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DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE



A FACT A DAY ABOUT CANADA

FROM THE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JUNE 1941

SEVENTH SERIES

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Published by Authority of the Hon. James A. MacKINNON,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

25 cents per annum

Contents

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 244. Canadian War Activity | 259. Copper and Zinc Salvage |
| 245. Watering the Lawn | 260. Equipping Service Men |
| 246. Our No. 1 Weed Pest | 261. Death on the Highways |
| 247. Queen of all the Flowers | 262. First Canadian Bomber Squadron |
| 248. Removing Travel Restrictions | 263. Anniversary of Arrival |
| 249. Save the Bacon | 264. Tree Planting in Western Canada |
| 250. Ant Insecticides | 265. Care of Wool Important |
| 251. Milk Zoning | 266. Eat Less Pork |
| 252. Sassafras Tea | 267. Control and Sale of Liquor |
| 253. Hedges | 268. Liquor Traffic Question |
| 254. Manufacture and the War | 269. Liquor Question in Politics |
| 255. Early Manufacturing | 270. The First Plebiscite |
| 256. Manufacturing Finds Itself | 271. Liquor Question After Great War |
| 257. Progress in Manufacturing | 272. Improving Hard Soils for Gardening |
| 258. Task of Manufacturers | 273. Women in the Canadian Army |

James Muir,

Editor.

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OF CANADA

from the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

No. 244 -- Sun. June 1, 1941 -- Canadian War Activity to Date

An Epitome of Canadian war activities as at the beginning of June, may be useful. In brief the June situation is:

More than 80,000 Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen are now overseas. About 70,000 are soldiers.

Canadians in the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. have so far accounted for about 200 enemy planes.

More than 800 Canadian soldiers, sailors and airmen have been listed as killed or missing since the outbreak of war.

When the war began, strength of the Canadian Navy was 13 ships and 3,600 men. Its strength is now 200 vessels and 17,500 men.

Canada has now about 188,000 men in the Active Army -- volunteers recruited to serve anywhere -- and 170,000 in the Reserves.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is over ten times as strong as it was at the outbreak of war. About 35,000 more men will be added to the Air Force during the present year.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan is operating 62 schools from coast to coast. Canada provides 80 per cent of the students.

Since the war began, British and Canadian governments have undertaken capital advances of \$425,000,000 to stimulate war industry in Canada.

Canada's shipbuilding programme involves an expenditure of about \$120,000,000. When war began, only 1,500 men were employed in Canadian shipyards. Now over 20,000 workers are employed in 17 major and 45 smaller yards..

Since the beginning of the war over 1,500 aircraft have been produced in Canada. About 40 planes a week are now being turned out.

One Canadian factory will soon have the largest output of any automatic gun factory in the world.

Fourteen types of land and naval guns, including latest types of anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, and ten types of mountings, are now being made or will soon be made in Canada.

The first naval gun mounting ever made in Canada has just successfully completed its firing trials. Regular deliveries to the British Admiralty begin this month.

Ten of Canada's nineteen chemicals and explosive projects have begun production.

Small arms ammunition factories are producing tens of millions of rounds monthly.

Nine types of gun ammunition are now being turned out at the rate of millions of rounds a year.

More than 100,000 army mechanical transport vehicles, made in Canada, have been delivered and are in service.

Canada's first infantry tank has been turned out. Production programme calls for 800 infantry tanks and about 1,000 cruiser tanks.

No. 245 -- Mon. June 2, 1941 -- Watering the Lawn

Watering properly the front lawn may not seem to be a real war effort. However, it would be nice, when the boys come home, to have it looking as nice as possible. So, read the following closely and digest it. The Department of Agriculture sends it along:

Artificial watering can have a beneficial or detrimental effect on lawns, depending on whether it is properly or improperly applied. In the case of established lawns, watering is not essential to keep the turf alive, except on very light, sandy soils, but it can be used to great advantage during the warm, dry months. Only sufficient water should be applied to maintain the grass in a slowly growing, healthy, vigorous condition, but it should be done thoroughly so that the soil is moistened to a depth of 4 or 5 inches. Sprinklers are preferable to hand watering, as the latter method is usually neither thorough nor uniform. A weekly sprinkling is usually sufficient during dry weather, except on the lighter soils. Frequent light sprinklings are not recommended since they tend to restrict the grass roots to the surface of the soil, thus reducing their feeding range for nutrients and moisture and making the turf more susceptible to drought and heat. Light sprinklings also encourage the growth of shallow rooted weeds.

Overwatering can also have a detrimental effect on grass by promoting a rapid succulent growth which is susceptible to disease and other adverse conditions. Overwatering to the extent that the soil becomes saturated for long periods causes smothering of the grass roots because proper aeration is not possible.

Watering is a problem on terraces and slopes, since these dry out rapidly, particularly on southern exposures, and because the amount of run-off is great. Water should be applied very slowly and permitted to soak in deeply on such areas.

In shady areas the amount of evaporation from the soil surface and grass leaves is relatively small and consequently less moisture is required than on open areas. When the shade is provided by trees, however, more water is required than under normal conditions, because the trees remove large quantities of moisture from the soil. In such cases the soil should be moistened deeply.

No. 246 -- Tues. June 3, 1941 -- Our No. 1 Weed Pest

Dodder, which has recently gained prominence as an agricultural pest of the first rank, is a twining weed of the Morning Glory family, but, unlike other members of the family, lacks green colour and has no leaves or roots. It is one of the few

parasitic flowering plants. It germinates from seed and at once proceeds to coil round the stems of plants. Immediately after contact, the dodder forms sucker-like organs through which it obtains its food by sapping the strength of its victim. The plants attacked lose both in yield and quality.

The dodder produces large quantities of small rounded brownish seeds and propagates its species all the more quickly because the dodder seedling plants do not attract attention in the field until they have obtained some degree of development. The first recognition of the presence of dodder may be the sight of lighter patches in the midst of the dark green of the crops. In these patches, the twisted strands of naked yellowish-reddish-orange dodder stems may be seen entangled among the plants, the whole appearing as if handfuls of corn silk had been thrown over the crop.

In July the dodder comes into flower, bunched in numerous clusters along the stem. Each individual flower becomes a pod containing four seeds so similar in size and shape to those of clover that their detection and removal from the harvested seed is difficult. Dodder in clover fields is a serious matter but lately it has made its appearance in the fibre flax fields of Ontario and Quebec, so weakening the fibre that it becomes useless for spinning. The seed of the dodder is harvested with the crop plant. Contaminated flax seed must be processed for oil instead of being used to supply the keen demand for seed. In alfalfa or clover seed, dodder disqualifies it for domestic or export use, as many buyers demand certificates guaranteeing freedom from dodder.

Specific control measures depend on many factors but certain general precautions are applicable in all cases. Never sow seed containing dodder; never buy seed unless it has been tested and guaranteed free from dodder; keep clean fields clean by making certain that no seeds or fragments of dodder are carried to them in men's boots or clothing or by pasturing animals; avoid ploughing down dodder seed.

No. 247 -- Wed. June 4, 1941 -- The Queen of All the Flowers

Romance and roses are seldom far apart. The simple beauty and haunting fragrance of the rose has inspired poets through the ages, and the blossom has come down to us as the symbol of enduring love and affection. With June and "that time of year" in the offing, roses are again carrying off honours in the popular posie parade, and florists all over Canada are kept busy packing the delicate blossoms in attractive boxes, and by request, tying touching bits of sentimental nonsense to the ribbons. Ah, yes, love is so sweet in the springtime! Read Tennyson's Locksley Hall.

While we're on the subject of roses, the token of that vital, intangible force that, it is said, makes the world go round, let us look at some of the legends that have been woven around the flower. The Persians, whose roses, incidentally, are among the most beautiful to be found anywhere, have some interesting stories about these lovely blossoms. One goes like this:

"When the soft winds whisper and gently caress the roses in the Persian gardens, the nightingale begins his song. All through the long dark night he pours out his love for the beautiful flower in streams of liquid music. When Allah crowned the rose queen of all the flowers, the bird flew passionately towards her, pricking his breast on her thorns, and spilling his warm blood over her white petals. So the first red rose bloomed."

