

FILE THIS

An Act Respecting Dealings in Fruit and Vegetables on Commission

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Fruit and Vegetables Consignment Act, 1927."
2. In this Act—
 - (a) "Commission Agent" shall mean any person who receives and handles fruit and vegetables on commission;
 - (b) "Shipper" shall mean any person who consigns fruit and vegetables for sale on commission.
3. It shall be the duty of every commission agent to keep books in such form as for such time as may be prescribed by the regulations made under the authority of this Act, provided that such books shall include a record of fruit and vegetables received by such commission agent and the persons to whom and the prices at which each fruit and vegetable are disposed of.
- 4.—(1) If any fruit or vegetables arrive in a damaged or deteriorated condition it shall be the duty of the commission agent to immediately notify the shipper of such condition, giving particulars as to the effect on prices and the apparent cause wherever possible.
- (2) If no such notice is given by the commission agent the fruit and vegetables shall be deemed to have been received in normal condition.
- 5.—(1) Every commission agent shall immediately notify the shipper of the sale in detail of any fruit or vegetables and disposition and prices received for same.
- (2) After commission and other legitimate charges have been deducted, payment shall be made by the commission agent to the shipper as soon as made or within ten days thereafter, until the entire consignment is paid for.
6. No commission agent shall purchase any fruit or vegetables consigned to him on commission unless he has previously given clear notice to the shipper of his desire to do so and has obtained the consent of the shipper to such purchase.
7. Every commission agent shall permit any shipper to examine his books and records in so far as they relate to the consignment of such shipper.
8. Every person who is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall incur a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for each offence and the same shall be recoverable under the provisions of "The Ontario Summary Convictions Act, 1926."

Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the form in which books of record and accounts shall be kept by persons receiving fruit or vegetables on commission and for the better carrying out of this Act.

Regulations

Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 17th day of June, 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, the Committee of Council advise that, pursuant to Section 9 of the Fruit and Vegetables Consignment Act, 1927, the following regulations be adopted for the better carrying out of the said Act:

- (a) Upon receipt of a consignment of fruit or vegetables the commission agent shall mark each box, basket, crate or other container in such manner as to enable the same to be identified as the consignment or part of the consignment of the particular shipper.
- (b) The commission agent shall enter in a book to be kept by him for that purpose—
 - (i) the name and address of the shipper;
 - (ii) the nature, description and quantity of each consignment;
 - (iii) the name and address or names and addresses of the person or persons to whom each consignment is designated by its respective mark of identification, is sold or disposed of;
 - (iv) the price at which each sale is made; and
 - (v) such other information as may under the circumstances be necessary to give a complete and clear record of the particulars of the transaction.
- (c) The books and records required under the said Act or under these regulations shall be open to and available for inspection by the shipper or his agent duly named in writing, at any time during regular business hours for a period of two years from the date of the disposal of the consignment.
- (d) Every person who contravenes any regulations made under the said Act shall be guilty of an offence and shall incur the penalties provided for in Section 8 of the Act.

Must Have Been Lonely.

Naturo's story is that he set out to drive in his car to Twin Falls and picked up the dead man, giving him a ride for company.—Twin Falls (Idaho) paper.

The Latest from the Classroom.

Teacher—"What is meant by the phrase 'a bolt from the blue'?"

Pupil (after some cogitation)—"Running away from the policeman."

The Final Heat of Diamond Sculls When Joe Wright Lost Out by a Fluke



A Nation Now in Fullest Sense

Mr. Massey's Views on the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation

By the Hon. Vincent Massey, Minister to the United States

On July 1 Canada celebrated her sixtieth birthday. Although three and a quarter centuries have passed since the first European settlements were established by Champlain on what is now Canadian territory, the creation of Canada as a Dominion stretching from sea to sea is the achievement of men whose memory is still fresh.

The Dominion of Canada is a newly built edifice but it has been raised on ancient foundations. The composition of the structure is revealed in the Coat of Arms which Canada has chosen as her national symbol. The ancient stock from which Canadians have sprung is represented on the quarters by the leopards of England, the lilies of France, the lion of Scotland, and the Irish harp. The new nationality made up of these elements is marked by the three maple leaves emblem of Canada. The shield is supported by those traditional heraldic beasts, the lion and the unicorn, which can be said to stand for those British institutions which all Canadians inherit. Surmounting the whole is the British crown, the mystic symbol of the sovereignty to which Canada owes allegiance as a free self-governing nation within the British Empire.

