totem Poles, Kitwanga*; F. H. Varley, A.R.C.A., *Vera*; A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A., *Portrait of Homer R. Watson*, R.C.A.; and A. Y. Jackson, R.C.A., *The Boethic at the Bache Post*, *Ellesmere Island*.

The Fifty-first Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts was held in the Art Gallery of Toronto during the month of November, 1930. At the General Assembly of the Academy, held on Nov. 8, Emanuel Hahn was advanced to full membership as Academician Sculptor. Elizabeth Wyn Wood (Mrs. Emanuel Hahn), Ernest Barott, Stanley F. Turner, and Mrs. Hortense Gordon, were made Associates. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, E. Wyly Grier; Vice-President, W. S. Maxwell; Treasurer, C. W. Simpson; and Secretary, E. Dyonnet. The deaths of Robert Holmes, Mrs. Laura Muntz Lyall and A. Dickson Patterson were recorded with deep regret.

The Royal Architectural Institute held its 24th Annual Meeting at Lucerne-in-Quebec, Feb. 20-21, 1931, under the chairmanship of Percy E. Nobbs, President. The second Honorary Fellowship to be conferred by the Institute was bestowed upon Sir Andrew T. Taylor, F.S.A., R.C.A., London, England (formerly of Montreal and Past President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects), the first recipient of the honour having been Viscount Willingdon, formerly Governor-General of Canada. Sixteen architects were created Fellows of the Institute during the year. As a result of the discussion of scholarship funds the sum of \$2,000 was subscribed by two members toward the establishment of a scholarship fund which would have as one of its objects the introduction of architectural economics in the curricula of the Architectural schools. Officers for 1931 were elected as follows: President, Percy E. Nobbs; 1st Vice-President, J. W. Hawker; 2nd Vice-President, W. L. Somerville; Honorary Secretary, Alcide Chausse; and Honorary Treasurer, Gordon M. West. Photographs submitted for the medal awarded annually by the Institute were exhibited at the Art Gallery of

Toronto in conjunction with the Annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

The retiring President, Henry F. Armstrong, of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, which held its 25th Annual Meeting in Montreal, on Jan. 26, 1931, reported a successful Prize Competition and Exhibition held during the year, with an increase in the entries of several hundred over previous years. 231 Italian, Russian, Greek, Hungarian and English-Canadian children were in regular attendance at the various Handicraft classes. The sum of \$36,616 was paid to workers in the Shop on which 34 agencies and 3 branches of the Guild depended for consignments of stock. The new President, Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, in his address, surveyed conditions in Canada and the task that lay before the Guild in building up the economic aspects of the handicraft work. The following officers were elected for 1931: Honorary President, Mrs. James Peck; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Miss M. M. Phillips and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall; President, Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. W. Oliver Smith, and 2nd Vice-President, Mme. N. K. Laflamme.

The art collection on display in the Art Palace and the Graphic Arts Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 22—Sept. 6, 1930, surpassed other years in its size and varied showing. More than 200 artists were represented, including about 15 sculptors. The paintings of Kreighoff, Jacobi, Paul Peel, Bruce, Gagen, Fraser and Tom Thomson, were the exception to the general contemporary trend of the exhibition. The Quebec group of seventy paintings by artists such as Horatio Walker, Clarence Gagnon and Suzor-Coté with a collection of sculptures by Laliberté, was of outstanding interest.

The Ontario Society of Artists opened its 59th Exhibition on Mar. 6, 1931. The collection included formal portraits, life studies, Northland scenes and other landscapes, and pictures of wild life. Officers for the year were: President, L. A. C. Pantou; Vice-President and Treasurer, J. E. Sampson, and Secretary, Herbert S. Palmer, Toronto.

Among the many exhibitions during the year of the Art Gallery of Toronto were those of Italian Old Masters and German Primitives, Modern French Paintings, Water Colours by the Cleveland School of American Painters, Modern British Etchings, Chinese Paintings, the Group of Seven, Contemporary Irish Painters, Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, and the Ontario Society of Art. The attendance for the year was 124,236, an increase of 10 per cent. over the preceding year. Pictures from the following artists were among those acquired by the Gallery during the year for the Permanent Collection: Angele Watson, Frank M. Armington, Albert Gos, Eugene Delacroix, C. W. Jeffreys, F. H. Brigden, Edwin Holgate, A. J. Casson, Stanley Turner, Frank Carmichael, Kathleen Daly, Ernest Lawson and Henry Keller. Sixteen British Etchings were purchased by the Gallery and several paintings were received from the Canadian National Exhibition on permanent loan. Tribute was paid to the members who had died during the year, three of whom were Founders: Col. R. W. Leonard, Hon. P. C. Larkin, and H. H. Fudger. Hon. Vincent Massey was elected Honorary President; R. Y. Eaton, President; A. H. Robson, Vice-President, and D. H. McDougall, Honorary Secretary.

Other important exhibitions held in Toronto during 1930-31 included those at J. Merritt Malloney's Gallery: pictures by Canadian and English Artists, in September, 1930; Paintings by W. Blair Bruce; Bronze Statuettes by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, and a selection of etchings, in October; a fine selection of Old English Sporting Prints, in November; Paintings by Homer Watson, P.R.C.A., O.S.A., and Wood-Cuts in Colour by N. Bresslern-Roth, in December; Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Canadian and English Artists, in January, 1931; Oil Paintings by Archibald Browne, R.C.A., in March; Exhibition of Pictures by the Amateur Art Club of Toronto, in April; Oil Paintings by Frank S. Panabaker, Robert W. Pilot, A.R.C.A., and

Aquatints in colour by John Cotton, in May; and Oil Paintings by William Robins, in June.

The following exhibitions were among those held at the Fine Art Galleries of The T. Eaton Company, Limited, Toronto: 18th Century British Portrait School, 19th Century Dutch School, Fine Examples of the Barbizon School, 17th and 18th Century Dutch Masters, 19th and 20th Century French School, Paintings by Ivan F. Choultse, Paintings by Lucien Adrion, Etchings by Frank Branqwyn, R.A., R.E., Wood Cuts by Norbiton Bresslern-Roth, Paintings and Drawings by John Russell, and Canadian Paintings and Sculpture.

The Lyceum Club and Women's Art Association of Canada elected Mrs. A. C. McKay as President at its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Oct. 22, 1930. Reports were presented from the Hamilton, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Owen Sound and Saskatchewan branches of the Association. The institution of an exhibition library of Canadian books supervised by Mrs. Austin Campbell was reported. The Annual Exhibition of women's work comprising oils and water colours, pottery, weaving and needlework, was held in Toronto, Dec. 1-24, 1930.

The Art Association of Montreal held its 69th Annual Meeting on Feb. 26, 1931, and elected the following officers: Honorary President, Robert Lindsay; President, H. B. Walker; Vice-Presidents, C. F. Martin, M.D., and C. W. Colby, PH.D., LL.D.; and Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Blackader. Paintings added to the permanent collection during 1930 were: *Evening—Moonrise*, by William Hope, R.C.A.; *The Flying Horseman*, by Johannis Hendrick Jurres; *Forest Pastures—near Bas Bréan*, by Charles Émile Jacque; *Study of a Child*, by Helen G. McNicoll, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.; *Mount Girouard from the Bow River*, by Maurice Cullen, R.C.A.; *A Corner in Martigues*, by Bertram Nicholls; and *The Bridge—Winter*, by Fritz Thaulow. It was reported that 89 volumes on fine arts had been acquired by the library during the year, making a total collection of 2,750 works. In addition to the 48th Spring Exhibition of the Association, which opened Mar. 20, 1931, exhibitions held in the Gallery during 1930 and the early months of 1931 included: Paintings from the National Loan Collection Trust of London, England, Modern Danish Arts and Crafts, Modern British Etchings, Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Water Colour Paintings on Silk by eight Japanese artists, Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, the Kiang family collection of Ancient and Modern Chinese Paintings, the Group of Seven, and Contemporary French Prints.

An exhibition of the season's work done by the Studio group of the Women's Art Society of Montreal was held on Mar. 24, 1931, in conjunction with the final meetings of the Society for the year. An interesting address on the beauties of Canadian scenery was delivered by Ernest Evans. A series of lectures given during 1930-31, under the auspices of the Society, included "Chinese Literature, Past and Present" by Kiang Kang-hu, PH.D.; "Coloured Light" by W. H. Burnham; "Russian Ikons and Liturgies" by Countess Nathalie Ignatieff; and "Florence in the Days of the Medici" (illustrated) by B. R. Baumgardt.

Other Montreal Galleries which held exhibitions during the year were the Watson Art Galleries, which had on view at different periods: a group of Continental paintings (in which, among others, were represented Eugene Boudin, Monticelli, and the Barbizon School), paintings of Maurice Cullen, R.C.A., of Robert W. Pilot, A.R.C.A., and of Wilkie Kilgour (deceased); the Johnson Art Galleries: a collection of Dutch and French paintings of the 19th and 20th Centuries, and a group of water colours and colour prints from wood blocks by Walter J. Phillips, A.R.C.A.; the Van Dyck Gallery of James A. Ogilvy's Limited; paintings by Continental artists, both Old and Modern.

The various exhibitions held by The British Columbia Art League included a loan from the National Gallery of Ottawa, comprising pictures by

the Group of Seven, Paul Peel and others, a loan collection of Polish prints, and one of French prints. At the Annual Meeting of the Island Arts and Crafts Society, Victoria, on Dec. 3, 1930, T. Bamford was elected President, and Miss C. I. Alexander, Honorary Secretary. The 21st Annual Exhibition, held October—November, 1930, maintained a high average in both crafts and pictures. During the year several interesting lectures were delivered on various subjects, among which were "English Cathedrals," "Canadian Artists," and "Glass and Chinaware."

The Robert Harris Memorial Art Gallery at Charlottetown, P.E.I., was formally opened to the public on Aug. 5, 1930.

Among art prizes awarded to Canadians during the year 1930-31 were the following: a prize of \$1,000 to Robertson Mulholland, Toronto, by the Forward Canada Committee for the painting which most successfully depicted the prosperity and progress of Canada; the \$500 Museum of Art prize at the Pan-American Exhibition at Baltimore, won by Lawren S. Harris for his painting *Lake Superior*; the Willingdon prize of \$200 (1st prize) for Painting, to Pegi Nicol, Ottawa, and of \$75 (2nd prize) to Henri Belisle, Montreal; the Willingdon Prize of \$200 for Sculpture to Dinah Lauterman, Montreal; three I.O.D.E. prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25, awarded in a Christmas Card competition to Mrs. C. I. Mitchell, Brantford, Ont.; Mlle L. de Bellefeuille, Ottawa, and Miss M. C. FitzGibbon, Toronto, respectively.

Music. The most outstanding music festival held during 1930-31 (July 1, 1930—June 30, 1931) under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was the third biennial Quebec Festival of French-Canadian Folk-dance, Folk-song, and Handicrafts, Oct. 16-18, 1930, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec. The programme included Folk-dances of Normandy and Brittany by a group of 50 children, under the direction of Mme. Arthur Duquet; *A Vision of Folk Songs* (Shepherdess and Sailor groups), the choruses of which were sung by Les Disciples de Massenet; and the presentation of two operas by La Société d'Opérette: *A French-Canadian Wedding, A.D. 1830*, by Alberic Bourgeois, and *L'Ordre de Bon Temps*, played as originally written in French. The 4th Annual Highland Gathering and Scottish Festival, Aug. 29—Sept. 1, 1930, at Banff, Alta., was also conducted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The most important features of the programme were two ballad operas: *The Ayrshire Plowman*, incorporating many of Robert Burns' songs, written by J. E. Middleton and arranged by Healy Willan, and *The Jolly Beggars*, a new version of Burns' own cantata.

The Canadian Opera Company, of which Edward Johnson was Honorary Director, made its *début* in Montreal on May 7, 1931, in Gounod's Opera *Romeo and Juliet*. The principals were mainly drawn from among leading singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, and included Edward Johnson, the distinguished tenor, as Romeo, Queena Mario as Juliet, Leon Rothier as Friar Lawrence, and Louis D'Angelo as Capulet. Wilfrid Pelletier, one of the principal conductors of the Metropolitan, led the orchestra. It was previously announced in March that Edward Johnson had subscribed the sum of \$1,000 and Wilfrid Pelletier, that of \$500, to the Guarantee Fund of the Company.

The Annual Music Festival of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, under Dr. H. A. Fricker, assisted by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Fritz Reiner, was held Feb. 12-14, 1931. The magnificent performances given by the 235 singers and 104 players surpassed all previous efforts. Haydn, Bach, Wagner, Byrd, Sweelick, Mozart, Cesar Franck, Purcell and Coleridge-Taylor, were some of the artists whose work was featured at the concerts. A tour of the United States cities: Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit, was made by the Choir toward the end of February. A departure from their usual custom of closing the season at the end of February was made by the giving of an additional concert in Toronto on Apr. 15, 1931, at popular prices.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra conducted its usual Twilight Concerts—ten in number—during 1930-31. Assisting artists were: Mieczyslaw Munz, Edythe Shuttleworth, Leslie Holmes, Joyce Hornyansky, Joan Elwes, Gertrude Huntly, Hart House String Quartet, Ernest Seitz, Viggo Kihl, Norman Wilks, Léon Zighéra and Athens Buckley. A special evening Concert was held Apr. 7, 1931, with Dr. Luigi Von Kunits as Conductor. The Toronto Conservatory Choir and Léon Zighéra were guest artists, while Dr. Ernest MacMillan was guest conductor. The Orchestra also had concerts throughout the season broadcast by radio, under the auspices of the Canadian National Railways. Officers of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association for the year 1930-31 were: President, Col. A. E. Gooderham; Vice-Presidents, Col. G. F. McFarland, W. G. Watson and E. R. Wood; Honorary Secretary, Norman Seagram; Honorary Treasurer, C. A. Withers; and Secretary and Manager, H. J. Elton. The Conductor of the Orchestra was Luigi Von Kunits, MUS.DOC.

The Women's Musical Club of Toronto elected the following officers for 1930-31 at their Annual Meeting, held on Apr. 27, 1931: President, Mrs. Edmund Boyd; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. G. Frank McFarland; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Kathleen MacLennan; and 3rd Vice-President, Miss Nella Jefferis. The Treasurer's report gave total receipts for the year as \$3,424, with total disbursements, \$2,411. It was announced that a recital Club for junior members had been formed. Concerts held under the auspices of the Club during the season 1930-31, included that of the Barrère Little Symphony at Hart House Theatre, on Nov. 4, 1930, and another at which Carlo Zecchi, Italian pianist, was the guest artist, on Jan. 15, 1931, also at Hart House Theatre.

Activities of other Toronto Music groups during the season 1930-31 were the following: the usual series of concerts of the Hart House String Quartet; the annual concert, on Apr. 9, of the Eaton Choral Society, under the leadership of Thomas J. Crawford; and the second public appearance of St. Michael's Cathedral choristers, conducted by Rev. Father Ronan, held at Columbus Hall, on May 26.

In Ottawa the annual concert of the Temple Choir, conducted by Cyril J. L. Rickwood, was held on Jan. 28, 1931, with its chief attraction, *The Desert*, by Felicien David, presented with orchestral accompaniment. The Ottawa Women's Choir, under the direction of Wilfred Coulson, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., made its *début* on Mar. 25, 1931, with Norman Wilks as assisting artist. The Ottawa Little Symphony Orchestra continued its good work, holding its first concert of the season on Dec. 9, 1930.

At the Annual Meeting of the Schubert Choir, Brantford, Ont., held June 10, 1931, the following officers were elected: Conductor, Henri K. Jordan; Honorary President, Major E. Sweet; Honorary Vice-President, G. E. F. Sweet; President, M. F. Robertson; Vice-President, B. L. W. Farnsworth. With Reginald Stewart as pianist the Choir gave its annual concert in Brantford on May 5, 1931, which was followed by a repetition concert with the same artist at the Eaton Memorial Church, Toronto. A benefit concert had also been given (Jan. 23) for the Social Service of Brantford, which was broadcast through CKGW, Toronto. The Canadian Choir of Brantford, under the leadership of Frederick Lord, won fourth place in the famous Blackpool musical festival in England in October, 1930. They subsequently appeared at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Nov. 3.

The Hamilton Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Graham Godfrey, MUS.BAC., held two concerts during the season 1930-31: on Jan. 27, with Miss Grace Leslie, contralto, of New York, as guest artist and on May 5, assisted by Mme. Jeanne Dusseau. The 25th season of the Elgar Choir of Hamilton, under the direction of W. H. Hewlett, MUS.BAC., closed on May 8, 1931, with an excellent concert, in which they were assisted by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Hamilton held its 10th Annual Eisteddfod on May 30.

The Kingston Art and Music Club with a membership of approximately 600 and divided into three units—music, art and drama—elected the following officers for 1930-31: Honorary President, Major William Harty; President, W. Rupert Davies, Editor of the *Kingston Whig-Standard*; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. Etherington and R. Easton Burns. The music group, of which Dr. C. H. Gummer was convenor, arranged a series of concerts which included Louis Graveure, the Hart House String Quartet, and Marcel Grandjany, great French Harpist.

The Kitchener-Waterloo Community Concert Association, in existence since 1929, had as officers in 1931: C. C. Parsons, President; E. Lillian Breithaupt, Secretary, and L. R. Detenbeck, Treasurer. In May, 1931, the Philharmonic Choir of the two Cities, assisted by the Guelph Symphony Orchestra, gave an enjoyable concert. The 5th annual Musical Festival of Stratford was held in May, 1931.

The Montreal Orchestra, under the direction of Douglas Clarke, MUS.DOC., held twenty-five Sunday afternoon concerts from Oct. 12, 1930, to Mar. 29, 1931. The Annual General Meeting of the Montreal Orchestra, Inc., held on May 13, 1931, reported that the average attendance after the first two concerts had been 850. During the 1930-31 season the Ladies' Morning Musical Club, Montreal, sponsored recitals, by the following artists: Leslie Holmes and Auguste Descarries, Alexander Brailowsky, Hulda Lashanska, Gregor Piatigorsky, Carlo Zecchi, the Barrère Little Symphony, Charles Naegele, Sarah Fischer, and Herbert Carrick. The Matinee Musical Club also arranged a group of recitals by such artists as: William Hain, Cornelius Van Vliet, Donald McGill, Harold Triggs, and Louise Bernhart.

The Annual Musical Festival of the Halifax Philharmonic Society was opened on Apr. 13, 1931, with Richard Crooks, the well-known New York tenor, as guest artist. Selections were sung from Saint-Saens, Verdi-Page, Mozart, Handel, Wagner and others. The conductor of the Society was Harry Dean.

The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Peter Temple, made its *début* on Nov. 9, 1930, and the response with which this and succeeding concerts was met assured the Orchestra of success in its undertaking. Among programmes rendered by the Philharmonic Choir of the same city (Chairman, Norman Abbott), during the season, were two concerts which took place Mar. 9 and 10, 1931, in conjunction with the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, both conducted by Peter Temple, of which the main renderings were Holst's *Hymn of Jesus* and Barry's *Blest of Sirens*.

The Women's Musical Club of Winnipeg held their Annual Meeting on Mar. 30, 1931, electing Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert as President, Mrs. Leonard Haton and Miss Winona Lightcap as Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. C. S. Strang as Secretary-Treasurer. Concerts held by the Club during 1930-31 were: Heinrich Schlusnus, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson (two-piano recital), Joseph Szigeti, Harry Isaacs, Madeleine Grey, and Cornelius Van Vliet.

Musical activities in the Province of Saskatchewan, during the season 1930-31, included four concerts by the Regina Orchestra Society; the presentation of Handel's *Messiah* by the Regina Choral Society (Conductor, Rev. W. H. Addock), on Jan. 5, 1931; the season's concert, with outside artists, of the Regina Women's Musical Club and their successful Music Week, during which members of the Club gave concerts in hospitals, homes, schools and churches; and the two Music Festivals, one in May, 1931, held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Musical Association and the other, the Southern Saskatchewan Festival, which opened at Moose Jaw on June 1.

In Calgary, Alberta, the Symphony Orchestra of the city reported four concerts during the season 1930-31, under the direction of Gregor Garbovitsky, Conductor, and one broadcast concert on June 5, over the coast-to-coast chain of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The several musical organizations of British Columbia continued their activities during the season 1930-31. The Vancouver Symphony Society, composed of 60 musicians and conducted by Allard de Ridder, held three concerts. Two Musical Festivals were held in May, 1931—the British Columbia Musical Competition and the 2nd Annual Kootenay Festival. The Victoria Musical Art Society, with a membership of 492, reported lecture and music recitals with several outside distinguished professionals. The organization of the Victoria Choral Federation, embracing the Schubert Choir, Victoria Ladies' Choir, Arion Club, Victoria Male Choir, the Fairfield Choral Society and others, was completed on Oct. 8, 1930; its object was to prevent the overlapping of dates of concerts sponsored by the various local societies.

Drama. The 1930-31 season in Montreal was notable for the successful launching of the Little Theatre Movement. The Montreal Repertory Theatre produced several excellent plays, among which was Galsworthy's latest, *The Roof*, played for the first time in Canada. Bernard Shaw's *Heart-break House* and Barrie's *Peter Pan*, were included in the repertoire of the Theatre Guild of Montreal during the year.

Hart House, Toronto, produced a series of six plays, including: *Dr. Knock*, by Jules Romains, translated by Harley Granville Barker; *Peer Gynt* (specially adapted), by Henrik Ibsen; *Make-Believe*, by A. A. Milne, and *Major Barbara*, by Bernard Shaw. Edgar Stone was the Director of the Theatre; H. E. Hitchman, Business Manager; Eleanor Barton, Secretary; E. O. Mitchell, Box Office Manager; Jack Barber, Stage Manager; and Fred Coates, Art Director. A new experimental group was formed at the Theatre in January, 1931, to serve as a supplementary company to the regular players and also to produce their own performances. The Academy of Dramatic Art, Toronto, the smallest Theatre in the world, directed by Dickson Kenwin, opened its season on Feb. 2, 1931, with three one-act plays, *Open Doors*, *One Chance in a Million*, and *Frawnie. Kali*, by Florence Blaisedale, was produced later in the year.

During the season of 1930-31, the Ottawa Drama League gave 143 performances, with a total attendance of 45,760. The following were the plays produced: *The Devil's Disciple*, by Bernard Shaw; *By Candle Light*, by Harry Graham and Siegfried Geyer; *Saturday's Children*, by Maxwell Anderson; *The Circle*, by W. Somerset Maugham; and *Expressing Willie*, by Rachel Crothers. At the Annual Meeting, held on June 19, 1931, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Lady Perley and Frederic E. Bronson; President, Duncan Campbell Scott, LL.D.; 1st Vice-President, Col. H. C. Osborne; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank; Secretary-Treasurer, T. D. deBlois.

The activities of the Drama Group (Convenor: Mrs. James Miller) of the Kingston Art and Music Club during the year included the performance of nine plays, among which were: *Hay Fever*, by Noel Coward, *The Romantics*, by Edmund Rostand, and *The 13th Chair*, by Byard Villier. The Club was also responsible for the appearance in Kingston of the Negro Spirituelle Singers, Marion Kerby, and John Niles, and of the Tony Sarg Marionettes. Meetings were held fortnightly and the membership of the Club increased from about 140 to 180.

The plays presented during the 1930-31 season by the Community Players of Winnipeg were: *The Circle*, by Somerset Maugham; *Juno and the Paycock*, by Sean O'Casey; *The Younger Generation*, by Stanley Houghton; *A Doll's House*, by Henrik Ibsen; and *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*, by Bernard Shaw. John Craig was professional Director of the Players. At the Annual Meeting, held on May 12, 1931, the following officers were elected: Mrs. W. S. Arnold, (President); Prof. R. F. Jones, (Vice-President); Miss T. Carson, M. C. Walston, Norman Young, Miss Helena Macvicar; Secretary, Mrs. J. Y. Reid. The Secretary's Report stated that the Theatre had been thoroughly renovated at the beginning of the year.

The Calgary Little Theatre Association, on Jan. 26, 1931, produced an excellent programme of 3 one-act plays: *Evening Dress Indispensable*, *The Valiant* and *A. Wedding*. One of the best performances by the Edmonton Little Theatre during the season 1930-31 was the production of Galsworthy's *Loyalties*.

The Little Theatre Association of New Westminster, B.C., produced, among other plays during the year, *Liberty Hall*, under the direction of B. R. Hill.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rotary International. The Annual Convention of Rotary International was held in Vienna, Austria, June 22-26, 1931. Among the outstanding addresses was one by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood on the prospective Geneva Disarmament Conference, at which he was to represent Great Britain. The following officers were elected for 1931-32: President, Sydney W. Pascall, London, England; 1st Vice-President, Robert E. Heun, Richmond, Ind.; 2nd Vice-President, O. Biagio Borriello, Naples, Italy; 3rd Vice-President, John Nelson, Montreal, Que.; Secretary, Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Ill.; and Treasurer, Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill. The 1st Conference of Rotarians of all European countries was held in September, 1930, at The Hague, The Netherlands, with more than 800 Rotarians present. A naturalization and citizenship campaign was conducted by Canadian Rotarians during the year to encourage alien residents of Canada to seek naturalization. In March, 1931, James W. Davidson of Calgary returned from a trip of 30 months through the Levant and Orient where he established 22 Rotary Clubs in 12 different countries from Athens, Greece, to Hong Kong, China. John Nelson, Canadian representative on the International Board of Directors for 1931-32, was Chairman of the International Service Committee for 1930-31. At June 30, 1931, there were 3,459 Rotary Clubs, a gain of 111 during 1930-31, with a membership of 157,000, in 69 countries or geographical regions.

Kiwanis International. Assisting under-privileged children, sponsoring intelligent citizenship and also stressing character education, promoting the principles of high business and profession standards, bringing into closer contact the people of the town and country areas and providing vocational guidance for students, were the five objectives stressed by the International President, William O. Harris, in his address to the 15th Annual Convention of the Kiwanis International held in Miami, Florida, on May 3-7, 1931. "I think no one can deny that Kiwanis has justified its existence through its programme of building friendship, better citizenship, and its programme for civic and social betterment," he stated. Officers elected for 1931-32 were: President, William O. Harris, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice-Presidents, Andrew G. Gaul, Hamilton, Ont., and Harper Gatton, Madisonville, Ky.; Treasurer, Walter R. Weiser, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Secretary, Fred C. W. Parker, Chicago, Ill. Recommendations in the Report of the Secretary dealt with the following: promotion of adult education, stabilization of employment, rebuilding of membership to off-set the losses during the period of depression, the sponsoring and building of new clubs, and the development of a constructive Kiwanis "five year plan."

The 12th Annual Convention of the Ontario-Quebec-Maritime District Kiwanis Clubs of Canada was held in Saint John, N.B., Sept. 15-16, 1930. Dr. A. H. Moore, President of King's College, Halifax, addressed the Meeting on the rapid growth and progress of Kiwanis Clubs. Rev. C. E. Jeakins, Brantford, Ont., Vice-President of Kiwanis International, declared that Kiwanians were "great builders" bridging, as they did, the gulf lying between nations, creeds and between the city and the country. Reports of district committees dealt with work among under-privileged children, vocational guidance and placement and other branches of activity of a public welfare nature. Dr.

W. A. Lewis of Barrie, Ont., District Governor, presided. Windsor, Ont., was selected for the holding of the 1931 Convention. Isaac P. McNabb, Peterborough, Ont., was elected Governor of the Ontario-Quebec-Maritime district of the Kiwanis Clubs.

Knights of Columbus. The 48th Annual Supreme Convention of the Knights of Columbus was opened at Boston, Mass., on Aug. 19, 1930, with approximately 2,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada in attendance. Mayor James A. Curley of Boston presented Supreme Knight Martin H. Carmody with a walking stick, fashioned from a 200-year-old elm tree which stood in Lexington near the spot where the first shot was fired at the opening of the Rebellion of the thirteen Colonies. His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell, and Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Boston, addressed the Convention on Puritanism of 300 years before, which he termed "an extreme—a law of fanaticism." Francis Fauteux of Montreal was elected a Supreme Director for the ensuing year.

The Annual Convention of the Quebec State Council of the Knights of Columbus was held in St. Johns, Que., May 23-25, 1931, with State Deputy Francis Fauteux presiding, and about 60 Councils represented. Mass was celebrated by Rev. P. D. Labrèche.

At the State Convention of New Brunswick held in Edmundston, May 23-25, 1931, E. J. White, of Bathurst, was elected State Deputy. Other officers elected were: Roy Tait, Woodstock, Secretary; W. R. Kingston, Bathurst, Treasurer; Rev. F. M. Lockary, West Saint John, Chaplain. An increase in membership and good work on the part of all Committees were evinced in the Annual Reports presented. Dr. W. P. Broderick, reporting for the Scholarship Committee, stated that 12 students had been maintained at college during the year. Mr. White and Martin Theriault, of Edmundston, past State Deputy, were named as delegates to the 1931 Supreme Convention.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1930-31

(July 1 to Dec. 31, 1930)*

- Anderson, M.D., C.M., James Alexander**, Member of the Ontario Legislature for Lanark South, and a former Mayor of Smiths Falls, Ont.,—at Toronto, on Aug. 4, aged 61 years.
- Armstrong, James Ferguson**, for many years Gold Commissioner and Water Commissioner for the Province of British Columbia; a former Manager of the Montreal and Sorel Railway and of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, —at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 10, aged 83 years.
- Atkinson, Donald C. T.**, head of the Henry Atkinson Lumber Company,—at New York, on Nov. 14, aged 53 years.
- Beck, Edward**, Secretary and Manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Montreal; at one time Editor of *The Winnipeg Telegram*; Managing Editor of *The Montreal Daily Herald* and Assistant Managing Editor of *The Montreal Daily Star*,—at Montreal, on Oct. 23, aged 63 years.
- Becker, M.D., C.M., Henry**, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario,—at Katrine, Ont., on July 23, aged 74 years.
- Belley, K.C., Hon. Louis de Gonzague**, Postmaster-General in the Meighen Cabinet (Conservative) 1921,—at Quebec, on July 9, aged 67 years.
- Blake, K.C., Hume**, prominent lawyer and financier; senior member of Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, Toronto; in the Great War served as Lieutenant-Colonel with Canadian Forces and later, member of the Canadian Pensions and Claim Board, Ottawa,—at Toronto, on Oct. 5, aged 70 years.
- Blomfield, Mary Diamond**, authoress,—at Scarboro', Ont., on Dec. 28.
- Booth, J. Fred**, Vice-President and General Manager of J. R. Booth, Limited, lumber manufacturers of Ottawa,—at Rochester, Minn., U.S.A., on Aug. 5, aged 67 years.
- Brown, Thomas Albert**, President of Brown Brothers, Limited, Toronto, stationery manufacturers,—at Toronto, on Sept. 9, aged 63 years.
- Bruce, Walter Hamilton**, President of John A. Bruce & Company, Hamilton; commanded 173rd Battalion C.E.F. during the Great War,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 18, aged 60 years.
- Burr, D.D., Rev. Wesley K.**, historian and Honorary President, Picton Historical Society,—at Belleville, Ont., on Aug. 26, aged 88 years.
- Cahill, K.C., Edwin Donaldson**, senior member of the legal firm, Cahill and Soule, and President of the Herald Publishing Company, Hamilton,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 11, aged 71 years.
- Caron, Hon. Joseph Edouard**, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, 1909-1912, and 1913-1929,—at Quebec, on July 16, aged 64 years.
- Cassilis-Kennedy, Rev. F. W.**, Superintendent of the Oriental Missions (Church of England) in British Columbia,—at Vancouver, B.C., on June 23.
- Charlton, P.C., Hon. William Andrew**, President of the Chartered Trust and Executor Company; Liberal Member of the House of Commons, 1911-21; Speaker of the Ontario Legislature (North Norfolk) 1901-1904; and for a time Minister of Public Works, Ontario; Chairman, Toronto branch, Victorian Order of Nurses,—at Toronto, on Nov. 9, aged 89 years.

*NOTE.—See page 644 for Obituary from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1931.

- Clement, Rev. Mother**, Superior-General of the Sisters of Charity,—at Kingston, Ont., on July 14.
- Clemons, W. A.**, Secretary of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association,—at Brantford, Ont., on Aug. 6, aged 58 years.
- Cory, Charles D.**, Insurance adjuster; veteran of the Fenian raids,—at Toronto, on Oct. 29, aged 84 years.
- Coulter, William**, President of the Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Limited,—at Toronto, on Nov. 25, aged 76 years.
- Cox, Joseph Howe**, a former President of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association and of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association,—at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 21, aged 63 years.
- Crannell, Levi**, Director of the Bronson Company, Limited (lumber manufacturers),—at Ottawa, on Oct. 21, aged 88 years.
- Cummings, D.C.L., (née Shortt), Mrs. Willoughby**, journalist; a former Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary (for 17 years) of the National Council of Women; member of the staff of *The Globe*, Toronto, 1893-1903, and the first woman to receive an Honorary degree from a Canadian University,—at Toronto, on Nov. 1.
- Dickie, Captain James A.**, Secretary of the Flying Clubs' Association of Canada,—near Fort William, Ont., on Sept. 9, aged 38 years.
- Dickinson, George Lemuel**, manufacturer; Member of the House of Commons for Carleton County, 1888-1891,—at Ottawa, on Nov. 8, aged 81 years.
- Dimock, Wilbert David**, educationist; Editor of *The Truro Daily News*, 1894-1928; and Member of the House of Commons, 1896,—at Truro, N.S., on Aug. 23, aged 83 years.
- Dionne, Arthur**, attached to the Law Department of the Quebec Legislature from 1911,—at Quebec, on Dec. 30, aged 60 years.
- Dodwell, B.A., M.Inst.C.E., Charles E. W.**, a former Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers,—at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 30, aged 77 years.
- Dowdall, Edward K.**, a former Vice-President, and General Manager of the Great West Saddlery Company,—at Winnipeg, on Nov. 13.
- Eliot, M.C., Captain John Hamilton**, officer of the Third Hussars of the Imperial Forces, India; served in the Great War,—at India, on Sept. 15.
- Farnam, Lynwood**, eminent international organist,—at New York, in December, aged 45 years.
- Farquharson, John**, Vice-President of the Canada Biscuit Company,—at Hudson Heights, Que., on Nov. 19, aged 79 years.
- Flumerfelt, Alfred C.**, President of the Pacific Coast Terminals Company, and Director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company,—at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 29, aged 74 years.
- Forristal, Richard**, Vice-President of the London and Petrolia Barrel Company, Limited,—at London, Ont., on Oct. 1, aged 50 years.
- Gage, John Charles**, President of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited and of the Federal Grain Company Limited; and President of Gage, Evans and Spencer (grain and stock brokers),—at Winnipeg, on Dec. 25, aged 54 years.
- Galt, Norman Andrew**, President of Tooke Brothers Limited and President and Managing Director of the Hampton Manufacturing Company, Limited,—at Montreal, on Nov. 28, aged 51 years.
- Gaudet, M.A., Placide**, archivist, genealogist, journalist and historian; for 25 years attached to the Dominion Department of Archives,—at Shediac, N.B., on Nov. 9, aged 80 years.