Today in that far Eastern land the nightingale still sits all night pressed close to a rose thorn, singing his throbbing love song. As he sings the buds open into their full loveliness, breathing their exotic fragrance into the thick night air. But comes the dawn! The nightingale is found lying under the rosebush, overcome with weariness and the heavy perfume of the flowers.

Another legend tells how an angel came to earth to devote the entire day to making people happy. At night he rested beneath the shadow of a rosebush. He awoke refreshed, and asked the rose if he might offer her a gift in return for her shelter and her perfume. The rose answered 'You have praised my beauty. I would like the world to know that I can hear sweet words without becoming too vain!'

The angel gently touched the velvety petals, and her stems and buds were clothed with a delicate, downy covering. She became the first moss rose.

Stories all - but such tender, colourful stories that befit the "queen of all the flowers" as they could no other blossom. Roses have lost none of their ancient appeal and fascination. Today in hundreds of gardens and greenhouses here in Canada roses are cultivated for their unique fragile beauty and redolence.

In 1940 over 552,000 commercial rose bushes were grown in the Dominion, having a market value of almost \$93,000, and over 15 million cut flowers valued at \$758,000.

No. 248 -- Thurs. June 5, 1941 -- Removing Travel Restrictions

Word has been received by Honourable J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services which includes the Canadian Travel Bureau, that the American Government has taken an important step to facilitate travel of Canadian residents of the United States to Canada by relaxing certain restrictions which made it difficult for them to spend their holidays in the Dominion. The text of the Order, granting these new concessions to Canadians and other non-Americans resident in the United States, has just been printed in the Federal Register, the official publication of the United States Government.

Prior to the passage of these more lenient regulations, Canadians living in the United States had to secure a re-entry permit from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service before they could re-enter the United States after visiting Canada. It took approximately 30 days to get this permit and a fee of \$3.00 was charged. Because of this inconvenience large numbers of Canadians who make their permanent homes south of the international boundary have not visited Canada since the outbreak of war.

Under the new regulations Canadians resident in the United States who wish to visit Canada will be permitted to do so by securing a border crossing card for which no fee is charged and which can be secured without delay. Any Canadian resident in the United States now desiring to visit Canada has only to arm himself with three photographs, size 2" x 2", present himself to any office of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and he will be given a border crossing card immediately. Each member of a family making a visit will have to secure one of these cards. When no United States Immigration office is situated in the community where an individual lives the cards can be secured at any such office which the intending visitor passes while en route to Canada.

This Order refers only to Canadians resident in the United States and does not affect American citizens who, of course, are entitled to come to Canada without passports, re-entry cards, border crossing cards or anything else. All they need are the usual documents such as birth certificates or tax bill receipts, etc. which would establish their status as American citizens when they are re-entering their own country.

No. 249 --- Fri. June 6, 1941 --- Save the Bacon

The United Kingdom needs bacon. Remember that Denmark and the Netherlands, two of the greatest suppliers of bacon, have been cut off by Germany. So the Government is asking the Canadian people to go light on bacon for a few months, so that the supply to the United Kingdom can be stepped up.

In the first agreement with the British Ministry of Food (1939-40) the minimum quantity of bacon, hams and other cuts stipulated was for 291,000,000 lb. Not only did Canada supply this with unfailing regularity but sent 40,000,000 lb. in excess, making a total of 331,000,000 lb. for the year ended October 31, 1940, and undertook by a second agreement with the British Ministry, to furnish 425,600,000 lb. of bacon and hams by October 31, 1941.

Now the British Ministry has asked Canada to speed up the delivery so as to fill the contract, if possible, by September 15, or six weeks ahead of the full period. Consequently, in order to cope with this request, Canadians have in turn been asked to eat less pork of all kinds, including bacon and hams, for three months, so as to enable the Board to have sufficient supplies to meet the British requirements.

Mere figures do not give any inkling of the problems and perplexities inherent in such a vast undertaking, but several facts stand out. The control of the Canadian bacon trade through an official board marks a new departure in Empire bacon trade relations. For many years, the export policy of Canada has been aimed at establishing Canadian products in large volume and uniform quality to the British market, as well as to reduce price fluctuations to a minimum. In a short space of time the Board has been able to reach most of these objectives on behalf of the bacon industry, and the control exercised has placed Canada years ahead in reaching the ultimate aims.

Regularity of supply has been achieved; specific volumes have been contracted for and successful measures have been taken to fulfil those contracts; a high degree of standardization of processing practice has been reached; a closer price relation between hog prices and bacon values has been secured, and a level in the line of market prices never before experienced has been maintained. In short, there has been developed in war time, an expert technique, which, perhaps with some minor adjustments, should be equally effective and desirable in times of normal export trade and competition. If the essentials of Canada's present export sales policy should not be retained when peace comes, it is fair to state that Canada would be taking a long step backward instead of forward.

No. 250 --- Sat. June 7, 1941 --- Ant Insecticides

A siesta on a couch on a verandah last Sunday afternoon was disturbed. The sleeper awoke to find three ants having a high old time on his bare forearm and another cavorting up the sleeve of his shirt. Next morning he phoned the Entomological

Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the following interesting dissertation upon ants and how to battle them was received. No doubt many readers will appreciate the information.

Ants will feed on many kinds of foodstuffs, but are particularly fond of sweet and fatty substances, and will quickly find their way into homes where their favourite foods are left exposed. One common and troublesome species, a tiny reddish ant known as Pharaoh's ant, frequently establishes its nests indoors, between the walls or in other secluded places where it is difficult to find.

The common large black carpenter ant although normally an outdoor species nesting principally in decaying wood, frequently occurs in dwellings, particularly frame houses and summer cottages, and may cause injury to woodwork as well as annoyance by its presence. The work of these carpenter ants is often mistaken for termite damage. Termites cause serious losses farther south; but in Canada they have been found only in a few localities, notably in British Columbia, and, so far, they are of no importance in this country.

In addition to the ants mentioned there are several common species which make their nests in lawns and gardens. These, too, often enter houses in search of food.

To discourage ants from invading dwellings it is important not to leave attractive food materials exposed. Shelves, tables and floors, especially in dining rooms, kitchens and pantries should be kept clean and as free as possible of crumbs and other food fragments.

One of the most effective insecticides to control ants is sodium fluoride which may be purchased from druggists or seed merchants, in the form of a fine white powder. This powder should be scattered or dusted in places frequented by the ants and left undisturbed until the insects have disappeared. As sodium fluoride is a poison, care should be taken to prevent children or pets from having access to it, and it should not be put near foodstuffs.

A safer material which has been used recently with success is powdered Derris. This is made from the ground roots of certain tropical plants and contains a very potent insecticide known as rotenone. Derris is comparatively harmless to humans and may be dusted around wherever the ants occur. It is reported to destroy ants in nests outdoors as well as indoors.

A poison bait trap which has given good results, especially against the tiny red Pharaoh's ant, may be made by taking a small tin can with a tight lid, punching several holes in the sides and top and introducing a small piece of sponge and a small quantity of a syrup prepared by mixing one gram of sodium arsenite, 8 ounces of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of honey in one pint of hot water. The worker ants are greatly attracted to the bait, and take it to their nests to feed the larvae and queens. Thus whole colonies are destroyed.

Whole ant colonies in the garden or lawn may be destroyed by puncturing holes in the ground and pouring in several tablespoonfuls of carbon bisulphide. Heavy gas is given off by this liquid and its effect may be enhanced by covering the nest with an old coat or sacking. Care should be taken not to expose carbon bisulphide near fire as it is very inflammable.