Canada has been blessed with vast natural treasure. The development of her legacy in her forests and in her mines, in her fields and in her waterways, has been resourcefully and courageously pursued. The record of economic progress in the three score years since Canada became a united nation reads like a fairy tale until one encounters the solid figures which endow it with fact. The new epoch which we have entered now that the aftermath of four and a half years of effort in the great war is receding into the past will reveal an advance even swifter and no less sure.

Canada is now a nation in the fullest sense. The union which was effected in 1867 and in the six succeeding years has been followed through the generations by a spiritual unification and the symmetrical development of the national life of Canada until on her sixtieth birthday her citizens can look with pride on their achievement in all fields of human endeavor.

Just as Canadians are expressing their national life in many spheres of activity, so the Dominion as a whole is happy to take its place in the world at large.

On this great occasion in her history, Canada salutes her neighbor to the south with renewed greetings and assurances of friendship. The relation between his Majesty's oldest Dominion and the great American republic has been an example to the world. It is the wish of Canada that the cord which has prevailed between these two democracies for so long should be strengthened and deepened as the years go on.



FIRST PICTURES FROM HENLEY REG ATTA

The central picture of the upper row shows clearly how Joe Wright, though Lee had been behind practically from the start. The upper left-hand picture shows Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin in the stewards' enclosure, a few yards from the finish—indicated by arrow—and Lee was able to win.

lower row the picture on the right shows Joe Wright after he had realized that further effort could not release his oar from the entangling rope and that Lee has passed him. On the left is Wright going to his quarters after the race.

THE GALLIPOLI TRAGEDY

From the Allied point of view Gallipoli was the bitterest tragedy of the war. It disappointed the one real hope the original Allies had of winning the war unaided. It was the one strategical conception of ambitious scope and genuine value on the Allied side—the only counter-thrust to the original German drive on the western front, which pinned the bulk of the Allied forces down to a long-drawn and agonizing western defensive. Unfortunately an eastern offensive could not greatly interest France, with her soil occupied and the enemy within forty or fifty miles of her capital. The first Marne campaign had this numbing effect—that it prevented a bold and intelligent use in the first year of the war of the 02; Turkey, take Constantinople, isolate Turkey, draw Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania into the anti-Teutonic alliance and establish easy and permanent communications with Russia.

Captain W. D. Puleston's brochure, "The Dardanelles Expedition," published by the United States Naval Institute, and now appearing in a revised and enlarged second edition, approaches this tragedy with cool professional reserve—in the skeptical spirit of those who have maintained since 1916 that the Gallipoli adventure was largely an amateur vagary inspired by Winston Churchill. As a naval officer he believes that the tragedy — undoubtedly well-founded—that ships are at an enormous disadvantage in attacking forts or land batteries was rashly ignored by the Allied naval expedition. But at the Dardanelles there was a factor offsetting the natural superiority of land defenses. That was the possibility, or to say probability—of Turkish lack of preparedness. Had the Turks an adequate supply of ammunition for the forts at the Narrows? Had they a sufficient stock of mines? Would the defense of the Narrows not have broken down through exhaustion in the face of a much better conducted and organized joint naval and military attack? The chief cause of Allied depression after the failure of the naval operation of March 19, 1915, was the mistaken belief that the mines which caused such heavy losses were set adrift by drifts and floated down the channel, when, in fact, the Allied vessels had struck an unsuspected mine field freshly laid by the Turks. The second volume of Mr. Churchill's recent work contains testimony from German and Turkish sources to show that the straits defenses were not oversupplied with mines and munitions and that the chance of a break through was not entirely desperate.

The author's conclusion from his review of the naval operations is not alone that they were ineffective and unlucky, but also that the Dardanelles could not have been forced. That is very different from holding that the offensive was bungled from the start through failure to coordinate the naval and the military effort. As to the situation on the peninsula, Captain Puleston is equally convinced that not British military blundering alone—and it was acute and continuous—left the Turks in possession of the peninsula. He rates the Turkish army very high and thinks that it deserved to win. Turkey developed a great leader in Mustafa Kemal—the soul of the resistance at Gallipoli, without whom the coveted crests might have been lost. The Turks fought well under him. But after Gallipoli the Turkish army rapidly deteriorated. It was never the same again. There is nothing in the Gallipoli record to show that a better organized and equipped expeditionary army, landed promptly on the peninsula and reinforced amply instead of by drifts, could not have done what General Ian Hamilton, with all his difficulties, discouragements and lack of support, barely misad doing.