- Gobeil, M.C., Joseph F.**, General Superintendent of Government Telegraphs in the Dominion Department of Public Works; officer in the Great War, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France,—at Ottawa, on Aug. 7, aged 60 years.
- Grant, Robert Henry**, Minister of Education for Ontario, 1919-23,—at Hazeldean, Ont., on Nov. 26, aged 70 years.
- Grasett, C.M.G., Colonel Henry James**, distinguished soldier; Chief Constable of Toronto, 1886-1920,—at Toronto, on Sept. 30, aged 83 years.
- Gunn, M.A., D.D., Rev. William Thomas**, ex-Moderator of the General Council of the United Church of Canada, 1928-30,—at Toronto, on Sept. 30, aged 63 years.
- Hannington, Major Charles Francis**, noted explorer, engineer and surveyor (surveyed the C.P.R. route); officer of the 257th Battalion—afterwards 2nd Battalion Railway troops in the Great War (under declaration of a younger age)—at Ottawa, on Dec. 21, aged 82 years.
- Harley, K.C., James**, prominent barrister of Brantford,—at Brantford, Ont., on Nov. 2, aged 80 years.
- Hewetson, John W.**, President of the J. W. Hewetson Shoe Company, Limited, Brampton and Acton,—at Midland, Ont., on Aug. 8, aged 72 years.
- Higel, Otto**, founder and President of the Otto Higel Piano Action Company, Toronto,—at Toronto, on July 2, aged 61 years.
- Holmes (née Shatford), Mrs. Leslie**, well-known light opera and concert singer,—at London, England, on Sept. 21.
- Jarvis, Chauncey G.**, senior member of the legal firm, Jarvis, Vining and Dyer,—at London, Ont., on July 16, aged 70 years.
- Jennings, Claud A. C.**, Editor-in-Chief of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, from 1911,—at Toronto, on Dec. 22, aged 73 years.
- Kelly, P.D., Rt. Rev. J. T.**, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Hamilton, Ont.,—at Dundas, Ont., on Sept. 6, aged 74 years.
- Kennedy, James Buckham**, Member of the House of Commons for New Westminster, B.C., 1904-08,—at New Westminster, on Sept. 25, aged 66 years.
- Kennedy, M.D., C.M., K.C.M.G., John A.**, eminent physician (for a time Medical Health Officer for Natal); pioneer cotton grower in South Africa where he resided for many years,—at Vryheid, Natal, South Africa, on Aug. 30, aged 52 years.
- Kierstead, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Rev. Elias Miles**, a former Professor of English Literature and Theology at McMaster University (Toronto),—at Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 14.
- Larmonth, Ernest Arthur**, President of the accounting and insurance firm of R. Stewart & Sons, Ltd.,—at Ottawa, on Sept. 30.
- Larmonth, Norman G.**, Chairman of the Court of Revision (Ottawa) and Official Arbitrator; President, Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association, 1923-24,—at Ottawa, Sept. 30, aged 54 years.
- Lefebvre, B.A., B.Th., L.J.**, distinguished Montreal lawyer, prominent in political and social organizations,—at Montreal, on Sept. 28, aged 60 years.
- Leonard, Lieut.-Col. Reuben Wells**, engineer, financier and philanthropist; donor, in conjunction with Mrs. Leonard, of Chatham House to the British Institute of International Affairs, London, England; founder of scholarships under the Leonard Foundation; President of the Engineering Institute of Canada, 1919-20; a former Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers and of the Canadian Mining Institute,—at St. Catharines, Ont., on Dec. 17, aged 70 years.

- Letellier, Hon. Blaise**, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec City; Legislative Councillor in Quebec, 1905-1910,—at Montreal, on Dec. 15, aged 68 years.
- Lightfoot, Licut.-Col. James**, officer in the South African and Great Wars,—at Winnipeg, on Oct. 6, aged 51 years.
- Likely, Joseph A.**, President of Joseph A. Likely, Limited, Saint John, N.B., lumber manufacturers,—at Saint John, N.B., on Sept. 1, aged 80 years.
- Lordon, John P.**, Liberal Member of the New Brunswick Legislature for Gloucester County,—at Bathurst, N.B., on Dec. 29, aged 47 years.
- Love, Martin**, manufacturer; Director of *The Globe*, Toronto, from 1917,—at Toronto, on Dec. 2, aged 77 years.
- Lyall, A.R.C.A., (Mrs.) Laura Muntz**, painter of child-subjects and still life,—at Toronto, on Dec. 9, aged 70 years.
- Macdonell, Pauline Marie**, active in charitable organizations; founder and President of Rosary Hall, Toronto; member of a distinguished Canadian family,—at Toronto, on Oct. 30.
- MacIver, Mrs. J. Campbell**, founder and editor of *The Woman's Century*, official publication of the National Council of Women,—at Los Angeles, California, on Sept. 23.
- MacKay, B.A.Sc., LL.D., M.Am.Soc.C.E., Henry Martyn**, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science from 1924; and William Scott Professor of Civil Engineering at McGill University from 1908,—at Montreal, on Oct. 25, aged 62 years.
- Malcolm, George John Huntley**, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration in the Norris Government (Liberal) of Manitoba, 1920-22, and Member for Birtle from 1909,—at Brandon, Man., on Aug. 19, aged 65 years.
- McCrae, Lieut.-Col. David**, father of the author of *In Flanders Field*; Officer in the Fenian Raids; Director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and a former Director of the North American Life Insurance Company for 40 years,—at Guelph, Ont., on Oct. 30, aged 85 years.
- McGregor, Joseph H.**, one of the founders of McGregor-McIntyre Structural Steel, Limited, Toronto, later a subsidiary of the Dominion Bridge Company, Limited,—at Toronto, on Aug. 28, aged 69 years.
- McGregor, Malcolm**, founder of the Detroit College of Law, and member of a well-known Canadian family,—at Amherstburg, Ont., on Aug. 23, aged 60 years.
- McKechnie, Gilbert**, a former Member of the Ontario Legislature for South Grey, at Durham, Ont., on Dec. 29, aged 89 years.
- McKenzie, Peter**, a former President of the Chibougoumon Development Company,—at Chambly Basin, Quebec, on Dec. 20, aged 81 years.
- McQueen, D.D., LL.D., Rev. D. G.**, former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly,—at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 22, aged 76 years.
- Minehan, Rev. Lancelot**, journalist; social service organizer, and Rector of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Toronto,—at Toronto, on Dec. 30, aged 64 years.
- Morse, Edward P.**, Chairman of the Board of the United Dry Docks, Inc.,—at Digby Gut, N.S., on Aug. 26.
- Muir, Rev. W. Bruce**, a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the Maritime Provinces,—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Sept. 4.
- Murray, B.A., LL.D., Howard**, Dean of Dalhousie University and Professor of Classics; Chairman of the Advisory Board of Education for Nova Scotia and of the Royal Military College, Kingston,—at Halifax, N.S., on Sept. 9, aged 71 years.

- Nairn, Junius James**, former President of the Dominion Cannery, Limited, and one-time Managing Director of the Canadian Cannery,—at Aylmer, Ont., on Aug. 21, aged 72 years.
- O'Leary, D.D., Rt. Rev. Louis J.**, Bishop of Charlottetown, P.E.I.—at Dayton, Ohio, on July 8, aged 53 years.
- Osler, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Stratton Harry**, Assistant Director of Engineer Services, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa; member of a distinguished family, and officer in the Great War,—at Toronto, on Oct. 10, aged 48 years.
- Patterson, R.C.A., A. Dickson**, portrait painter of Canadian public men; exhibitor at Chicago and St. Louis World Fairs,—at Montreal, on July 6, aged 76 years.
- Payne, Walter F.**, Assistant Managing-Editor and a member of the editorial staff of *The Manitoba Free Press* for nearly 50 years,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 25, aged 67 years.
- Pease, Edson L.**, Vice-President of the Royal Bank of Canada; a former President of the Canadian Bankers' Association,—at Nice, France, on Dec. 29, aged 74 years.
- Perron, LL.B., K.C., Hon. Joseph Léonide**, Minister of Agriculture (Taschereau Administration) for the Province of Quebec,—at Montreal, on Nov. 20, aged 58 years.
- Richardson, Clarence Alexander**, Manager for Canada of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,—at Montreal, on Oct. 23, aged 52 years.
- Richardson, Henry F.**, yachtsman, and Manager of the Weber Piano Company, Limited, Kingston; served with the Air Force during the Great War,—at Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 16, aged 38 years.
- Robinson, Burnside**, a former financial editor of *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, and formerly on the editorial staff of *The Financial Post*,—at Toronto, on Oct. 30, aged 55 years.
- Roden, Percy**, Manager and Director of Roden Brothers, Limited, Toronto, silverware manufacturers,—at Shadow Lake, Ont., on Aug. 8, aged 39 years.
- St. John, Burton Wyman**, President and General Manager of the Canadian Equipment Company, Limited,—at Montreal, on Dec. 19, aged 58 years.
- Savard, M.D., E.M.A.**, Inspector-General of the Department of Health of Quebec,—at Montreal, on Aug. 8, aged 62 years.
- Smye, Hon. Fred T.**, Minister without Portfolio for the Province of Ontario (Ferguson Cabinet) and Member for West Hamilton,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 15, aged 62 years.
- Snow, Matthew**, Member of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 26, aged 71 years.
- Todd, Walter**, Clerk of Committees and Private Bills for the House of Commons for many years,—at Ottawa, on Oct. 28, aged 73 years.
- Turgeon, C.M.G., C.V.O., Hon. Adélarde**, Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Council from 1909; and formerly had held the Portfolios of: Colonization, Agriculture, Lands, Mines and Fisheries and Provincial Secretary,—at Quebec, on Nov. 14, aged 67 years.
- Turriff, Hon. John Gillanders**, Member of the Senate of Canada (1918); President of the Western Trust Co.,—at Ottawa, on Nov. 10, aged 74 years.
- Vilas, Hon. William F.**, manufacturer and Member of Quebec Legislative Council for Wellington,—at Cowansville, Que., on Aug. 15, aged 77 years.
- Walters, M.D., W. R.**, Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education,—at Toronto, on Oct. 14, aged 68 years.

- Wanklyn, Frederic Lumb**, civil engineer; General Executive Assistant to the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 1912-25, and one-time Vice-President and Director of the Dominion Coal Company,—at Grimsby, England, on Aug. 3, aged 70 years.
- Warnock, Charles Raphael Hunter**, President of the Galt Knitting Company, Limited; Vice-President of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company,—at Galt, Ont., on Oct. 19, aged 67 years.
- Watkins-Mills, Robert**, famous international singer (basso); sang at the Coronations of King Edward VII. and of King George V., and at a command performance to Queen Victoria,—at Toronto, on Dec. 10, aged 81 years.
- Watts, K.C., LL.B., Arthur E.**, County Solicitor, County Clerk and County Treasurer of Brantford, Ont.; Vice-President of *The Brantford Courier*,—at Brantford, Ont., on Nov. 20, aged 65 years.
- Weaver, D.S.O., V.D., Col. Charles Yardley**, Conservative Member of the Alberta Legislature for Edmonton; barrister and second in Command 49th Battalion, Edmonton, during the Great War,—at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 1, aged 46 years.
- Wetmore, Lieut-Col. O. W.**, Member of the New Brunswick Legislature for King's County, 1920-25,—at Clifton, N.B., on Nov. 21, aged 62 years.
- Wilkes, LL.B., K.C., Lieut-Col. A. J.**, President of the Crown Lumber Company and formerly Brantford City Solicitor,—at Brantford, Ont., on Sept. 1, aged 83 years.
- Wilkinson, K.C., W. B.**, Law Clerk of the Private Bills Committee on Municipal Law in the Province of Ontario,—at Toronto, on Aug. 18.
- Wilson, John**, President of Thomas Robertson and Company (Montreal),—at Montreal, on Sept. 22, aged 45 years.
- Wilson, Leslie**, horticulturist, and Credit Manager of *The Manitoba Free Press*,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 21, aged 45 years.
- Woods, Lieut-Col. James W.**, President of the Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa; actively connected with leading welfare organizations; and Officer-in-Command of the Governor-General's Foot-Guards during the Great War,—at Ottawa, on Dec. 20, aged 67 years.
- Wood, S. Frank**, President of the Hobbs Manufacturing Company and of the Hobbs Hardware Company,—at London, Ont., on Aug. 3.
- Wright, M.B., M.R.C.S., Adam Henry**, a former Professor of Obstetrics at the University of Toronto for many years and President of the Canadian Medical Association in 1909,—at Toronto, on Aug. 20, aged 84 years.
- Wright, Charles Ernest**, former Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for Centre Simcoe; active in municipal affairs of Penetanguishene,—at Penetanguishene, Ont., on July 29, aged 71 years.

(From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1931)

- Adams, Charles**, President and General Manager of the Adams Brothers Harness Manufacturing Company, Limited, Toronto; a former Mayor of Brandon, and Member of the Manitoba Legislature for Brandon,—at Toronto, on Apr. 2, aged 74 years.
- Aikins, Lady, (Mary F. Colby)**, educationist and welfare worker; widow of Sir James Aikins, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 9.
- Allard, Victor**, Judge of the Court of Appeal of Quebec,—at Montreal, on June 3.
- Ami, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.S., Henri Marc**, author, archaeologist and palæontologist of international renown; founder and Director of the Cana-

- dian School of Prehistoric History in France,—at Mentone, France, on Jan. 4, aged 73 years.
- Armstrong, Joseph Elijah**, Manager, Lambton Packing Company; Member of the House of Commons for East Lambton, 1904-21 and 1925-26; represented Canada at the British Empire War Conference,—at Sarnia, Ont., on Jan. 31, aged 65 years.
- Armstrong, Robert E.**, a former Secretary of the Saint John Board of Trade for 11 years and one-time Editor of *The Beacon*, St. Andrews,—at Saint John, N.B., on Feb. 10, aged 73 years.
- Ayers, John Thomas**, President of Ayers, Limited, Lachute,—at Lachute, Que., on Feb. 18, aged 56 years.
- Beauchemin, Hyacinthe**, formerly owner of the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway; and connected with agricultural and steamship enterprises,—at Montreal, on Apr. 30, aged 84 years.
- Beauchemin, Nerée**, French-Canadian poet,—at Three Rivers, Que., on June 29, aged 81 years.
- Bell, Lieut.-Col. F. McKelvey**, organized and directed the first Canadian hospital in France at Le Touquet, during the Great War, and later was appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services for Canada; organizer and Medical Director till 1919 of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Ottawa,—at New York, on Jan. 6, aged 52 years.
- Bell, Lieut.-Col. W. G.**, Customs broker; active in military and fraternal organizations,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 3, aged 74 years.
- Bell-Irving, Henry Ogle**, architect and civil engineer; partner in the firm of Bell-Irving and Patterson (salmon canners), British Columbia; President of H. Bell-Irving and Company, Limited, agents for Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 19, aged 75 years.
- Bertrand, Henri**, Secretary-Treasurer and Director of *La Presse*, Montreal,—at Montreal, on Mar. 20, aged 75 years.
- Bettez, Arthur**, Mayor of Three Rivers; Member of the House of Commons for Three Rivers-St. Maurice; and a former President of the Union of Canadian Municipalities,—at Three Rivers, Que., on Jan. 4, aged 60 years.
- Bienvenu, Tancrede**, formerly Vice-President and General Manager of La Banque Provinciale du Canada and one-time Director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company,—at Westmount, Que., on Feb. 5, aged 76 years.
- Black, John**, Secretary of J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa (lumber manufacturers),—at Ottawa, on May 23, aged 56 years.
- Bliss, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Donald Cameron Forster**, officer in the Canadian Artillery during the Riel Rebellion; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canadian Ordnance Corps during the South African War; and served as a private during the four years of the Great War,—at Glasgow, Scotland, on Feb. 23, aged 70 years.
- Boddington, Ernest Fearby C.**, international journalist and dramatist; formerly City Editor of *The Montreal Herald*; General Manager of *The Regina Daily Province*, 1912-14; Sunday Editor of *The New York Times*, 1901-02; on the staff of many other Canadian and United States newspapers,—at St. Faustin Station, Que., on Jan. 30, aged 57 years.
- Bragg, Harry**, founder of the *Canadian Municipal Journal*; formerly Financial and Commercial Editor of *The Montreal Daily Star*,—at Montreal, on May 15, aged 75 years.
- Brown, K.C., Thomas Dowrick**, a member of the Board of Governors of Regina College, and a member of the Senate of the University of Saskatchewan; Dean of Wetmore Hall and the Law School of the Law Society of Saskatchewan, 1913-1922,—at Regina, Sask., on Jan. 5.

- Burstall, John Forsyth**, of the J. Burstall and Company (lumber and shipping merchants), Quebec; a former President of the Quebec Garrison Club,—at Brighton, England, on Jan. 2, aged 64 years.
- Cameron, B.Sc., Edward Parke**, Director of the Pulp and Paper Division, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada,—at Montreal, on May 12, aged 37 years.
- Cameron, M.A., K.C., LL.D., Edward Robert**, a former Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada for 32 years,—at Ottawa, on Feb. 1, aged 74 years.
- Cameron, Henry Murray**, Chief Naval Architect and Chief Estimator and former Manager of Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal,—at Montreal, on Apr. 3, aged 52 years.
- Campbell, Daniel Alexander**, a former Director of Technical Education for Ontario,—at Toronto, on May 16.
- Carter, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., W. S.**, Chief Superintendent of Education for New Brunswick; President of the Dominion Educational Association (1907), and of the Federation of Canadian Clubs (1912),—at Fredericton, N.B., on Jan. 7, aged 72 years.
- Casserly, M.B., Joseph M.**, well-known medical practitioner; associate Coroner for Toronto,—at Toronto, on Apr. 3.
- Chesley, Edward Turquand**, in charge of publicity for the Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario; and formerly Farm Editor of *The Globe*, Toronto,—near Bobcaygeon, Ont., on June 14, aged 37 years.
- Clark, Thomas James**, Director of the Confederation Life Association; a former Vice-President of Rolph, Clark, Stone, Limited, lithographers, Toronto,—at Toronto, on May 7, aged 75 years.
- Clarke, Douglas Rudolf**, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, 1918-30,—at Montreal, on Feb. 1, aged 65 years.
- Clarkson, Edward Roper Curzon**, prominent financier and chartered accountant; senior member of the firms of E. R. C. Clarkson & Sons and Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash; Director of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company,—at Toronto, on Apr. 5, aged 78 years.
- Colville, K.C., Arthur Boucher**, Counsel for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,—at Toronto, on May 13, aged 54 years.
- Connolly, M.D., M.C.P.S.O., Bernard Gervase**, physician, financier and welfare worker; Managing Director of the Capital Trust Corporation, Limited,—at Ottawa, on Jan. 11, aged 65 years.
- Connon, John**, inventor of the panoramic camera, historian and journalist,—at Elora, Ont., on Jan. 18, aged 68 years.
- Cooper, Grant**, barrister, and Solicitor for the British American Oil Company,—at Toronto, on May 14.
- Counsell, Edward M.**, prominent banker, real estate and insurance agent of Winnipeg,—at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A., on Jan. 13, aged 58 years.
- Cousineau, D.C.L., D.Th., Rev. Canon Laurent E.**, assistant to Most Rev. Georges Gauthier, Co-adjutor Archbishop of Montreal,—at Montreal, on Jan. 8, aged 67 years.
- Coutts, M.B., Roy**, for many years Chief Medical Examiner to the Board of Pensions at Christie Street (Toronto) Military Hospital,—at Toronto, on Feb. 6, aged 48 years.
- Crawford, Arthur Ross**, senior partner of Redpath and Company, stock brokers,—at Montreal, on Mar. 2, aged 53 years.
- Cresse, K.C., Louis George Auguste**, a former Vice-President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal,—at Montreal, on Jan. 6, aged 70 years.

- Currie, Colonel John Allister**, journalist and manufacturer; a former Member of the House of Commons for North Simcoe and of the Ontario Legislature for south-east Toronto; officer during the Great War of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force of 1914,—at Miami, Florida, on June 28, aged 63 years.
- Daly, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel Patrick J.**, Commander of the 27th Battalion during the Great War, 1916-18; awarded the Distinguished Service Order in the South African War,—at Loughheed, Alta., on Feb. 12.
- Day, H. Stockwell**, President of Day-Martin, Limited; Vice-President of Aero-Engines of Canada, Limited; served as officer in the Artillery Service during the Great War,—at Montreal, on Mar. 29, aged 41 years.
- Dyke, Frederick George**, member of the law firm of Geary, Saunders and Dyke, Toronto; Great War veteran,—at Toronto, on June 21, aged 46 years.
- Fallon, D.D., Rt. Rev. Michael Francis**, Bishop of London, Ont.; distinguished orator and educationist,—at London, Ont., on Feb. 22, aged 63 years.
- Farquharson, Charles**, President of the Farquharson-Gifford Company, Limited, Stratford, Ont., manufacturers,—at Toronto, on Apr. 6.
- Faulkner, Hon. George E.**, President of Faulkner and Company, Halifax; a former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia; and Minister without Portfolio during the Murray Administration; identified with many philanthropies,—at Halifax, N.S., on May 2, aged 75 years.
- Foran, K.C., LL.D., Joseph Kearney**, journalist, poet, novelist and lecturer; formerly Law Clerk of the House of Commons,—at Mount Royal, Que., in March, aged 73 years.
- Foster, K.C., B.C.L., Hon. George Green**, Member of the Senate of Canada; senior member of Foster, Place, Hackett, Mulvena, Hackett and Foster; associated with many industrial enterprises,—at Montreal, on May 1, aged 71 years.
- Freeze, B.A. (Oxon.), Ralph St. John**, Deputy Attorney-General of New Brunswick; and a Rhodes scholar,—at Saint John, N.B., on Mar. 4.
- Gerrard, G. B.**, for many years connected with the Bank of British North America and later, with the Bank of Montreal,—at St. Raphael, France, on Mar. 17, aged 68 years.
- Gibbons, Charles Harrison**, author and journalist; a former Editor of *The Vancouver Province* and one-time President of the Western Canada Press Bureau; latterly representative for Western Canada of *The Times*, London,—at Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 10, aged 64 years.
- Glen, Lieut.-Col. Joseph**, Veteran of the Riel Rebellion; recruited and took Overseas the 96th Battalion from Saskatoon at the beginning of the Great War; a former Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature,—at Indian Head, Sask., on Apr. 20, aged 70 years.
- Gordon, H. Bruce**, a former President of the Codville Company, Limited, and Governor of the Winnipeg General Hospital,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 21, aged 75 years.
- Grant, William M.**, a former Member of the Saskatchewan Legislature for Vonda, and Superintendent of Highways for the Province of Saskatchewan, 1911-28,—at Saskatoon, Sask., on Jan. 9, aged 64 years.
- Graveley, William Boswell**, connected with the Bank of Montreal for fifty years,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 1, aged 81 years.
- Gregory, Colonel Ronald W.**, a former Commander of the Second Canadian Dragoons; veteran of the Fenian Raid of 1866; organizer and Commandant of the 7th and 8th units, Canadian Mounted Rifles, during the Great War,—at St. Catharines, Ont., on Feb. 23, aged 80 years.

- Grouard, O.M.I., Monsignor Emile Jean Baptiste Marie**, noted Oblate missionary to the Indians of the North; titular Bishop of Ibora; formerly Vicar-Apostolic of Athabasca; invested with the Cross of the Legion of Honour of France; introduced the first printing press into the Peace River District,—at Grouard, Alta., on Mar. 7, aged 91 years.
- Haley, Rev. Joseph**, Director of Catholic Charities for the Toronto Archdiocese and of many other social welfare movements in Canada,—at Toronto, on Mar. 8, aged 45 years.
- Hamilton, Major Joshua Smith**, President and Managing Director of J. S. Hamilton and Company, wine manufacturers,—at Brantford, Ont., on Mar. 8, aged 82 years.
- Hansard, Hugh Hazen**, Solicitor in the Pensions Department of the Canadian National Railways,—at Montreal, on Jan. 9, aged 61 years.
- Harris, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Hon. Robert Edward**, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; a former President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and of the Eastern Trust Company,—at Annapolis Royal, N.S., on May 30, aged 70 years.
- Harris, William Gean**, President of the Canada Metal Company, Limited, Toronto,—at Toronto, on Jan. 9, aged 68 years.
- Hastings, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P.I., LL.D., D.Sc., Charles John Colwell Orr**, Consulting Medical Health Officer of Toronto, 1910-29,—at Toronto, on Jan. 18, aged 72 years.
- Hawkes, John**, journalist, and formerly Legislative Librarian for the Province of Saskatchewan,—at London, England, on Feb. 27, aged 80 years.
- Haverson, K.C., James**, well-known Toronto lawyer,—at Centre Island, Toronto, on May 10, aged 78 years.
- Henderson, John A.**, Manager and Secretary of the Winnipeg Supply and Fuel Company, Limited; Director of the Dominion Lime and Coal Company, Regina,—at Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., on May 3, aged 63 years.
- Hillary, Norman T.**, Ontario Supervisor for the Royal Bank of Canada,—at Toronto, on Jan. 14, aged 61 years.
- Hobbs, M.D., Alfred Thomas**, former Superintendent of the Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont., for 20 years,—at Baltimore, Md., U.S.A., on May 23, aged 65 years.
- Hope, R.C.A., A.R.C.A., William**, noted landscape artist,—at Montreal, on Feb. 4.
- Jenkins, Thomas**, Chairman of the Toronto Harbour Commission,—at Toronto, on Mar. 23, aged 59 years.
- Kenney, William W.**, Superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax,—at Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 5.
- Kerr, K.C., George**, well-known Toronto lawyer; a former Vice-Consul to Sweden for Canada,—at Toronto, on Apr. 24, aged 87 years.
- Kerr, K.C., John Garner**, barrister, and a former Mayor of Chatham; Director of the Central Development Company and of the Canada Trust Company,—at Nassau, B.W.I., on Feb. 20, aged 63 years.
- Lafond, Joseph Romeo**, merchant, and a former Liberal Member of the Quebec Legislature for Hull County, 1923-27,—at Hull, Que., on Jan. 13, aged 51 years.
- Laking, William**, owner of the William Laking Lumber Company and the Riverdale Lumber Company, both of Toronto,—at St. Petersburg, Florida, on Mar. 20, aged 85 years.
- Langmuir, Matthew**, President of the Langmuir Manufacturing Company and of the Julian Sale Leather Goods Co.,—at Toronto, on Apr. 7, aged 87 years.

- LaVergne, Louis**, Liberal Member of the House of Commons for Drummond-Arthabaska, 1897-1910; and a Member of the Senate of Canada, 1910-30,—at Arthabaska, Que., on Feb. 15, aged 85 years.
- Lawrence, Calvin**, represented the Labour interests on the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; formerly Mayor of St. Thomas, Ont.,—at Ottawa, on May 4, aged 74 years.
- Lemieux, C.S.S.R., Rev. Alphonse**, Procurator-General of the Redemptorist Order; latterly resident at Rome,—at Rome, on Mar. 14, aged 73 years.
- Leonard, Monsignor. Joseph Romuald**, a former Bishop of Rimouski,—at Rimouski, Que., on Feb. 7, aged 54 years.
- Lessard, Hon. Prosper Edmond**, Member of the Senate of Canada; a former Member of the Alberta Legislature for Pakan and St. Paul, 1909-21; Minister without Portfolio in the Rutherford Cabinet, 1909-10;—at Edmonton, Alta., on Apr. 11, aged 58 years.
- Lewis, Jones Lewis**, formerly Editor-in-Chief of *The Herald*, Hamilton, for 33 years,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Apr. 22, aged 73 years.
- Lewis, Mrs. Travers, (Ada Maria Leigh)**, author; actively engaged in social welfare work; widow of the Rt. Rev. John Travers Lewis, first Lord Bishop of Ontario, and later Metropolitan of Canada,—at London, Ont., on Apr. 10, aged 91 years.
- Low, P.C., Hon. Thomas Andrew**, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1921-1925 (in the King Cabinet),—at Renfrew, Ont., on Feb. 9, aged 59 years.
- Lyon, Lieut.-Col. Rev. William Percy**, served as Chaplain (Church of England) in the Great War; placed in command of the Second Reserve Battalion of the Haldimand Rifles in 1924,—at Beamsville, Ont., on Apr. 2, aged 68 years.
- MacKay, Francis D.**, President of Canadian Telephones and Supplies, Limited, Toronto; and formerly Editor of *The Daily Review*, Peterborough,—at New York, on Feb. 26.
- MacMurchy, K.C., Angus**, Solicitor, Ontario Division, Canadian Pacific Railway Company; a Bencher for the Law Society of Upper Canada; Vice-President of the Penny Bank of Toronto; and a Member of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto,—*en route* from Montreal to Toronto, on May 3, aged 71 years.
- Manion, Joseph**, co-discoverer of the Jackson-Manion mine,—at Fort William, Ont., on June 10, aged 53 years.
- Mark, James**, Registrar for Victoria County and a former Member of the Ontario Legislature for Victoria North,—at Lindsay, Ont., on Apr. 30.
- Marley, C. E.**, President of the advertising firm of C. E. Marley, Limited, and of the Poster Advertising Association of Canada,—at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Mar. 27.
- Martin, John Strickler**, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario (Ferguson Cabinet), 1923-30; a former Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Canada in Ontario,—at Port Dover, Ont., on May 13, aged 55 years.
- Masters, K.C., Charles H.**, a former Reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada,—at Ottawa, on Feb. 10, aged 70 years.
- Matheson, D.D., Rev. E. K.**, Canon of the Church of England; a former Principal of Battleford Industrial School; Rural Dean of Battleford; and Superintendent of Indian Missions,—at Battleford, Sask., on Jan. 1, aged 75 years.
- McCarthy, D.D., LL.D., Most Rev. Edward J.**, Archbishop of Halifax from 1906,—at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 26, aged 81 years.

- McGiverin, K.C., Hon. Harold Buchanan**, a former Member of the House of Commons for Ottawa; Minister without Portfolio in the King Administration (1924),—at Victoria, B.C., on Feb. 4, aged 60 years.
- McGuigan, Frank H.**, formerly Vice-President of the Great Northern and Grand Trunk Railways,—at Montclair, N.J., U.S.A., on Mar. 3, aged 81 years.
- McKechnie, James B.**, Vice-President and General Manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company; and a former President of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association,—at Toronto, on Apr. 27, aged 49 years.
- McKenzie, Richard**, organizer and former Manager of the Western Branch of General Motors of Canada, Limited,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 19, aged 71 years.
- McLean, Angus**, President, Bathurst Power and Paper Company; and President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Pulpwood Association; and President, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, 1923,—at Montreal, on Jan. 12, aged 71 years.
- McLeod, M.D., John R.**, physician and Liberal Member of the first Legislature of Alberta,—at Edmonton, Alta., on May 4, aged 59 years.
- McMillan, Harry T.**, former Manager, Head Office, Standard Bank of Canada,—at Nice, France, on Mar. 22.
- McWilliams, M.D., Victor H.**, attached to the Department of Health, Province of Ontario; served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in Egypt and France during the Great War,—at Toronto, on Mar. 29, aged 54 years.
- Meighen, Mrs. Joseph (Mary Jane Beli)**, mother of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, a former Prime Minister of Canada,—at Toronto, on Apr. 10, aged 83 years.
- Messecar, Charles L.**, President of the Brantford Cordage Company, Limited; a member of the Board of Governors of McMaster University,—at Brantford, Ont., on Mar. 7, aged 67 years.
- Mignault, Rev. Albert Marie**, Dean of the Angelic College of Rome; formerly Professor and Rector at the Dominican College, Ottawa, and, later, Quebec Missionary,—at Rome, Italy, on May 12, aged 41 years.
- Milner, M.A., LL.D., William Stafford**, Professor *Emeritus* of Greek and Roman History at University College of the University of Toronto,—at Kingston, Ont., on Apr. 27, aged 72 years.
- Monica, Rev. Mother**, founder and Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, for 30 years,—at Port Arthur, Ont., on Jan. 23, aged 80 years.
- Moore, J. Carlyle**, Surrogate Judge, Dufferin County, Ont.,—at Orangeville, Ont., on Apr. 3, aged 47 years.
- Morley, Rev. George Benjamin**, Canon of the Church of England; a former Rural Dean of West York; and one-time editor and publisher of *The Christian Year Calendar*,—at Toronto, on Jan. 19, aged 80 years.
- Morrison, M.D., Thomas A.**, Surgeon to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; President, Regina Medical Association, 1923,—at Regina, Sask., on Feb. 26, aged 71 years.
- Ouellette, Hon. Edouard**, Member of the Quebec Legislative Council for Rigaud; and Member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly for Yamaska, 1905-23,—at Outremont, Que., on Feb. 2, aged 70 years.
- Parsons, Mrs. Horace**, actively connected with women's organizations and various welfare movements in Ontario; Member of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario; Secretary of the Girl Guide Council for the Province of Ontario,—at Toronto, on Feb. 7.
- Paterson, Alex**, founder and senior partner of the firm of Alex Paterson and Company, stock brokers,—at Montreal, on Apr. 19, aged 69 years.