Calcium cyanide dust is frequently used for destroying ant colonies. Holes are punched in the nest several inches apart to a depth of about six inches; a teaspoonful of the dust is poured into each, and the holes are plugged with soil, and the nest covered with bags or similar material to retain the gas. The cyanide should not be allowed to come into contact with the grass as it may burn it. The quantity to use depends on the size of the nest. Calcium cyanide is extremely poisonous and should be handled with great care.

Small nests may be treated by injecting into them a small quantity of fly spray. Derris powder when scattered on the nests is also reported to be effective.

No. 251 -- Sun. June 8, 1941 -- Milk Zoning

The great increase in the cost of milk to the Canadian consumer in the past few years invites one to consider what other countries are doing in that respect. New Zealand, for example, is one of the very great dairying countries of the world, and the following communication from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in that country will be read with interest and perhaps with profit. The subject is "Milk Zoning". He says:

"A system of milk zoning has been established throughout New Zealand in an effort to eliminate waste in the use of gasoline and to effect economies in the distribution of milk. A substantial proportion of the milk consumed in this country, even in the largest cities, is delivered as loose unpasteurized milk by small dealers owning their own cows or drawing their supplies from wholesale milk dealers. Pasteurized bottled milk is available in most centres at premium prices; however, most New Zealanders prefer loose raw milk.

"Zoning was arranged on a gallonage basis; each district was allotted to one milk vendor, and every resident in that district was obliged to obtain his milk from this official vendor or carry his own milk from a licensed retailer. Most people were obliged to take milk from a new milkman, and there was considerable dissatisfaction with the whole scheme. However, in six months of zoning most of the difficulties have been smoothed out, and dealers who took unfair advantage of their monopoly have been brought into line and in some cases have lost their licenses.

"As a result of the economies in delivery, the Auckland Milk Council have been able to reduce prices by 1d. per quart to 6d. a quart (9 cents Canadian) for loose milk delivered, and to 6½d. per quart for bottle milk delivered. The mileage covered by milkmen in the metropolitan area of Auckland has been reduced from 3,125 miles per day to 1,036 miles per day, and the gasoline licenses required have been reduced from a monthly total of 11,338 gallons to 9,093 gallons."

No. 252 -- Mon. June 9, 1941 -- Sassafras Tea

Despite what the ultra young modern may say to the contrary, Grandma did have a few smart ideas tucked away under her bonnet. One of her quaint notions that failed to survive the swing from home to factory-made products around the turn of the century, was her Sassafras tea.

Sassafras tea was Gram's old standby - a sure cure for practically any ailment from Spring fever to strawberry rash. If the family was not ill, then they were served sassafras brew to keep them well. Her faith in its powers was deep rooted and unshakable. But don't imagine that the family offered any objections! On the contrary! When sweetened with honey or sorghum and served hot, sassafras tea had such a taunting aroma that it made one eager for the first gulp. So, medicine or not, it was not hard to take.

Now the sassafras tree, like camphor, is a member of the laurel family, and one of the most versatile trees known. There is only one species, and it is to be found in China and the eastern portion of North America. In Canada it is limited to southern Ontario, from the vicinity of Toronto westward to the southern end of Lake Huron. However, it is near the Lower Mississippi that the sassafras attains its greatest size, growing to a height of over 100 ft. The bark is thick and grey and the shiny, green leaves range from oval to "mitten shape". The flowers dangle in tassel-like formation and are honey-colored and honey-scented, while the berries, though seldom seen before the birds make away with them, are a brilliant dark blue. The whole tree is aromatic and there is a legend that on his first voyage Columbus caught the scent of sassafras in the air as it was wafted seaward, and was thereby convinced that land was near.

But, getting back to Grandma and her tea. This concoction of hers was made by infusing the tangy young shoots and roots. The brew was stimulating and an approved remedy for colds. She used sassafras in thickening her soup, and perfuming her soap, and even as a yellow dye for countless household purposes. Not to be outdone, Grandpa often chewed the gummy, bitter leaves of the sassafras instead of tobacco, and probably imbibed them in a brew of his own making, somewhat stronger than the kind Grandma was wont to prepare.

The leaves, bark of the twigs and the pith are rich in mucilage, and make a lubricant for oculists. The wood itself is orangy brown colored, soft, durable, and has a pleasing grain. Although it is not used commercially to any large extent, it is sometimes sawn into lumber and used for cabinet work.

No. 253 -- Tues. June 10, 1941 -- Hedges

There is probably no landscape feature in which opinions are so decided as they are in the matter of hedges. You either like them or you don't. A well-cared-for-hedge makes a more pleasing defining line than an unadorned wire or picket fence.

Hedges may be used for a variety of purposes; for screening off unsightly views, some of the taller shrubs such as mock orange, lilac, Siberian pea and numerous others may be planted three or four feet apart and pruned merely enough to keep the plants shapely. The same class of material toned down with such medium height shrubs as Bridal Wreath is ideal for enclosing a particularly desirable part of the garden.

Other uses for hedges are as defining lines between flower and vegetable gardens or in place of a fence between two adjoining properties. A hedge is not only an ideal background for perennials, but also assists in holding snow on the bed or border, thereby providing protection for the plants.

For a sheared deciduous hedge it would be difficult to find a more suitable plant than common privet. It leafs out early, holds its leaves quite late, and can

be trimmed to a variety of shapes. Unfortunately it kills back slightly during cold weather in Eastern Ontario. Alpine currant is an excellent hedge plant for a shady location. Japanese Barberry is an ideal low hedge plant, and is much more attractive if only the straggly branches are removed than if sheared to a uniform length.

Among evergreen trees that may be treated as hedge plants the following are most commonly used: white cedar, white spruce, and Norway spruce. Red cedar is occasionally planted, and Japanese yew appears to be gaining favour.

To have a hedge within a reasonable time it would be advisable to plant fairly close. Recommendations vary on this question, but for most shrubs to be clipped, eighteen inches would be satisfactory, with twenty-four inches between most evergreens. When clipping a hedge an attempt should be made to keep the top narrower than the bottom. This exposes more leaf area to sunlight and helps to keep the hedge healthy.

No. 254 --- Wed. June 11, 1941 --- Manufacture and the War

Manufacture, in the crises of war, assumes vast importance. In order, therefore, that readers of the Fact a Day may gather some idea of what manufacturing can do and is expected to do, there is reproduced here a speech which the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made to the Canadian Manufacturers Association at its annual meeting. Mr. MacKinnon said:

To my mind, manufacturing is a great cooperative undertaking. It makes complete the three-fold alliance of the primary producers, the makers of finished products and the consumer. It operates in peacetime as a process of welding, drawing us all closer together, entering into all our activities and spreading out to far corners everywhere.

In time of war the manufacturing industry is even more cooperative, for it provides the sinews that lead us to victory, as it most assuredly did in the last Great War and will in this. It becomes a concentration of energy leading to one definite goal, the supplying of our armed forces with all that they require for the great purpose. The cooperation of the manufacturer in a democratic world becomes overwhelming in its strength when it has been geared to full wartime production. Manufacturing has reached an extraordinary degree of cooperative planning and execution in this country at the present time.

There can be no ulterior motive in the effort which is being put forth because there is certainly no great personal gain to be looked for in these days of stress. I have had a special opportunity of observing the attitude of those who are engaged in the business of furnishing the products which will win for us the road to victory and I assure you that I have heard no murmur from any manufacturer against the limits by which we have curtailed the possibilities of undue profits. For this reason the efforts of the manufacturing industry are all the more commendable and are an exhibition of real patriotism.

I am a member of a subcommittee of the Cabinet on war orders and expenditures and I know very definitely how closely the Government is buying and how finely contractors and suppliers are figuring.

I think at this time, when war is upon us and slaughter seems to be the only open avenue to world peace, it would be well to consider clearly what should be the high purpose of commerce, -- to take a broad look at what the pursuit of trade has accomplished, -- the bridges which will have to be repaired when this war is over. It seems to me that we should look at the world situation so clearly that we shall be prepared to enter into a new international commerce, so regulated and conducted that peace and prosperity will abound.