The books' treatment of the naval and land operations is succinct and graphic and is clarified by many maps. It is a critical study which deserves consideration for its professional quality. "Gallipoli was a tragic military failure, whatever the reasons. Judged realistically on its performance it must be accepted as such. When the author, however, uncon-

ditionally condemns the strategical concept behind it he wanders far afield. He is a pronounced Westerner and holds that the Allies in 1915 and later should have used all their forces on the western front. He believes the Allied vessels used at the Dardanelles would have had better been employed in the North Sea or the Baltic. The Baltic attack was a hobby of Admiral Fisher's. The British divisions sent to the Dardanelles in 1915 might have been thrown against the Germans in France. But to what good purpose? The British New Armies were used up there in 1916 and 1917 without appreciable results in a manner of which Marshal Foch, in his preface to Field Marshal Haig's Dispatches, said sadly: "if a war is to end in victory, it must always have a character different from this."

Take the British waste of men and munitions at Nueve Chapelle in March, 1915. These men and munitions were sacrificed to mere local "attrition." In Gallipoli they might have enabled Hamilton to capture some of the commanding Turkish positions and open the road to Constantinople—a prize of enormous political and military value.

The Allied Empire could not have beaten Germany on the western front except for the American intervention. They had a chance at Gallipoli to cut off Turkey, neutralize Bolshevism and carry their front to the southern Caspian and the Dnieper. That was worth every possible military effort. Unhappily, the only effort made was that which Kitchener's feeble management wrecked. William L. McPherson in N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

Kentucky Moves to Canada

There is now in progress emigration from the United States to Canada which, according to the Canadian Pacific Railway, marks a new development in the transfer of citizens from this country to the Dominion. Farmers from the tobacco-growing States of the Union, particularly Kentucky, are moving in considerable numbers into the tobacco districts of Ontario and other provinces. The authorities are being made of the Canadian railway authorities and the officials of tobacco companies believe that this movement will develop into an important migration. It is held by the field men of the tobacco companies that growing and marketing conditions in Canada are better than they are in the United States, the soil not having been depleted and the British preferential tariff being to the advantage of the Dominion growers. The effort to stimulate tobacco culture in the British Isles does not seem to be regarded as a menace to the future of the plantations under the British flag on this continent. Canada is doing everything in its power to strengthen the tobacco industry in all departments, and this greatly encourages growers as well as the owners of factories.—N. Y. Sun.

Peanuts

Some horses are born great in size; others achieve magnificence through name. Peanuts was denied both these gifts. A son of Ambassador IV, he might very well have been named Buckingham, Choate or George Harvey. But he was so small that he incurred a name completely suggestive of insignificance.

Neither the littleness nor the name has hurt his earnings much. He has started four times this year and won on each occasion. He finished first in the Brooklyn Handicap, beating Crusader, Pompey, Chance Play and Black Maria. A week later, with 119 pounds up, he captured the Brookdale. More recently for the second time in his life, he was victor in the Empire City Handicap, shoaldering 124 pounds and running the mile and a quarter in 2:05.

Fatucky Peanuts, not to be named something like Sir Walter or Henry of Navarre!

Arabian Nights.

Husband (arriving home late)—"Can't you guess where I've been?"