- Pattinson, George**, Member of the Ontario Legislature for South Waterloo, 1905-14, and a former Director of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada,—at Preston, Ont., on May 11, aged 76 years.
- Player, C.B.S., Rev. J. F.**, Spiritual Director of St. Basil's Novitiate, Toronto; Acting Superior-General of the Basilian Order for America, 1914-22,—at Toronto, on Mar. 1, aged 61 years.
- Pocock, Sidney F.**, Western Manager of Cotton Threads, Limited, for 20 years,—at Toronto, Apr. 22, aged 49 years.
- Potter, M.A., B.D., Rev. William Arthur**, Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature in Victoria College of the University of Toronto,—at Edinburgh, Scotland, on Mar. 2.
- Pyne, M.D., LL.D., Robert Allan**, Sheriff of Toronto; former Minister of Education for Ontario—in the Whitney and Hearst Cabinets, and former Member of the Ontario Legislature for Toronto East, for 20 years,—at Toronto, on June 18, aged 77 years.
- Redden, Arthur William**, Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia for Halifax at the time of its abolition,—at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 26, aged 75 years.
- Richardson, M.D., George Clarke**, physician and Sheriff of Carleton County from 1907,—at Ottawa, on Apr. 16, aged 74 years.
- Rouleau, His Excellency Cardinal Raymond Marie**, Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec and the third Canadian Cardinal of the Catholic Church,—at Quebec, on May 31, aged 64 years.
- Scott, Rev. Henry Arthur**, Canon of the Catholic Church, author and historian,—at Quebec, on Jan. 23, aged 32 years.
- Scripture, Arthur William**, formerly Vice-President of Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, and of the Investment Bankers' Association, 1926-27; one-time President, Toronto Canadian Club,—at Toronto, on Jan. 26, aged 40 years.
- Shortt, M.A., C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.C.S., Adam**, distinguished economist, historian, scholar and lecturer; a former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and one-time Assistant Professor of Philosophy and, later, Professor of Political Science at Queen's University, Kingston,—at Ottawa, on Jan. 14, aged 71 years.
- Smith, C. Howard**, a former President of the Howard Smith Paper Mills; President, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, 1917; President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1923-24,—at Westmount, Que., on Mar. 16, aged 58 years.
- Smith, K.C., James Frederick**, for many years Editor of the *Ontario Law Reports* and of the *Ontario Digest*,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 21, aged 90 years.
- Smith, Peter J.**, Vice-President; formerly General Manager of the Manitoba Rolling Mill Company; and a former Mayor of Selkirk, Man.,—at Toronto, on Jan. 1, aged 67 years.
- Smith, Robert B.**, a former Member of the New Brunswick Legislature; one-time Manager of the Valley Lumber Company,—at Saint John, N.B., on Jan. 29, aged 64 years.
- Smith, Hon. William**, Member of the House of Commons for Ontario South, 1887-1921; prominent agriculturist; and a former President of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada,—at Columbus, Ont., on Jan. 22, aged 83 years.
- Solman, Lawrence**, Manager of the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, and a prominent sports Manager,—at Toronto, on Mar. 24, aged 67 years.

- Somerville, LL.D., Charles Ross**, President, Northern Life Assurance Company, London; Director of the London and Western Trust Company and of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company; and a former Mayor of London, Ont.,—at New York, on Mar. 29, aged 74 years.
- Spittal, Lieut.-Col. Charles Douglas**, athlete and representative of Canada at Bisley, 1910, 1911 and 1913; in the Great War with the 1st Canadian Contingent,—at Montreal, on Jan. 29, aged 56 years.
- Sterling, Samuel**, a former President of Commercial Travellers' Association,—at Toronto, on Apr. 3, aged 75 years.
- Stewart, Frederick William**, a former Vice-President and Managing-Director of Cluett, Peabody and Company of Canada, Limited,—at Montreal, on Feb. 10, aged 62 years.
- Thornton, D.D.S., Alexander Walker**, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry at McGill University,—at Montreal, on Feb. 11, aged 73 years.
- Treleaven, D.S.O., M.C., Major George W.**, Medical Officer-in-Charge at Camp Borden, Ont.; served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in the Great War,—at Camp Borden, Ont., on Feb. 16.
- Turnbull, James**, formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank of Hamilton, Head Office; a founder of the former Mercantile Trust Company,—at Toronto, on Feb. 5, aged 83 years.
- Urquhart, Thomas**, barrister and Mayor of Toronto during 1903-05—at Toronto, on Feb. 16, aged 73 years.
- Waldie, James L.**, President and Managing-Director of Canadian Tube and Steel Products Limited, Montreal,—on Jan. 9, aged 59 years.
- Walker, K.C., Geoffrey H.**, Prothonotary at the Law Courts of Winnipeg for nearly 50 years,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Apr. 27, aged 72 years.
- Walker, K.C., William Simpson**, a former Registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Quebec Admiralty District,—at Montreal, on Mar. 27, aged 89 years.
- Ward, William Arthur**, Consul for Denmark and Iceland for more than 25 years; a former President of both the Victoria and Vancouver Boards of Trade,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 17.
- White, M.A., D.C.L., LL.B., Hon. Albert Scott**, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and had occupied in turn the positions of Speaker of the Legislature, Solicitor-General, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Public Works of the Province of New Brunswick,—at Saint John, N.B., on Mar. 17, aged 75 years.
- Willson, M.D., Herbert George**, Assistant Professor in Anatomy at the University of Toronto; served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps during the Great War,—at Toronto, on Apr. 21, aged 57 years.
- Withers, Charles Angus**, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company from 1922,—at Toronto, on June 3, aged 65 years.
- Wurtele, Charles J. C.**, prominent advocate in the Province of Quebec,—at Sorel, Que., on Apr. 15, aged 90 years.

**FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
SUPPLEMENT**

Annual Addresses and Reports

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AT THE 50TH ANNUAL MEETING*

AND

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1930

Mr. Beatty's 13th Annual Address

In moving the adoption of the Annual Report, which has been in your possession for some weeks, I wish to make some observations respecting the operations of the past year and also some reference to the immediate future as the Directors and myself appreciate it.

As the shareholders know, the year 1930 was one of great decreases in the gross earnings of the Company, in common with those of almost every railway company on this Continent, the decreases in rail revenues being heavier with one exception that in any similar period in the Company's history. Naturally economies were put into effect in every department of the service with the result that with the assistance of Special Income, the dividend requirements for the year were met.

Though the figures are set out in detail in the Annual Report, I would again draw your attention to the reductions in gross earnings during the years 1929 and 1930, those of 1929 being less by \$19,308,-341.52 than those of the previous year and those of 1930 being \$28,-830,150.98 less than 1929, an aggregate reduction in the two years of \$48,138,492.50. During the same two years, working expenses were decreased by \$10,758,434 in 1929 and by \$23,934,266 in 1930. The latter reductions, though substantial, were not sufficient to offset the decline in gross and the net earnings decreased by \$8,549,907.89 in 1929, and by \$4,895,885.32 in 1930 under those of the previous year.

In dealing with the question of economies through reductions in staff, our officers had of necessity to exercise great discretion in the measures taken due to the general unemployment situation throughout Canada. In the result, the average number of employees in rail operations was decreased by only 5.95% as compared with 1929 and 8.01% as compared with 1928, a year of prosperity and consequent heavy traffic. Expressed in terms of man hours the percentages of reductions were 8.31% as compared with 1929 and 10.88%

*NOTE.—Annual Meeting, May 6th, 1931. For a history of the C.P.R., see *The Canadian Annual Review, 1911*; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see *The Review, 1918*; for Mr. Beatty's first eleven Presidential Addresses, see *The Review* from 1919 to 1929-30.

as compared with 1928. These figures indicate the care taken in making the necessary adjustments. I take this occasion to acknowledge publicly the assistance we received and are still receiving from our officers and men in effecting economies and in reducing wage and salary disbursements which present traffic conditions necessitate.

In reviewing the results of the 1930 operations, it must be remembered that the conditions were unique, the widespread character of the depression affecting practically every branch of the Company's operations. These operations are varied, and sources of substantial revenues in normal times are lacking when the depression is so general.

The expenditures of the Company on Capital Account during 1930 amounted in the aggregate to \$62,131,100, of which the construction of new branch lines, the acquisition of railway properties, the provision of modern bridges and general betterments to the system accounted for \$31,426,748.00. The capital cost of steamships in service or under construction was \$13,142,899 and the additions to your hotel system cost \$7,698,573. New equipment at a cost of \$9,862,881 was either constructed or purchased during the year.

A number of projects started in previous years were brought to a successful completion during the year. The capital expenditures, details of which are given in the report, were largely, upon works under way or for which commitments had been made prior to 1930. \$9,948,964.02 was spent upon branch lines. This branch line programme was the result of careful thought and planning. Your Company, several years ago, received the necessary Governmental authority to build certain extensions into important territories, and it was not considered possible to reduce the work planned without relinquishing advantages which it was felt should not be surrendered.

The reasons for the other expenditures were given at the time your approval was obtained. It may be appropriate to note that during the year additions to the Palliser Hotel at Calgary, the Royal York at Toronto, the Empress at Victoria, all much needed, were completed, and the new Cornwallis Inn at Kentville and the Pines Hotel at Digby were taken into your Hotel account. In 1929 you authorized the construction of an hotel in London. An adequate and well located site has been secured, but the work of construction will be deferred until conditions are more favorable.

You will observe from the Balance Sheet that the assets of the Company are shown as \$1,371,969,695, an increase over 1929 of \$32,582,433. The contributing items are, briefly stated, as follows:

In Property Investment there is an increase of \$38,840,511, in Ocean and Coastal Steamships an increase of \$13,142,899, and in Acquired Securities an increase of \$10,772,891. These increases have been itemized in the Receipts and Expenditures Statement on page 31 of the Annual Report.

Advances to Controlled Properties and Insurance Premiums increased \$4,023,599.

In the items included under the caption "Investments and Available Resources," there is a decrease of \$2,583,351, principally due to the writing down of the price per acre of the agricultural lands shown in Exhibit "D."

In Working Assets there has been a decrease of \$31,614,116, mainly confined to the "Cash In Hand." The cash in Treasury 31st December, 1929, included the proceeds of an issue of Collateral Trust Bonds in that month sold in a favorable market to meet capital expenditures to be incurred in 1930.

Your Directors are pleased that at the end of the year, the Company's Reserves and Appropriations stood at the substantial figure of \$42,812,326.76, or virtually at the same level as at the close of the year 1927. During the year part of the provision for the usual liberal retirement of obsolete equipment and part of the expenditure incurred for unemployment relief were charged against amounts set aside in previous years for contingencies. It is mainly because of these charges and the distribution of a portion of the amount at the credit of the Allan Line Steamship Company, to which reference is made in the Report, that the Reserves and Appropriations show a reduction from the high levels of 1928 and 1929.

The book surplus of the Company at the close of the year stands at \$333,150,000, and the working capital, that is working assets less current liabilities, stands at \$68,340,000, which is roughly \$5,000,000, in excess of the average for the years 1924 to 1929.

The results of the operations for the first three months of this year again reflect the prevailing trade conditions, the decrease in gross earnings being \$5,919,869.60, and in net earnings \$943,308.55 under those of 1930. The decrease in freight earnings for the first quarter was 11% below those of 1930, and in passenger earnings 30%. Other sources of rail revenues decreased 15%. You will observe that expenses during this period have been lessened by \$4,976,561.05 or \$1,658,853 per month. They will be again reduced beginning with the month of May. This further reduction in expenses has in the main and with the concurrence of a substantial majority of our employees, been affected by shortening of time rather than by reduction in basic rates or in the number employed. While this method is not possible in all cases, it has been applied wherever the consent of those affected was obtained. The reduction in expenses so accomplished will be between 10% and 11% of the wages paid to employees in offices, stations and shops. It has been decided that in view of the necessity for economy and the steps we have taken to shorten time among the men, equivalent reductions in the salaries of the President, Vice-Presidents and all general, district, divisional and departmental officers shall be made effective from May 1st. This reduction will be to the extent of 10% of the

salaries now paid. A similar reduction is being made in Directors' remuneration, as shown by by-law being submitted to this meeting.

The growing influence upon railway earnings of bus and truck competition must not be minimized, the former having already made substantial inroads into your passenger receipts and the latter increasingly encroaching on your freight earnings. Methods to offset this unfair competition are being continually studied by our traffic and operating officers in the hope that measures may be evolved which will permit a fairer allocation of traffic between the railways and these other agencies and prevent further reduction in our gross revenues. It is obvious that at least as great, if not a greater, factor in lowering passenger revenues is the increased use of private automobiles, which, of course, cannot be controlled.

The shareholders will not think that these lower revenues are in any way due to the failure of the Directors or officers of the Company to correctly appraise the trend of trade in Canada. While it is true that we have all been hopeful that the conditions would not be so long continued, it is also true that the depression has been met by economies in every branch of the service; indeed, your Company has been criticised somewhat for putting into effect measures of economy so promptly. It is undeniable that steps were taken to prevent a greater contraction in net earnings, but there is a limit beyond which a company cannot carry economies without injuring its property, and thus to create an undue burden on future earnings to restore it to its original efficiency. It is only right to say that this limit has not been exceeded.

In consequence of the exceptional and subnormal traffic conditions, the Canadian National Railways and ourselves are endeavoring by co-operative effort to eliminate wasteful forms of competition and by joint action to reduce wherever possible the operating costs of the two companies. Substantial economies have been effected through reductions in passenger train service, without, however, seriously affecting the legitimate requirements of the people in the communities served.

You will appreciate that in the circumstances I have outlined and particularly because of the continued fall in traffic, the dividend policy of the Company is being given serious consideration by your Directors. The Company occupies a very important position among Canadian enterprises and the maintenance of its high credit is of consequence not only to the Company itself but to the Dominion at large. By reason of the fact that the greater percentage of the Company's earnings have, over a long period of years, been uniformly obtained from its operations during the final six months, the Directors declared dividends in the first half of the year confident that within the year the full annual dividend would be earned. Heretofore, in every case their confidence has been justified. The earnings for this year cannot, however, be estimated with any degree

of accuracy owing to the unusual conditions now prevailing. The question of dividend declaration will be determined at the meeting of the Directors to be held following this meeting, and an announcement made.

The policy of your Directors during the past ten years may be described briefly as one of first restoring your property to a high state of efficiency after the dislocated period of the war and its aftermath, and then to pursue a policy of steady but not spectacular expansion in order that its future in the Canadian transportation field should be assured. That this has been a wise policy cannot, I think, be doubted. While the present recession in business, and, therefore, of earnings, is to be regretted, it is undeniable that this Company is now in a position to profit most quickly by a return to more normal conditions.

In rail transportation we have endeavored to maintain our position and through large motive power, modern bridges and better equipment, to increase the efficiency and the economy of the Company's operations.

In your ocean services, the policies which you approved of replacing obsolete and destroyed tonnage by modern vessels of good class, has enabled our steamship lines to improve their position and increase their percentage of competitive business even though that business, for reasons which you will thoroughly appreciate, has not in the past few years been as large as usual. Your fleets are an essential and valuable contributor to the Company's rail revenues.

In hotel construction, we have during the past few years incurred substantial expenditures. The Royal York has been built in Toronto and modern fire-proof buildings at Banff, Lake Louise and Quebec have replaced buildings partially or wholly destroyed by fire. We have made moderate extensions to the hotels at Victoria and Calgary and have added to our hotels in Nova Scotia which are primarily designed to take care of the fast growing tourist business in that part of the country. The Company has not over a long period of years constructed any hotel in a city or place already adequately supplied. We have, I think, wisely avoided this form of duplication notwithstanding that in some cases pressure has been brought to bear in the other direction.

If the policy which has been followed in recent years, in respect of rail improvements and steamship additions in particular, had not been followed, I am satisfied that the loss in gross earnings to your Company would have far exceeded the interest charges on the investments we have been required to make.

From its inception, the Company has followed very conservative financial policies, with the result that its assets are greatly in excess of the figure at which they are carried in the Balance Sheet. Through its investments and its control of incidental services, such as telegraphs, express, sleeping cars, ocean and coastal steamships, the

Company has a future which is limited only by the development of the country. The Company is conservatively capitalised, as its surpluses have been re-invested in the property until common stock has a book value of \$55 as against a par value of \$25. The capitalisation is well balanced—the aggregate of bonds, equipment obligations and consolidated debenture stock outstanding being less than 50% of the total capitalisation.

I am hopeful, and even confident, that conditions in Canada will gradually improve. If they do, our earnings will promptly reflect the improvement.

50th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1930, show the following results:—

Gross Earnings		\$180,900,804.45
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		142,652,145.97
Net Earnings		\$ 38,248,658.48
Special Income		20,042,923.17
		<hr/>
Deduct Fixed Charges		\$ 58,291,581.65
		19,159,864.86
		<hr/>
Surplus		\$ 39,131,716.79
Contribution to Pension Fund		750,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 38,381,716.79
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1, 1930	\$ 2,418,651.68	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 2½ per cent. each, paid June 30, 1930, October 1, 1930, and December 31, 1930	24,867,907.50	
		<hr/>
		27,286,559.18
		\$ 11,095,157.61
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., payable April 1, 1931	\$ 2,586,971.75	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 2½ per cent., payable April 1, 1931	8,375,000.00	
		<hr/>
		10,961,971.75
Leaving net surplus for the year		\$ 133,185.86

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1930

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C" ..	\$ 3,402,368.75
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities ...	6,689,324.52
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines, and proportion of special distribution from Allan Line Steamship Company Limited	7,031,938.67
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	2,919,291.23
	<hr/>
	\$ 20,042,923.17

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 78.86 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 21.14 per cent., as compared with 79.43 per cent. and 20.57 per cent. respectively in 1929. Excluding taxes, the

ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 76.58 per cent., and in 1929, 77.00 per cent.

The gross earnings from railway operations for the year were less by \$28,830,151, freight earnings decreasing \$26,389,927 and passenger earnings \$6,037,011.

Working expenses were decreased by \$23,934,266, resulting in net earnings of \$38,248,658, or a decrease from the previous year of \$4,895,885.

The reduction in gross earnings is accounted for by lower than average grain movement and a lessened movement of manufactured products and general merchandise due to the lack of purchasing power which was so conspicuous during the year.

The liberal policy in providing for upkeep pursued in the past has made it possible for the Company to maintain the full efficiency of its properties and to aid the unemployment situation by anticipating renewals without imposing an undue burden on the reduced operating revenues of the year.

Special Income. The special income for the year exceeded that of 1929 by \$4,810,703 due to special distribution of surplus earnings of the Allan Line Steamship Company. In consequence of the liquidation of that Company during 1930, dividends to its members were declared amounting to \$737,774.50, and this amount is included in the Special Income Account for the year under the heading of "Interest on Deposits and Dividends on other Securities." Of the money standing to the credit of the Allan Line Deposit Account your Directors have taken into the Special Income Account \$6,500,000 as a portion of such surplus. While this is not a recurring item, your Directors have felt that a distribution of the surplus at this time is fully warranted.

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 199,312 acres for \$3,137,108.97, being an average of \$15.74 per acre. Included in this area were 35,143 acres of irrigated land which brought \$41.09 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$10.31 per acre.

Issue of Securities. During the year the Company issued and sold \$25,000,000 Thirty-year Four and one-half per cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, secured by pledge of \$30,000,000 Four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock; \$14,250,000 Four and one-half per cent. Equipment Trust Certificates; £1,000,000 and \$10,000,000 Four per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock and £2,500,000 Four per cent. Preference Stock.

Hotels. The operation of the Company's hotels resulted in a decrease of \$919,658 under the earnings of the previous year, due to the prevailing conditions which affected both commercial and tourist business.

The programme of hotel construction, extensions and improvements which have heretofore received your approval, is now practically completed, save as to the London Hotel, the site for which has recently been secured but the construction of which will probably not be commenced until some time during the year 1932.

Inasmuch as the operations of the hotels at Digby and Kentville, and that under construction at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, have been or will be under the supervision of the Company's Hotel Department, and the money for their construction having been advanced by this Company, your Directors have decided to take these properties into the Company's Hotel Account and operate them directly under the officers of the Hotel Department.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited. The net operating results of your combined Atlantic and Pacific fleets for the year showed a decrease in net earnings of \$1,887,719, due entirely to lower traffic, both passenger and freight, in consequence of the unusual commercial conditions which existed throughout the whole year.

With the entry into service of the "Empress of Britain" in May of this year the Company's programme of ocean steamship construction is practically complete. Provision will have to be made from time to time, however, to replace the older tonnage when these ships become obsolete or unsuitable for the trade.

Your Company was able to well maintain its full share of the business offering during the past year.

No casualties of major importance to the vessels of your fleet took place in 1930.

During the year the steamships "Montroyal" and "Empress of Scotland" were sold.

Saint John—Digby Service. The steamship "Princess Helene," the construction of which you authorized for the Saint John—Digby service, was placed on that route in August last and has been found in every way suitable to the service and a welcome addition to the Company's facilities.

Branch Lines. The construction of branch lines in Western Canada previously authorized by the shareholders was proceeded with, 277.1 miles being graded, 237.4 miles of track laid and 360.4 miles ballasted on these new lines.

This construction has followed the lines of the extensive programme outlined in the Annual Reports of the last two years. Owing to the unprecedented conditions in Western Canada since this programme was formulated and the fact that the developments which certain of these lines were intended to serve have not been carried on, it became necessary to defer the commencement of the lines so affected. However, a substantial portion of the programme

has been carried out, and it is the purpose of your Directors to continue it as conditions warrant. To that end application has been made to Parliament for extension, where necessary, of the powers previously granted to the Company, and in addition for authority to construct the following line:—

From a point on its Montreal Terminals Division to L'Epiphanie in the Province of Quebec.

Your approval will be asked for proceeding with the construction, as conditions warrant, of the undermentioned portions of branch lines and extensions for which parliamentary sanction has been received, and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure therefor:—

1. Swift Current Southeasterly, Vanguard—Meyronne, M. 45 to M. 76 31 miles
2. Moose Jaw Southwesterly Branch, Mankota West, M. 146 to M. 157 11 miles
3. Rosetown Southeasterly, Rosetown-Gunnworth .. 20 miles
4. Lloydminster Northeasterly Branch, M. 25 to M. 45 20 miles
5. Hamlin—Shellbrook 25 miles
6. Medstead Northeasterly 37 miles
7. Prince Albert—Lac la Biche, M. 90 to M. 94 .. 4 miles

In addition to the above mentioned lines, arrangements have been made for the completion of the Kettle Valley Railway line from Skaha on the Osooyoos Subdivision southerly to connect with the line already constructed from Okanagan Falls southerly in the Province of British Columbia, and application has been made to Parliament for the necessary authority therefor.

Agreements. Your confirmation and approval will be asked of the following agreements made by your Directors during the past year:—

1. Agreement, dated May 5, 1930, between your Company of the one part and The Canadian Northern Railway Company, The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company and Canadian National Railway Company of the other part, amending and supplementing the agreement between your Company and The Canadian Northern Railway Company dated January 1, 1912, in reference to the joint use by the latter Company of your Company's passenger facilities at Regina, Saskatchewan.

2. Agreement, dated June 30, 1930, between your Company, British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and The Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company, whereby the Electric Company is granted the right to use the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway for passenger business jointly with the use thereof by your Company for freight business, and the Electric Company agrees to perform with its electric motive power on behalf of your Company the movement of all freight traffic over the said railway, the Electric Company to pay your Company a fixed compensation for the rights granted to it in respect of passenger service and to receive a proportion of the revenue on freight traffic in payment for the services rendered by it in connection therewith.

3. Agreement, dated September 17, 1930, between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company of the one part and your Company of the other part, whereby your Company acquired the right to use a portion of the main line and the passenger station of the Canadian Northern at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on capital account and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20 per cent., of the maintenance and operation expenses.

4. Agreement, dated September 17, 1930, between The Canadian Northern Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company of the one part and your Company of the other part, whereby your Company acquired the right to use the Canadian Northern line from Fenton to Prince Albert; its Prince Albert Terminals; its line from Prince Albert through Shellbrook to Debden; and its line from Paddockwood Junction to Henribourg, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on capital account and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20 per cent., of maintenance and operation expenses.

5. Agreement, dated September 17, 1930, between The Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company, The Canadian Northern Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company of the one part and your Company of the other part, whereby your Company acquired the right to use the Canadian National Line from Cutknife through Battleford to North Battleford, including portions of the terminals of the owning companies at the two latter points, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on capital account and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20 per cent., of the maintenance and operation expenses.

6. Agreement, dated November 22, 1930, between The Algoma Eastern Railway Company and your Company of the one part and The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company of the other part, whereby the two latter Companies are granted the right to use that portion of the Algoma Eastern Railway between Sudbury and Clara Belle Junction, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on capital account and a wheelage proportion, with a minimum of 20 per cent., of the maintenance and operation expenses.

7. Agreement, dated December 12, 1930, between your Company and The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company, where The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company and Canadian National Railway Company are given the joint use of the railway facilities of your Company at Harrowsmith, Ontario, on the basis of paying one-half the interest charge on capital account and one-half of the maintenance and operation expenses.

Leases. There will be submitted for your consideration and approval a lease of the railway of The Algoma Eastern Railway Company extending from Sudbury to Turner, in the Province of Ontario, a distance of 83.89 miles, the purchase of the capital stock of which Company was authorized at the last Annual Meeting; and a lease of the railways owned and leased by the Montreal and Atlantic Railway Company, extending from Farnham to the international boundary near Richford, from Drummondville to Enlaugra, from Stanbridge to St. Guillaume, in the Province of Quebec, and from Richford to Newport, in the State of Vermont, a total distance of 184.6 miles, which railways have for many years been operated by your Company for the owners.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company. Your Company's lease of the railways of The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway

Company made in 1912 reserves a rental equivalent to the interest on the bonds of The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Company not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars per mile of the railway extending from the City of Victoria to the Town of Wellington, and thirty thousand dollars per mile for all other railways of that Company. Extensions and improvements already made, or in contemplation, have rendered that limitation inadequate, and your Directors will ask for authority to enter into an agreement with The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company to increase the bond issue on which this Company will pay interest by way of rental to an amount which, together with the bonds already issued, will not exceed fifty thousand dollars per mile of railway.

Aroostook Valley Railroad Company. Subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, your Directors concluded an agreement with the Honourable Arthur R. Gould of Presque Isle, Maine for the acquisition of 2,000 shares of the stock of the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company, which owns and operates an electric line approximately 32 miles in length, from a connection with your Company's line at Washburn Junction, near Presque Isle, Maine, through one of the most productive portions of the potato-growing district of that State, forming a valuable feeder to your system. The price to be paid for the stock was based upon a valuation of the property made by three valutors, the majority of whom have arrived at conclusions indicating a value of \$264.87 per share. In accordance with the terms of the agreement of purchase, application has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to acquire this stock, and, provided such authority is granted, your confirmation and approval of the agreement will be asked. Upon completion of the purchase your Company will hold 2,400 of the total outstanding capital stock of 2,970 shares of the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. The results of the operations of your subsidiary the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, including the Wisconsin Central, were again extremely disappointing. The lower earnings were largely the result of poor business on the Chicago Division, the earnings of which are made up principally from the carriage of products of mines and forests and miscellaneous merchandise. Shortly after the recession in the fall of 1929 the commercial business of the Soo Line began to show a falling-off which reached serious proportions during 1930, the reduction in car-loadings of the products of mines and forests and livestock exceeding 70,000 cars.

The loss in the movement of agricultural products was not so serious because of the fair crops of 1929 and 1930. Since the organization of the Federal Farm Board in 1929 the natural flow

of farm products to market has been considerably retarded. Advice given to farmers in the fall of 1929 and again in the fall of 1930 to hold their grain for higher prices resulted in many thousands refusing to sell and finally being forced to do so at a much lower price. This situation resulted in decreasing the farmers' buying power and had a very depressing effect upon business.

The new tariffs put into effect by the United States and Canada during 1930 have had quite an effect upon the business of your subsidiary. The loss in interchange of loaded cars between the Canadian Pacific and the Soo Line amounted to 13,918 cars for the year. However, part of this loss undoubtedly arose from business conditions.

The property has been well maintained and the Company is now in a position to continue the reductions already made in their expenses until such time as business again becomes normal.

Lucerne-in-Quebec Community Association, Limited. The above Association was incorporated during 1929 with a view to establishing a large and exclusive recreation resort in the vicinity of Montebello in the Province of Quebec. Your Company acquired a minority interest in the enterprise, but through the inability of the American interest to provide the necessary capital, it took over the completion of the work of construction and the operation of the undertaking. While the extensive work on the property has not yet been entirely completed, it is sufficiently advanced to indicate the unique and attractive nature of the resort, which has already received much favourable comment. Your Company has taken bonds on the property and assets of the Community Association as security for its advances. Pending other financial arrangement or the gradual retirement of the bonds through sales of lots, bonds to the extent of \$5,000,000 are held in the Company's treasury.

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 1930, \$4,895,470, and ask your approval of expenditures on capital account during the present year of \$8,010,528. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form..	\$ 741,001
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	124,890
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous road-way betterments	1,444,559
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	618,210
Installation of automatic signals	142,400
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	97,246
Improving coaling and watering facilities	115,368
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	236,234
Improvements in connection with telegraph service	1,484,513

British Columbia Coast Steamships	19,200
Savona—Spences Bridge, grade reduction	637,000
Yarmouth, Lakeside Inn	415,000
Regina, station, postal and telegraph buildings	1,427,000

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole system.

Special Construction under Agreement with Dominion Government. For the purpose of aiding in the immediate relief of unemployment in Canada the Company in October last agreed with the Dominion Government to undertake and prosecute certain construction works, the capital expenditure involved in which you have already approved or will be asked to approve at the Annual Meeting, as set forth in the following schedule, the said works to be completed on or about December 31, 1931, at a total estimated cost of \$11,514,000, upon which amount the Government agreed to pay to the Company out of the moneys provided by the Unemployment Relief Act 1930, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 18 months.

SCHEDULE

Description of Work	Estimated Expenditure
Laying track Crossfield Extension, 28 miles	\$ 361,000
Laying track Lacombe North Western Extension, 22 miles	220,000
Purchase and Installation—150 miles heavy rail in British Columbia	2,530,200
Purchase and Installation—100 miles heavy rail in Ontario	1,345,800
Grade revision between Savona and Spences Bridge, B.C.	697,000
Complete Construction New Lines	
Nipawin-Henribourg, 20 miles	600,000
Medstead-Meadow Lake, 35 miles	1,260,000
Regina Station, approaches and tracks	1,250,000
Rosetown-Gunnworth, 20 miles	700,000
Dog Lake-Kettle Valley, 9 miles	640,000
Hamlin-Shellbrook, 25 miles	900,000
<hr/>	
Gravel Ballasting, New Brunswick Dist., 20 miles	60,000
Rock Ballasting, Lachute Subdivision, 25 miles	125,000
Rock Ballasting, Galt Subdivision	750,000
Rock Ballasting, Algoma District, 15 miles	75,000
	<hr/>
	\$11,514,000

Stock Holdings. The holdings of the Ordinary and Preference Stocks of the Company in December, 1930, were distributed as follows:—

	Ordinary	Preference	Ordinary and Preference combined
United Kingdom	43.27%	97.42%	58.11%
Canada	19.40%	.47%	14.21%
United States	31.18%	.62%	22.81%
Other Countries	6.15%	1.49%	4.87%

The expectation of your Directors that the change in the par value of the shares of Ordinary Capital Stock, which you authorized at the last Annual Meeting, would result in an increased number of Canadian shareholders is already being realized as is shown by the following comparative statement:—

ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK

Number of Shareholders

	December 1929	December 1930	Increase
United Kingdom	19,299	20,977	1,678
Canada	18,062	27,243	9,181
United States	11,098	13,212	2,114
Other Countries	4,176	4,326	150
Totals	52,635	65,758	13,123

Increase in Capital Stock. Your Company is authorized by law to increase its Capital Stock, when authorized to do so by its Shareholders, to an aggregate amount of \$500,000,000. While your Directors are desirous of confining additional commitments of the Company within the narrowest possible limits they realize that the provision of additional railway facilities is from time to time likely to become necessary, and in order that they may be in a position to issue Ordinary Stock if they should deem that to be the most advantageous means of providing the capital required, your authority will be asked at the forthcoming meeting for the issue of \$50,000,000 of Ordinary Stock in such amounts, on such terms and at such times as the Directors shall from time to time decide.

Retiring Directors. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election.

- COLONEL HENRY COCKSHUTT
- SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
- COLONEL FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.
- MR. ROBERT C. STANLEY

For the Directors,

E. W. BEATTY,
President.

Montreal, March 9, 1931.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY
- MR. GRANT HALL
- SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.

- HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C.
- SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
- MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY.....	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUÉ, K.C., SENATOR.....	Montreal
MR. W. A. BLACK.....	Montreal
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT.....	Brantford
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.....	Montreal
MR. GRANT HALL.....	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT.....	Montreal
RT. HON. REGINALD McKENNA.....	London, Eng.
MR. ROBERT S. McLAUGHLIN.....	Oshawa
MR. ROSS H. McMASTER.....	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.....	Montreal
MR. E. R. PEACOCK.....	London, Eng.
MR. JAMES A. RICHARDSON.....	Winnipeg
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.....	Montreal
MR. ROBERT C. STANLEY.....	New York
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.....	Toronto
MR. W. J. BLAKE WILSON.....	Vancouver

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31st, 1930

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:

Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment, Lake and River Steamers and Hotels		\$ 837,754,369.82
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A"		114,135,160.83
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (COST):		
Exhibit "B"		164,962,777.87
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS		21,949,256.70
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	\$ 55,310,828.87	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost	31,701,678.77	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	62,678,850.73	
		<u>150,484,079.66</u>

WORKING ASSETS:

Material and Supplies on Hand	\$ 25,445,272.20	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	5,139,055.34	
Net Traffic Balances	1,903,468.44	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.	1,170,127.20	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	10,242,664.70	
Cash in Hand	\$ 31,283,974.40	
Dominion Government Bonds.....	7,499,487.50	
	<u>38,783,461.90</u>	
		<u>82,684,049.78</u>
		<u>\$1,371,969,694.66</u>

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:

Ordinary Stock	\$335,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock	129,348,587.79	
		<u>\$464,348,587.79</u>
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK ..	\$398,911,548.74	
Less: Collateral as below*	107,500,000.00	
		<u>291,411,548.74</u>
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*		12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1946)*		20,000,000.00
TWENTY-FIVE YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1954)*		30,000,000.00
THIRTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1960)*		25,000,000.00

[OVER]

LIABILITIES—Continued

TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)	\$ 30,000,000.00	
LESS: Purchased by Trustee and cancelled	7,682,100.00	
	<u>22,317,900.00</u>	
LESS: Amount held by Trustee	28,831.34	22,289,068.66
MORTGAGE BONDS:		
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent.		3,650,000.00
Lacombe & Blindman Valley Railway 1st Mortgage 5 per cent.		273,700.00
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS	\$ 53,250,000.00	
LESS: Balance on hand with Trustees..	10,985,663.25	
	<u>42,264,336.75</u>	
CURRENT:		
Audited Vouchers	7,806,115.82	
Pay Rolls	3,587,400.88	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	2,949,676.37	
	<u>14,343,193.07</u>	
ACCRUED:		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds		1,137,754.24
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:		
Equipment Replacement	9,019,677.75	
Steamship Replacement	18,620,357.95	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes	14,103,271.56	
Special Reserve to meet Taxes imposed by Dominion Government	1,069,019.50	
	<u>42,812,326.76</u>	
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL STOCK SOLD (LESS DISCOUNT ON BONDS AND NOTES)		69,288,692.37
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES		76,170,021.23
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION		146,822,872.07
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS		110,157,592.98
		<u>\$1,371,969,694.66</u>

E. E. LLOYD,
Comptroller.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31, 1930, and having compared the above Balance Sheet therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the statement of Income contained in the Directors' Report is correct.

Montreal, March 6, 1931.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England).

**PROGRESS OF
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT* FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1930
AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT**

In the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways, presented to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President of the System, states that there was a decrease in gross earnings for the year 1930 as compared with 1929 of \$46,223,052, or 17 per cent. This loss in revenue, it is noted, was not peculiar to the Canadian National Railways, for practically all railways on the North American Continent, as well as other enterprises, had been similarly affected. Recognizing the situation, those responsible for the administration of the property adopted progressively effective steps, within the limits of intelligence and prudence, to meet the situation. As a result, a reduction was shown in expenses for the year of substantially \$26,000,000. In adopting remedial measures to meet such a considerable reduction in gross revenue, the Railway Administration was obliged to have a proper regard for the maintenance of the property, its responsibility to the public in the matter of services and its obligations to a large number of old and loyal employees who depended on the railway for their very existence. Consequently, whatever policy of retrenchment was adopted necessitated the display of prudence, economy and justice. The objective sought by the administration was a maximum of present economy without the establishment of liabilities for the future.

The Report contains the following statement: "Many opinions have been expressed by those whose judgment is worth while with respect to the trend of future economic and industrial events in the Dominion of Canada. Invasion of this speculative field is no part of this report, but it is only fair to say that the directors of the Canadian National Railway System have the same faith in the future of our country as inspired the activities of those who, from the earliest historical days, have provoked pride in the past and courage for the future."

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:

*NOTE.—For Annual Reports previous to year 1930 see preceding issues of *The Canadian Annual Review*.

	REVENUE			
	1930	1929	Increase or Decrease	
Freight	\$163,859,421.32	\$199,803,828.53	\$ 35,944,407.21	Dec.
Passenger	27,536,653.61	33,125,162.34	5,588,508.73	Dec.
Express	11,488,176.52	13,531,364.41	2,043,187.89	Dec.
Mail	3,085,854.46	3,159,663.49	73,809.03	Dec.
Other	15,800,338.99	18,373,478.45	2,573,139.46	Dec.
Total	\$221,770,444.90	\$267,993,497.22	\$ 46,223,052.32	Dec.
	EXPENSES			
	1930	1929	Increase or Decrease	
Maintenance of Way and Structures	\$ 39,777,566.54	\$ 48,436,117.64	\$ 8,658,551.10	Dec.
Maintenance of Equipment	43,091,329.50	49,527,851.79	6,436,522.29	Dec.
Traffic	7,712,966.16	7,552,655.76	160,310.40	Inc.
Transportation	96,105,934.45	108,034,011.67	11,928,077.22	Dec.
Miscellaneous Operations	2,235,525.30	2,403,141.30	167,616.00	Dec.
General	7,696,384.76	7,184,737.99	511,646.77	Inc.
Transportation for Investment Credit.	1,360,199.41	1,963,044.25	602,844.84	Dec.
	\$195,259,507.30	\$221,175,471.90	\$ 25,915,964.60	Dec.
Net Earnings	\$ 26,510,937.60	\$ 42,818,025.32	\$ 20,307,087.72	Dec.
Operating Ratio	88.05	82.53		

Operating Expenses. Every effort consistent with proper maintenance, safe operation, and the responsibilities of adequate service was made to reduce expenses. Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures were reduced by \$8,658,551 (17.88 per cent.).

Maintenance of Equipment. Expenses were reduced by \$6,436,522 (12.9 per cent.). Through the co-operation of the workers in the shops, the number of hours was reduced and every reasonable effort made in the direction of economy. For the purposes of providing continuity of employment to shop employees, certain motive power and car units were constructed in the company's own shops, which in previous years had been placed elsewhere. This policy was based upon the theory that the company owed a certain obligation to those who for many years had given loyal service to the enterprise.

Transportation Expenditures. These were reduced by \$11,928,077 (11 per cent.). The transportation ratio increased from 40.31 per cent. to 43.33 per cent., a natural result in view of the decrease in operating revenues of \$46,223,052; however, the performance was regarded as relatively good. Economies were made in station, train and yards operations, notably by extended engine runs and improved distribution of motive power. Notwithstanding the decrease in revenue freight tonnage of 21 per cent., the average revenue train load was slightly increased, from 556.59 to 559.09. Car miles per locomotive mile also showed a slight increase in freight and mixed train service, and car loading showed an improvement, the average revenue load having increased from 20.96 to 21.53 tons. The average haul of revenue freight increased from 279.36 to 300.66 miles. Freight car hire debit balance was reduced by \$3,160,137, as compared with 1929, evidence that prompt return of foreign cars to owners' lines was executed and the general movement of foreign cars carefully scrutinized.

Betterments. For the purpose of assisting in the unemployment relief plan of the Dominion Government, the Canadian National Railways, in addition to other outlays, undertook the commencement of certain projects required for the future but which would not, excepting for the special economic circumstances of the moment, have been commenced at the time. These expenditures will total \$11,750,000.

In addition, a commencement was made upon hotels at Vancouver and Saskatoon, as well as freight cut-offs at Regina and Fort William; subways at Edmonton and the Pembina crossing at Winnipeg. Grade crossing construction in the vicinity of Detroit; active construction on the Montreal Terminal, with progress at Canadian National terminal at Hamilton.

During the year, work was carried out on lines in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, under the 1929-1932 Branch Lines Programme, as follows: grading, 201 miles; track laying, 218 miles; ballasting, 150 miles; telegraph lines, 221 miles; and fencing, 171 miles.

Hudson Bay Lines. Considerable work was done for the Government between The Pas and Churchill, including more particularly ballasting and the rebuilding of bridges and trestles. Special work was done at the Churchill Terminal in connection with the roundhouse and other buildings and yards.

Wages and Labour. The relations between the Canadian National Railways and organized labour continue to be satisfactory. With a view to affording work for as many employees as possible, and as an alternative to staff reductions in shops, roundhouses and at car repair tracks, it was agreed with the Shop Crafts Employees' Committee that a forty-hour work week would be put into effect on May 1st, 1931. Various consolidations were made of working agreements in a co-operative movement.

Finance. In the year 1930, under the authority of the Appropriations Act and various other Acts, issues of securities were made. As of June 15, 1930, an issue of \$50,000,000 of 4¾ per cent. twenty-five year guaranteed gold bonds, to include expenditures of \$7,100,000 for branch line construction, Toronto Viaduct and Montreal Terminals; \$20,042,038 for retirement of maturing securities, and the balance for various other purposes. As of June 1, 1930, an issue of \$15,750,000 of 4½ per cent. equipment trust certificates, series "L," 1930, in connection with new equipment costing over \$21,000,000. Funded debt retirements during the year included \$18,000,000 for Canadian National Railway 4½ per cent. five-year gold bonds maturing Feb. 15, 1930; \$19,393,038 for Canadian Northern Railway Company securities guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba; \$8,155,168 for various equipment trust certificates, and \$649,000 for other maturities, making a total of \$46,197,207.

Traffic Items. Gross earnings from freight traffic were reduced by approximately \$36,000,000 (18 per cent.), attributable to general economic conditions and to motor truck competition.

Revenue freight amounted to 50,411,048 tons in 1930, as compared with 63,840,670 tons in 1929. There was a decrease of 170,843 tons of agricultural products, namely, 932,639 tons, compared with 1,103,482 tons in 1929. Products of the mines were down 47,668 tons to 1,766,506 tons. Products of the forests decreased 279,483 tons to 1,995,014, and manufactures and miscellaneous showed a decrease of 204,937 tons, from 2,040,656 to 1,835,719 tons.

Passenger earnings decreased by \$5,588,508 (16.9 per cent.). This decrease was due, partly to general conditions, partly to increased automobile competition, and partly to a decrease of approximately \$443,000 from European immigration traffic.

On export traffic, revenue was decreased by \$3,559,294 (29.39 per cent.), and on import traffic by \$1,074,801 (13.83 per cent.).

The banana traffic from the West Indies handled from the Canadian National Steamships through Halifax and Montreal amounted to 2,198 cars in 1930, as against 1,307 cars in 1929.

Statistics covering rail-line operation show the following comparisons between 1930 and 1929 results, the latter appearing in brackets: Revenue freight, tons, 50,411,048 (63,840,670); passengers carried, 14,013,390 (16,044,450); freight revenue, \$163,859,421 (\$199,803,838); passenger revenue, \$27,536,653 (\$33,125,162); operating revenues per mile of road, \$10,937 (\$13,474); operating expenses, \$9,629 (\$11,120); net operating revenues, \$1,307 (\$2,354).

Telegraphs. Towards the end of April, 1930, regular two-way telephone service from moving trains was put into effect. This service is operated on the International Limited from Toronto to Montreal and on the Maple Leaf from Montreal to Toronto. Since April last the calls included conversations with points in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta, California, Colorado, Mexico and England. Grain exchange ticker service was established in July from Winnipeg to Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. Substantial income was obtained from the leasing of circuits for commercial broadcasting purposes. Further extensions were made to the carrier current system. New valuable leases were made of telegraph lines between Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, also between New York and Seattle *via* Winnipeg, in conjunction with the Western Union Telegraph Lines.

Express. Express earnings decreased \$2,043,187.89 (15.1 per cent.), largely due to general conditions. Fish traffic, except from Quebec and Minnesota points, where some increases are shown, was substantially less than in 1929, due to weather and market conditions, although lobster shipments from the Maritime Provinces show a slight increase. Increases in fruit traffic from Ontario and the

Maritime Provinces to some extent compensated for decreases from other parts. Gold bullion shipments show an improvement more than compensating for a decrease in silver shipments. In July through express rates and service were established between Canada and the British West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bermuda and the Bahamas. Certain rate adjustments were made during 1930 in connection with shipments of fish, poultry, meat and certain dairy products.

Insurance. The investments of the Fire and Marine Self Insurance Fund reached a total of \$14,469,170 at the end of 1930. Of this amount \$10,568,400 applied to the Canadian National properties and the balance to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and West Indies steamships. The satisfactory position of this Fund made it possible to carry out an intention previously contemplated, namely, that in due course there would be a reduction in the premiums actually paid into the Fund; and during 1930 the railway premiums were reduced by \$1,000,000. Notwithstanding such reduction the income from the Fund was more than sufficient to take care of losses.

Land Sales. During the year, 30,402 acres of Canadian National lands were sold at an average price of \$13.12 per acre, as compared with 71,131 acres sold at \$13.70 in 1929. This decrease is partly due to depressed conditions and low prices for grain. Eleven townsites on new branch lines were placed on the market.

Central Vermont Railway. The revenues for the eleven months ending December 31, 1930, were sufficient to pay all fixed charges, including interest payments of \$802,083.34 on the mortgage bonds and gold bonds of the Vermont Company owned by the National Railways, and leave a surplus of \$150,278.70.

New Industries. It is interesting to observe that during the year 1930, 340 new industries located on our lines in Canada, involving a capital expenditure of \$37,000,000, and additions to 165 existing plants were made at an approximate cost of \$50,500,000.

Loans to Farmers. Consideration is now being given to a proposal that the National Railways join with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, banks and other institutions in establishing a fund for the purpose of assisting farmers to engage in mixed farming and acquire live stock; such assistance to be in the form of secured and repayable loans. It is felt that although grain crops will remain the chief agricultural product, particularly in the Western Provinces, yet in view of the recent tremendous reduction in wheat market values (over 50 per cent. in 1930 as compared with 1928) and in view of seasonal and weather conditions which affect grain crops, farmers should be encouraged to develop other less variable sources of revenue.

Aviation. Aviation developments as they affect the operations of transcontinental railways have been under co-operative study by representatives of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways. During the year each Railway acquired a minority stock interest in Canadian Airways Limited, a consolidation of the Western Canada Airways Limited and the Aviation Corporation of Canada Limited. The efficient co-ordination of railway and aviation transportation facilities is thereby assured.

Pensions. Under the general pension scheme pensions were granted during the year to 448 employees, of whom 21 had been in service for more than 50 years.

THE FISCAL POSITION OF CANADA

ADDRESS OF MR. BEAUDRY LEMAN

**DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE
CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION**

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 13, 1930

It would seem fitting that I should preface these remarks by recalling that the late H. B. Mackenzie, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and Vice-President of this Association, was present at our last Annual Meeting and took part in its deliberations. His knowledge of banking, his excellent business judgment, his great courtesy and sense of fairness marked his participation in the conduct of the Association's affairs and cannot be forgotten by his confreres. The recollection of his outstanding qualities will not cease to influence in the maintenance of the high standards which he set for his own and our guidance.

The year 1930 did not begin under very auspicious circumstances. In the course of August, 1929, unmistakable signs of a slowing down in business activity appeared and the prices of a number of commodities started on the down grade at an accelerated pace. The stock exchanges in the United States and Canada seemed for a while to ignore these danger signals, and the bidding up of stocks enthusiastically continued until the drastic liquidation of the end of October and beginning of November. Many competent writers are still analyzing the relations of cause and effect—as to whether the condition of business brought about the deflation in securities or whether the slump of the stock market had adversely affected normal activities by reducing the purchasing power of the masses and by inducing a psychology of restraint and caution. Other observers are approaching the problem from a different angle, in an effort to determine whether the present situation is due to overproduction or underconsumption. Although the results are the same, a clear understanding of the causes may be of interest, in order that remedies be sought for controlling production on the one hand or for increasing the purchasing power throughout the world on the other. However, there may be a third solution of the problem, should present conditions be the result of overconsumption. Overconsumption of commodities or securities induces indigestion, the best cure for which is exercise and dieting or in other words work and thrift. These brief remarks are not meant as an endeavour even superficially to survey world-wide economic reactions

but to indicate that Canada is affected by conditions obtaining in other countries. Canada is a large producer of commodities such as wheat and other farm products, paper, lumber, dairy products, live and dead stock, silver, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, asbestos, dried and canned fish, fruits, farm implements and automobiles, all and every one of which are subject to the fluctuations which develop on foreign marts. In a period of depression such as the present one it is advisable to bear in mind that the sources whence this real wealth is derived are unimpaired and that the demand will reassert itself on a much larger scale.

Interim Report Gold Delegation. According to an interim report of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, which has just come to hand, Canada stands third among the gold producing countries of the world, with an annual production of 40.3 million dollars out of a world production of 405 million dollars. South Africa is first, with 52.2 per cent. of the total, United States is second with 10.5 per cent. and Canada third with over 9.9 per cent. This fact leads to the consideration of Canada's present gold holdings as a backing for the country's currency and international trade.

The National City Bank of New York, in its October *Monthly Bulletin*, presents a statement of the gold holdings of the principal banks and public treasuries of the world as of the end of December, 1912, and of the end of June, 1930, with percentage of change.

Taking the leading European countries, Great Britain's gold holding increased 94 per cent., that of France 179 per cent., Germany 192 per cent., Italy 10 per cent., while the average increase for what might be called the chief gold standard countries of Europe was 149 per cent. Taken together the other European countries outside of Russia had a percentage loss of 6; the Russian decrease was 68 per cent.

Coming to the United States, the percentage increase of such gold holding was 179 while Canada's was, according to this statement, a percentage loss of 42. While Canada's gold holding is not as great as it should be, there was no such comparative loss. In the statement Canada is credited with having as of the 31st December, 1912, in the Public Treasury and banks 138 million dollars of gold and specie. On examination of the records of this country we find that figure to be substantially correct. On that date the gold holding of the Minister of Finance was.....\$104,076,000 and the chartered banks had in specie..... 33,780,000

a total of.....\$137,856,000

But the above-mentioned *Bulletin* in its tabulation of gold holdings of Canada on the 30th June, 1930, places the amount at \$80,000,000. This is arrived at by adding together the Gold holding

of the Minister of Finance	\$68,227,000
Gold in the Central Gold Reserves.....	12,630,000
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	\$80,857,000

ignoring altogether the gold held by the banks in Canada and the gold held abroad by Canadian banks, both of which were included in the figures of 1912. The gold and subsidiary coin held by the Canadian banks on the 30th June, 1930, was

(a) In Canada	\$47,066,000
(b) Abroad	17,577,000

TOTAL.....

\$64,643,000

Based on practically complete returns, the amount of silver and other subsidiary coin in the possession of the banks in Canada and elsewhere on the date mentioned was \$16,500,000, leaving a net amount of gold in the possession of the banks of \$48,143,000. The \$48,000,000 with the \$80,000,000 above referred to makes \$128,000,000 as the gold holding of the Minister of Finance and the banks on the 30th June, 1930.

Canada's Gain in Gold Holdings. If we deduct from the total of \$138,000,000 previously mentioned—gold and specie held by the Minister of Finance and the banks on Dec. 31, 1912—an allowance of \$10,000,000 (an estimate within the mark) as the approximate amount of silver and subsidiary coin then held by the banks, we have the same amount, \$128,000,000, of gold held and controlled by the Minister of Finance and the banks at the end of 1912 as we have on the 30th June, 1930. Instead of a loss of 42 per cent. as set forth in the National City Bank *Monthly Bulletin*, there was actually neither gain nor loss between the two dates. The gold holding of Canada has, of course, very substantially increased in the interval between the 30th June and the 30th September, 1930, as appears from the following:

Gold held by the Minister of Finance.....	\$ 95,223,000
Gold in the Central Gold Reserves.....	14,630,000
Gold and Subsidiary Coin held by the chartered banks:	
In Canada	47,664,000
Elsewhere	24,184,000
	<hr/>
	\$181,701,000

If we deduct from this the amount of subsidiary coin, \$16,500,000, we have a net gold holding of over \$165,000,000, or 28 per cent. over the net gold holding of \$128,000,000, on June 30th, 1912, the date chosen by the National City Bank for purposes of comparison.

Canada has now advanced to the fifth place in the volume of its external trade among the great trading countries of the world, so that the importance of an adequate gold reserve as an element in the

protection and furtherance of that trade becomes more important from year to year. The Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations in the report referred to makes this comment: "The demand for currency depends upon the volume of production and trade and the transactions to which trade gives rise. In the absence of any important changes in currency systems, it may be assumed that future gold requirements will increase in proportion." The total foreign trade of Canada for the twelve months ended June 30th last was more than double the total foreign trade of Canada for the twelve months ended June 30th, 1912, while our gold holdings for the two dates have remained practically stationary, although there has been an improvement of 28 per cent. in recent months.

External Trade; Industrial Development. During the twelve months ended on the 30th September, 1930, the external trade of Canada amounted to about \$2,106,000,000, of which \$1,003,000,000 represented exports and \$1,103,000,000 imports. These figures compare with total foreign trade during the previous twelve months, amounting to \$2,630,000,000, composed of \$1,330,000,000 of exports and \$1,299,000,000 of imports. If one takes into account the general decline in prices as between these two periods, one must conclude that the contraction in volume is far from being as important as the above figures would indicate. Our sales to the United Kingdom decreased from \$367,000,000 to \$265,000,000, and our purchases from \$197,000,000 to \$170,000,000. During the same period, our sales to the United States were reduced from \$544,000,000 to \$465,000,000 and our purchases from \$895,000,000 to \$726,000,000. It is well nigh impossible to venture any forecasts as to the volume of trade passing between Canada and the United States, but it appears probable that the effect of the Hawley-Smoot tariff will be in the direction of further contraction. As an indication of this trend, the value of agricultural and vegetable products exported to the United States during the months of July, August and September, 1930, was \$5,371,000, as compared with \$10,015,000 for the same months in 1929; this represents a shrinkage of over 46 per cent.

When domestic conditions in Canada are considered, it appears that many of the unsatisfactory elements originate in the present state of foreign markets, as there is no pause in the development of the natural resources of the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways are both extending their lines to exploit new territories or to provide additional facilities in districts already served. An immense area of fertile land is being opened in northern Alberta and eastern British Columbia in what is known as the Peace River country, wherein a great number of new settlers will in the near future find a generous reward for their toil. The possibility of growing wheat and other crops in what are considered northern latitudes in Canada is now

demonstrated beyond doubt. These vast regions which were considered in the past as the exclusive domain of the buffalo now attract a large influx of settlers, as it has been established that the longer hours of sunshine during the summer months and the beneficial influence of the warm Pacific winds render these tracts admirably suitable for cultivation. The port of Vancouver, already very active, will feel in the no distant future the advantages of this increased traffic until ultimately it will be found profitable to construct a more direct outlet to the Pacific coast, in accordance with surveys now being completed which indicate that the northern Rockies can be crossed with greater ease than the southern section.

Aside from important railway undertakings, new construction throughout Canada has been steadily going on. For the first nine months of the current year, the value of new buildings is about 19 per cent. less than for the same period of 1929, which was a record year; the figures for 1930 are almost equal to those of 1928 and they are larger than those for the years 1927 and 1926.

The development of water-power is proceeding actively; there are at present 5,700,000 hydraulic horse-power installed throughout the Dominion, which give Canada first place in the amount of developed hydro-electric power per capita. It is estimated that the installations in process of construction will render available in the course of the next five years some three million additional horse-power. The monthly output in thousands of kilowatt hours, while showing substantial increase over the September figures for two and three years ago, indicates a slight decline in September of this year in comparison with 1929 owing to the decrease of use by manufacturers, the figures being:

September 1927	1,184,000	September 1929	1,455,000
September 1928	1,261,000	September 1930	1,404,000

As a gauge of business activity throughout the Dominion, the figures of bank debits may be of interest; for the first nine months of 1930 they amounted to \$27,888,000,000, being nearly 18 per cent. lower than the figures for the same period in 1929. However, if account were taken of the large transactions originating on the stock exchanges during 1929, it would in all probability be found that, exclusive of stock exchange transactions, the volume of internal trade was about equal to that of previous years.

Canadian Chartered Banks. The latest figures available regarding the Canadian chartered banks are disclosed by the monthly return as of the 30th September, 1930. Total assets of the eleven chartered banks stood at \$3,228,000,000, against \$3,614,000,000 on September 30th, 1929; still they were \$156,000,000 in excess of the total at the same date in 1927. Current loans in Canada, amounting to \$1,255,000,000 while some \$148,000,000 below last year's figure, are \$220,000,000 higher than the loans in 1927 and \$64,000,000 higher

than the loans in 1928. Call loans in Canada at \$226,000,000 and call loans outside of Canada at \$186,000,000, showed reductions of about \$54,000,000 and \$127,000,000 respectively. Notice deposits in Canada aggregated \$1,419,000,000 against \$1,470,000,000 on September 30, 1929. Demand deposits totalling \$667,000,000 were about \$92,000,000 less than a year ago. Notes of Canadian banks in circulation were down from \$196,000,000 to \$163,000,000. Advances by the Dominion Government under the Finance Act were down from \$79,400,000 at the end of September 1929 to \$20,700,000 on September 30th, 1930.

These figures indicate that both assets and liabilities have contracted, whilst equilibrium and balance have been maintained, that the signs and tokens representing substantially the same real wealth find expression in fewer or smaller numerals and that our banking structure resembles in many respects a staunch and seaworthy vessel capable of comfortably riding the waves not only at high tide but also at ebbtide. In due course the flow of returning prosperity will become manifest,—and again shall it become necessary to counsel prudence and self-restraint,—but to-day, as one surveys fundamental conditions in Canada, the two assets which seem assured of the greatest returns are courage and confidence.

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1930

ANNUAL ADDRESS AND REPORTS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 113th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 1, 1930, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the Joint General Manager, Mr. Jackson Dodds, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1929	\$	735,582.31	
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1930, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts..		6,519,031.51	
Premiums on New Stock		51,459.50	
			<hr/>
			\$ 7,306,073.32
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1930	\$	1,072,647.00	
Interest on Instalment Payments for New Stock		14,939.99	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 2nd June, 1930		1,080,000.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 2nd Sept., 1930		1,080,000.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1930		1,080,000.00	
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1930		720,000.00	
			<hr/>
		\$5,047,586.99	
Amount credited to Rest Account		51,459.50	
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government		459,979.45	
Reservation for Bank Premises		800,000.00	
			<hr/>
			6,359,025.94
			<hr/>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$	947,047.38	

Since the last Annual Meeting, eighteen offices have been opened throughout the Dominion of Canada and fifteen offices have been closed.

The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of their late valued colleague, Mr. William McMaster, a member of the Board since 1913.

In July, Mr. James Stewart tendered his resignation as a Director, which was accepted. In March, Messrs. Patrick Burns and Chris. Spencer were appointed members of the Board, and in May, Mr. Ross H. McMaster was appointed a member of the Board.

All the 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*, 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports, see Volumes 1911 to 1929-30.

**Address of
Sir Charles
Gordon, G.B.E.,
President**

Before moving the adoption of the report, it is customary for the President to make a few remarks.

In moving the adoption of the Report of your Directors, may I first express my deep regret at the death during the past year of two valued colleagues, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie and Mr. William McMaster. Only last year the appointment of Mr. Mackenzie to the position of General Manager, in succession to Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, was made, and hope was held that for many more years he would give to the service of the Bank the ability, experience, aptitude and capacity he possessed, but ere many months passed we were called to mourn his death. Mr. McMaster had been a member of the Board for a long period, his business career was of unbroken success, and to the service of the Bank he brought those eminent qualities which made him conspicuous in commercial circles. Mr. Ross McMaster, whose business achievements are well known to every one of you, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of his father, and two seats on the directorate, following the enlargement of the Board authorized at the last Annual Meeting, have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Patrick Burns and Mr. Chris. Spencer, residing in Calgary and Vancouver respectively, both outstanding in business enterprise in Western Canada.

After the death of Mr. Mackenzie, your Directors deemed it opportune to make the general management a joint office and appointed thereto Mr. W. A. Bog and Mr. Jackson Dodds, who have long been upon the staff of the Bank, have risen by merit and ability to the important positions they now occupy, and are possessed of sound and varied banking knowledge.

Statements—Profits. The Annual Statement has already been published, and as the General Managers will explain some of the details, I will only draw attention to the very strong position which is reflected not only in cash but in Dominion of Canada and Provincial Government securities.

I am sure it will be very gratifying to the shareholders to learn that we have not suffered any losses from depreciation in the securities which the Bank holds as part of its assets. From this you will understand that great care has been exercised in our investments.

The year under review has been a most difficult one not only for banks but for practically all classes of business, and this has been reflected in our profits, but nevertheless ample provision has been made for all losses and prospective losses.

Visit to Western Canada. Following the custom of which I have had the opportunity of availing myself for the past three years, together with other directors of the Bank I accompanied Mr. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on his annual

visit to the West. In this way we are enabled to keep thoroughly familiar with all the ramifications of the Bank in the Western Provinces and British Columbia. Although we passed through the southern section of the Prairie Provinces early in September, nearly all the wheat had been cut and threshed in those districts. It was of a very high quality, but light yield, and commanded a discouragingly low price. Passing on to British Columbia, we found conditions there in the lumber business very quiet, although the pulp and paper business on the Coast was doing well. Those engaged in the fish-packing business were finding the markets rather glutted. Returning through the northern sections of the Prairie Provinces and passing over branch lines serving the newer portions of the country, we found an immense crop in process of being harvested. No complaints were heard in this section as to the size of the crop. The weather was bad, however, making it difficult to save the grain, and the price was still lower than earlier in the season.

Low prices have also affected the mining industry. As yet, these have not been followed by much reduction in overhead, so that the decrease in the prices of products of the mines comes right out of their profits.

The newsprint industry has been adversely affected by failure of consumption to keep step with growing output. The wisest course to pursue in this circumstance would seem to be to distribute production to a point where each plant would be able to run some of its machines on full time and reduce manufacturing expenses to the lowest possible point. Consumption of newsprint will probably increase gradually, but it would appear that meanwhile construction of new mills should cease.

Decline in Commodity Prices. Since our last meeting we have been witnessing a decline in commodity prices, but this has not been due to restriction of credit. There is an abundance of money available for sound commercial purposes and credit is not stinted. Prices of many staples of primary production are now extremely low, to which condition the prevalent dullness of trade is principally due. Such important commodities as wheat, sugar, rubber, raw cotton, wool, tin and copper are all now at lower price levels than in 1913. Examination of the figures of the foreign trade of Canada shows how large a part the item of wheat plays. No other single commodity approaches this cereal in volume and value; as a consequence, when crop failure occurs or prices fall below the line of profitable production, the whole business of the country is adversely affected. That has happened. The wheat crop of 1929 was short in quantity; the crop of 1930 faced low prices and a glutted market; and the foreign trade returns disclose the results of these unfavourable factors. In the twelve months ending September 30th, total exports of Canadian produce had a value of \$1,303,228,000 in 1929, and of \$982,098,000 in 1930, being a decrease of \$321,130,000, of

which decrease \$167,185,000, or more than 50 per cent. was in the item of wheat and wheat flour alone. To short crops and congested markets can be traced much of the reaction in general business, the decline in railway traffic, the diminished earnings of carriers by land and water, unemployment of labour, and, above all, diminished purchasing power of the agricultural class.

Lower prices account for some of the shrinkage in the foreign commerce of Canada, but lessened volume for more. In the twelve months ending October 31st, 1930, total imports were \$1,064,915,000 and total exports \$945,614,000, being a decrease of \$238,566,000 in imports, and \$335,070,000 in exports from the figures of the preceding year. An unfavourable balance of trade of \$22,797,000 in the twelve months ending October 31st, 1929, was increased to \$119,301,000 for the same period in 1930. In the recession of our import trade during the year to September 30th, the United States has been the chief sufferer, selling \$168,449,000 less merchandise to Canada in 1930 than in 1929, chiefly iron and steel products, while the decrease in our purchases from Great Britain was \$27,000,000. European countries have reduced purchases from Canada, as have also China and Japan, owing to curtailed buying power and the erection of tariff barriers, but it is noteworthy that our commerce with the West Indies and Southern hemisphere countries has been relatively well maintained.

Approximately one-half the population of Canada derives support directly from the farm, and while this year their labour has been rewarded with an aggregate average quantity return, low prices have reduced profit close to the vanishing point. Of wheat, the crop was 90,000,000 bushels larger than in 1929, but what was gained in quantity was lost in value, an increase of about 30 per cent. in production being offset by a 50 per cent. decline in price.

Livestock and the dairying industry have also encountered unfavourable conditions, not least being exclusion from the United States market by high tariff duties, while prices sagged to lower levels during much of the year. An effort is being made to regain the British market for Canadian cattle and to establish anew a trade of once considerable magnitude. There is prospect of some success next season in this direction.