Fair trading should be our objective; fair trading and unswerving integrity in our dealings, is the goal that will accomplish more for peace than any other motive power.

I will not dwell upon ethics but I do wish to direct your attention to some outstanding things in the record of Canadian trade and commerce and the part which the Canadian manufacturer has played in its development.

No. 255 --- Thurs. June 12, 1941 --- Early Manufacturing

The first settlements in this country, said Mr. MacKinnon, resulted from the visit of adventurous Breton fishermen who had come across the Atlantic for cod for the French dinner table. When settlers arrived the need for native industries began. French millers were the first manufacturers. The men cut the stone for the crushers, built ramparts and edifices and the Indians taught the newcomers the mysteries of maple syrup and corn meal. That was the foundation of Canadian industry, of Canadian manufacture. It was founded upon the primary needs of the people -- food, clothing, shelter and protection.

Since the earliest settlements, the two main influences which have governed the development of manufacturing in Canada have been the domestic requirements of the growing Canadian population and the processing of our natural products to change them to more suitable forms in order to attract the export market. Ours has always been, and still is, a comparatively small home market, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, and therefore there has been a limit to the range of goods that may be economically manufactured in Canada for our home market. Even 40 years ago a considerable part of our manufactured products was for export.

As the Canadian population increases and the facility for distribution improves, the range of goods that may be efficiently manufactured for the home market is being constantly widened. Manufacturers have been fully awake to the possibilities thus afforded. For the information of the officers of the Department of National Revenue memoranda are issued periodically covering "Made in Canada" rulings and it has been extremely interesting to me to see the number of products, of which notice has been received in my office in the last six months, that have been transferred from the category of a class or kind "Not Made in Canada", to that of a class or kind "Made in Canada". In total production these items may not be extensive but they show a very interesting and, to my mind, most desirable, trend.

As our industries have developed, a striking trend has been the ever increasing importation of raw materials, not native to Canada, for manufacture to meet our own requirements -- this in contrast to the importation of finished products from other countries which in earlier years was the rule. From this, a natural development has been the use of those importations to manufacture for the export trade goods

which were not a natural product of this country - thus increasing our trade possibilities.

No. 256 -- Fri. June 13, 1941 -- Manufacturing Finds Itself

The first decade of the present century, continued Mr. MacKinnon, was the period in which Canada really found herself as a prospective great power in international commerce. Manufacturing and engineering came to full stature in that period and laid the foundations for the expansion in commercial activity that has placed this country in its present remarkable position as the third or fourth exporting nation of the world.

At the beginning of the century the gross value of the manufactured products of fewer than $5\frac{1}{2}$ million people was about \$480,000,000. By 1910 the gross production of about 7 million people had gone well over the billion dollar mark. Four years later (1914) the production was estimated at about \$1,250,000,000.

While we must make a distinction between peacetime and wartime activities in manufacturing, it is I think remarkable that by the end of the Great War the production of our factories had a value of over \$3,250,000,000.

For a time after the close of that War, because of the requirements of people whose needs had been curtailed, by the long conflict and the necessity for the most rigid economy, our manufactures continued at a high level. As a result in 1920 the production of our factories was about \$3,750,000,000.

Then followed a natural recession but this was of brief duration and by 1929 our production had risen to nearly \$3,900,000,000. I need hardly mention that the depression which followed 1929 affected manufacturing as seriously as every other branch of business in this country but by 1939 our production was almost at the 1929 peak at nearly \$3,500,000,000. Although we were engaged in war in four months of 1939, our manufacturing production was only slightly stimulated in that year by war demands and, in only the textile, food and chemical industries, was there any particular advance. The figure of \$3,500,000,000, therefore, is a fair measure of our peacetime production.

I suggest that such a production is a long way from the less than 500 million dollars which our records show was being produced at the beginning of the century. Because the figures which I am about to give tell a real story, I think they may interest you. They are not definite but are taken from an advance report of the manufacturing industries of Canada for the year 1939. Our manufacturing establishments in that year numbered nearly 25,000. They had a capital investment of \$3,650,000,000. They furnished employment to nearly 660,000 persons and these were paid in salaries and wages over \$737,000,000.

As an example of the acceleration of our manufacturing industries, I might say that an estimate places our 1940 production at \$4,500,000,000. This exceeds the production of 1929, the greatest ever attained, by 16 per cent and clearly shows the potentialities of our manufacturing industries.

I do not want to weary you with figures because I know how hard it is to follow them in an address of this sort, but I have been intensely interested in the information which has come to me in regard to the manufacturing industry. I find, for instance, that of the total production of 1939, nearly 20 per cent consisted of the manufacture of vegetable products. The production of our wood and paper industries was nearly an equal amount. Our iron and steel products formed 16 per cent of the total; other metal products 12 per cent; animal products approximately 13 per cent and textile products approximately 11 per cent. I found also that nearly 4,000 different products are made by the manufacturers of Canada, a list I suppose hardly excelled in Great Britain or in the United States.

No. 257 -- Sat. June 14, 1941 -- Progress of Manufacturing

I have dealt with the growth of the manufacturing industry and the highlights of that growth as I have seen it. Your progress has meant progress in our export trade which, as Minister of Trade and Commerce, is my particular field. The percentage of our exports of manufactured products to total manufactures have peculiarly enough maintained a parallel percentage from year to year.

Prior to the Great War from 12 to 14 per cent of our manufactured products went to the export market. Since the impetus which was gained through the war activity of 1914-1918, our manufacturers have exported from 18 to 20 per cent of their products in the last two decades.

International trade is the mirror of a country's progress and standing in the world. Canada, prior to the outbreak of this war, had attained an enviable position for a country of approximately 11½ million inhabitants. The whole world then, of course, was open to our traders. Today the markets of Europe are closed and we have had to strengthen our contacts with other countries in other parts of the world. In wartime the power of a nation is shown by its ability to keep commerce flowing. The figures for our export trade today show clearly that Canada has that ability and, in accomplishing that purpose, the manufacturers of Canada have had a real part.

The greater portion of our export trade at this time is, of course, with the United Kingdom and with the United States, but despite the fact that the European market is closed, our exports to countries other than the United States or the United Kingdom in the first four months of this year were nearly 20 per cent of our total, or approximately 75 million dollars. The possibilities for increased trade under present conditions are, of course, limited not only by markets but by shipping facilities, and it has been a remarkable thing to me the way our exporters (who in the majority of cases are our manufacturers) have met and overcome the difficulties which have presented themselves.

One part of the world with which we have tried to increase our trade has been in the Caribbean and with the Republics of South America. It may interest you to know that our trade has increased with the British West Indies nearly 55 per cent; with Argentina over 60 per cent and with Brazil over 68 per cent in the first four months of this year, as compared with the same period of 1940.

No. 258 -- Sun. June 15, 1941 -- Task of the Manufacturers

I am not unmindful of the task which is presently before us, concluded Mr. MacKinnon. The manufacturers of Canada rose to great heights when the last Great War was upon us. They supplied vital needs. It was co-operation and patriotism to the greatest degree and they participated in the victory to an extent that can never be properly estimated, although fairly well understood and appreciated. Once again the call has gone out to harness our machinery of production in the cause of true democracy. We are facing not only Germany but the enslaved power of the conquered countries as well. That, however, will not intimidate the free peoples of this country or of other parts of the British Empire.

If we are to be victorious and overcome the full weight of the forces which are against us, then nothing must be left undone in this country to ensure victory. As in 1914-1918 more depends on the manufacturers of this country than the average person realizes. Those of you whose plants are already in full war production, those who have been asked to make sacrifices by changing your production or making available your full facilities to the Government at this time, or those of you whose ordinary endeavours have been cramped by necessary restrictive measures, all know just what this country is demanding of your particular class. This struggle cannot, however, be in vain. If it were to be, everything that we have worked for, everything that our forefathers had struggled for, will be lost. Speed is, of course, essential and our effort has steadily crescendoed and speeded up in a remarkable way.