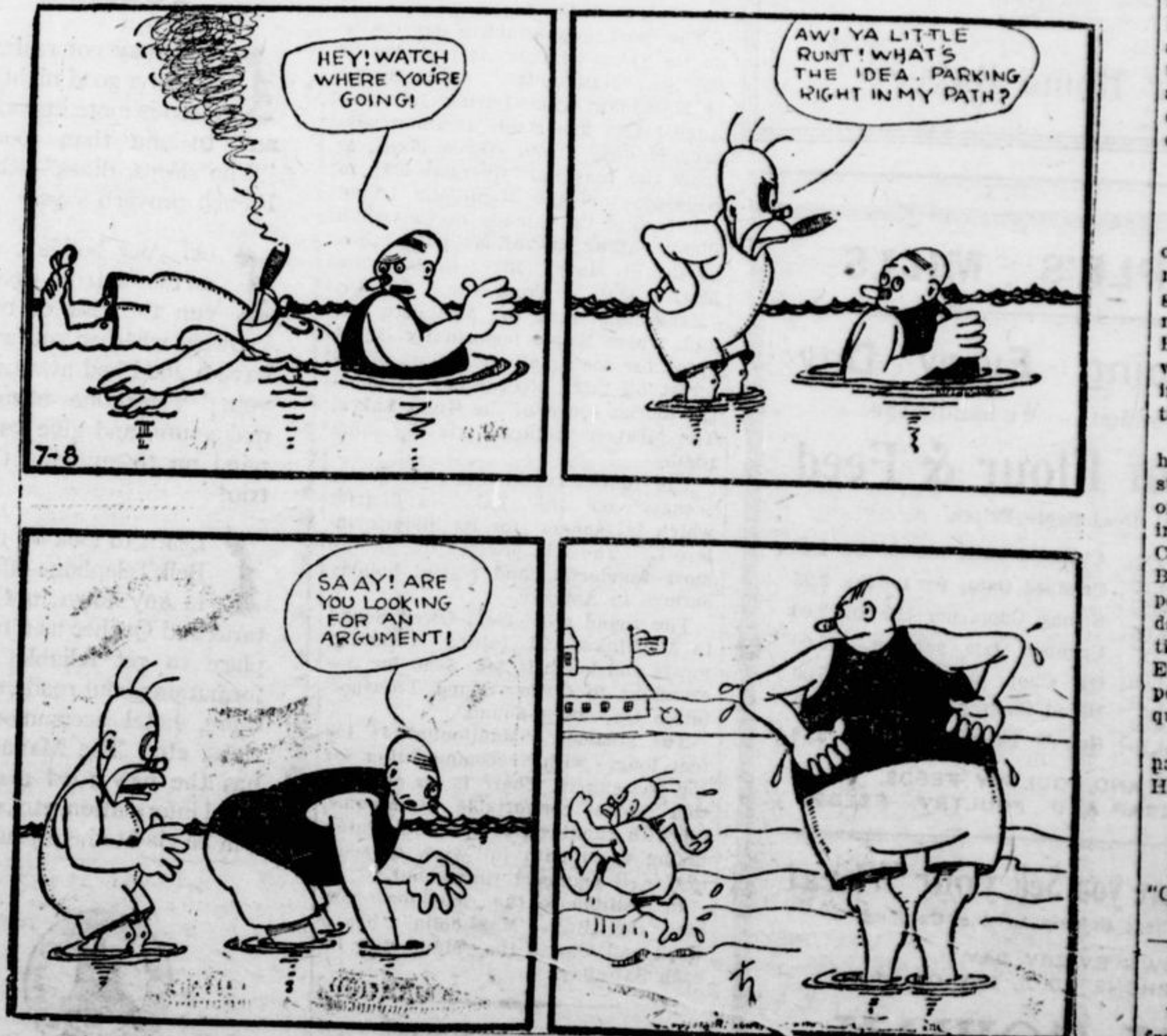
Wife—"I can; but tell your story."

Answers.

Shouldn't Wonder.

Weather—Colder to-night, heavy frost if clear. Saturday fair, probably followed by Sunday.—Mount Carmel (Pa.) paper.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobson



A Little-Big Man.

A FEATHER IN CANADIAN CAP

When the agricultural and stock raising industries in Canada set out, a few years ago, to encourage the growth of the industry, they decided as their first steps to establish a standard of quality among potential producers. The Canadian housewife to regard eggs with suspicion, she would buy only those which bore the Canadian Produce Association's standard of grading, which the Government has legally on the basis of an expert and impartial. This effort, according to an expert trader, is essential to the industry, for the Canadian product will be able to meet the most exacting competition in the market.

The production of standard eggs is a long and arduous task. The standard is based on the weight of the egg, the number of yolks, and the size of the egg. The Canadian Produce Association has set a standard of 50 grams for the weight of the egg, and 1.2 for the number of yolks. The size of the egg is also regulated. The standard is based on the weight of the egg, the number of yolks, and the size of the egg. The Canadian Produce Association has set a standard of 50 grams for the weight of the egg, and 1.2 for the number of yolks. The size of the egg is also regulated.

The remarkable growth of the industry is being advertised world wide. The industry is being advertised world wide. The industry is being advertised world wide. The industry is being advertised world wide. The industry is being advertised world wide.

Luring Trout in Low Water

Usually the dry fly is one of the best lures for trout. At this time of year, when the water is very low, it is one of the best lures for trout. At this time of year, when the water is very low, it is one of the best lures for trout. At this time of year, when the water is very low, it is one of the best lures for trout.

100-Year-Old Zoo Pa Lays Egg

London—Apparently beneficial to the zoo's experiments with who responded to a monkey gland. Old Bill, famous zoo pa, laid an egg on her 100th birthday. Old Bill was christened years before her sex was known. She exhibited no surprise at her sudden resumption, after years of inactivity, but was proud of her feat.

Sliding Scale.

From a foreign paper comes a story that an American published to Dean Inge: "Will you your life?" Offer two hundred pounds? The man replied: "I'll give you my life if you will give me two hundred pounds." The publisher called: "What you write?" Offer two hundred pounds? The man replied: "I'll give you my life if you will give me two hundred pounds." The publisher called: "What you write?" Offer two hundred pounds? The man replied: "I'll give you my life if you will give me two hundred pounds."