Transportation interests have been hit for the second year in succession by reduced wheat shipments and slow export demand for the cereal. Railway gross earnings have steadily decreased, and only by the practice of rigid economy have net earnings been kept within measurable distance of those of recent years. In travelling from one end of Canada to the other, one cannot help being impressed with the splendid physical condition of our railroads. One hears remarks to this effect on every side from those who come to Canada and make use of our transportation facilities, and in this

respect Canada seems to be more fortunate than many other countries, including even the United States.

It is the history of all new countries that they depend at first upon the utilization of their most available resources, and later turn to manufacturing and similar pursuits. Canada at the present time is in an intermediate stage. We have been making use of resources most readily converted into money, but are now entering the second stage, that of manufacturing. In 1915 the gross value of Canada's agricultural products was \$1,118,694,000, and of her manufactured products, \$1,381,547,000. In 1928 the figures were: gross value of agricultural products, \$1,730,304,000, and of manufactures, \$3,769,850,000. These figures illustrate the trend of our economic development, and have an important bearing upon our future outlook.

Water Powers. One phase of our industrial activities which is being carried forward with undiminished vigour is the development of our water powers. At the beginning of the present year the total installed capacity was 5,727,162 h.p. During the year, hydro-electric construction has exceeded that of any previous period in the history of the Dominion. A mid-year review issued by the Department of the Interior stated that installations aggregating more than 1,680,000 h.p. were under active construction from coast to coast. Many of these installations comprise the initial stages only of the respective undertakings, and when such plants have reached their ultimate designed capacities a further 2,000,000 h.p. will be added. These impressive figures raise the question as to whether or not the development of power waters is proceeding too rapidly, but as against this it is to be remembered that the uses to which hydro-electric current is being put are constantly expanding in industry, in the home, and on the farm.

Automobile production has fallen this year to nearly half the figure of 1929, yet the importation of crude petroleum and the sale of gasoline has not decreased. In the twelve months ending September 30th last, the importation into Canada of crude petroleum amounted to 1,195,644,000 gallons, and of gasoline to 164,711,000 gallons, of a combined value of \$66,467,000, being an increase of about four per cent. over the preceding year. Good roads have helped the motor trade.

The rapid pace of building construction in recent years has moderated, a not surprising occurrence, but there has been much activity in this branch of business during the year, especially in the prosecution of engineering projects. In the ten months for which figures are available contracts are estimated at \$393,146,000 compared with \$498,727,000 in the corresponding period last year.

In the United States the enactment of a high customs tariff has restricted the sale of our agricultural products in that market, while in Canada the change of Government produced by the general elec-

tions in July was followed by a brief Parliamentary Session fruitful of important fiscal legislation. Outstanding was a sharp revision upward of many tariff items in order adequately to foster and protect domestic industries. Some of the anticipated advantages are appearing in the form of increased employment in mills and factories, the establishment of industries new to Canada, and the enlargement of those already in existence.

Imperial Conference. On the Imperial Conference in London high hopes may have been built that the various portions of the British Commonwealth would be more closely knit economically by preferential tariffs. No important step to this end was taken, but the proceedings have awakened widespread interest. It is apparent that free trade within the Empire is not a practical possibility, but I feel strongly that much could be accomplished in furthering the exchange of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom by placing that trade upon a reciprocal basis as is the case at present between Canada and some other portions of the Empire. There is an increasing recognition in Canada of the wisdom of trading with those who are willing to trade with us and that principle would find a very practical expression under a system of reciprocal preferences with the United Kingdom, which, though started perhaps only in a small way, would undoubtedly lead to impressive results in regard to the future trade of both countries. These remarks apply also to an extension of the existing agreements with the other Dominions.

The condition of the Dominion finances gives cause for some concern. Last fiscal year the national surplus amounted to the large sum of \$45,500,000; in the current fiscal year ending March 31st next this surplus will be displaced by a deficit of at least a corresponding figure, and it may be even greater. I base this surmise upon the returns for the seven months ending October 31st, which show a decline in Dominion revenue of \$49,000,000 and an increase of \$10,000,000 in ordinary expenditure compared with the like period last year. Obviously the practice of economy is imperatively required.

As regards conditions abroad, unfortunately the situation in Europe is rather clouded by political influences making for uncertainty, as well as by economic troubles, and the outlook is obscure. The flotation of the German reparations loan has disposed of a financial operation of major importance, which is well out of the way. The Bank for International Settlements is in operation and its influence in the international money market will no doubt become increasingly apparent as time goes on. The loan of \$125,000,000 recently arranged for Germany should help that country in its present difficulties, the solution of which is important in the interests of Europe generally.

A practically unbroken trend downward has been experienced in the economic affairs of Great Britain, which country, already

badly handicapped in her external trade and by heavy taxation, has felt most acutely the effects of the economic depression from which the whole world is suffering. Sufficient evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of trade and industry is found in progressively declining exports, — particularly of manufactured articles, — the rapidly increasing number of unemployed, declining railway traffic, shipping freights and bank advances. Agriculture is in a particularly distressed condition. The reorganization of industry on modern lines is proceeding slowly but steadily, with the co-operation of the big banks under the lead of the Bank of England, and this is the best promise of a return to better times.

The United States is passing through a period of far-reaching business readjustment involving decline in commodity prices, greatly reduced employment of labour and greatly curtailed purchasing power. Unlike previous major recessions, however, inventories are light and there are some indications now that the painful fall in price levels and in volume of industrial production and sales has been checked. There are reasons, however, for thinking that the return to prosperity will be slower than usual because of two important factors; first, that the export trade of the United States is being seriously restricted by many countries setting up retaliatory tariffs, and secondly, that credits to foreign countries by United States banks and financial houses will not be forthcoming to the same extent as in the past.

Business Outlook in Canada. Summing up conditions in our own country, we can, I think, justly congratulate ourselves upon the inherent vigour and soundness of our general economic structure. The set-back we have received has been a direct reflection of disturbed conditions all over the world. Europe has been in such state of unrest as to cause apprehensions. Great Britain has experienced unemployment on the largest scale in its history. Russia is in the throes of a vast and revolutionary experiment. Armed rebellion has occurred in South American Republics. Civil war has been raging in China. India has been in a state of passive revolt. Japan is passing through a severe industrial depression. All these conditions were bound to affect the marketing of the primary products of the farm, the forest, the mine and the fisheries, upon the export of which Canada has largely depended.

Memory of the stock market debacle will pass; commodity prices will, if they have not already done so, reach a point where production is curtailed to the level of consumption; the period is approaching when the comparison with figures of the previous year will be less unfavourable. When these factors are in evidence there will be bred a more optimistic outlook, spending will become freer, employment will increase, and there will be a return to better times, for in this virile country of Canada with its abounding resources there can be no permanent depression. Whether the pull will be short or long

we cannot foretell, but we do know that Canada has been through many periods of depression before and upon each occasion has emerged successfully. We know also that during the year under review hardship and suffering have been less prevalent in Canada than in almost any other country, and we can say of the expenditures that have been undertaken by the various governing authorities for the relief of unemployment that in the main they will be put to productive uses that will tend to speed up our development when trade recovery takes place. Furthermore, the fact that in this period we have been thrown so much upon our own resources, and have paid more attention than ever before to the possibilities of our domestic market, cannot but have effects which will be of lasting benefit to our industries. My own view is that when the turn comes Canada will be found leading the procession in the return to prosperity. That view, I think you will agree, finds full justification from the manner in which this country has been weathering the storm and from the vigorous and practical remedial measures which we as a people have applied.

**Address of Joint
General Manager,
Mr. W. A. Bog**

On behalf of Mr. Dodds and myself I have the honour to present to you the 113th Annual Balance Sheet of the Bank, together with our comments upon the various features which it contains.

As you know, the Banks of the world at large are passing through one of the most difficult periods in history. Canada is singularly fortunate in her banking system. It has been able to withstand, without apparent strain, the heavy drop in the price of commodities and in the market value of securities which has taken place in this country as it has elsewhere. A reduction in Bank figures is a natural sequence of this decrease in values.

In times like the present it is inevitable that losses suffered through the heavy fall in prices must affect Banks at least indirectly. It is a satisfaction to be able to assure you that we have made ample provision for all losses and doubtful loans.

You will note that the traditionally strong liquid position of your Bank has been maintained. This was accomplished without curtailing the credit requirements of our customers. Profits, while reflecting the quiet state, during the past year, of the general business of the country and lower money rates in foreign markets, have been more than sufficient to maintain the usual distributions to shareholders.

Our Total Assets now aggregate \$826,900,000 against \$965,300,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$138,400,000, which may be considered a reasonable contraction in view of the conditions which have prevailed. Of this total \$438,100,000 consists of quick assets, namely,

cash, call loans, bank balances and securities of a readily realizable nature.

Cash Reserves to Liabilities to the Public are 13.33 per cent.

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits amount to \$74,947,000, as compared with \$74,632,000. Rest and Undivided Profits are now \$2,947,000 in excess of our capital.

Deposits aggregate \$689,000,000, a decrease of \$83,300,000. Demand Deposits have decreased \$72,500,000. Deposits after Notice amount to \$409,600,000 as compared with \$420,400,000. During recent months deposits in our Savings Department have increased, an indication that with the passing of abnormal conditions in the stock market, the inherent saving tendency of the people is again in evidence.

A notable increase during the year in the number of small accounts is especially gratifying, as we have consistently emphasized the fact that the Bank of Montreal welcomes small accounts. It is our experience that the amount represented by many small accounts is a more stable quantity than a similar total represented by a few large balances.

Balances due to Banks are \$8,300,000, a decrease of \$31,000,000, as compared with last year, when large amounts were held by us on account of European institutions desirous of taking advantage of high rates of interest then prevailing in New York.

Cash and Bank Balances (including Central Gold Reserves) amount to \$136,000,000, a decrease of \$12,000,000.

Our Call Loans, aggregating \$78,700,000, show a decrease of \$76,200,000 compared with a year ago. Those in Canada are down \$21,600,000; others are down \$54,600,000.

Investments amount to \$182,600,000, an increase of \$53,000,000 over a year ago, these being largely in Dominion and Provincial Government securities.

Bank Premises are carried at \$14,500,000, the same as a year ago.

Current Loans in Canada (including advances to Municipalities) amount to \$315,100,000, a decrease of \$83,700,000, due to lessened activity of business in general.

Current Loans elsewhere aggregate \$42,500,000 as compared with \$35,100,000 a year ago.

Profits are \$6,519,000, as compared with \$7,070,000 reported a year ago. This reflects the quieter state of business conditions coupled with lower rates of interest received on funds necessarily employed elsewhere than in Canada. The net result may be considered satisfactory.

New Branches. Since the last Annual Meeting we have opened 18 new branches and closed 15. Our offices now total 672, of which 653 are in Canada and 6 in Newfoundland. The offices

closed were at points where it was found after a trial that there was not sufficient business to warrant a continuance of service.

Following the erection of handsome premises at Hamilton we have now in course of construction main offices at Ottawa and Calgary. When these are completed we shall have at practically every large centre throughout Canada a main branch thoroughly representative of the outstanding position occupied by your Bank.

Our offices abroad have continued to prove of substantial advantage to our general operations and to the international business of the Dominion. Their importance has been particularly noticeable in connection with the growing interest abroad in the establishment in Canada of new industries and branches of existing industries.

Financial Conditions Abroad. Marked changes have taken place in the past twelve months in financial conditions both here and abroad. A year ago the Bank of England rate was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; it is now 3 per cent.; while money on call in London has lately ranged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 2 per cent., against $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. last year. This, and the fact that discount rates for prime paper are only the barest fraction over the rate for Call money, indicate the difficulty there is in employing funds for short periods. There is ample money awaiting long term investment, but its employment in industry must be preceded by a return of confidence. In the London Stock Markets there is all-round depression except in first class investments, especially British Government securities, which are now nearing a 4 per cent. basis. Great Britain is faced with the necessity of solving many difficult problems, among them the fiscal policy. There appears to be evidence of an increasing growth of responsible opinion in the country in favour of a change assuring closer economic unity within the Empire, and the adoption of safeguarding duties where required. Meanwhile the burden of a colossal National Debt, together with the necessity of supporting a growing army of unemployed, is saddling Great Britain with heavy taxation which is handicapping industry and restricting enterprise.

In France, both exports and imports are materially lower in volume and value than last year's figures, and there is a substantial adverse foreign trade balance, which, however, is estimated to be more than offset by the expenditure of foreign visitors, even though the tourist traffic this year has been comparatively light. On the Bourse, Government securities have remained remarkably firm with an improving tendency, but practically all other departments have experienced falling prices during the past year; the recession, however, has been orderly. In spite of the superabundance of money, investors have been out of the market for many months, and in consequence the banks have a large supply of funds which they find very difficult to employ profitably. The Bank of France itself is in an exceptionally strong position, with gold holdings, foreign balances and foreign bills more than covering its note circulation.

In the United States, securities markets have experienced heavy liquidation with the result that the volume of credit thus employed has undergone a great shrinkage. Loans to brokers on the New York Stock Exchange are down from \$8,550,000,000 as at October 1st last year to \$2,556,000,000 as at November 1st this year. The reasons for continued ease in money rates lie in reduced activity in trade and speculation. Notwithstanding the difficulties in which some relatively unimportant banks in certain areas of the country have become involved, the banking system in general has emerged with unimpaired strength and usefulness from what was possibly its severest test, and with very low money rates and plentiful credit reserves, ample resources are assured to meet any demand that may develop.

Situation in Canada. In Canada the collapse of stock speculation, which occurred just prior to our last Annual Meeting, has been coupled with a decline in commodity prices sufficiently widespread to affect nearly every form of business. Canada is fortunate in that its income is derived from a variety of important trades and occupations, most of which are based upon raw materials existing in abundance within our own borders.

While Canada is steadily growing in importance in respect of her manufactures, we depend largely upon the export of agricultural and other products, and at present the realizable monetary value of these is at the lowest level reached for many years past.

What is very necessary to improve conditions in Canada is the political and financial stability of the world at large, principally of Europe, and anything Canada can do to this end will redound to our advantage. The large debts overhanging certain European countries have undoubtedly had an adverse effect on their purchasing power abroad and they have endeavoured through tariffs and otherwise to restrict such expenditures. These debts have created a psychological, as well as a material, condition. The flow of gold to France and the United States has contributed to weaken the purchasing power of many countries and the fall in the price of silver has curtailed the buying power of the East.

The serious situation which has developed in the wheat market has served to call into question the wisdom of placing such widespread reliance as in the past upon one type of crop. Wheat is a commodity of international character, and the bulk of our production of it must be exported. The price return is subject to wide fluctuations and is affected by many conditions which can neither be foreseen nor controlled. Wheat will always be produced in large quantities in the Prairie Provinces, but the conviction is growing that more stability is afforded by a wider application of the principles of mixed farming, because this, as well as supplying many of his own needs, brings to the farmer a return every month in the year.

That the Prairie Provinces are making solid progress in this direction is clearly indicated by the steadily increasing production of such varied farm products as livestock, wool, butter, cheese, vegetables, et cetera. Meanwhile, for the marketing of our export surplus of wheat, stable conditions in the world at large are most important.

It might be pertinent in this connection, as an example, to mention that for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1929, Canada sold to Germany agricultural products of a value of \$35,402,000; in the next year the value had fallen to \$14,841,000, and for the three months ending 30th June of this year the total was \$2,182,000 only.

Unemployment and over-production are both unpleasant features in the present situation, and to alleviate these evils Canada should use every legitimate means to increase and extend her trade. We have great hopes for the growth of our trade with the Orient, a market of increasing importance, and for the continued development of Vancouver as a seaport. Our exports to the West Indies show a considerable increase during the last few years; our Atlantic seaports greatly facilitate our trade with this desirable market.

The return of prosperity will probably be slow, but there are grounds for believing that the bottom of the depression is near at hand. There is the possibility of a seasonal slowing down during the early winter months.

The Joint General Manager then reviewed, in a comprehensive manner, conditions in the Canadian Provinces as well as in Newfoundland and Mexico, dealing with commercial development, financial affairs and the general economic situation. In relation to Quebec the year had witnessed a steady slowing down in manufacturing activities, including newsprint, iron and steel, and cotton and woollen fabrics, while various extensions and new developments had taken place in the hydro-electric field. In Ontario, while practically all lines of industry had experienced a slowing down compared with 1929, the mining industry, as for several previous years, had shown a steady and consistent development. Conditions in the Maritime Provinces continued unsatisfactory for the lumber industry; output of coal was 10 per cent. below the average for the past five years, and manufacturers had been working, generally, on a 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. basis of capacity. In the Prairie Provinces crops were well up to standard in point of quantity and quality but financially were very disappointing owing to abnormally low prices. In British Columbia there had been recessions in most branches of industry, and unemployment was prevalent in some districts owing to the general curtailing of operations, and wages had been reduced in certain industries. The salmon pack had been unusually heavy, and some difficulty in marketing was anticipated. Pulp and paper mills were operating to capacity, and the major portion of the output for 1929 had been sold.

The Report, on motion of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., seconded by Mr. Huntly Drummond, was then adopted, the usual votes of thanks tendered, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: the Honourable Thomas Ahearn, P.C., D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., W. A. Black, Patrick Burns, The Honourable Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., A. O. Dawson, H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, Ross H. McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., Chris. Spencer, W. N. Tilley, K.C., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President, Mr. H. R. Drummond and Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was appointed a Vice-President, stationed in London, England, with complete supervision of the British and European affairs of the Bank. The Executive Committee of the Board was appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Mr. H. R. Drummond, Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., and Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.

**GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BANK OF MONTREAL
OF OCTOBER 31st, 1930**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		\$ 36,000,000.00
Rest	\$ 38,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	947,047.38	
	\$ 38,947,047.38	
Unclaimed Dividends	10,653.07	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1930	1,080,000.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1930	720,000.00	
	40,757,700.45	
		\$ 76,757,700.45
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 39,724,450.50	
Deposits not bearing interest	148,045,926.50	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	540,977,246.08	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,569,634.57	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,802,935.19	
Bills Payable	1,568,710.05	
	738,688,902.89	
Letters of Credit outstanding		8,723,863.80
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		2,799,070.47
		\$826,969,537.61

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current	\$ 33,871,526.29
Dominion notes	56,175,893.50
Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves	10,000,000.00

ASSETS—Continued

Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	\$ 260.31	
United States and other foreign currencies	910,246.67	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	35,118,588.43	
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	17,840,690.03	
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 marketable value to cover	60,921,712.69	
	<hr/>	114,791,498.13
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value		131,107,484.82
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		5,074,726.57
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value		46,447,441.76
Notes of other Banks		2,890,525.78
Cheques on other Banks		37,833,383.09
		<hr/>
		\$ 438,192,479.94
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	290,872,423.31	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	24,246,054.33	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	42,547,341.17	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,037,460.54	
	<hr/>	\$ 359,703,279.35
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		14,500,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		321,214.44
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		1,482,137.65
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra		8,723,863.80
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,642,836.32
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		2,353,227.89
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		50,498.22
		<hr/>
		\$826,969,537.61

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the names of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

W. A. BOG,
JACKSON DODDS,
Joint General Managers.

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 & Hutchison,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
of the firm of George A. Touche & Co. } Auditors.

“REMEDIES FOR INSTABILITY”

KEYNOTE OF ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The Sixty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 8th, 1931, at 11 o'clock a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. S. D. Boak, then read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Bank for the year ended 29th November, 1930, 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, 1929	\$3,574,151.10
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	6,572,627.19
	<u>\$10,146,778.29</u>
Appropriated as follows:	
Dividends Nos. 170, 171, 172 and 173 at 12% per annum	\$4,200,000.00
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders	700,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	200,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation	540,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	4,106,778.29
	<u>\$10,146,778.29</u>

The assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts.

During the year eleven branches were opened and sixteen 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 of their late esteemed colleagues, Mr. Edson L. Pease, a member of the Board since 1907 and Vice-President since 1908, and Mr. Charles C. Blackadar, who was appointed a Director in January, 1917.

*NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1910; succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in *The Review*, 1911 to 1929-30.

Mr. G. Harrison Smith was appointed a member of the Board on April 22, 1930.

Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

**Address by
Sir Herbert
S. Holt,
President**

Before moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, I wish to refer with deep sorrow to the death of Mr. Edson L. Pease, Vice-President of the bank, which occurred on December 29th. Mr. Pease has been prominently identified with the bank for forty-eight years, having been General Manager from 1900 to 1916, and a Director since 1907, and made an outstanding contribution to its development. His passing is mourned not only by his fellow Directors, but by the many members of the staff associated with him during his lifetime.

We also mourn the death of Mr. C. C. Blackadar of Halifax, on April 6th. He was a member of our Board since 1917, and gave generously of his time and counsel.

The 61st Annual Report and Balance Sheet submitted to you to-day will, I am confident, be received by you with satisfaction. They indicate that, notwithstanding depressed business conditions, the bank has experienced another year of profitable operations, and constitute further evidence of the essential soundness of the Canadian financial structure. The General Manager will deal with the financial statements in detail.

During the past eighteen months, depression has spread over every country in the world. Wholesale prices have fallen rapidly, hard times have come to farmers in every country, industrial activity has been reduced and unemployment has left fifteen to twenty million workers without their normal source of income. In Canada, the fall in the price of wheat and other cereals has brought hardships to the Western farmer and reduced his buying power; there has been a resultant decline in the activity of manufacturing for home consumption and the reduction in the volume of international trade has had adverse influence upon the volume of our exports. The activity of industry, however, has not been as seriously affected as have the industries of most other countries. Although wholesale and retail trade have declined substantially in the Prairie Provinces, they have been maintained at relatively satisfactory levels in other parts of Canada.

Cause of International Depression. There can be no doubt that the abnormal credit conditions during 1928 and 1929 must be held primarily responsible for initiating the present world-wide depression. High money rates had their inevitable effect of depressing business and paralyzing development and in many countries economic and political structures have been weakened to such a degree

that it is necessary for them to receive assistance in the shape of foreign loans before their purchasing power can be restored. The concentration of sixty per cent. of the world's gold supply in the United States and France has placed the potential control of the world's price level in the hands of these two countries. Neither country has perfected its central banking machinery to the point where such control can be made promptly effective, and I fear that neither country has fully realized its duty in this respect to its own citizens and to the rest of the world. Until this responsibility is fully understood, or until there has been such a redistribution of gold as to leave other countries in a less helpless condition, the world can never attain that stability which business has every right to expect. The Vice-President will discuss this subject in greater detail.

The Imperial Conference. The results of the Imperial Conference are naturally disappointing to the overseas Dominions. It was too much to expect that a ready-made proposal would be acceptable to Great Britain. Her trade with the outside world is relatively much more important to her than is the case with the Dominions, but proposals put forward by the Canadian delegates involved a principle rather than a plan and, in spite of whatever difficulties must be overcome in order to arrive at a common basis of agreement, this principle is one which should command serious consideration. The component parts of the Empire can surely expect from each other an understanding and co-operation in trade affairs which is conspicuously absent in international relations. It is hoped that preliminary discussions before the proposed conference at Ottawa will lead to a common basis of agreement at that time.

Mining. During the year there has been no outstanding find of minerals, and the drastic reduction in the price of copper, lead, zinc and other base metals has seriously affected the profit of most companies. However, when there is an increased demand I believe that Canada, with its cheap electrical power which is so largely used in the production of metals, will be the first country to benefit. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the production of gold and in the demand for nickel.

The Newsprint Industry. The prosperity of the Canadian newsprint industry is of vital importance to our national economy, for newsprint is one of Canada's major industries, employing in 1929, 33,584 persons (exclusive of those who were employed in the woods), receiving wages of over \$50,000,000. Newsprint is one of Canada's principal exports, bringing into the country about \$150,000,000 annually and contributing largely to our balance of trade with other nations.

The present situation in the industry is most unsatisfactory largely caused by unwise over-expansion and the reduced demand

brought about by world-wide depression. I think it would be advisable for the Provincial Governments to prohibit further installations until the demand catches up with the present supply. They should also insist on all Canadian companies operating at the same percentage of capacity. This would do away with futile competition and useless price cutting and leave the industry in a substantially stronger position.

The Railways. The gross and net earnings of the railways have been seriously affected by the general depression and interference with the movement of wheat during the regular shipping season, and by the uncontrolled and unregulated competition of motors, trucks and aeroplanes. Until there is a recovery in business the railways should make only such necessary expenditures on capital account as can be justified by a fair return on the money invested. In this connection, it is only stating an obvious fact of particular importance to the tax-payers of the country, that there should be a maximum of co-operation between our principal railways to the end that wasteful competition may be eliminated or reduced to a minimum.

It is vital that the railways should not be hampered by any reduction in rates or increase in taxes that would prevent their future financing or the maintenance of the high operating efficiency which now exists, and which would interfere with their ability to handle the increased traffic that is bound to come when the present depression passes.

The Power Industry. Hydro-electric plants now under construction will add two million horse-power to those presently installed. The power industry is one of the greatest assets of our country and it is of vital importance that the Federal and Provincial Governments should see that future developments are authorized only as the demand for power warrants, so that the stability of this industry will not be jeopardized.

Agriculture. The outstanding problem in Canada is the crisis in Western agriculture. The problem is national. The position of the wheat farmer calls for our sympathy and plans for the re-establishment of the substantial stability of Western agriculture are the first concern of the nation.

In order to meet the crisis created in Canada by the wheat situation, the Federal Government, the Provinces and the banks have co-operated in a plan for the orderly marketing of the present supplies.

In the face of world-wide over-production of wheat and the Russian dumping menace, I strongly advise the adoption of mixed farming where natural conditions permit, thus lessening the exclusive reliance upon the production of wheat. To do this, I endorse the suggested formation of an Agricultural Credit Corporation similar

to that which has been such a success in the Northwestern United States; this Corporation to lend farmers who need assistance money to buy cattle, sheep and hogs, so that they will not be dependent solely on wheat for a living. The Corporation could also lend money to farmers to buy fertilizers, the use of which, it has been demonstrated, will increase the yield of wheat and other cereals from eight to ten bushels per acre and advance the maturity by eight to ten days, thereby reducing the risk from early frost. The fruit and vegetable ranchers of British Columbia could also take advantage of the use of fertilizers with equally beneficial results. The money required by the Corporation should be supplied by the Federal and Provincial Governments, the banks, mortgage and insurance companies; the Corporation to be administered by practical men who know Western agricultural conditions.

There has been a steady increase in Canadian demand for animal products during the past decade. Moreover, we have consumed substantial quantities of these commodities imported from abroad. In 1929, butter imports amounted to nearly thirty-six million pounds, and imports of mutton and lamb amounted to over four million pounds. Substantial quantities of beef and pork were also brought in. Canada, an agricultural country, has been importing millions of dollars' worth of meats, butter and cheese and fruits and vegetables of a kind produced within the country. This anomaly should cease.

There is also an attractive market for Canadian bacon in Great Britain. Between 1920 and 1930, British imports of bacon increased from five hundred million pounds to one billion pounds. In this same period, Canadian exports fell from approximately two hundred million pounds to less than eighteen million pounds. In spite of this excellent opportunity for marketing animal products abroad, the total value of meat exported in 1920 was ninety-six million dollars; the total value of meat exported in 1929 less than twenty million dollars. The dairy exports of 1920 had a value of fifty-five million dollars. It is upon definite evidence of this character, drawn from knowledge of market conditions both at home and abroad, that I base my conclusion that the future production of Canadian agriculture can be advantageously diversified.

Stimulation of Canadian Industrial Production. As high tariffs of other countries and other special conditions may react to reduce Canadian exports, there must be corresponding measures on our part to discourage imports and to encourage a proportionate increase in the quantity and variety of our home production. The prompt action taken by the Federal Government in tariff adjustment, enforcement of the dumping clause and prevention of smuggling, has already shown highly beneficial results in increased manufacture of domestic goods and employment of labour. Many industries that previously were operating at half time and less are

now operating 80 per cent. and upwards. It is to be hoped that the Government will make further tariff adjustments where required and stop the entrance of Russian coal, pulpwood, and so forth, which are produced by conscripted labour paid only a few cents a day, and which lessen the employment of Canadian labour. I am firmly convinced that if we had adequate protection there need be no increase in the price of goods. What is required is increased production giving employment to our own people, thereby increasing our purchasing power. By steadily increasing our population and fostering home industries we will create a market which will benefit the farmers both in the East and in the West.

Government Finance. The Government is confronted with grave difficulties. The decline in industrial activity has reduced internal revenue and the falling off in imports has cut down receipts from customs. The total liabilities of the country have been increased by about seventy million dollars in the past year, and up to November 30, 1930, the net debt showed an increase of thirty-seven million dollars. This is a movement in the wrong direction. In the face of heavy demands from all parts of the country for special aid, the government is faced with the necessity for special care and economy. While I am in favour of many of the appropriations which are being made for public works, such as roads and bridges which are important to the development of the country, there is special need for wise economy in governmental expenditure at this time.

Summary. The present interruption in the normal trade relationships of the world is not going to persist. Corrective forces are at work which will re-establish the flow of international credit and restore the volume of world trade. Business and industry have maintained a surprisingly satisfactory volume of activity in Canada as compared with other countries. The stability of our great industries and the strength of our financial institutions during the past year constitute a record which we may view with pride. It is this stability which is the basis for my optimism concerning the future. There are a sufficient number of favourable factors in the Canadian situation so that a resumption of expansion and development in Canada cannot be long delayed.

**Address of
Mr. C. E. Neill,
Vice-President
and Managing
Director**

In previous years what I have said at these Annual Meetings has had to do with the situation in trade, industry and finance in Canada and with the progress of this bank. Last year I discussed the business opportunities opened to this country by the growth in the tourist trade. Since that time the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has made a special study of this subject, and voted to establish a Bureau which will co-operate with

the various local Tourist Bureaux and with the Canadian Federation of Tourist Bureaux in advertising the attractions of the country, and in other efforts to increase the volume and value of this trade. It is still hoped that the Federal Government will assist by making a substantial contribution.

This year the primary difficulties with which this country is confronted are world-wide in character and find their origin in disruption of the international financial structure. I am fully aware that the general public and many bankers attribute the present depression to various other factors, such as over-production, collapse of the stock market, political and social unrest and change in psychological processes, usually expressed as lack of confidence; but these are effects rather than causes, and we must look deeper than this superficial evidence if we wish to understand what has happened. It would seem that the outstanding cause of the present world-wide depression was high interest rates during 1928 and the greater part of 1929. During these years we had the unique phenomenon of a stock market advancing rapidly in the face of very high and steadily increasing interest rates. Why this should have occurred it is difficult to understand. I venture the suggestion that we emerged from the chaos of the war with equity stocks in a position of great strength and prices far below what was justified by fundamental conditions. The steady increase from 1922 to perhaps 1927 would appear to have been quite justified, but this long-continued advance apparently produced a psychological situation which carried the market far higher than could legitimately have been expected. This situation was further accentuated by the policy of the Federal Reserve Bank in endeavouring to ration credit. Thus loaning rates for commercial business were kept relatively low and the full effect of the high average rates for money was slow in being felt by industry and trade. The business situation was further stimulated by easy profits in the stock market and by fresh capital raised by practically all the large industrial companies through issues of common stock on a basis of very low yield to subscribers, with apparently valuable rights which, of course, subsequently proved to be illusory. But long before the 1929 collapse high money rates had almost entirely shut off new loans to borrowing countries, and with them the concomitant ability to purchase foreign goods.

It will be recalled that during 1927 in an effort to assist European countries to resume gold payments, rediscount rates in New York were reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This policy undoubtedly contributed to the inflation of 1928 and 1929. It is a matter of opinion whether the reason was sufficient to justify the reduction in the rate at that time; but whatever views may be held on this point, it now seems clear that a much more stringent policy should have been adopted early in 1928 and continued until the stock market craze had subsided. This policy would have had the effect of slowing up business

sooner, but we would have had a correspondingly shorter and easier road to retrace. We completed in 1929 a period of inflation and have had the inevitable collapse, but are we not now carrying deflation to even greater excesses, and once more due mainly to a faulty monetary policy?

The main features of the present depression are an unprecedented fall in the price of stocks and a percentage decline in commodity prices, only surpassed by the debacle of 1920. Such radical world-wide changes in the price level are very much misunderstood phenomena, usually attributed to general over-production. The fact is over-looked that total purchasing power of the world is governed by total volume of production valued at current prices, and purchasing power can be increased only by increased production. Commodities pay for commodities. Money is only a medium of exchange and all exchange is ultimately barter. Demand and supply are therefore reciprocal.

Fluctuations Could be Prevented. Were the fall in prices due to increased production, no further explanation would have to be looked for but, in fact, the fall coincides with diminished production. The total value in money of the output of the world is decreased both by the percentage by which prices fall and by the decrease in the physical volume of production.

These wide fluctuations in the money value of output are clearly a monetary phenomenon which, if properly understood, could be prevented. Over-supply of individual commodities could explain the decline in the value of one commodity in relation to another. Over-production of agricultural products in relation to manufactured articles would justify a decline in the price of farm products as compared with the products of industry, but when the average of all prices declines this can only be explained by an under-supply of that in which prices are expressed, i.e., money, and it would seem that if the effective supply of money is kept in the right relation to production of commodities the phenomenon of a declining average price level will not occur. Obviously the situation is not as simple as this statement indicates. Any change in general trends sets up mal-adjustments and psychological factors which require stringent measures to combat and it is particularly difficult for central banks to pursue a proper protective policy because public opinion, which will resist any so-called artificial measures to prevent inflation, takes the same attitude towards deflation. Dr. W. Randolph Burgess in his book on the Federal Reserve System points out that the proper policy of a central bank is usually to go directly contrary to public opinion. When all financial centres feel that business does not require more money, then is the time to increase the supply, just as truly as it is time to reduce supply at the moment when inflation begins to appear. If on the collapse of the stock market boom the principal central banks of the world had decided that drastic contraction of

currency and credit was not to be permitted, a drastic fall in the price level could not have occurred. Thus the countries with fiat currencies, such as Argentina, Uruguay and Spain are not suffering anything like as acutely as the gold countries.