I firmly believe that, following the successful conclusion of this war, as was the case following the last war, the manufacturers of this country will find themselves in a better position to go on to greater attainments because of the effort which has been forced upon them, because of war necessity.

I leave with you, therefore, these thoughts - the utmost endeavour by those manufacturers who can in any way play a vital part in our war effort, - equally as valuable, the holding and extending of our overseas trade by those who may still be able to turn the output of their plants in that direction - behind it all, sound constructive thinking as a basis for that period of reconstruction which will come and I hope shortly, so that the manufacturers of this Nation can carry Canada to greater heights of prosperity in the years that are to come, after the victory has been won.

No. 259 -- Mon. June 16, 1941 -- Copper and Zinc Salvage

Do you know what the millions of shell cases being turned out by Canadian munitions factories are made of? They are made of brass. From rifle and tommygun cartridges to the shell cases for the 25-pounder guns, they are made of brass. And do you know what brass is? It is an alloy of zinc and copper!

There you have the clue to the importance of zinc and copper salvage in Canada. There you have the reason why Canada's 2,400 local salvage committees are exerting themselves to collect every scrap of these essential materials.

Copper salvage takes many unusual forms. There are all sorts of copper articles around the average home which can and are being turned back to industry. And there is also copper wire.

It is a common sight. It carries light to our lamps, messages to our phones, heat to our stoves and fixtures.

This same copper wire is fairly valuable. It is not less than one-third pure metal. And stripped of its cumbersome insulation, that metal may be sent straight back to industry for immediate re-use.

The routine for accomplishing this sort of salvage is vastly interesting. The first step is the collection of the wire from all sources. This is the chore of the voluntary salvage workers. They gather it up by handfuls from old houses that are being wrecked, from factories undertaking reconditioning, from telephone exchanges, from construction jobs, from homes discarding broken electrical fixtures and extension cords.

The second step is the sale of the small lots to the large junk dealer who has storage facilities. When the latter has accumulated a truck load, he sells it to the salvager who has the equipment to reclaim it.

That is the third step. First the insulation has to be removed. This is done by fire, at a controlled heat which does not destroy the metal. Most insulation is self burning. When the insulation is burned away, the snarls of wire are shaken out with a fork. The pure metal is now available. A load of six tons of wire produces a little more than two tons of metal.

This metal is piled into huge, square jute bags, each bundle weighing about 1,600 pounds, for shipment to a copper refinery and thence to war industries.

Zinc is also a sinew of war, and although Canada is the third largest zinc producer in the world, her position in regard to zinc is not as satisfactory as it might be.

The situation, in fact, is so strained that the Department of Munitions and Supply since last April has restricted the movement of zinc. Export of virgin zinc in any form is permitted only under exceptional circumstances. No licenses are issued for the export of zinc dross, zinc scrap, or re-melted zinc. A minimum price has been set on zinc dross.

About 75 per cent of Canada's zinc comes from the Sullivan mine in southern British Columbia, probably the world's greatest zinc mine. Twenty per cent comes from Flin Flon in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Both mines have their own associate refineries. Small quantities of zinc come from other B.C. mines and from two mines in the Rouyn district of Quebec.

Zinc is used for batteries, zinc carbonate and cyanide, paints and varnishes, stearate, engraving plates. Zinc is also used in the manufacture of brass.

This is where salvage plays a further part in Canada's war effort. There is still a considerable amount of reclaimable zinc loose across Canada. It is in the form of old batteries, fruit jar tops, and the like. Voluntary salvage workers are rounding up as much of it as they are able.

No. 260 --- Tues. June 17, 1941 --- Equipping Service Men

Some conception of the gigantic purchasing task of the Canadian Government may be gained from the fact that no less than 337 separate contracts have been awarded to companies scattered across Canada from coast to coast for the manufacture of components of the personal equipment of the Canadian soldier. While no accurate figures are available, possibly 75,000 to 100,000 workers in some 70 Canadian communities, large and small, are employed at least part time in the making of what the soldier wears or the equipment he carries.

The equipment of a single soldier for service in the field --- his battle dress, steel helmet, gas mask, rifle and bayonet, haversack and contents, web equipment, eating utensils, water bottle, ground sheet, greatcoat, cap, boots, socks, shirts, clasp knife, cartridge pouches, pay book, identity disc, and a number of minor items costs in the neighborhood of \$120. Almost every item is made in the Dominion.

A respirator, for example, is a much more intricate piece of equipment than might be indicated by outward appearance. The type worn by the Canadian soldier is of Canadian design. Lieut. General A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian forces overseas and president of the National Research Council, and the late Sir Frederick Banting carried out a great deal of research in connection with it. The mask comprises more than 40 components, which are manufactured in 67 plants and assembled in a central factory in Quebec.

The steel helmet, too, was designed in Canada and is said to be one of the best in the world. The helmet is stamped from a light, special alloy steel plate. It will repel a .45 calibre special jacket bullet fired at a range of three feet. The helmet is fitted with a carefully designed anti-shock lining.

A set of web equipment consists of 22 pieces. Never manufactured in Canada before the war, web equipment is now being made in two plants in the Dominion. The pioneer manufacturer, whose plant is situated in an Ontario town, employs about 1,500 persons and makes nothing but web equipment.

A partial list of Canadian communities which share in the manufacture of personal equipment for the Canadian soldier follows: Amherst, N. S.; Aurora, Barrie, Brampton, Bronte, Burritt's Rapids, Campbellford, Carleton Place, Chatham, Cornwall, Dunnville, Eastview, and Elmira, Ontario; Fredericton, N. B.; Galt, Gananoque, and Georgetown, Ont.; Granby, Que.; Guelph, Hamilton, and Hespeler, Ont.; Hull and Joliette, Quebec; Kincardine and Kitchener, Ont.; Lethbridge, Alta.; London, Ont.; Marieville, Que.; Midland, Ont.; Moncton, N. B.; Montreal, Que.; New Toronto, Ont.; Oshawa, Ottawa, Paris, and Perth, Ont.; Plessisville, Que.; Preston, Ont.; Quebec City, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jerome, St. Lambert, Que.; St. Mary's, Ont.; St. Tite, Que.; Stratford and Tavistock, Ont.; Three Rivers, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Truro, N.S.; Vancouver, B. C.; Victoriaville and Village Huron, Que.; Vittoria, Ont.; Walkerville, Waterloo, Watford, Welland, West Toronto, and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Woodstock, Ont.

No. 261 --- Wed. June 18, 1941 --- Death on the Highways

"Death Stalks the Highways" --- a perennial warning to motorists that stands good more than ever today with automobiles affording the principal means of transportation for thousands.

Judging from statistics, the number of deaths from motor accidents in Canada is increasing annually, having reached in 1940 an all time high of 1,709, or a rate of 15 out of every 100,000 of the population. Of course, while the number of casualties is increasing, it must be kept in mind that the number of automobiles is also growing larger, so that a greater quota of accidents is only to be expected.

Ontario, the province with the largest population, recorded a death rate last year of 19.8, the highest for the Dominion. With the exception of the year 1937, this was the highest in the history of that province. Surprising as it may seem, Nova Scotia, the land of the apple blossoms, ran Ontario a close second in this gruesome race, chalking up a death rate of 18.6. This figure is alarmingly high when you consider the relative size and population of the province in comparison with the others. Canada can doff her hat to the Prairies for care and safety-first on highways and byways, Saskatchewan and Alberta boasting the low rates of 6.2 and 9 respectively.

The summer and fall months have proven to be the most bountiful for the "Grim Reaper", varying, however, with the province. For example, September for Ontario motorists is by far the most hazardous month of the year; for New Brunswick drivers it is June; in Quebec August seems to be the dangerous month, while Nova Scotians should take special care in October.

All these figures make convenient material for those who have been, are and always will be "down" on the automobile, arguing that motor cars are the most dangerous means of travel, and that we were far happier before this inane craze for speed disrupted the even tenor of our humble existence. While the principle of their argument may be entirely wrong, it would appear that they have statistics upon which to build a case.

No. 262 — Thurs. June 19, 1941 — First Canadian Bomber Squadron

The first Canadian bomber squadron has been formed in the United Kingdom. It is manned by Canadians who are in the R.A.F. and others belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force who have been trained under the Empire training scheme.

It is led by a Wing Commander D.F.C., who left his home in Fort Pelly, Saskatchewan, six years ago to join the R.A.F. He used to work for a mining concern, and flew in his spare time. "I spent many bucks learning to fly, whereas if I'd waited I could have been taught free" he says. He has taken part in most kinds of Bomber Command operations from leaflet raids in the early days of war to intensive attacks on enemy towns.

One of his squadron leaders has also won the D.F.C. and was also in mining. He comes from Edmonton, and mined for gold, radium and silver at Great Bear Lake. He joined the R.A.F. in 1937, and since the war has piloted bombers over Norway — "where you couldn't tell the difference between a mountain and a cloud" — over France (during the German invasion) and over a great variety of targets in the Ruhr and other parts of Germany. He returned to Canada a few months ago to take part in a navigation course, and ferried back a Catalina flying boat. The citation for his D.F.C. spoke of his "patience in finding targets, and determination in attack."

Another Squadron leader joined the R.A.F. straight from college in 1936 when he was 19. He, too, has taken part in some of the most devastating raids over Germany and the channel ports.

"Nothing ever happened to me" he says, "never got shot up, never had to bale out, never had to make a forced landing." He has a long list of successful attacks to his credit, however, especially on Hamburg and industrial targets in the Ruhr.

In contrast with this long service are the Pilot Officer and the Sergeant Pilot, who have been in this country only a few months. They wear the "flash" of Canada on the shoulders of their tunics and have the letters R.C.A.F. on their buttons. The Pilot Officer used to be the export manager of a machinery manufacturing firm in Winnipeg.

After a year's training in Canada he came over to this country. And had only been here a few weeks when he was caught in a London blitz.

"That was my first experience of bombing, but I got my own back when I went over Cologne two months later as a second pilot" he says. "It was a fine trip, good weather all the way, and we left Cologne a beautiful mess".

The young Sergeant Pilot was a stenographer in Toronto when he volunteered for the R.C.A.F. "I wanted to be free to join the moment they called me, so I went into my brother's tailoring business" he explains. He joined the National Training School a year ago, started flying last September, and came over to this country in March.

No. 263 — Fri. June 20, 1941 — Celebrates Anniversary of Arrival

The No. 1 Royal Canadian Air Force Fighter Squadron celebrates the anniversary of its arrival in Britain a year ago today. During the year it has accounted for over 50 enemy machines.

The squadron did not go into action, in its own Canadian-built Hurricanes, until August 24 of last year — during the Battle of Britain.

Squadron Leader M. A. McNab, leading the squadron had, however, opened the score the previous day when, up for battle experience with an R.A.F. fighter flight, he attacked a Dornier and shot it down. The first enemy machine to be destroyed by the Royal Canadian Air Force. As a unit the squadron tasted its first victory by destroying two Dornier bombers.

On the historic day of September 15 when 185 enemy aircraft were destroyed over Britain, according to Squadron Leader McNab 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed. "There were so many aircraft in the sky" he said "that there was as much danger of colliding with another fellow as there was of being shot down. There were more than one thousand aircraft in the sky just south of London."

After the Battle of Britain the squadron was visited by Air Vice Marshal "Billy" Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., the famous Canadian ace of the Great War, who was on a visit to Britain. His visit coincided with the squadron's fiftieth Luftwaffe victim.

No. 264 - Sat. June 21, 1941 - Tree Planting in Western Canada

In the past 40 years, the Dominion Forestry Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask., have distributed a total of 180,000,000 broad leaf trees and 3,600,000 evergreen trees free to farmers, and shelterbelts have been planted on 65,000 farms in the three Prairie Provinces -- Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The development of the Government Prairie Tree Planting Policy dates from 1899 when the encouragement of tree planting as an aid to farming on the Prairies was urged on the Dominion Government. As a result, meetings of farmers were held throughout Manitoba and the North West Territories at the principal points of settlement in 1900. No great enthusiasm was aroused at the meetings, as the settlers and farmers generally considered it impossible to grow trees on the Prairies, because the trees brought by the settlers from Eastern Canada had not survived and further at that time nursery companies operating from Minnesota and the Dakotas had agents travelling through the west selling nursery stock which in most cases was unsuited to the Canadian climate.

However, with the definite establishment of the Dominion Forestry Branch, a co-operative tree planting system and set of regulations were worked out, and, so as not to compete with regular commercial nursery enterprises, it was decided that the distribution of trees should be limited to the establishment of shelterbelts on farms, and that no trees be supplied within the limits of any town or village where the trees would undoubtedly be used for ornamental purposes only. In 1900 a total of 58,800 trees were purchased and distributed to applicants, 35,000 of the trees going to the North West Territories from the Manitoba boundary to the foot-hills of the Rockies, and 23,800 being distributed in Manitoba.

After this distribution, ground was set apart at the Indian Head and Brandon Experimental Farms to sow seed of maple, ash, and elm, and to plant several thousand cuttings of willow and poplar in order to assist in the next distribution in 1902, when 468,900 trees were distributed to 415 farms. As it happened the only stocks large enough for distribution were of maple, and again purchases were made from a commercial nursery at Brandon and from one at Virden, Man.

With the increasing demand, arrangements had to be made for propagation of stock entirely under the Forestry Branch control, so 160 acres were taken up adjoining Indian Head in 1903. The general layout was completed and buildings erected in 1904, the first actual plantings being made in 1905. In 1906 an adjoining quarter section was added and three or four years later, still another quarter section, so that now the Indian Head Station occupies 480 acres. Owing to the increasing demand for trees a half section of land was purchased at Sutherland, and by 1917 a total of 8,400,000 trees had to be distributed that year.

No. 265 - Sun. June 22, 1941 - Care of Wool Important

As has been pointed out many times, sheep, regardless of breed or grade, make a perfect job of growing their wool. Defective wool is always the result of carelessness, either in pasturing or feeding.

Burrs are usually the first cause of defective wool, and the damage invariably takes place in the late summer or fall when the sheep are turned into old orchards, grain fields, or hay fields in which burrs have been allowed to grow and ripen, and

they become attached to the new fleece. The worst type of burr is the old stock, dry and ripe from the previous year. The stems of the burr are brittle and the burrs themselves, being dry, stick more easily into the fleece. It is always a good plan to go around the fence corners in any new field, to explore the orchard, banks of creeks or any neglected spot and remove the burrs before the flock is turned into pasture.

Burrs are difficult to get out of the fleece. They will remain in the wool all winter, and although the wool grows, when the fleece is shorn and properly tied it may look perfect, yet the experienced wool grader will readily detect the burrs. Under the application of wool grading, wool graders have been under the necessity of turning considerable quantities of wool, in some cases fleeces either in part or as a whole, into the reject pile on account of burrs. With wool ranging from 25 to 30 cents a pound according to grade, even with the scarcity of labour on farms, it will pay well to take the scythe or the spade, cut out the burrs, have them piled up and burned so that the sheep are not subject to this menace which accounts for a high percentage of the defective wool produced in Eastern Canada.

At the annual field day of the Ottawa Valley Sheep Breeders' Association, held recently at Carleton Place, Ont., the bad effect of burrs was explained to those in attendance, and it was stated that their control was an easy matter. The plan outlined was to take a sharp spade, and each year cut the burr plants about two inches below the ground. Repeated attention in this way soon caused their eradication and resulted in complete safety for the flock on any farm where such attention is given.