Responsibility Rests With United States. If the central banks of all the countries on a gold basis should deliberately adopt a common policy they could within a certain time lag, raise or lower the price level almost at will. Without a common policy, movements of gold would in due course arrest action of one country not in harmony with the policies of others, although the United States, with a huge stock of gold, could probably afford to loose a quantity which no country or group of countries would be willing to receive. On the other hand, she has during the period of 1921-1925 received gold on an unprecedented scale without allowing such receipts to create inflation.

It is because the United States is in such a commanding position of wealth, with forty per cent. of the world's gold supply, that the main responsibility for the world price level rests with that country.

Some Remedial Suggestions. Having allowed deflation to proceed to the extent which it has, it seems likely that it will be a prolonged process to restore financial equilibrium which involves: (1) reducing costs of production in the proportion that the price level has fallen or (2) bringing back average prices to the relatively stable level of 1922-1928; (3) a combination of these two policies. Increased efficiency in industry, particularly at a time when production is far below normal, cannot provide the readjustments in costs which are necessary to restore normal profits, without which depression must continue. A general reduction in wages will be resisted and it would therefore seem that the easiest way out is a restoration of the previous stabilized price level. To accomplish this, money must again flow freely through the financial arteries of the world. Business depression and resultant falling Government revenues, and social and political unrest, have created conditions in a large proportion of the countries of the world which have seriously affected their credit. The average price of the bonds of all South American countries has fallen to panic levels, and it is obvious further borrowings cannot be arranged until the price of these securities has been restored to something approaching parity. The same condition is true of the securities of a number of European countries, notably Germany. It is, however precisely in these countries where capital could find its most profitable employment and if intelligently placed would undoubtedly be quite safe. A gesture of confidence in the form of financial assistance to such countries would be of the greatest importance in changing the world outlook. This matter is so important that I believe it justifies a conference between the financial leaders of Great Britain, the United States and France, with the idea of devising a scheme to hasten normal financial relations

between these countries which have surplus money to invest and those that urgently require it. I make the alternative suggestion for discussion; that a syndicate of the British financial interests might create an organization with substantial capital which would have the complete confidence of the money markets of New York and Paris, and through such an organization borrow at reasonable rates for the purpose of re-lending to other markets at rates commensurate with the greater risk involved.

Co-operation of Central Banks. For the future it is absolutely essential that means should be devised to prevent the drastic changes in the price level which have been characteristic of the period since the close of the war. Such changes in their effect are not much less damaging to civilization than those produced by war. To change the present situation permanently it may be necessary to revise the charters of all the principal central banks and come to some clear understanding regarding co-operation. The object to be attained is quite clear, namely, stability. The artificial exhilaration of inflation and the agony of deflation must be avoided at all costs. If we go on as we are at present, prospects over a long period point to further reductions in the price level, depressions and unemployment, such as were characteristic of the period of 1870-1896, but accentuated in the proportion that volume and tempo of business has increased.

The United States and France stand out with a practical corner on the world gold supply. Both on balance have large amounts of money owing to them; both are using their best efforts to avoid receiving payments in goods for amounts owed and temporarily, at least, both are unwilling to offset amounts owing by loaning abroad. This is an impossible situation, which if not met in a statesmanlike manner can only have disastrous results to the world.

The Bank of International Settlements is designed as a meeting ground for the forces of co-operation and co-ordination in monetary affairs, but I fear that it is too closely associated with the question of war debts to command the support of the United States.

I would make a further suggestion—that a committee of the world's outstanding economists should be appointed, something along the lines of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, to consider this whole question and to report on and criticize the charters, policies and operating technique of the principal central banks. The privileges and restrictions under which such banks now operate are mainly based on tradition and the experience of a different financial age and they require revision from top to bottom. Such a report would do much to create an enlightened public opinion, without which the problem will continue to be ignored or treated on narrow national or political lines. The problem is well understood and given the will to do so and the absence of political interference, it can undoubtedly be solved.

I am well aware that the question of central bank policy and its influence on prices is a much debated one; even in recent times, for example, many bankers in the United States have expressed the opinion that the Federal Reserve System exercises no dominant influence in the price field. Followed to their logical conclusion on a world-wide basis, these opinions indicate a belief that the stability of the world's medium of exchange is practically at the mercy of the elements; that man is incapable of controlling an instrument of his own devising; and that the instability which for generations has caused untold losses to business and suffering to workers must continue to exert its evil influence as chance dictates. I cannot subscribe to any such views. The situation can be remedied. It must be remedied.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. M. W. Wilson**

The financial statements submitted to-day are evidence of satisfactory operations during a year of general depression. In common with other leading banks throughout the world, our figures show moderate reductions as compared with those of last year, which, you will recall, established a record. Total assets are \$889,917,191 as compared with \$1,001,442,741 a year ago. Considering the conditions that prevailed, deposits have been well maintained, a total of \$695,589,060, being reported as against \$772,087,768 last year. A strong liquid position is shown. Cash on hand and in bank totals \$164,251,285 while other immediately realizable assets, such as Government and Municipal bonds, Call Loans, etc., bring total liquid assets to \$379,120,433.

Curtailed business activity and lower commodity prices are directly reflected in commercial loans, which at \$444,815,877 show a reduction of \$68,998,626. The falling off in international trade accounts for the reduction in Letters of Credit Outstanding.

Lower earnings were to be expected. After making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, profits were \$6,572,627 compared with \$7,145,137 the previous year. The usual dividends and bonus to shareholders were paid, and the customary provision made for Bank Premises, Officers' Pension Fund and Dominion Government taxes, leaving \$532,627 to be added to Profit & Loss Account. This increases the amount carried forward to \$4,106,778.

Statements of our controlled companies, Globe Realty Corporation, Ltd., and Canadian Realty Corporation, Ltd., are before you. The bank's equity in these companies—which, as you know, own certain properties occupied by the bank under lease—has been increased during the year by over \$500,000 through the operation of sinking funds, and now stands at the substantial figure of \$12,153,141. The entire capital stock of the companies is owned by the bank, and stands on our books at \$1 in each case.

During the year we acquired a desirable site for our city office in London, England, and are presently erecting a building thereon. When completed, this will provide permanent premises for this important branch. Our new Vancouver building should be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

I do not wish to repeat what has already been said with regard to economic conditions throughout the world. The report of this meeting which will be sent to all shareholders in due course will contain the usual detailed review of trade conditions in Canada and the various other countries in which we have branches. However, I think it pertinent to say that, notwithstanding political disturbances which have occurred in several foreign countries where we are represented, in no case has the bank suffered loss as a result; nor, as a matter of fact, have we been seriously inconvenienced in carrying on our business. The rights of foreign banks in such countries have always been scrupulously observed.

At home there has been much discussion regarding credits extended by the banks to the wheat pools. You should be informed that while such loans run into substantial figures they are on an unquestionably safe basis, being secured not only by grain, but by Government guarantees that effectually preclude the possibility of loss to the lending banks.

I think you will agree that the manner in which the banks have taken care of the financial requirements of Canada during the difficult year just closed is a matter for pardonable pride. The stability of our banking institutions has been clearly demonstrated, and fresh evidence has been given that the Canadian banking system is adequate to meet the needs of the country in times of stress as well as under normal conditions. The importance of this, in the general interest of Canada, cannot be over-emphasized. It is one of many factors that justify our confidence in the Canadian situation.

Following a review of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, French West Indies, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, Costa Rica, and Panama, 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. E. NEILL, Vice-President.

D. K. ELLIOTT
HUGH PATON
A. J. BROWN, K.C.
W. J. SHEPPARD
C. S. WILCOX
A. E. DYMENT
G. H. DUGGAN
JOHN T. ROSS
W. H. McWILLIAMS

CAPT. WM. ROBINSON
A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL
ROBERT ADAIR
HON. WM. A. BLACK, M.P.
C. B. McNAUGHT
G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL
R. T. RILEY
STEPHEN HAAS
JOHN H. PRICE

W. H. MALKIN
JULIAN C. SMITH
ARCHIBALD FRASER
W. J. BLAKE WILSON
SIR HENRY W. THORNTON, K.B.E.
G. HARRISON SMITH
HIS HONOUR FRANK STANFIELD
M. W. WILSON

GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
29th NOVEMBER, 1930

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		\$ 35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		35,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		4,106,778.29
Dividends Unclaimed		18,131.09
Dividend No. 173 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1930....		1,050,000.00
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1930.....		700,000.00
		\$ 75,874,909.38
Deposits not bearing interest	\$151,745,505.70	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	543,843,554.37	
Total Deposits		\$695,589,060.07
Notes of the Bank in circulation		36,730,121.74
Advances under the Finance Act		10,000,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,155,670.35
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		28,429,971.22
Bills Payable		3,589,618.77
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		248,333.34
Letters of Credit Outstanding		38,299,506.90
		\$889,917,191.77

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand		\$ 28,721,648.40
Dominion Notes on hand		37,939,280.75
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		5,000,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies		18,694,369.42
		\$ 90,355,298.57
Notes of other Canadian Banks		3,393,697.59
Cheques on other Banks		22,555,309.57
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		2,544.53
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		47,944,435.69
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)		81,119,014.89
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)		18,764,127.89
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)		12,674,516.79
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		57,985,224.11
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		44,326,263.47
		\$379,120,433.10
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after mak- ing full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		311,133,015.49
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of inter- est) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		131,453,174.53
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,229,687.38
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....		16,978,919.54
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,880,197.80
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		1,215,992.07
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra		38,299,506.90
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies		5,260,317.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,750,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		595,947.96
		\$889,917,191.77

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,
President.

C. E. NEILL,
*Vice-President and
Managing Director.*

M. W. WILSON,
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, 1930, 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, 1930, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

Montreal, Canada,
26th December, 1930.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., <i>of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.</i>	} <i>Auditors.</i>
A. B. BRODIE, C.A., <i>of Price, Waterhouse & Co.</i>	

“IMPROVEMENT IN CONTROL OF GOLD STANDARD”

ANNUAL ADDRESSES

OF

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30TH, 1930

**Address of
the President,
Sir John Aird**

I found it necessary, to my regret, to be absent from our last Meeting on a journey that had for its first purpose attendance at the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Japan. In addressing you to-day I again follow the custom of my predecessor, the late Sir Edmund Walker, who nearly fifty years ago initiated the practice in Canada of bankers giving, on occasions such as this, their views on important economic developments.

New Head Office Building. One may regard this massive building as a structure representative, as far as possible, of the best in Canadian design, skill and material, and of course we have spared no effort to make it such. But taking for my cue the experience of the General Manager, who performed his first administrative duties for the Bank in a tent set up in the woods of Northern Ontario, I should like to point out that the new Head Office building is typical of what may spring from small beginnings in a land of opportunity such as Canada. On this site there stood more than a century ago a small church in a community of about one thousand people and a few hundred buildings. In 1890 the Head Office and the Toronto branch of the Bank were established in the first building the Bank erected on this site. The Bank, then twenty-three years old, had a capital of six million dollars, a reserve fund of eight hundred thousand dollars and total assets of twenty-two million dollars for the use of its Head Office and about forty branches. To-day capital and reserve funds of sixty million dollars and assets of nearly seven hundred million dollars are employed through the Head Office and about eight hundred branches in a banking service of world-wide character. Some of the strong links in this chain were forged through amalgamations between the Bank and other institutions, commencing with the Gore Bank, Hamilton, and followed in turn by The Bank of British Columbia, the Halifax Banking Company, the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, the Eastern Townships Bank, the Bank of Hamilton and The Standard Bank of Canada, the latter being a consolidation of the St. Law-

rence Bank, the Western Bank of Canada and the Sterling Bank of Canada. The total assets contributed by these amalgamations were two hundred and twelve million dollars, The Canadian Bank of Commerce issuing new stock of nearly sixteen million dollars and paying about a million dollars in cash to consummate the mergers. We take pride in these associations of national character, believing that it has been greatly to the advantage of the stockholders and customers of the amalgamated institutions to share in the ever-increasing strength and service of The Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Bank also claims a close kinship with the Dominion of Canada, for this institution was founded on the eve of Confederation. I may say that the Bank adheres to the policy of its founders, namely: "We do not oppose anyone, all we seek is the good of the country. Our policy is to benefit our respective localities by employing our own, and the floating capital under our control, in support of the trade and industry of the place."

Causes and Effects of Depression. No one needs to be told that the world is in the throes of a business depression. There is nothing strange or new about this condition, for there is no record of uninterrupted prosperity lasting longer than six years. This depression is severe, but there is no great mass of frozen capital as in 1857, no exhaustion of bank credit as in 1893, no emergency currency such as the clearing-house certificates issued in the United States in 1907, and, if Russia be excepted, government printing presses have not, as was the case in certain European countries just after the Great War, been worked overtime to issue worthless paper money. So, fortunately, we have been spared a financial crisis such as attended former major depressions. Some elements of this appeared in certain sections of the United States, but happily seem to have been eliminated throughout the greater part of the country by the operation of the Federal Reserve System. In the case of Canada, the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York found after an exhaustive examination that the Dominion has had few panics in its commercial history, which speaks well for its banking system.

The present economic troubles appeared on the surface in the summer of 1929, but the causes are of earlier origin. No single factor can be said to have been solely responsible for these troubles, which were caused by a combination of developments, the entire series of which is too lengthy to be discussed within the compass of this address. Some, however, warrant more attention than has been given to them, for until their effects have worn off business may continue difficult. One is a legacy of the Great War, in the form of additional trade barriers, commencing with new tariffs in Eastern Europe and extending latterly to Western Europe and to North America. Shortly after the war the United States passed on to other countries the benefits of her own initiative, enterprise and

inventive genius, and capital to the extent of about ten billion dollars. Such a capital movement as this, unprecedented in any like period, was a major influence in regenerating the forces of world business. Late in 1928 there was a reversal of the stream of capital which had been flowing from the United States. Foreign loan issues in the United States declined, and money began to be poured into that country from other parts of the world, finding its way, not into productive, but into speculative channels. What an extraordinary development—in effect, the world's creditor borrowing from its debtors!—although it should be noted that the United States did not ask for this money.

The increase in capacity for production during the last period of prosperity outstripped that in world population. Between 1926 and 1928 there was an increase of 2 per cent. in population, of 8 per cent. in food production, and of 11 per cent. in raw materials. At the same time nearly half of the world's population—that of India, China and Russia—was consuming even less per head than before the war. In consequence, prices for such staple commodities as wheat, sugar, coffee, rubber and copper have declined below the general cost of production, a situation that calls for greater productive efficiency on the one hand, and on the other, consideration by the buyer of the fact that if producers' prices continue for long at unremunerative levels the volume of commodities will be so curtailed as to cause a shortage. As side issues to the question of demand for and prices of commodities there are, first, an accumulation of unpaid-for goods, acquired through instalment buying, that further limits a smaller purchasing power, and secondly, the practice of unnecessary economy on the part of the people whose income has undergone little, if any, contraction.

Foreign Trade. The developments just described, as well as others peculiar to Canada, are reflected in our foreign trade returns for the twelve months ending 30th September last, the Canadian "export" year, the unfavourable "visible" balance at that date being 99 million dollars as against 31 million on the corresponding date in 1929. The following analysis is, because of extreme price fluctuations, on a quantitative basis. The volume of total exports declined 21 per cent. and that of total imports 11 per cent. Our exports of grains show up poorly, those of wheat and flour having been reduced by 40 per cent., those of oats by 80 per cent., and those of barley by 90 per cent. The downward trend in shipments of dairy products, live stock and meats which set in a few years ago, continued to the point where Canada might be regarded as having withdrawn from foreign trade in these products, except in fresh milk and cheese, not only because of curtailed production, but also because of a greatly increased domestic demand following a remarkable growth in tourist trade. Other important farm products, fruits and vegetables, were sold abroad in larger quantities. Exports of

fish, fresh and processed, were somewhat smaller, as also were those of furs. It is satisfactory, however, to note comparatively stable sales of forest products, including paper; of manufactures, except automobiles and farm implements; and an increase in metallic minerals, such as copper and zinc, the latter more than offsetting a reduction in the non-metallic items, principally coal, asbestos and cement.

The import returns show that while Canada's purchases of necessary foreign products, such as cotton, rubber, wool and iron, were sharply curtailed, she did not deny herself much in the way of certain other commodities, some of which, including tropical fruits, out-of-season vegetables, confectionery, magazines and moving picture films, might under existing conditions be classed as luxuries; in fact, importations of the last five commodities, as well as of butter, preserved fruits and vegetables, coal, petroleum oils, sugar, coffee and printing paper, were greater than in the year ending 30th September, 1929.

Unemployment. In addition to the displacement of workers by machinery, we now have people forced into idleness by economic depression. The shock is cushioned by the splendid efforts of employers, governments and individuals to afford relief in various ways, but such measures are not altogether curative. Unemployment insurance is regarded by some authorities as the remedy. Others advocate a five-day week or a five-hour day, measures adopted in recent years by some employers, though not with uniform results. We should give careful consideration to anything that might improve labour conditions, but there is no convincing proof that unemployment insurance or shortened time provides a solution.

We can, however, plan immediately to guide the worker displaced by machinery to new avenues of employment by consolidating the activities of government employment offices, and to guard against another wave of extensive unemployment by timing public works to periods of depression, bearing in mind the fact that prosperity has in the past never lasted longer than six years. As to our ability to provide a large field of employment in normal times, we need only consider that we have found in our immense water power resources one of the bases of industrial greatness, and that the volume of manufactures in 1929 was nearly two-thirds more than in 1924, this expansion being responsible for the addition of about 200,000 employees and approximately 250 million dollars to industrial pay-rolls.

The Wheat Problem. I wish to add some facts to the flood of discussion on the wheat problem in the hope that it be moved from the shade of personal opinion and one-sided views into the light of common interest and correct understanding. This problem

is not one only of domestic origin or concern, nor one affecting the producer alone. The popular thought is that the whole trouble is the result of over-production and of mistakes in marketing policies, but that is only partly true. There has been maladjusted production as well as over-production. Between 1925 and 1929 the United States, the most favourably situated corn-growing country, curtailed its corn acreage by over 3 million acres and increased its wheat area by about the same figure. Australia has added approximately 8 million acres to her wheat area since 1925, all to grow a product that, while of excellent quality, is not one in strong demand by European millers. Argentina has increased her acreage by about 2 million acres. Canada, with many natural advantages over its competitors in wheat-growing, had an increase of only about 4 million acres. In 1927, when Europe was approaching pre-war production of grains, the world harvested a better than average crop, in 1928 there was a bumper world crop, and in 1929 the outturn in the European importing countries was the highest since the war—all unusual events due as much to abnormal yields as to greater acreage. In the spring and early summer of 1929, European importers made large purchases of foreign wheat (for one reason, in anticipation of new duties), and, as it turned out, they covered part of their next year's requirements.

Western Canada—The Oriental Market. In speaking of Western Canada I do so from experience dating back to the early eighties. The country had then commenced to recover from the depression of 1878, and I was deputed to watch on behalf of the Bank the development of that part of the Dominion. On the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 there was a considerable influx of new settlers and between that time and 1914 upwards of two million had entered the four Western Provinces. But there were depressions in 1887, 1893, 1907, the early war period and the post-war period of 1921-24. The depression of 1907 was caused by a shortage of actual money, particularly in the United States, which had not then the facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank, while Canada lacked the advantages of our Finance Act of 1914. The country recovered from these depressions, but not without considerable cost, particularly during the depression of 1921-24, which was the result mainly of an unfortunate policy of encouraging the western farmer to buy land at high prices on the assumption that there would be a great demand for food-stuffs and raw materials for the supply and reconstruction of the devastated districts of Europe. As we know, Western Canada enjoyed its greater prosperity from 1925 until the summer of 1929, but is now under severe strain. I will explain the remedies for the present unfortunate situation as I see them.

A readjustment of wheat acreage is already under way in the United States. The inflexible law of supply and demand will oper-

ate in Australia and Argentina, although the reversion of ploughed fields to range land is usually a slow process, as is that of wheat-growing to mixed farming, contrasted with the comparatively quick change that can be made from stock-raising to cereal production, namely, in the course of a single year. Russia, which has been characterized recently by a leading writer as "The Ghost in the Wheat Market," having taken her first big stride in the wheat export market since pre-war days, will in my opinion press forward in the field through the mobilization of her peasants, and within a year or two again be an important factor in supplying Europe, not only with wheat, but with immense quantities of coarse grains and other commodities.

From personal observation, consequent upon my tour of the Orient in 1929, and from information furnished by Anglo-Saxons who have a life-long knowledge of Asiatic conditions, I believe that Manchuria and Northern China will become the major sources of supply of foreign wheat and other foods for Japan and adjacent countries of the Orient. Production of wheat and other cereals, and of soya beans for human and animal foods, as well as for industrial purposes, has been expanding in Manchuria and Northern China, countries of rich land and cheap labour, at a rate that we probably have not realized. Japan is a very progressive country and her industrial record in the last two decades is one of the most outstanding in economic history. She imports great quantities of raw cotton from the British East Indies, China and Australia, and converts it into finished goods for foreign countries. It may not be generally known that one of the chief causes of the depression in the British cotton industry is the growth of cotton manufacturing in Japan, which has led to the capture of the East Indian and Oriental cotton-goods market from British manufacturers, as may be judged from the value, 173 million dollars, of Japan's total exports of this merchandise in 1928, of which between 60 and 70 millions represented sales to British possessions. Japan is now also engaged in further developing hydro-electric power, already extensive, in increasing her domestic supply of dairy products and meats, and in building up a great woollen industry, her prospective markets for the latter being the United States and Canada, and even Australia and New Zealand, from which the necessary raw wool will be secured. While Japan lacks many of the raw materials that she requires, she can rely upon Korea, China and Manchuria for these, and undoubtedly looks to the two latter countries for a large part of her increasing food imports. Therefore, I am of the conviction that Western Canada will find that the Oriental market for its products will be largely curtailed, and that our western agriculturists should consider immediately the question of diversified farming.

Further Reasons for Diversification. If the foregoing is not sufficient to show the futility of attempting to fix the price of

wheat and the wisdom of limiting the acreage in wheat in Canada and in other exporting countries and encouraging more diversified farming practice in our Prairie Provinces, I can give other reasons. There are two striking features about wheat that distinguish it from other products which flow in great volume into world trade channels. Its domain is almost the entire land surface of the globe, and several of the largest importing countries are themselves large producers. Without detracting from Canada's great advantages for wheat-growing, it may be noted that she has one marked disadvantage, namely, a climate that causes more extreme variations in annual yields than in any other large exporting country, except Australia. The possibilities of diversified farming, so far as surrounding conditions permit, cannot be better exemplified than by what has taken place in the State of Minnesota. That State has shifted from cereal crops to highly diversified production, as may be seen from the following values placed in 1929 on some of her farm products: buckwheat, clover, etc., 39 million dollars; beef cattle, 49 million dollars; creamery butter, 125 million dollars; potatoes, 19 million dollars; eggs and poultry, 40 million dollars; hay, 60 million dollars; hogs, 95 million dollars; and *spring wheat*, 19 million dollars.

When our prairie farmer has, through all the diversification possible, again placed himself on solid ground, it is to be hoped that he will continue permanently on that basis, keeping always in view the necessity for cultural methods that maintain, even improve, the yield per acre and the quality of his crops, from which system follow adequate financial returns per acre.

Signs of Recovery. Among the most hopeful signs pointing the way to world economic recovery is a series of conferences now in progress by financial and business leaders who have for their object the removal, or at least the easing, of some of the burdens that weigh down world business. The principal subjects for discussion are international debts, reparation payments and the gold supply and its control. As far as that part of international debts arising from the Great War is concerned, the most effective readjustment of all, one that would serve the two-fold purpose of ensuring repayment of at least a substantial part of war debts and of raising the purchasing power of Europe, would be a change in the attitude of the United States towards her debtors, by allowing them to pay what they owe by means of the exports which are now shut out by the American tariff wall.

The gold standard is the most suitable monetary standard that the world has yet found, but it is capable of improvement in control, for which statement there is no better proof than the fact that in the first twenty years of this century the purchasing power of the gold dollar fell 70 per cent., and in the following seven or eight years rose over 50 per cent. These extreme fluctuations were due

to the supply, demand and use of gold. The present position is, contrary to any opposite belief, that there is an adequate gold reserve for monetary purposes, amounting in all to more than 11 billion dollars. This stock is sufficient to meet the average legal reserve requirements of the world's banks of issue and to provide a reasonable margin above these requirements. But some countries have a surplus and others a deficit. During the last decade the world has learned how to use its gold stock more effectively, in one way, by withdrawing gold coin from circulation, yet there has been a concentration of unnecessary gold in certain countries which has all the earmarks of a financial "gold rush," with no appreciable results other than those attending added prestige. There is, of course, room for further economy in the use of this metal, particularly through the increased use of cheques, which would result from the abolition of stamp taxes, and in the substitution of metal coin, principally silver, for paper money of small denominations. The existing legal reserve requirements could also be safely reduced. The Bank for International Settlements, whose operations are limited to dealings with or through central banks, could be made a holding agency for the world's entire supply of monetary gold, each country being credited with sufficient to support a sound financial structure. Thus, a redistribution of gold would be accomplished, and there would be no further costly physical movements. All these measures are dependent upon international concord, and none should be put into practice hurriedly. To prevent a decline in gold production international action could be taken to stimulate, by subsidies, prospecting for gold, and for research in metallurgy with a view to reducing milling costs and, as was the case in copper mining, to introduce some new form of ore treatment which would make available for mining fairly large known deposits of low-grade ores. This proposal is made, not because Canada is regarded as the most likely country for the discovery of new mines, but because the need for new supplies is too urgent to leave to casual prospecting, or to the accidental discovery of some revolutionary metallurgical method.

Need for Redistribution of Population. The world in its efforts gradually to lift trade and commerce to a higher plane now frankly discusses in international conferences many of its problems, but continues to deal with one of the most serious—density of population in Europe—in a haphazard manner. On one side we see some over-populated countries prohibiting or discouraging the migration of their nationals, and others supporting surplus populations at great expense to their taxpayers. On the opposite side there are countries that check not only the movement of new people to their shores, but exercise restraint upon the development of their own resources.

It is to be hoped that with the return of normal economic conditions, Canada will detach herself from the latter class. I am aware

of the belief in some quarters that this country does not need any more rapid increase in its population than is now taking place, which I may say is at a lower rate than that of other so-called new countries, Australia, for example. I also acknowledge the opinion of some people that Canada should not willingly absorb any but the British or kindred races. The first-mentioned argument presupposes that the development of Canada need not proceed at a faster pace than in the past. The answer to this point of view is that, while Nature in one of her generous moods, endowed this country with resources ample enough for an entire continent, she also made other parts of the world abundantly productive of wealth. If, therefore, we are satisfied with the present growth of our population we must accept with the best possible grace equality in progress with other countries, which, while having great latent productive power, are not to be compared with Canada as a source of many of the world's essential requirements. As to the question of whether we should choose only British or kindred people, I might ask, without hope of a clear-cut, affirmative answer, if the population of any major nation, even Great Britain, is of one racial origin. We should, of course, reserve the right to accept people who are suited physically and mentally to the life of Canada. Nationality is by no means the best test, for, while we should endeavour to maintain a preponderant British strain in our population, superior types of immigrants are available in most countries, particularly those of Northern and Western Europe.

Taxation. Times like the present impose upon governments the task of raising more money, not only to meet emergency calls for relief, but also to balance budget deficits which follow in the train of a business depression. Without entrenching on political questions one may venture to bespeak for consideration by our governments the need for economy in any possible direction, and the removal once and for all of inequalities in taxation, such as the "nuisance" and double taxes that remain in our present system. I again earnestly urge the method of taxation suggested by this Bank in former years, namely, that based on the turnover of commodities moved into consumption channels, by which the Dominion Government could spread taxation as evenly as possible and pay its way as it goes along without oppressing any one class of people. Special forms of taxation could be provided for those individuals, concerns and institutions whose business it is to sell services instead of commodities. The scale of this taxation could be graduated in two ways, first, by setting different rates on various groups of commodities (that on necessities being lower than that on luxuries), and secondly, by adjusting the rates from time to time, even from month to month, to the financial needs of the Government.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that we cannot take a flying leap from depression to prosperity. But we have passed

through more than a year of depression, so are that much nearer its end, and as economic life is ever in a plastic state recuperative forces are at work. Recovery is certain. The time required to bring it about will be determined largely by our resourcefulness and ingenuity. It is necessary that we work harder, reduce production costs so as to establish an intimate relationship between producers' and consumers' prices, particularly as affecting the farmer, and generally display the same high courage that in the past helped us to overcome depression. Let us throw off our fears and turn our minds resolutely to clearing the way to prosperity in a country that is one of the most fertile in opportunity for progress.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. S. H. Logan**

In the face of the prolonged and trying period through which general business has been passing, it is very gratifying to be able to place before you one of the strongest statements the Bank has ever issued—in fact, one that shows an improvement over that of 1929, a year in which this continent experienced the greatest business activity in its history. In this statement, moreover, very liberal provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts.

Our Profit and Loss Account shows that we made \$5,378,000, which is \$312,000 in excess of the preceding year. It should, however, be pointed out that the proceeds of the shares of the new stock issue of 1929, which added \$10,000,000 to the shareholders' funds, were earning assets for only a part of that year, whereas they were fully employed in 1930.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities. In comparison with the 1929 statement, note circulation is down approximately \$6,000,000, a quite natural reflection of depressed business conditions. Interest-bearing deposits show a shrinkage of \$23,000,000 and non-interest bearing a decline of \$19,000,000. Our savings deposits, included in those classified as interest-bearing, held up remarkably well, but it was to be expected in a year such as 1930 that commercial deposits would decline. The business community in general has been using its available funds to retire loans and other obligations, and the tendency has been to cut everything down as low as possible, with the result that current account balances with the banks have suffered. On 30th November, 1929, our deposits from foreign countries were abnormally high. We then had nearly \$73,000,000 from foreign banking correspondents against \$33,000,000 on the corresponding date in 1930, a drop for the year of \$40,000,000. In explanation it is to be noted that in the autumn of 1929 the whole world was sending money to New York, attracted by high interest rates on call loans. Early in 1930, when the rates in New York again became normal, foreign deposits naturally were called back to Europe and elsewhere where they could be used more profitably. Our bor-

rowings under the Finance Act were reduced by \$15,000,000, and Letters of Credit by \$9,000,000, again reflecting lessened activity in business. Our liabilities to the shareholders show no material change, \$201,990 being added both to capital and reserve account, rounding out the amount in each case to \$30,000,000.

An Excellent Liquid Position. Our cash position is exceptionally strong. It will be noted that gold, silver and Dominion notes at \$74,500,000 were only about \$2,000,000 less than in 1929, when our liabilities to the public were considerably larger. Total cash assets, which include the foregoing, together with notes and cheques of other banks and balances with other banks, aggregated \$126,000,000, representing over 20 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. We increased our security holdings during the year by \$13,000,000, and these may be increased further, since there has been considerable liquidation in our loans and, as you know, a bank employs part of its funds in times of easy money by purchasing high-class bonds, which, because they are readily marketable at any time, places it in a position, as business improves, again to respond to the increasing commercial requirements of its borrowing customers. Our call loans in Canada declined by \$6,000,000 and call loans outside Canada by \$25,000,000, the latter as a result of the withdrawal of foreign deposits previously mentioned. Our total quick assets of \$345,000,000 amount to 55 per cent. of our liabilities to the public and 50 per cent. of all liabilities, a highly satisfactory liquid situation.

Current loans and discounts in Canada at \$268,000,000 compare with \$342,000,000 on 30th November, 1929 and those outside Canada, \$25,000,000, compare with over \$27,000,000 in the preceding year. In other words, there was a drop during the last fiscal year of \$76,000,000 in our current loans and discounts, as might be expected in a period of business decline. No noteworthy changes have taken place in the other assets in our balance sheet.

General Business. When we met a year ago no one expected such a difficult year as has been experienced. We felt that we were due for a setback, but, frankly, the liquidation and depreciation in the values of stocks, bonds and commodities, and the decrease in business activity throughout the world, have been much more severe than was anticipated. The decline in business has been so persistent and the accompanying depression so pronounced that it is now obvious that we cannot hope to see a quick revival. The first objective is stability in prices. The manufacturer can be expected to buy only from hand to mouth if he feels that a week later raw materials may take a further drop in price, thus giving his competitor, who defers his purchases, an advantage. The farmer cannot be expected to buy in normal quantities if there is much uncertainty about the price he is likely to receive for his produce. Similarly, the wage-earner purchases none but the mere essentials as long as he

feels uncertain about the maintenance of his wages. Until we arrive at a period of stability there must of necessity be under-consumption, and that handicap will continue in a period of low purchasing power. There is a general impression that we must be at, or near, the bottom of this depression, but when the turn comes, it is apt to come without advance notice, and progress on the upturn may be comparatively slow. But recognition of unpleasant developments should not blind us to certain facts that stand out prominently in a close examination of Canadian business, one of which is that Canada has not lost ground all along her economic front.