No. 266 -- Mon. June 23, 1941 -- Eat Less Pork

The Bacon Board, in a statement issued today appealed to the people of Canada to eat less pork of all kinds, including bacon and ham, during the next three months in order that the British needs for more Canadian bacon can be met.

The statement is as follows:-

It will be necessary for the people of Canada, during the next three months to substitute lamb, beef, veal, poultry, vegetables and fruits for pork products of all kinds, including bacon and hams, if the request of the British Ministry of Food for more Canadian bacon is to be met.

At the present time Canadians are consuming the equivalent in pork products of about 44,000 hogs per week. In March and April of this year the consumption was up as high as 54,000 hogs per week. The decrease of about 10,000 hogs per week was the result of the action of the Bacon Board restricting, about five weeks ago, the supply of pork products to the domestic trade to the average weekly consumption of 1940. This had the effect of increasing the supply for export to Britain, but the requirements which the British Ministry desires are not being met, consequently the people of Canada are asked to co-operate and eat less pork products.

It is expected that by next Fall the marketings of hogs in Canada will be sufficient in volume to meet British export requirements and leave plenty for home consumption in Canada

It is felt that this appeal to the people of Canada at this time of the year to eat less pork of all kinds, including bacon and hams, will not entail any hardship as there are abundant supplies of other good foods available which will provide very suitable summer menus.

No. 267 - Tues. June 24, 1941 - Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada

The suggestion is made that, in this time of war, a brief yet comprehensive record of the control and sale of liquor in Canada would be a service to the authorities and to the people of Canada generally. The record has been prepared by Miss L. J. Beehler, M.A., of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and some excerpts from her historical summary are as follows:

The first legislative restriction regarding intoxicating liquors in what is now the Dominion of Canada was with reference to their sale to the Indians. In New France an "arret" of 1663 declared that "since the foundation of the colony the sale of liquor had always been prohibited on account of the fury of these people when in a state of intoxication" and imposed further penalties on those continuing the traffic. In the English colonies, too, laws were enacted providing for the imposition of heavy fines or imprisonment for selling or giving liquor to the Indians. Restrictions, more or less stringent, were imposed, too, on the sale of liquor to the white population. The usual method of regulation was the issue by the local authorities of licenses to manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages with more or less strict conditions imposed, the non-observance of which resulted in cancellation of the license.

In the middle of the nineteenth century a considerable agitation for the total prohibition of the traffic in liquor developed both in the United States and in the British North American provinces. This found expression in various enactments designed to lessen the evils of intemperance. In 1853 the municipal councils of Upper Canada were authorized to pass by-laws to regulate licences and to limit their number or to prevent absolutely the sale of liquor by retail within the municipality. These provisions were modified from time to time and in 1866 the various Acts were revised and consolidated. In 1855 the municipal councils of Lower Canada had conferred upon them powers of regulation of the traffic in liquor and prohibition of its sale. In 1856 the county councils were authorized to pass such by-laws for the whole country; if they failed to do so by a stipulated time, the local councils might then act. In 1860 and 1866 amendments were passed extending the powers of the local councils. In 1855 New Brunswick passed a law prohibiting "the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors". Provision was made for the annual appointment in each parish of an agent to import, buy and sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. The provisions for the enforcement of this Act were so defective, however, that much friction and irritation resulted and it was repealed the following year. In 1864 the Dunkin Act, passed by the Legislature of the United Province of Canada, provided that any municipal council could prohibit the retail sale of intoxicating liquors in townships and smaller localities if the majority of the electors within the municipality declared in favour of the law.

The distribution of legislative powers, as set forth in sections 91-95 of the British North America Act of 1867, left some doubt as to the respective jurisdictions of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question. Control over the importation of liquor was generally conceded to belong to the Dominion.

As to regulation of the sale of liquor, it was claimed that the provinces had jurisdiction because to them had been assigned "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local and municipal purposes"; "municipal institutions in the province"; "property and civil rights in the province"; and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province". On the other hand, it was claimed that the licences were given to the provinces merely for the purpose of raising a revenue and that, apart from this, they should belong to the Dominion as part of "the regulation of trade and commerce"; or as coming within the scope of "criminal law" or of customs and excise, since, it was argued, the right to import and manufacture liquor implied the right to sell. The Dominion had the right, also, "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces."

No. 268 -- Wed. June 25, 1941 -- Liquor Traffic Question Confused

The uncertainty as to the rights of the Dominion and provincial Governments in regard to the liquor question caused much confusion for several years after Confederation. In Ontario, when the License Law was separated from the Municipal Act and passed as a separate statute in 1869, the provisions as to prohibition by municipalities were not embodied in it nor were they inserted in the Municipal Act when it was revised in 1873. In Quebec, the Municipal Code of 1870 retained the provisions of the old law authorizing municipal councils to pass prohibitory by-laws. In 1869 the Nova Scotia Legislature passed a law providing that no license for the sale of intoxicating liquor should be granted unless the application was accompanied by a petition from two-thirds of the rate-payers of the polling district in which the tavern was to be established. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the courts. On the other hand, a New Brunswick statute of 1871, providing that no licence should be granted in a municipality where the majority of the rate-payers petitioned against it, was declared ultra vires, chiefly on the ground that it was a regulation of trade and commerce which belonged exclusively to the Dominion.

In 1876 the Ontario Legislature passed a new licence law known as the Crooks Act which took from the municipal councils the power of granting licences and placed it in the hands of three commissioners, appointed by the Government, in each city or electoral district. The Act also imposed further restrictions in respect of tavern licences, hours of closing, etc.

In response to appeals made from time to time for prohibitory legislation that would be applicable to the whole of Canada, the Dominion Government in 1878 passed the Canada Temperance Act, more commonly known as the Scott Act, which provided that, on a petition from one-fourth of the electors in any county or city, an election was to be held and, if a majority of the votes polled favoured the Act, a proclamation would be issued bringing it into force after the date of expiration of the licences then in force. From the date of the adoption of the Act the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as expressly stated in the Act, was prohibited. Provision was made for sales for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes by druggists and other licensed vendors. Distillers, brewers and wholesalers might sell in quantities of 10 gallons and upwards (8 gallons and upwards in the case of wine and beer) at one time to druggists and other licensed persons, or to such persons as they had good reason to believe would carry it forthwith beyond the limits of the county or city or of any adjoining county or city where the Act was in force. Penalties of \$50 for a first offence, \$100 for a second offence and

two months' imprisonment for a third and every subsequent offence were imposed. The Act might be repealed on a similar petition to the above followed by a favourable vote. Decisions either for or against the Act, as decided by the majority vote, were to remain in force for three years. It was further provided that the Dunkin Act should not be brought into force in any new locality and that the bringing into force of the Scott Act should have the effect of superseding any by-law passed under the former.

The constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act was soon disputed. It was, however, sustained by the Privy Council in 1882 (*Russell v. The Queen*) for the reason that it did not fall within any of the powers assigned to the provinces and was valid as "maintaining the peace, order and good government of Canada". From this decision the inference was drawn that the Dominion had supreme authority over liquor licenses and that the rights of the provinces were confined to raising revenue therefrom. In the session of 1883 the Dominion Parliament passed the Dominion License Act, popularly known as the McCarthy Act, establishing a Dominion system of hotel, shop, vessel and wholesale licences. This Act, made applicable to all parts of Canada where the Scott Act was not in force, followed largely the lines of the Crooks Act and was, in many respects, more stringent than the licence laws of several of the provinces.

In 1883 the Privy Council, in a test case from Ontario (*Hodge v. the Queen*) upheld the provincial legislation and regulations on the grounds that they properly came under the head of municipal institutions, the enforcement of provincial laws and matters of a local or private nature, that they did not interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce and did not conflict with the Canada Temperance Act. While this decision validated the provincial law it was questioned whether it voided the Dominion Licence Act. Most of the provinces adhered to their own licence laws and in some, two sets of licences were issued.

The question of the constitutionality of the Dominion law was finally carried to the Privy Council which decided that both the McCarthy Act and an amending Act of 1884 were ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament. The net results of the decisions in the above cases and also the *Brewers and Malsters* case in 1897 may be briefly stated as follows: The licensing of shops and taverns is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces; the Canada Temperance Act which provides for local option in counties or districts of the provinces is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and the licensing of brewers and distillers, although duly licensed by the Dominion, is also within the competence of provincial legislation.

No. 269 — Thurs. June 26, 1941 — Liquor Question in Politics

The question of the prohibition or regulation of the liquor traffic has figured largely in Canadian politics. It has cut right across existing party divisions and has embarrassed the leaders on both sides. To follow in detail the historical record of each province in dealing with the liquor problem would require more space than the scope of this bulletin permits. It is possible merely to indicate a few of the salient features.

The Scott Act was adopted in a large portion of the Maritime Provinces shortly after its enactment and proved generally acceptable. The other provinces made, on the whole, little use of the Act preferring to develop local option through provincial legislation. During the years 1884 and 1885 the Scott Act was adopted in

many counties throughout Ontario. Difficulties soon arose, due mostly to controversy as to whether the Dominion or provincial officers were bound to enforce the Act. This was settled in 1887 by legislation which provided that the officers and machinery of the Licence Act should be available for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Dissatisfaction had grown so strong, however, that the latter was repealed in 1888 and 1889 in county after county by decisive majorities. An agitation was begun for the re-enactment of the prohibitory clauses of the Municipal Act which had been omitted when the municipal and licence laws were separated (see Page 1). In 1890 local option provisions were introduced in the Ontario Liquor Licence Act. A municipal council might pass a by-law that no licences to sell liquor might be issued in the municipality. Approval of the by-law by a three-fifths majority of the electors was necessary and it might not be repealed for three years and then only on a three-fifths majority of the electors approving. Quebec always retained the clauses of the Municipal Code authorizing local councils to pass prohibitory by-laws and refuse licences. The tendency in all provinces was, in general, towards restrictive legislation and more stringent regulation. In the two decades before the Great War considerable numbers of rural and the smaller urban municipalities throughout Canada adopted local option under provincial statutes.

The agitation for wider prohibition had never abated. Resolutions in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law were, from time to time, introduced in the Dominion Parliament. During the session of 1884 a resolution declaring "that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" was adopted by a vote of 122 to 40. However, an amendment declaring that the public sentiment of Canada was then ripe for such legislation was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55. In 1887 a resolution in favour of immediate prohibition was defeated by a vote of 112 to 70 and in 1889 by 99 to 59. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1892 to inquire into the working of the liquor traffic and prohibitory legislation. It took evidence and conducted inquiries throughout Canada and in several of the United States. Four of the Commissioners reported adversely to Prohibition while a fifth presented a minority report strongly in its favour.

No. 270 — Fri. June 27, 1941 — The First Plebiscite

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to submit the question of prohibition to a plebiscite. During 1892 a Bill was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature "to enable the electors of Manitoba to vote upon the advisability of introducing a law totally prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the province of Manitoba". The result of the vote in an electoral list of 46,669 was For, 18,637; Against, 7,115. In 1893 the New Brunswick Legislature adopted a resolution in favour of Dominion-wide prohibition "of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage". In Ontario, in the municipal elections of 1894, a vote was taken on the question of "the prohibition by competent authority of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the province". This vote resulted in a majority for prohibition of 81,769, the total vote polled being 303,209 of a voters' list of 549,202. Similar resolutions were adopted in other provinces and votes on the question taken at different times during the next few years.

A Dominion wide plebiscite taken in 1898 showed a majority of 13,886 in favour of a Dominion prohibitory law. The number of votes polled, however, was only 44 per cent of the number of names on the voters' list. The decision of the Government, as summarized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was that "the expression of public opinion as recorded at the polls in favour of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure". The results of the provincial plebiscites, likewise, were not considered decisive enough to warrant the enactment of provincial prohibition laws. It was not until after the outbreak of the Great War, in fact, that there was any real departure from the local option system as developed under the Scott Act and the provincial Licence Acts.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine could be sold, however, in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government, in 1916, passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting was found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

No. 271 -- Sat. June 28, 1941 -- Liquor Question after Great War

After the war the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1922, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

In 1928 the Dominion Government passed "the Importation of Intoxicating Liquors Act" (18-19 George V. c. 31) prohibiting the importation into any province of intoxicating liquor unless consigned to His Majesty, the Executive Government or government agency vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquor. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the transportation of intoxicating liquor through a province by a common carrier by water or railway if in unbroken packages, the importation by licensed distillers or brewers for blending purposes only; transfer between distilleries; the importation of intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the localities where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages with the practical elimination of private profit

therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor, by brewers or others, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. One province permits local wine growers to sell at retail under certain restrictions. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture of such being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable.

No. 272 -- Sun. June 29, 1941 -- Improving Hard Soils for Gardening

A garden soil needs not only to be well supplied with plant food but to be charged with humus so as to render it workable, receptive to moisture, retentive of moisture and filled with bacterial life. Better too, if it carry a fair percentage of sand to make it sharp.

To supply humus, and plantfood as well, nothing else equals barnyard manure, though in a cool, dry climate too heavy a dressing even of rotted manure should not be applied. In the summerfallow year, twenty-five or thirty tons of well rotted manure may be safely turned under. On an annually cropped area two-thirds this quantity may be fall-ploughed in. Rotting of the manure is important not only to render it suitable for garden purposes but to kill the weed seeds.

Where barnyard manure is unavailable in sufficient quantity, green manuring may be resorted to although the results may fall short of expectations. Sweet clover is a good green-manure crop but if it grows late into the summer it uses up moisture required by the next year's garden crops. Besides it has been found in field practice that, for reasons not fully understood, the turning in of a mass of green growth often fails to confer the degree of benefit that might be anticipated. There may be obscure bio-chemical factors involved.

If peat is available it may be advantageously worked into the soil; but peat varies in composition. Too much raw mossy peat should not be applied at once.

Where sand is handy it might pay to haul some to lighten up a small garden spot but a liberal application annually for a few years would probably be necessary to effect radical improvement.

As the furrow slice is enriched by manuring the plough share may be gradually let in deeper so as to bring up a little fresh soil and produce a deep, rich, spongy root bed.

On the Beaverlodge Station is a spot in the garden from which roofing sods were 'skinned' nearly thirty years ago. In spite of heavy annual manuring, one or two cleverings and more or less admixture of surface loam from adjacent areas that spot is still below par in texture and productiveness, although much better than it used to be.

Surface loam is a precious asset and should be conserved by all possible means.

No. 273 -- Mon. June 30, 1941 -- Women in the Canadian Army

The next six months will see between two and three thousand women absorbed in the Army in the "Canadian Women's Army Corps" according to plans now under way to take women on military strength to relieve men for field service.

Duties for which women will be enrolled will include light transport driving, cooking, office work, telephone operating, and for messenger service, canteen help and Army stores.

They will be required to enroll under approximately the same conditions as soldiers, and will be paid at somewhat lower rates. Those called will be selected from a register to be maintained by the Minister of National War Services from whom the Department of National Defence will make its demands as to numbers, type of employment and location. After a probationary period they will be enrolled for service and will then be administered entirely by the Department of National Defence, and will be eligible for promotion up to the equivalent of commissioned rank.

Talking of the Canadian Army programme, the 1st Canadian Tank Brigade has arrived in the United Kingdom.

Proposal to organize the brigade came by cable from Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, after consultation with the United Kingdom Government when he was in England just five months ago. Although plans were then underway for an armoured division the proposal for a tank brigade as well was something entirely new. Since that time "Speed" has been the watchword, - speed in mobilizing, organizing as a unit and passing through initial training.

The new unit is under the command of Brigadier F. F. Worthington, M.C., M.M., who flew to England ahead of the Brigade to prepare for their final training in conjunction with Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Canadian Corps.

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