Expenditures for Development. In addressing you a year ago I gave the results of a nation-wide survey of projected development, the total expenditure for which was estimated at about 500 million dollars. Enquiry has shown that the greater part of this programme was carried out, the expenditures of the more important classes being as follows: electric power development, including the extension of transmission facilities, 90 million dollars; public works, including transportation, 220 million dollars; and expansion of industry and mining, 110 million dollars. If it be said that the new and additional facilities emerging from such large expenditures cannot be fully employed at present, it can also be stated with equal force that those responsible for the projects lent considerable strength to business during the year, and fitted into our economic system new units that are productive of wealth. These projects, too, are, as a whole, a practical demonstration of faith in the future of Canada, as well as conclusive evidence that the past year has not been altogether barren of enterprise and progress. Naturally current conditions tend to slow down new development, yet according to a fresh survey made by the Bank there is still sufficient incentive and constructive energy to provide a programme for 1931 involving an estimated expenditure of about 325 million dollars.

The Record of Production. In the midst of an economic and political upheaval throughout the world all nations together feel adversity, just as in prosperous times they share each other's good fortune. But when the results of the present period are fully analyzed it will be found that some countries have suffered less severely than others, and Canada will be classified in the more fortunate group. The support for such a statement can be found in world production and trade reports.

Drought in certain sections and low prices generally have inflicted hardships upon many of our farmers, but the crop yields were superior to those of 1929, and better relatively than in some other large agricultural areas. The present scale of prices is not of course local but world-wide. Our principal exportable farm product, wheat, is the one commodity that is being sold on the international market in greater volume this year than last, and Canadian wheat has continued to form the largest part of world exports.

The records for mining and industry are encouraging. The outstanding features of mining are the greatly strengthened position of the gold mining industry, which now produces at the rate of \$43,000,000 annually, and the approaching completion of metallurgical plants which, consequent upon prospecting and development that was on a sound basis, has placed Canada in the front rank of the small number of producers of smelted and refined metals. Taking copper, for example, there will shortly be a refining capacity of 200,000 tons per annum, about twice the mine production in 1928, which was sold mainly in crude form. While non-metallic mines were operated during 1930 at a lower rate than in the preceding year, the non-ferrous base metal properties as a group, though now less active than a few months ago, have the unique record of producing a tonnage in excess of 1929. There is considerable unevenness in Canadian manufacturing, but the general results are equal to those of 1927, which was regarded as a favourable year, while world industry has operated at about the 1925 level. Unfortunately our lumber industry is at the lowest ebb in many years, partly the result of acute competition in overseas markets, and partly owing to a decline in building on this continent of about 20 per cent. The Canadian fisheries have also felt the effects of weak foreign markets and burdensome inventories, but in one important section, the British Columbia salmon grounds, the past year was a most profitable one to the fishermen.

Changed Conditions. In recent years we enjoyed such prosperity that it is difficult to accustom ourselves to changed conditions and to the prospect that we may not witness for some time restoration of all the elements of prosperity. But Canada was in the van of world progress from 1925 to 1929, and despite a material setback in 1930, is strongly fortified against the strain of transitional influences, the immediate outcome of which cannot be clearly seen, but which in the end will release forces that will again carry us far along the highway of prosperity. In the meantime let it be borne in mind that many of our problems can undoubtedly be solved by hard work and the application of sound business methods and principles.

At this moment no one can with any certainty make definite prediction of the course of business during the present year, but it is my belief that when we next meet, early in 1932, it will be in an atmosphere of more stable and satisfactory conditions.

“POSITION OF CANADA RELATIVELY FORTUNATE”

ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL MANAGER

OF

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HALIFAX, N.S., JAN. 28, 1931

**Address of
the President,
Mr. S. J. Moore**

The year just ended has made us realize, as never before, that no country to-day can live unto itself alone. We are all of us dependent on a world market—Canada, like the Mother Country, to quite an unusual degree.

We cannot have a healthy condition of prosperity here unless those to whom we sell are also prosperous. Whatever threatens or undermines their prosperity necessarily damages our own.

The very difficult conditions which farmers and men of business have had to face in Canada during the whole of 1930 have their origin in evils that are world-wide. While local causes have been contributory to the losses that we have suffered, it is to causes operative in all countries and causing depression in all countries, that we must look for the principal explanations of what has happened. Unfortunately, therefore, we must wait for conditions that are world-wide to improve before expecting the full return of prosperity. That is why prudent men of affairs do not expect that the business recovery will be rapid in its early stages.

The depression in which we find ourselves has been characterized by rapidly falling commodity prices. In Canada the decline has already lasted for seventeen months — since August, 1929 — and amounts to more than twenty per cent. In the world at large, the decline began about one month earlier than in Canada and has been about equally rapid. This decline has been accompanied by shrinking industrial profits and increasing unemployment all over the world. It is probable that, at the present moment, the total number of willing workers unemployed is almost as large as the total number withdrawn from industrial pursuits at any one moment during the War for military service and mobilized on the various fighting fronts by all of the countries concerned. In our own country the shrinkage in the working force, to date, has been a little more than ten per cent. Canada has thus been relatively fortunate, when compared with other countries such as Britain, the United States and Germany.

This situation has, to the regret of all who can face the situation coolly, created a spirit of extreme pessimism here and elsewhere. Such a spirit of pessimism is in sharp contrast to the spirit of extreme optimism which was so widespread only two years ago. Just as, on previous occasions, I felt impelled to warn my fellow Canadians against indulging in unwarranted optimism, so now, with all the force at my command, I would warn them against the mistake, equally grave is not more so, of indulging in unwarranted pessimism. Experience has taught us that depressions such as the present have a limited term; that recovery begins, as a rule, when confidence is at the lowest ebb; and that, during each depression, the stage is being set for the next act in the absorbing drama of Canadian economic development. I see no reason in the present for rejecting these teachings of experience.

Prospects for 1931. It must be a matter for satisfaction to all of us that in the face of the difficulties that have been encountered The Bank of Nova Scotia, in common with all the Chartered Banks of Canada, makes a most creditable showing. According to his custom, the General Manager proposes to make an analysis of the statement that has been placed before you. Without dwelling on these figures, therefore, I pass on to the subject which is of most immediate interest to us all—the prospects already visible in 1931.

I have suggested that the lesson of previous depressions teaches us to look for recovery when confidence is at the lowest ebb, and that recovery is likely, for some time at least, to be comparatively slow.

During the most of last year the executives of our leading industrial corporations, and indeed business generally, faced the situation and adjusted their organizations to the new conditions. They realized that economies were essential and that profitable results must come through careful and energetic management. Overhead has been reduced, expenses have been more closely scrutinized, inventories have been cut to the bone, with the result that industry generally is ready to take full advantage of the improved conditions as they appear.

Measures have been taken in Canada within the last few months which, while they cannot be represented as a cure for present troubles (since a local remedy will not avail against adverse influences that are world-wide) are nevertheless calculated to make for stability, and will, I feel sure, prove effective as a preventive of panic on the part of any group of producers in the country. Excessive stocks of basic foods and raw materials are beginning to be liquidated in an orderly manner. There is reason to believe that before the beginning of the next harvest season the world's carry-over of wheat will be nearer to normal than it has been for a long time. An encouraging sign of the times is the recent decline in

stocks of refined and blister copper which have long been overhanging the market.

Idle Funds for Employment. Meanwhile, there is accumulating all over the world a volume of idle funds that must presently find employment and, in finding employment for themselves, must give employment to farmers and wage-earners in staple industries the world over. These funds are at present idle because of the spirit of apprehension that prevails in so many countries at the same time. It cannot be stated too often that, in the present stage of this depression, the forces against which we must strive are largely psychological.

In the United States, whose consuming power is so great, as compared with that of other nations, that none of us can afford to disregard the day to day developments in her principal industries, there has been an encouraging increase in unfilled steel orders, and the recent resumption of activity in the automobile industry is a good omen for the future.

Yet, in other quarters, it is unfortunately not yet possible to say that the clouds are lifting. The very drastic fall in the price of silver, which appears to be still in progress, has crippled the purchasing power of some hundreds of millions of people in the silver-using countries of Asia and thus increased the difficulties of all those of us who produce commodities dependent, in whole or in part, upon this population for a market.

Iron Determination of West. At the present moment the heaviest losers, as a result of present conditions in the Dominion, are undoubtedly the people of the three Prairie Provinces. To them the goodwill and sympathy of their fellow Canadians goes out in overflowing measure and plans for the betterment of their condition have been received with acclaim everywhere. But, while we realize to the full the difficulties confronting the people of these provinces, we should also take a long view with regard to their future. It is a familiar saying (and as applied to individuals it is obviously true) that 'character is destiny.' We say with no less truth of a whole community that their character is their destiny. This is not the first occasion in which the people of these provinces have had to face conditions that might well have daunted men and women of less courage or softer fibre. Yet, as I look back on the growth and development of our West since Confederation—and my own life, in point of time, covers more than the span of years from Confederation onwards—I am impressed with the fact that, time after time, these crises have been surmounted, when the sole reliance of the West was its iron determination.

In 1871, at the first census following Confederation, the population of the territory now comprising Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, was approximately 75,000. At the present moment it is

approximately 2,250,000. In sixty years of good times and ill, including a period when their available manhood flocked to the colours and went overseas to face years of wholesale slaughter, the population of these plains has increased exactly thirty-fold. I doubt if any other territory of the same size and importance in the whole world can point to such a record, and I am confident that the same qualities which, in the past, made this achievement possible, are abundantly present to-day.

The natural wealth of this country remains intact. Her manhood is intact. Her strength is unimpaired. She now has need of three essentials—patience, confidence, and courage. Of all her varied resources, these are among the most valuable.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. J. A. McLeod**

The Ninety-Ninth Annual Report of the Bank which I am privileged to review to-day will, I trust, be satisfactory to the shareholders. It presents the results of the Bank's operations for a year that was characterized by most difficult conditions in all departments of business, with turnover at a greatly reduced level. Such conditions necessarily have an adverse effect on banking profits and the earnings of \$2,535,643.52 that we report for 1930 show a reduction of \$225,473.71 from the previous year.

Commencing the year we had a balance of \$1,465,842.89 in accumulated profits which, with the earnings for the year, made a total available of \$4,001,486.41. We have paid the usual dividend of 16 per cent., have written \$400,000 off Bank Premises account, provided \$115,448.14 for the Dominion Government tax on circulation, contributed \$115,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund and transferred \$1,000,000 to Reserve Fund, leaving a balance of \$534,830.98 to carry forward into the new year.

The additional issue of 20,000 shares of the Bank, referred to in our report last year, was allotted to shareholders and paid for during the year and, as a result, our paid-up Capital now stands at \$12,000,000. Our Reserve Fund has been increased from \$20,000,000 to \$24,000,000. Of this increase \$3,000,000 was contributed by shareholders as premium on the new shares and \$1,000,000 was by transfer from Profit and Loss. Notwithstanding the new issue, the Reserve Fund has been maintained at double the paid-up Capital.

In a year such as we have passed through, when conditions were most unfavourable to capital issues, I think it speaks well for the confidence reposed in the Bank by shareholders that an increase of 20 per cent. in our Capital should have been taken up so promptly.

Due to the prohibition in the Bank Act against the issue of fractions of shares, we had slightly over 1000 shares of the new issue to sell by public tender. These were offered by advertisement in August last and were subscribed and paid for by the public at an

average price of \$320.66 per share. This enabled us to remit to the shareholders, from whose holdings the fractions arose, at the rate of \$14.13 for each fraction of a share.

The Statement of Liabilities and Assets shows the Bank in a highly liquid condition, cash holdings being 11.3 per cent. of liabilities, and quick assets 58.7 per cent.

Savings Deposits up \$1,543,772. Our total deposits stand at \$200,042,256, which is a decline of \$5,695,139 from the previous year. The greater part of the decline is in our deposits elsewhere than in Canada which show a reduction of \$4,986,692. In Canada our current accounts are \$2,252,217 lower than a year ago, but our savings deposits have increased \$1,543,772. The increase shown in the savings department is an encouraging sign at this stage of the business depression. Increases have been regular since July last, previous to which declines had been shown since December, 1928.

Notes in circulation show a reduction of \$2,234,917 to \$13,967,346. Early in the year we retired our advances under the Finance Act which stood at \$6,000,000 at the end of 1929. Consequently we show no liability under this heading.

On the Assets side of our statement a material change in the distribution of our balances will be noted. Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves is reduced \$4,000,000. Call loans in Canada are down \$1,563,832 and those abroad \$5,464,979. Current loans, in keeping with the decline in commodity prices and the falling off in business generally, show a reduction of \$2,573,426 in Canada and \$4,528,791 abroad. Against these decreases we have increased our investment accounts \$11,542,991 to \$48,752,621; three-quarters of this total is in Government and Municipal securities.

Our Bank Premises account shows an increase of \$1,016,144 during the year. This is due to the work that was outlined in our report last year. Our new buildings at Calgary and at Davie and Granville Streets, Vancouver, and the extension of our Winnipeg building have been completed. A new property for our Saskatoon branch was purchased during the year and the building altered to suit our requirements. We have done a substantial amount of work on our new building at Halifax and we hope to have it completed for occupation by tenants by May 1st next. The banking office will not be ready at that time but it should be available about three months later.

Turning from these figures to the condition of the Dominion as a whole, I notice even among those Canadians who have been hardest hit by the depression, a steadiness and an indisposition to panic which augurs well for the future.

A Severe Depression. At the beginning of 1930 we knew that, following the great decline of stock market prices, industry

must receive a set-back. But none of us realized how great that set-back would be. In retrospect we can now see that, whereas in the spring months the signs were those of a mild depression, as the year developed there was a very marked contraction of business which compels us to describe the present condition as one of severe depression. There is everything to be said for complete candour in this regard.

Nowhere is this more visible than in agriculture. Wheat, which was quoted in Winnipeg at \$1.68 per bushel on August 3rd, 1929, was quoted at 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ cents per bushel on December 26th, 1930. The prices of all grain and root crops have fallen rapidly. But the prices of meat and livestock, and in many cases of dairy products also, have fallen to nothing like the same degree. It is noticeable that those areas in which the farmers have devoted themselves as specialists to the production of wheat, exposing themselves to the vicissitudes of climate and markets without reservation, have been affected the most severely. In some such areas, assistance will actually be needed in order that the farmers concerned may continue their operations next season. But in other areas in which farming operations have been more diversified, the farmers find themselves in much better circumstances, and it is not far from the truth to state that, in proportion as those engaged on the land have succeeded in diversifying operations, to that extent they have escaped the full force of the depression.

Loans to Farmers. Under these circumstances, it is gratifying to notice that, under the auspices of the Dominion Government, it is intended to organize a corporation which will make loans to farmers who have hitherto relied upon single crops in order to assist them in making the transition to mixed farming. I believe that the year 1931 will be memorable, if for no other reason, as the first in which intelligent and effective assistance was given to such farmers in Canada for the purpose.

Our manufacturing industries have suffered in common with agriculture. Neither can prosper fully without the other; both are subject to the fundamental influences which in turn produce depression and prosperity, here and elsewhere.

While most industries have contributed in some measures to the prevailing unemployment, it is to be noted that there are some, newer than the rest, such as the manufacture of radios and radio parts, which have not so suffered, and signs have appeared in other industries during the past few months which justify the hope that in them also the contraction of payrolls is at or near an end.

Business in Maritime Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, where this Bank first saw the light of day and in which we still have a very special interest, it is encouraging to notice that business conditions have been distinctly less depressed than elsewhere. Indeed,

it may fairly be said that, until quite recently, the depression had not yet affected these Provinces in any notable degree. Even now, while it is clear that they have not remained immune from the profound influences disturbing the world's trade, they remain relatively prosperous. It may be said, I think, with approximate accuracy, that the recession of business is not more than half as marked in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and this old Province of Nova Scotia, as in most other parts of the Dominion.

Among the most serious adverse influences with which Canada has had to contend is the narrowing of her markets abroad. More than most countries—more, perhaps, than any country save Britain—Canada depends upon markets outside her own boundaries, and their relative importance to her total domestic production is not declining, but growing. Ten years ago, the proportion of her products for which export markets had to be found was about twenty-five per cent. Seventy-five per cent. of her products were sold in the home market. According to the latest available figures, the proportion of her products for which she needs to find export markets has risen and is now about thirty per cent. With such an important part of her production dependent upon export trade, Canada is increasingly interested in the solvency and general well-being of her customers abroad.

As an aftermath of the Great War, a tremendous burden of debt has been assumed by many of the participants. Germany is heavily indebted to the continental allies and Britain; France and Italy must make annual payments over a long period of years to Britain and the United States, and Britain has covenanted for the next half century to make large payments to the United States.

The fall in commodity prices which has been so severe during the past year is affecting debtor and creditor nations alike. Every debtor nation finds, consequently, that its burden of debt as measured by commodities has increased by not less than twenty-five per cent. over the past eighteen months, and creditor nations have had their external trade seriously restricted by the decline in purchasing power of their foreign customers.

Canada's Interest in World Questions. Though Canada is under no obligations in respect of inter-allied war debts, nevertheless, as a vigorous young country developed to no small extent with capital borrowed in the past, she too has annual debt charges to meet abroad on account of principal and interest, which have been estimated at \$216,000,000 net, or about \$700,000 per working day. To the extent that goods are exported to meet these charges, the fall of prices has affected and is affecting her position in the world market, for she must export a proportionately greater volume of goods to meet this debt charge than was needed up to a short time ago, and she must export these goods to countries which, in not a few cases,

find their own purchasing power lessened by the corresponding increase that has occurred since 1929 in their own burden of external debt, owing to the fall of prices.

We thus have a very vital interest in these two questions: in the world-wide fall of commodity prices and in the world-wide structure of international indebtedness which has suddenly become so much more burdensome than ever before that it is scarcely less embarrassing to the creditors than to the debtors.

Concerted Action. Is it too much to hope that both of these problems will be met by the concerted action of the governments and bankers of the world, and in the fairly near future? We may take it for granted that all of the governments of the British Empire are alive to this question and sympathetic to the prospect of constructive action. It is also obvious that some, at least, of the governments of Europe are of the same mind. With regard to the United States, I would add this: that the losses which have been suffered in that country during the past year as a result of the world-wide financial and industrial depression which this fall of prices, coupled with the burden of international debts, has brought about, have been so much greater than the whole of the debts owed by the peoples of other countries to the United States, that the government and people of that country have a vital interest in the prompt settlement of these problems. And of this fact the leading bankers, merchants, and industrialists of the United States are well aware. Their interest diverges far less from the general interest of the debtor countries than is generally realized.

There is some ground for believing that at no distant date signs of improvement will be visible both here and in the great centres of world trade abroad: We join in hoping that, when next we hold our Annual Meeting (which we expect will be in our new building), the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of The Bank of Nova Scotia will occur amid conditions indicating trade recovery, with the promise of renewed prosperity to come.

Before I conclude my remarks I would like to express once more my appreciation of the splendid assistance and co-operation that I received from the members of the Bank's staff during the year. The report that we now lay before you bears witness to the capable and devoted service that was given to the Bank's interests by all officers in a period that presented more than its share of difficult problems.

The Directors' Report

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Ninety-Ninth Annual Report of the Bank covering its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1930, with a statement showing the Liabilities and Assets at that date.

The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to.....	\$ 2,535,643.52
To which is added the balance brought forward from last year	1,465,842.89
Making the total available for distribution.....	\$ 4,001,486.41

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at 16% per annum.....	\$1,836,207.29
Dominion Government Tax on Circulation..	115,448.14
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	115,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	400,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	1,000,000.00
Balance to be carried forward.....	534,830.98
	\$4,001,486.41

The assets of the Bank have been carefully and conservatively valued, and the correctness of the statement is certified by the auditors appointed by you. During the year the Branches have been inspected by experienced officers of the Bank specially appointed for that purpose.

There were 328 Branches in operation at the beginning of the year, 10 were opened during the year and 2 closed, so that there are now 336 Branches of the Bank in operation, of which 297 are in Canada, 12 in Newfoundland, 23 in the West Indies, 3 in the United States and one in London, England. There are also 19 sub-branches of the Bank.

The new issue of 20,000 shares of the par value of \$2,000,000 of the unsubscribed Capital Stock of the Bank was, as set out in your Directors' Report last year, allotted to shareholders of record of December 31st, 1929, and has been accepted and paid for in full, so that the Bank's Paid-Up Capital now stands at \$12,000,000. A premium of \$3,000,000 was received from the issue of the new stock and this, together with the transfer at this time of \$1,000,000 from undivided profits, brings the Reserve Fund up to \$24,000,000.

Your Directors wish once more to record their appreciation of the services of the officers of the Bank during the year.

On behalf of the Board,

S. J. MOORE,
President.

Halifax, N.S., January 28th, 1931.

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st DECEMBER, 1930

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 12,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	24,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	534,830.98	
Dividends declared and unpaid	480,247.93	\$ 37,015,078.91
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 13,967,346.72	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 33,272,194.57	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	166,770,062.30	
	200,042,256.87	
	\$214,009,603.59	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	3,348,622.93	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	2,471,674.21	
Bills Payable	504,354.21	
	220,334,254.94	
Letters of Credit outstanding	5,455,771.09	
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing	310,556.58	
	\$263,115,661.52	

ASSETS

Current Coin	\$ 9,503,865.91	
Dominion Notes	14,690,183.00	
United States and other foreign currencies	1,401,982.32	
Notes of other Banks	1,094,638.35	
Cheques on other Banks	11,085,355.04	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	4,858,283.10	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 42,634,307.72	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,500,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value	25,636,966.80	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	10,986,542.59	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	12,129,111.82	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	30,813,116.18	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	7,298,059.95	
	<hr/>	\$132,998,105.06
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	\$ 99,755,787.26	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	16,114,326.42	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	5,455,771.09	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	63,221.42	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	151,362.03	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	7,864,734.58	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund	530,231.01	
Other assets not included in the foregoing	182,122.65	
	<hr/>	130,117,556.46
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$263,115,661.52

S. J. MOORE, *President.*J. A. McLEOD, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1930, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us at the close of business on December 31st, 1930. 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.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

Toronto, Canada, 19th January, 1931.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A.,
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.

} *Auditors.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

S. J. Moore, Esq., Toronto..... President
 Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Halifax..... Vice-President
 J. A. McLeod, Esq., Toronto..... Vice-President

Hon. N. Curry, Montreal	O. E. Smith, Esq., Halifax
W. W. White, Esq., M.D., Saint John	Sidney, T. Smith, Esq., Winnipeg
Hon. William D. Ross, Toronto	Hon. James C. Tory, Halifax
Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge	Leighton McCarthy, Esq., K.C., Toronto
John B. Fraser, Esq., Ottawa	W. M. Birks, Esq., Montreal
Russell Blackburn, Esq., Ottawa	Hon. J. Fred Fraser, Halifax
Alexander Maclaren, Esq., Buckingham	Hon. F. B. McCurdy, P.C., Halifax
Hon. George Gordon, North Bay	A. L. Ellsworth, Esq., Toronto
F. P. Starr, Esq., Saint John	

THE DOMINION BANK

The Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank, held in Toronto, on January 28th, 1931, was within four days of marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of this banking institution. It was on February 1st, 1871, that operations were begun by a new Canadian bank in modest quarters at 40 King Street East, Toronto, under the title of "The Dominion Bank." Capital for this institution was provided very largely by the citizens of Toronto. The opportunity for a new banking institution was considered to be favourable, as the Bank of Upper Canada, with head office in Toronto, and the Commercial Bank of Kingston had both gone into liquidation. The existing Ontario banks at the time consisted only of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, founded in 1867; the Bank of Toronto, founded in 1855; and the Ontario Bank.

The circumstances attending the birth of The Dominion Bank were as follows: At a meeting, held in the offices of the legal firm of Ross, Lauder & Mulock on April 26th, 1869, it was decided to apply for a charter for the new bank. Those present at this meeting were: John Worthington, James Crowther, James Holden and William Mulock. Of these, all have passed away except the last-mentioned, now Chief Justice Sir William Mulock. Two months later, when the charter was granted, the names of the applicants were: John Worthington, James Crowther, John Crawford, M.P., Hon. J. C. Aikin, Walter Sutherland Lee, Joseph Gould, Hon. John Ross, James Holden and Aaron Ross. There was some difficulty at first in raising the required capital, but new interests were brought into the situation on November 18th, 1870, including Messrs. James Austin, Frank Smith (afterwards Sir Frank), Peleg Howland, Samuel Nordheimer, and J. H. Mead.

The same year sufficient capital was secured and R. H. Bethune, Manager of the Toronto Branch of the Quebec Bank, was secured as Cashier. At a meeting held on January 10th, 1871, Mr. Austin was elected President and Mr. Peleg Howland Vice-President, and the first office of the new Dominion Bank was opened for business three weeks later, on February 1st, 1871.

At the 60th Annual Meeting held in January, 1931, the Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. C. A. Bogert, made the following reference to Sir William Mulock and to his grandson:

"I am sure the Shareholders will be interested in a letter that I have here from the Rt. Honourable Chief Justice, Sir William Mulock, expressing his regret that he is unable to be with us at the Sixtieth Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank. Sir William was one of the four men present at the organization meeting held in his law office in 1869 when it was decided to apply for the Charter. He is to-day the only living original shareholder. His firm has acted as our legal advisers from the beginning, and we are glad to see them represented to-day by Sir William's grandson, Mr. William Pate Mulock."

The Dominion Bank

ESTABLISHED 1871

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

PAID UP CAPITAL - - - - - \$7,000,000

RESERVE FUND - - - - - \$9,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. W. AUSTIN
President

C. A. BOGERT
Vice-President and
General Manager

C. S. BLACKWELL, LL.D.
Chairman of the Board

C. H. CARLISLE, Toronto
President, Goodyear Tire and
Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

R. S. McLAUGHLIN, Oshawa
President, General Motors of Canada
Limited

R. Y. EATON, Toronto
President, The T. Eaton Company
Limited

W. W. NEAR, Toronto
President, Page-Hersey Tubes Limited

E. W. HAMBER, Vancouver
President, B. C. Mills Timber
& Trading Co. Limited

F. GORDON OSLER, Toronto
Financier

JOHN M. MACKIE, Montreal
President, Brinton-Peterboro
Carpet Co., Limited

F. L. PATTON, Winnipeg
Banker

WILMOT L. MATTHEWS, Toronto
President, Canada Malting Co.
Limited

J. ALLAN ROSS, Toronto
President, Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd.

C. O. STILLMAN, Toronto
President, Imperial Oil, Limited

H. H. WILLIAMS, Toronto
Capitalist

Branches and Correspondents throughout the World

London, England, Branch - 3 King William St., E.C. 4

New York Agency - - - - - 49 Wall Street

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, \$2,863,701,579

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA**

FOR THE YEAR 1930*

**Directors' Annual
Report for
the Year 1930**

Your Directors present for your approval the Company's Sixtieth Annual Report.

In a year in which all classes of business have encountered great difficulties, the Company has made gratifying progress.

New policies paid for numbered 175,682 for a net amount of \$705,678,795.59, an increase of \$51,227,652.32, both the ordinary and group departments making substantial gains.

After deducting amounts re-assured, the total assurances in force amount to \$2,863,701,579.52, an increase of \$462,464,542.58. Making allowance for terminations by death and maturity, this gain represents a very high rate of persistency, indicating the high value placed by our policyholders on their contracts with the Company in a period of extreme financial pressure.

The number of policies and group assurance certificates outstanding passed the million mark during the year. Policies in force now number 853,716, while 228,601 certificates of assurance are held by employees under the group plan.

The total net income for the year was \$186,662,316.23, an increase of \$13,804,544.54.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in respect of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., during the year amounted to \$81,274,581.55. The total so paid since organization now amounts to \$500,949,569.78. It is interesting to recall that this great amount, paid out in benefit in sixty years, is equal to the total assurances in force in the Company's fiftieth year.

The mortality experience among our policyholders has been highly favourable.

The rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets was 6.44 per cent.

A net profit of \$2,821,884.51 was realized from the redemption or sale of securities.

*NOTE.—Annual Meeting, Feb. 10, 1931. Preceding Annual Reports may be consulted in 1911—30 Volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review*; a History of the Sun Life will be found in *The Review*, 1910 (Supplement).

The provision for possible depreciation of mortgages and real estate, amounting to \$4,781,183.85, is no longer shown as a deduction from the assets, but is entered as a Contingency Reserve in the liabilities. This conforms with the principle suggested by the Examining Committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the U.S.A., to whose report reference was made last year.

Profits paid or allotted to policyholders during the year amounted to \$25,641,231.04.

The total assets are now \$588,733,631.70. The values at which the stocks and bonds owned are entered in the balance sheet are determined by the Canadian Department of Insurance on the basis of the market prices obtained on December 31st. It is an anomaly that investments in stocks are required to be taken at the prices which may happen to be bid on the Exchanges on the last day of the year, while mortgages are admitted at their full face value without regard to their liquid position.

In a year of almost unprecedented business depression the outstanding quality of the investments has been strikingly shown. The actual cash dividends paid on the total common stocks held by the Company was \$969,103.84 in excess of the dividends payable on these identical shares in 1929. This increase implies a corresponding enhancement of their intrinsic values, and indicates that the shrinkage in market prices is not attributable to diminution in actual values, but to the abnormal business conditions. Even on the basis of the low prices at the close of the year, however, our common stock holdings, taken by themselves, show a substantial excess of market value over cost.

The surplus over all liabilities and capital stock amounts to \$31,751,490.93.

Your Directors are pleased to announce that profits to policyholders entitled to participate during the ensuing year will be again allotted on the scale at present in operation.

The Special Maturity Dividend is also continued on the basis announced last year.

Substantial progress has been made towards the completion of the addition to the Head Office building, and a number of offices have been made available for the accommodation of the staff.

The Board record with deep sorrow the death, on April 4th last, of their esteemed associate Mr. Abner Kingman, who served the Company as a Director with fidelity and distinction for twenty-eight years. Mr. E. W. Beatty was appointed to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. Robert Adair, Mr. E. W. Beatty, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mr. Carl Riordon, Hon. Lorne C. Webster.

Representatives of the Policyholders: Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. Ross H. McMaster, Mr. C. E. Neill.

H. WARREN K. HALE,
Secretary.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President and Managing Director.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

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
E. W. BEATTY
W. M. BIRKS
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
J. REDPATH DOUGALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
J. W. McCONNELL

ROSS H. McMASTER
C. B. McNAUGHT
C. E. NEILL
CARL RIORDON
JOHN W. ROSS
HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU
HON. JAMES C. TORY

HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER

E. A. MACNUTT, Treasurer
H. P. THORNHILL, Assistant Treasurer

H. WARREN K. HALE, Secretary
J. W. BROWN, Investment Secretary

Assistant Actuaries:

G. W. BOURKE, F.I.A., F.A.S.
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.

Assistant Secretaries:

C. S. V. BRANCH
E. E. DUCKWORTH
D. L. MACAULAY

Superintendents of Agencies:

JAMES W. SIMPSON, Chairman, Agency Executive Committee
J. S. IRELAND
F. D. MACORQUODALE

H. M. MOORE
W. S. PENNY

P. W. WARD

Supervisors:

GEO. H. HARRIS, Field Service Bureau
J. A. EWING, K.C., Legal Adviser

C. E. REID, Group Department

C. C. BIRCHARD, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Chief Medical Officer

Assistant Medical Officers:

J. KEITH GORDON, M.D., C.M.
W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., C.M., Consulting Medical Referee

ARTHUR W. YOUNG, M.D., C.M.

H. O. LEACH, General Manager, British Department

I. A. MILLER, A.I.A., F.A.S., Resident Actuary, British Department.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR 1930

ASSETS

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Ledger Value	\$ 89,471,905.69	
Market Value	87,251,906.69	
Carried out at Market Value (see footnote)		\$ 87,251,906.69
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:		
Ledger Value	\$ 31,490,727.23	
Market Value	27,975,558.00	
Carried out at Market Value (see footnote)		27,975,558.00
Other Stocks:		
Ledger Value	\$296,058,776.70	
Market Value	304,559,321.72	
Carried out at Market Value (see footnote)		\$ 304,559,321.72
Loans on collateral securities		410,512.80
Loans on real estate, first mortgage		31,658,177.84
[OVER]		

ASSETS—Continued

Real Estate, including Company's buildings	23,911,583.00
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserves on same)	71,986,103.03
Cash in banks and on hand	13,078,174.56
Re-assurance reserves on deposit with ceding company	894,523.00
Sundry assets	2,287,439.06
Due from other companies under re-assurance contracts	41,251.08
Outstanding premiums (net)	\$ 13,283,153.06
Deferred premiums (net)	6,169,019.62
	<hr/>
Interest due	19,452,172.68
Interest accrued	321,770.25
Rents due and accrued	4,790,585.38
Due and accrued expense charges on premiums advanced under the automatic premium loan privilege	26,245.86
	<hr/>
	88,306.75
	<hr/>
Total Assets	<u>\$588,733,631.70</u>

Par values are omitted as many stocks held by the Company have no par value. Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department have been used throughout this statement.

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Offices Om(5) Table of Mortality with 3 per cent. interest for all policies on which the guaranteed values are on a 3 per cent. basis; for all other policies the same table with 3½ per cent. interest	\$394,104,675.40
Reserves on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest for all policies issued prior to January 1st, 1927; Rutherford's Annuity Tables with 4 per cent. interest for policies issued thereafter	85,972,273.50
	<hr/>
	\$480,076,948.90
Less reserves on policies reassured	6,704,854.00
	<hr/>
	\$473,372,094.90
Present value of claims payable by instalments	15,147,582.54
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded	350,000.00
Death claims reported, for which no proofs have been received	3,571,760.54
Other outstanding death claims	1,340,992.13
Extra reserve for unreported claims	2,185,602.98
Matured endowments awaiting discharge	1,396,493.71
Annuity claims awaiting discharge	561,144.73
Claims on supplementary contracts, etc., awaiting discharge	53,233.82
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge	3,501,737.49
Dividends contingently allotted to deferred dividend and five-year distribution policies	15,929,293.85
Dividends payable during dividend year ending in 1931	10,053,145.49
Dividends and other amounts left to accumulate at interest	8,425,169.41
Unearned interest paid in advance	197,294.65
Premiums paid in advance	3,391,057.53
Net remittances received in advance of Branch Office reports	2,074,748.58
Sundry liabilities	4,484,564.78
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued	2,738,339.55
Shareholders' account, including dividends due January 1st, 1931	1,426,700.24
Reserve for possible depreciation in Mortgages and Real Estate	4,781,183.85
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	\$554,982,140.77
Capital subscribed \$2,000,000.00; paid-up	\$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities and capital stock	31,751,490.93
	<hr/>
Surplus over all liabilities except capital stock	33,751,490.93
	<hr/>
	<u>\$588,733,631.70</u>

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF 1931†

Address by
the President,
Mr. Elmer Davis

The Province of British Columbia is celebrating this summer the Diamond Jubilee of its entrance into the Dominion of Canada and it is a great honour and pleasure for those from other provinces to visit the Province on the eve of this historic occasion and extend their congratulations. When we recall that Sir Francis Drake, on his voyage around the world, at or near Vancouver, in 1579, took possession, in the name of Queen Elizabeth of England of what is now British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California, we realize with pride that British Columbia is one of the oldest parts of the Empire. Nevertheless, sixty years ago this great province was almost a wilderness, although at the same time a store-house of natural wealth. A few pioneers, isolated from the rest of Canada, were struggling to lay its foundations. What a contrast is visible as we travel through this magnificent area to-day, and what a splendid future lies before it! To the loyal citizens of British Columbia, who decided to cast in their lot with the rest of Canada, let us render our gratitude and admiration.

By a happy coincidence, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is also observing its Diamond Jubilee this year. This Sixtieth Annual General Meeting is an event which inspires us with thankfulness, with a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the past and present as well as with a spirit of hope and confidence for the future.

Sixty years ago two or three groups of manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec decided that they would associate themselves together in an effort to develop an industrial system in Canada. Conditions were very different then from what they are to-day. There was little manufacturing, only the beginning of a transportation system, and a very limited market in Canada for farm products. The prevalent opinion was that for Canada to attempt to make goods in any quantity or of any quality was a hopeless task, not to be considered seriously; and that it would be better to export our natural products and buy in exchange manufactured goods from other countries. As

*NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of years 1922—1930, see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, Vols. 1922—1929-30.

†NOTE.—Held in City of Victoria, B.C., June 1, 2 and 3, 1931.

a result, nearly all our manufactured goods were imported; there was little opportunity for the investment of capital or for the employment of Canadians in their own country.

Now we are making most of the manufactured goods consumed at home, and also exporting manufactured goods all over the world. The present Canadian industrial system will bear comparison with those of other countries of approximately the same industrial standing. Two and one-half million Canadians, or about a quarter of the whole population of Canada, are supported directly by the salaries and wages paid in Canadian factories. It seems fitting therefore that, at the opening of our Diamond Jubilee, we should pay tribute to the memory of the pioneers who laid the foundation of manufacturing in Canada sixty years ago. It is our national characteristic to build surely, although sometimes slowly, and we have reasonable grounds for being satisfied with our industrial accomplishments.

International Conditions. As we meet year after year in our Annual General Meeting and survey the preceding twelve months and compare them with other years, we are struck by the vicissitudes and difficulties of international affairs, including international trade. This condition is not peculiar to the present. The world has never been static. Change has been constant and universal, but, during the past ten or twelve years, the degree of change and disturbance seems to have been greater than in any other period in modern history.

The conclusion that the Great War is responsible for much of what has happened and is still happening prevails. The war changed, temporarily at least, the thoughts and habits of mankind; broke up great empires; formed new states; produced or hastened new forms of government, new political systems, and new economic schools and diverted the channels of trade. The War destroyed a great deal and created a great deal. The effects were far-reaching and we are not finished with them yet. They are operating to-day and are partly the cause of the present depression in trade, as they were also partly the cause of the preceding inflation.

An event, so gigantic and universal in its scope could not fail to create disturbances, from which quick recovery can scarcely be expected. Nevertheless, in spite of several relapses, one of which is now being experienced, the countries of the world have not only made substantial progress toward recuperation, but have been busily engaged in making various political, commercial, industrial and agricultural experiments. There has been new construction as well as repair work. What experiments will succeed and what will fail will be revealed in the future, but, at any rate, there has been increased intellectual and physical activity.

International Trade. The trend during the past year throughout the world has been steadily toward restriction of imports and

exports, or a shrinkage in international trade. Some of the causes attributed are shortage of gold, international debts and war reparations, changes in customs tariffs, increase in the use of labour saving machinery, stimulation of production beyond the capacity of consumption, and decreased buying power. These and other reasons have been fully discussed on the platform and in the press, so that, it is not advisable to do more than mention them here. Views differ widely as to the relative importance of the various factors but opinion persists that there may be some underlying general conditions which will defy for some time easy explanation or quick solution. We must deal with conditions as we find them, and make such provisions as lie in our power for the future.

Canadian Problems. Since the war Canada has shared in international experiments in addition to conducting some special ones of her own, and, on the whole, our country has made considerable progress in that time, and much greater progress than most other countries. Although we have suffered with the rest of the world, the fact remains that Canada is not one of the older countries whose fortunes are on the decline. In spite of all difficulties, real or imaginary, Canada is one of the new countries whose star is in the ascendant. It is from this point of view, but with proper gratitude and modesty, that we should survey our present and future.

The spirit of co-operation in evidence throughout Canada is most encouraging. Governments, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, have been dealing with their particular problems (and these have been most perplexing) with reasonable success.

The farmers have been confronted with unusual difficulties and trials but they are meeting these with remarkable resolution and efficiency, and deserve every possible assistance. Transportation companies have been forced to contend with falling revenues and heavy maintenance costs. Financial men have been faced with many problems of conserving money entrusted to them and of maintaining credit for borrowers. Merchants have experienced shrinking sales and falling prices. Unemployment is one of the most serious problems with which we have to deal. The Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments have shown leadership in this task and are to be congratulated on what they have accomplished. Employers, at considerable financial sacrifice, have been doing a great deal to keep their employees at work. Many plans have been put into effect and with these the Association has been in close co-operation.

In spite of decreasing sales at home and abroad, manufacturers have been doing their utmost to keep the maximum number of employees at work at least part of the time. Factories have been kept running to the greatest extent possible, sometimes manufacturing for stock, and extra work has been provided on construction and

repairs. Dividends have been reduced in many cases in order to maintain in employment the largest possible number of people. It is gratifying to note the efforts of individuals to furnish jobs and to continue buying in a reasonable way. All realize the desirability, from every point of view, of combating unemployment by providing work and not merely giving money.

Curiously enough, the volume of business and production in many lines is good but prices have been reduced to such an extent that many industries, including those representing agricultural production, are not receiving sufficient nourishment to enable them to function properly and to prepare for the future. Everywhere there has been the same problem of meeting responsibilities with diminished income, but, on the whole, the spirit of Canadians has been courageous and cheerful and there has been a most gratifying exhibition of sympathy and co-operation with one another in solving problems that have confronted them. It is not extravagance to say that Canadians are setting an example of working together to weather the depression and to bring the country safely through to better times.

Visit to South America. I have just returned from a visit to South America, where I went on behalf of this Association with other members of a party made up of representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the agricultural interests. While our chief objective was the British Empire Exhibition at Buenos Aires, the party called at other South American and also West Indian ports. As comprehensive reports of this Canadian mission's activities and recommendations have been published, it will suffice to say briefly that the party, itself a remarkable example of national co-operation, was warmly welcomed, hospitably entertained, given every possible advice and assistance, and was enabled to collect information, to make connections, and to formulate suggestions, which should be of considerable help in stimulating trade between South America and Canada. As an evidence of this, the governments of Argentina and Brazil have both requested conference with Canada to study methods of increasing exchange of commodities.

The British Empire Exhibition was a great success and illustrated the capacity of the British Empire for this kind of enterprise. It was gratifying to see that the Canadian Pavilion was one of the most attractive and effective parts of the Exhibition, which reflected great credit upon the Department of Trade and Commerce, the Exhibition Branch, the Canadian Trade Commissioners, the staff in charge, and our own members who supplied practically all the exhibits of manufactured goods.

As a result of the Exhibition and the visit of the party, trade between South America and Canada was encouraged and increased business should be forthcoming from these efforts.

Better steamship services by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and private companies are very necessary if Canada is to stay in the field. The Canadian Trade Commissioners have done good work in South America, but their numbers should be increased and their standing improved. Canadian banks in South America are well equipped and anxious to help Canadian exporters.

While statistics show that Canadian trade with South America has grown steadily, our share is still small in comparison with the total of South American trade with the world, and great and sustained efforts are imperative in order to maintain our position and to improve it. Moreover, if we are to reap full advantage of the favourable impression created by the Exhibition and the visit of the Canadian mission, governments and business men must act promptly.

British Empire Trade. Attention is called to the report of the Special Committee appointed to study British Empire trade, which was submitted to and approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Association last year. The following is a quotation from this report:—

“In all negotiations concerning British Empire Trade, the interest of Canadian producers, whether industrial or agricultural, should be properly safeguarded, and, when this is assured, every practical plan to increase trade among British countries should be supported, especially in view of the fact that many foreign countries have been restricting their purchases of Canadian products, by means of increased tariffs and import regulations. That there are great possibilities for extension of Empire Trade is beyond doubt. The Empire includes a fifth of the world’s population and a quarter of the world’s area; the wants of so great a multitude, constantly growing as the standards of living rise, offer opportunities to Canadian producers to increase their sales. The Empire is a great storehouse of natural wealth, much of it being only partly developed.”

The report suggested that Empire trade might be increased through reciprocal tariffs and trade preferences; improving transportation facilities; the efforts of Government Departments, Commercial Intelligence Services, and Trade Commissioners; through trade exhibitions, marketing plans and advertising campaigns; through strengthening the desire and will for trade among British people; and, last but not least, through conferences of business men representing different parts of the Empire. The people of British Columbia are particularly concerned with promoting trade with Australia and New Zealand, and we trust that satisfactory trade agreements will be negotiated.

Protection. One of the fundamental policies of the Association is adequate protection for Canadian industry, agriculture, labor and services. We believe that it is in the national interest to utilize the services of our own people and to consume our own goods, there-

by giving work to Canadian agriculturalists and manufacturers and their employees, and others who have goods or services to sell. We are convinced that the Dominion Government, in providing increased protection, prevented a great amount of unemployment, hardship and loss of business during the past winter; that if this action had not been taken, conditions would have been much worse in Canada than they are at the present time; and that these protective measures have already stimulated and will increase permanently the volume of production in Canada.

The Dominion Government's campaign to increase the sale of Canadian products, and the use of Canadian services, which has been strongly supported by provincial and most of the municipal governments, also prevented much unemployment and loss of business, and is helping to improve conditions. We tender our thanks to all Governments, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, for their policies, the good example they have shown in buying and the co-operation they have extended during these troubled times.

Whatever honest differences of opinion there may be among Canadians in regard to the theoretical aspects of fiscal policy, they can scarcely be maintained in the face of rising tariffs all over the world and the present economic conditions in Canada. While we are shut out of other countries by their tariffs, it would be suicide to remove our protection and to admit freely goods and services from other countries at the expense of our own people. A policy of reasonable protection over a period of years, will result, I believe, in great and continued progress in agriculture, industry, lumbering, fishing, mining, banking, and all other forms of endeavour.

Research. Protection, self-defensive preferences for home products and similar measures are only sound from the point of view of giving Canadians a fair field. Beyond that, they will prove to be strength sapping crutches. Canadians, relieved from unfair competition and trade discriminations, should be and are willing to rely on their own intelligence, experience, skill and energy. In this effort, research, in all forms, is a mighty aid.

The development of industrial and scientific research is one of the results of the war. Under the stress of that conflict we had to find out how to do many things better. The Association has been co-operating successfully with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, universities, scientific organizations, and others since 1916 in research work, which is bearing fruit in a remarkable manner.

The extensive laboratories of the National Research Council established by the previous Government in Ottawa, will be completed this year, and will enable the Council to continue the excellent work which they have been doing. The Ontario Research Foundation, established by the Government of Ontario, has erected a new building and has laboratories working in conjunction with groups of

manufacturers with promising results. Other provinces have set up organizations and are carrying on experimental work. The universities are continuing and intensifying research in their own laboratories with notable success. There is being developed in Canada an army of research men, the pick of the universities, also the pick of the practical men in industrial establishments, agriculture, transportation and other occupations.

Research is not a narrow idea; it should be regarded as involving not only the work of laboratories but also the efforts of all who are striving in their particular occupations to produce better things for human use at lower prices. These research workers are lengthening the span of human life; improving health; providing better and cheaper food; clothing; and housing; better and safer transportation; reducing waste, accidents and inefficiency; in fact, there is no field of endeavor into which research methods cannot be introduced to advantage.

Canada has a small population and it seems that it will grow slowly, as there is no evidence at present that, even if we were prepared to admit them, the people of other countries are in an emigrating frame of mind. Our country is one of the largest in area in the world; its resources are among the richest, but a comparatively small number of people, as world populations are estimated, have to administer this great estate. We have to use its resources, handle its transportation, maintain and develop its industries and agriculture. We have to accomplish with our brains what many other nations do with millions of human hands. Therefore we must enlist the aid of the secrets of the laboratories, and of the lecture room. We must make the discoveries our own and then apply them to our tasks.

There is nothing more important in industry to-day than research and, whether we like it or not, we are forced to this conclusion, where there is no research there is stagnation, or falling behind the other units of industry. Discoveries of new materials, methods and uses may make scrap of established industries; consequently, research is the very life of industry under modern conditions. We must keep up with research or drop out of the race. Fortunately, research is stimulated in bad times because we are driven to save money in every way possible in order to increase our efficiency and to make the best use of the brains and hands at our disposal. Every factory should be a research institute and should co-operate to the fullest possible extent with Governments, universities and all others who are studying this problem.

Industrial Relations. Canada is fortunate in her industrial relations and has enjoyed for many years a gratifying and striking minimum of industrial disputes. The Association took the lead in promoting better industrial relations shortly after the War. We tried to get down to fundamentals, believing that the vital fact is

that the interests of the employees and employers are the same. They are not opponents; they are allies. A strike is a loss to both parties. We believed that if this relation were established there would be co-operation and our assumption was well founded. Interest in and comprehension of industrial problems has spread widely. It is understood more fully that manufacturing is taking raw material, applying thought and labour to it and then finding a market for the products. If the resulting goods cannot be sold there is no employment or profit for anyone. On the other hand, factories which are efficient and make useful and desirable goods, and are able to sell them at a profit, provide steady work for employees and returns for shareholders.

Taxation. The Federation of British Industries has just published a report which calls for a reduction in the crushing burden of taxation. This report points out that the British Government, in addition to the usual national and municipal taxes, has increased its annual expenditures on unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, old age pensions, and other things which might be all grouped under the term "Social Legislation" from £63,000,000 to £395,000,000 since 1911. The corresponding figures for similar expenditures in Canada are difficult to obtain, owing to our division of Government into Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, but they are very large and constantly increasing.

The Federation does not discuss the merits of this type of legislation, but merely says that industry cannot continue indefinitely to bear the extra taxes created by such legislation. It points out that the stoppage of industry or the reduction of its output by carrying burdens that are too heavy for it, inflicts a great hardship on employees, who lose their jobs, and on the investors who lose their money. As a result, conditions are made worse instead of better by social legislation which marches too quickly ahead of the normal development of the country.

We believe the same situation exists in Canada, though fortunately it is not so acute. The motives behind such legislation are usually commendable. It is a worthy object to try to reduce the total of human trouble and to provide better housing, better clothing, better food, more security from death, accident, illness and other evils. That is not in dispute at all. The real question is how much can the country spend and remain solvent. The kernel of the problem is this—the able-bodied people who are employed in a country and who are, roughly speaking, between the ages of twenty and sixty, have to carry all the others, including the old, the young, the unemployed, the sick and the afflicted. If the burden on this working section of the population, including farmers, industrialists, professional people, merchants, and salary and wage earners, becomes too great, their efficiency is lowered, and if this condition is protracted, they will not be able to bear it.

This is the fundamental condition which must govern sound policy in dealing with all questions of taxation, including the so-called "uncontrollable expenditures" as well as those taxes which result from social legislation. Reasonable economy in governmental expenditures is the most practical method to reduce taxes and lighten the burdens of taxpayers.

The Canadian Estate. Someone has said that Canadians talk too much about their natural resources, but it may be observed in reply that our resources are worth talking about. They are so great and so varied that we might be tempted to take them for granted. We forget that many countries have practically no natural resources; some have no coal; others have no timber; many others have no mines—very few have valuable mines; others have a limited amount of arable land; others have practically no industries.

Canadians have nearly everything in the shape of resources. Great as is our agricultural wealth, only one-quarter of our arable land is settled. Canada is one of the leading countries in mineral production. Few other countries have such forests. The industrial system will stand comparison with that of any other comparable country. The fisheries are an inexhaustible source of wealth. All this is the property of ten million people. When to such material resources are added our national inheritances in the way of character, intellect, physique and racial characteristics generally, a reasonable amount of success may well be regarded as assured. It would appear in these circumstances that if we fail to attain success it will be our own fault. We should not attach too much importance to temporary depressions—these have come periodically in Canada's history, trying while they last, but after every one in the past came a period of progress, increased wealth, and better times.

The following statistics indicate part of the material progress of Canada since 1871, and form one of the best antidotes for even temporary pessimism:—

	1871	Latest Available Year
Value of field crops	\$111,000,000	\$980,000,000
Value of live stock (1901)	268,000,000	864,000,000
Value of dairy products	15,000,000	298,000,000
Exports of wood, wood products and paper (1891)	25,000,000	288,000,000
Mineral production (1881)	10,000,000	307,000,000
Manufactured products	221,000,000	4,063,987,279
Steam railway earnings	19,000,000	533,000,000
Deposits, chartered banks	56,000,000	2,696,000,000
Life insurance at risk	45,000,000	6,157,000,000

Special attention is directed to the remarkable development in manufacturing in the four provinces west of the Great Lakes. The statistics for 1880, the first available, are as follows:—

Province	No. of employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
Manitoba	1,921	\$755,507	\$3,413,026
Saskatchewan and Alberta	83	35,425	195,938
British Columbia	2,871	929,213	2,926,784

Contrast these figures with those of 1928, as follows:—

Manitoba	25,166	\$32,569,223	\$159,435,094
Saskatchewan	6,173	8,003,577	59,125,280
Alberta	12,827	15,403,292	100,744,401
British Columbia	48,949	58,726,003	270,851,6.9

Our best national policy is to proceed along the lines which we are following, with steady and confident courage, solving our problems as they arise, endeavouring to formulate and maintain high ideals of citizenship and character, co-operating tolerantly and sympathetically with one another, administering prudently our estate, taking advantage of material opportunities, and practising the virtues of honesty, industry and thrift; and, if we as a people act on these and similar principles, there will be certain and satisfactory continuation of the progress of Canada.

HONORARY OFFICERS OF C.M.A., 1931-32

President	W. H. Miner	Granby, Quebec
1st Vice-President	W. C. Coulter	Toronto, Ontario
2nd Vice-President	George Henderson	Montreal, Quebec
Treasurer	T. F. Moneypenny	Toronto, Ontario

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Prairie	Arnold Smith, Winnipeg
Ontario	J. C. Armer, Walkerville
Quebec	Allan M. Mitchell, Montreal
Maritime	A. N. McLean, Saint John

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

General Manager	J. E. Walsh
General Secretary	J. T. Stirrett

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Canadian Industries Limited, controlled financially within the British Empire, with assets of nearly \$50,000,000, ranks as one of the largest industrial enterprises in the Dominion. A diversified programme of expansion has been conducted along sound and progressive lines, particular attention being given to the limitation of such expansion to those industries which can be considered as logical to the country and which are capable of economic development within a reasonable period. The soundness of the expansion is indicated by the fact that as a whole the products for the various divisions of the Company are either basically allied as to the fundamental manufacturing processes involved, or are complementary in that the finished product of one division is frequently in turn the raw material for another division.

The position of Canadian Industries Limited is specially strong because of its affiliation with Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, of London, England, and the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company, in the United States, both of which are also pre-eminent in their respective fields in the chemical industry. Through this association Canadian Industries Limited secures on extremely advantageous terms the benefit of the experience and chemical discoveries of the British and United States affiliates, and these in turn are made available to the Canadian public through Canadian Industries Limited.

For many years Canadian Industries Limited was rightly regarded chiefly as an explosives and ammunition producer. While these divisions still hold an important place, other groups have developed in such manner as to emphasize fully the fact that the activities of the company are representative of the full scope of the chemical industry.

A more comprehensive idea of the position occupied today by Canadian Industries Limited is to be gained by a brief examination of the corporate history of the organization since its inception.

It was in 1910, after a thorough investigation of the possibilities that then seemed to exist in Canada, that Nobel's Explosive Limited (now an integral part of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited) and Messrs. E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, both of which were already interested in the explosives industry in this country, decided that it was desirable to amalgamate several of the existing enterprises which were engaged in the manufacture of explosives in order to achieve more economic manufacturing and distribution costs. This was accordingly done and Canadian Explosives Limited was incorporated to take over the Hamilton Powder Company, the

Acadia Powder Company and the Standard, Western and Ontario Powder Companies. The Hamilton Powder Company owned the Dominion Cartridge Company, of Brownsburg, P.Q., and control of the stock of the Victoria Chemical Company, of Vancouver Island, which Company was engaged in manufacturing acids and farm fertilizers.

Ten years later the Company acquired the capital stock of Canadian Fabrikoid Limited, the Flint Paint and Varnish Limited and the Arlington Company of Canada.

In 1926 consolidations were effected in Western Canada both in the explosives business under Canadian Giant Limited and in the farm fertilizers business under The Triangle Chemical Company. Further expansion took place in the same year in Eastern Canada when the capital stock and plant of Northern Explosives Limited at Dragon, P.Q., was purchased and operations merged with the Explosives branch of Canadian Explosives Limited, which step has led to important manufacturing economies which have for the past five years reflected themselves in continually lowered selling prices for explosives products (mainly used by the mining industry of Canada in extracting ore from the ground).

By this time the Company's operations had extended beyond the original field and it appeared desirable to adopt a name in order to give the public a better idea of its widespread ramifications. The title "Canadian Industries Limited" was chosen inasmuch as it succinctly described operations of the Company as an industry of industries. (Hence the "C.I.L." oval trademark so well known today).

Another period of expansion occurred in 1928 when Canadian Industries Limited acquired all the capital stock of the following companies: Canadian Ammonia Co., Toronto; Canadian Salt Company, Sandwich; and the Grasselli Chemical Company, Hamilton, Ontario.

Thus, at the present time Canadian Industries Limited owns nine major subsidiary organizations, whose activities are directly associated with the chemical industry.

These subsidiary organizations are not generally known to the public as individual entities as it has been the policy of the parent concern for reasons of economy to consolidate them into operating groups under the name of Canadian Industries Limited.

There are, at present, five main groups, which in turn are subdivided into secondary divisions.

First, the Chemical Group, in turn divided into three divisions: Acids and Resale Chemical (acids, heavy chemicals, rubber and mining chemicals); Salt and Alkali (Windsor and Regal Salt, Old Hickory Smoked Salt, Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Synthetic and By-product Ammonia); and Dyestuffs (dyestuffs and intermediates).

The second and oldest group is that of Explosives and Ammunition, covering firstly the Explosives Division (Dynamite, Safety Fuse, Detonators and miscellaneous Blasting Accessories); and secondly the Dominion Ammunition Division (Shot Shells, Metallic Cartridges, Primers, Railway Fuses and Torpedoes).

The third major group is Fabrics, Finishes and Pyralin. Under this grouping is found the Fabrikoid Division (Fabrikoid, Rubber-coated Fabrics, Tontine washable Window Shade cloth, etc.); the Paint and Varnish Division (Varnishes, Enamels, Oil Colors, Industrial Paints, "Duco" for industrial and household uses, Lacquers, etc.) and the Pyralin Division (Pyralin Toiletware articles; Collars and Cuffs, Combs, Toothbrushes and novelties).

Next is the Fertilizer Group, which has undergone marked expansion in the past few years. This group's products include Superphosphates, Mixed Fertilizers, Insecticides, etc.

And last comes the new Viscose Group with the Cellophane Division which has commenced the construction of a plant at Shawinigan Falls for the manufacture of Cellophane, the modern transparent moistureproof wrapping.

At present Canadian Industries Limited operates seventeen plants with a further one in process of construction. In some instances two or more plants are located at the same point, as will be apparent from the following list of centres having units of Canadian Industries Limited: Beloeil, P.Q.; Nobel, Ont.; James Island, B.C.; Brownsburg, P.Q.; West Toronto, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; New Toronto, Ont.; Sandwich, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Copper Cliff, Ont.; New Westminster, B.C.; Halifax, N.S., and Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

Additionally there are sales offices located at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, New Toronto, West Toronto, Sandwich, Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, New Westminster, Victoria, and Vancouver.

Supplementing these offices there are warehouses or magazines for distributional purposes located at Halifax, Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Montreal, Beloeil, Brownsburg, Ottawa, Toronto, New Toronto, West Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Sudbury, Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert.

As it has already demonstrated the policy of Canadian Industries Limited is to lower factory costs by efficient management in order that it can sell its products on a basis which, while yielding a reasonable return on investment, takes whenever possible the minimum, or better still no, advantage of the tariff protection afforded.

Products of the highest quality capable of competing successfully with any foreign made product have always been manufactured.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT
AND
OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OF
THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
1874-1930

Development of the Educational System in Ontario:

	1874	1930
Population of Ontario	1,700,000	3,250,000
Number of Day and Evening Schools:—		
Elementary and Secondary	4,866	7,797
Number of Day and Evening Pupils Enrolled	472,382	786,955
Number of Day Teachers	3,887	20,715
Gross Municipal Expenditures	\$3,151,926	*\$55,006,997

*In excess of.

Distinctive Features of the Ontario System:

(1) Municipal Control, regulated by the Provincial Department but affording a large measure of local self-government.

(2) A National System permitting, however, in certain cases, Separate Denominational Schools subject to uniform Standards of Efficiency with other Elementary Schools.

(3) A distinction between the scope of Primary and Secondary Schools and the Universities—sufficiently marked to avoid over-lapping and to permit of independence, but all forming one complete system.

(4) Specialization in Technical and Industrial Schools, established under the Ontario Industrial Education Act and maintaining 62 Day and 71 Evening Schools with 79,010 students.

(5) The 5,975 Rural School Libraries and 508 Association and Free Public Libraries available for the use of the Pupils.

(6) Provisions to encourage the Physical Examination of every pupil by School Nurses and Medical Officers, and daily Physical Training under qualified Instructors with a well-organized Cadet System.

(7) The creation and development of a Spirit of National and Empire sentiment as a basis of constructive Citizenship.

By Act of Parliament a free education in the Provincial Schools is provided for all below the age of 21 years; attendance is compulsory, for whole or for part time, of children up to the age of 18 years, with a few exceptions; and the Department of Education is entrusted with the administration of the School Law. A Standard Matriculation examination is required for entry into the Universities and Professions which continue the courses of study outlined in the *curricula* of the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Province.

University of Toronto

The Provincial University of Ontario

The University of Toronto has the following Faculties: Arts (including Sciences and Commerce), Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education (Ontario College of Education), Forestry, Music, School of Graduate Studies, Dentistry.

Arts Colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College.

The School of Hygiene, housed in the building provided by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, embraces the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Public Health Nursing, and the Departments of Biometrics and Epidemiology and Physiological Hygiene. The Connaught Laboratories, which consist of Research, Antitoxin and Insulin divisions, are intimately related and in close affiliation with the School of Hygiene. Teaching, research and public service are the functions of this School and of the Connaught Laboratories.

Special Departments: Social Science, University Extension.

Federated Theological Colleges: Emmanuel College, Knox College, Wycliffe College.

Affiliated Colleges: Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ontario College of Art.

Other institutions controlled by the University: Royal Ontario Museum (in conjunction with the Provincial Government), Toronto Conservatory of Music.

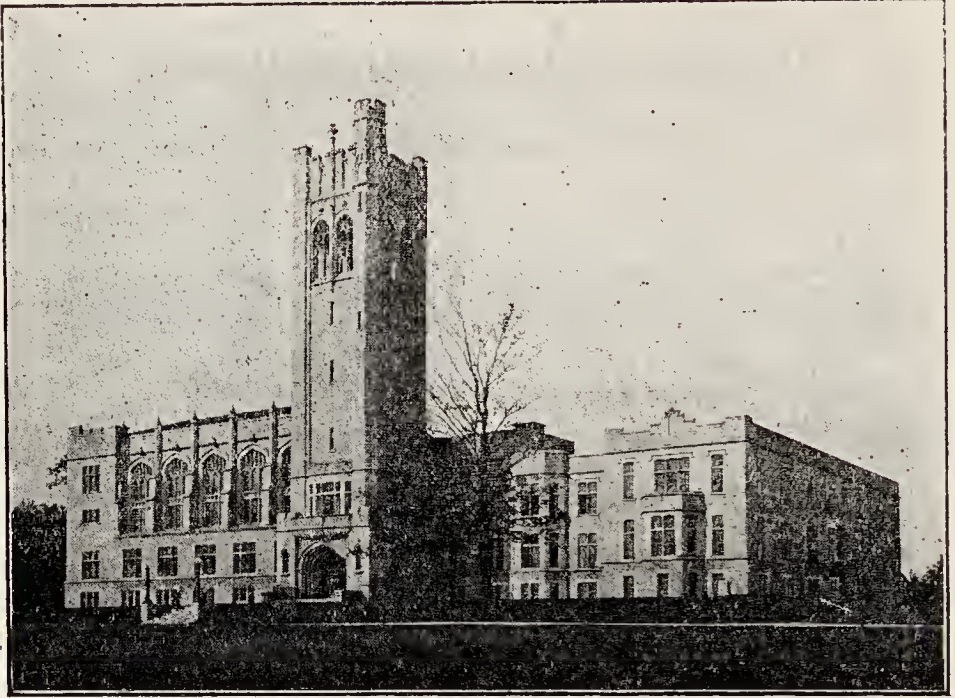
The University has very close affiliation with the Toronto General Hospital and privileges in the Sick Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Western Hospital, and the Psychiatric Hospital.

Hart House, a unique recreational, social and athletic centre for male students. Residences for men and women students. Students' Union for women. Average annual enrolment, apart from that in affiliated colleges and in extension courses, approximately 7,500.

Address:

University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario

The University of Western Ontario



THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS

Faculties: There are three,—namely Arts, Medicine, and Public Health, and five affiliated colleges.

Entrance requirements: Junior or honour matriculation.

Courses in Arts: Degree courses include Botany, Chemistry, English, French, German, Geology, Greek, Hebrew, History, Italian, Jurisprudence, Latin, Law, Mathematics and Astronomy, Philosophy and Psychology, Physics, Physical and Military Training, Political Economy and Political Science, Public Health, Religious Knowledge, Spanish, Zoology, etc., leading to B.A., LL.B., and M.A. degrees.

A special course in **Business Administration** is provided to train men for commercial and industrial careers. The University helps worthy students to get placed.

An excellent course in **Secretarial Science** for women is provided.

Medical Course: The course for the M.D. degree requires six years. The M.Sc. degree is given for post-graduate and research work.

Courses in Public Health and Nursing: The Faculty offers a full one-year professional, post-graduate, public health course (D.P.H.); two years professional, post-graduate, public health course (Dr.P.H.); Certificate of Public Health Nurse (C.P.H.N.); Certificate in Hospital Administration (C.H.A.); Certificate of Instruction in Nursing (C.I.N.); a five-year degree course, *viz.*: Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.Sc.).

The **University Summer School and Extramural Department** is intended to meet the needs of school teachers and special students who desire to improve their scholarship.

The **University** gives special attention to the field of adult education, both rural and urban, through its Extension Department. Topical lectures, group lectures, tutorial classes and correspondence courses are offered.

For further information regarding courses of study, matriculation requirements, fees, etc., write to the **Registrar, University Sub-Post Office, London, Canada.**

Loretto College

(Within St. Michael's)

of

The University of Toronto

LORETTO ABBEY COLLEGE was founded in 1911 for Catholic women students in Arts of the University of Toronto where the problem of higher education for all denominations has been solved in a truly Canadian spirit. It is the group system of Oxford, successfully adapted to Canadian conditions.

Loretto College thus combines advantages hitherto supposed to be incompatible:

1. A vivid Catholic life within its own walls, with Loretto traditions dating back 300 years.
2. Full participation in all University activities and privileges.
3. Separate identity without isolation. The University subjects bring the students into contact with students and professors outside their own college; association in University library and laboratory, in debating and athletics generates a healthy rivalry with a mutual recognition of each other's views and attainments, while the body of college subjects, the various college organizations and intimate intramural life give them a deep sense of their corporate existence.

Loretto College would seem to afford the ideal education for a Canadian woman, imaging in the Catholic College and the broader field of the University, the home and the professional and social affiliations of after-life among men and women of various views and conditions.

Owing to its position within St. Michael's, Loretto College participates in the philosophical and other advantages afforded by a college already becoming world-renowned for mediæval studies.

All courses in Arts of the University of Toronto.

Excellent Residence Accommodation. Special opportunities for Dramatics, Debating and Executive Training.

Address:

The Dean,

Loretto College, Toronto 4, Ontario

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

The Ontario Agricultural College

GUELPH, CANADA

Offers long and short courses in most phases of Agricultural activity.
Four Year Course—Leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

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