

SHOULD HAVE PASSPORTS.

Public notice is given by the Department of External Affairs that in order to avoid inconvenience and delay all British subjects in Canada who intend leaving via United States of America ports for any destination abroad should be in possession of passports.

COMPARISON OF HEATING.

The cost of heating an 8-roomed house by electricity is given at \$357 for the winter season at the rate of one cent per kilowatt-hour, or 0.75 cent per horse-power hour, and the cost of heating the same house by anthracite coal, at \$90, in Bulletin No. 6 of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, entitled "The Heating of Houses, Coal and Electricity Compared," by A. S. L. Barnes.

\$1,000 PRIZE ESSAY.

The National Industrial Conference Board of Boston has arranged for a prize essay competition. A prize of one thousand dollars is offered for the best monograph on any one of the following subjects:

1. A practical plan for representation of workers in determining conditions of work and for prevention of industrial disputes.
2. The major causes of unemployment and how to minimize them.
3. How can efficiency of workers be so increased as to make high wage rates economically practicable?

4. Should the State interfere in the determination of wage rates?
5. Should rates of wages be definitely based on the cost of living?
6. How can present systems of wage payments be so perfected and supplemented as to be most conducive to individual efficiency and to the contentment of workers?
7. The closed union shop versus the open shop; their social and economic value compared.
8. Should trade unions and employers' associations be made legally responsible?

Manuscripts are to be handed in under an assumed name by July 1, 1919.

DESTROYED BY GERMANS.

The annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917-18, contains an estimate of the loss of industrial machinery suffered by France and Belgium during the war, which places the machinery losses of France at \$550,000,000, and those of Belgium at \$800,000,000.

JAPANESE-CANADIAN TRADE.

Before the outbreak of the war Canada was a country very little known to the average Japanese. But from the time that Canada sent her first contingent of 32,000 men to France in 1914, Japan has been giving us more attention, reports Canadian Trade Commissioner A. E. Bryan from Yokohama. When Japan heard of our production of munitions and ships, she began to inquire into our resources, and was surprised to find that we were a manufac-

turing country, and that there were many things we made which she was importing from other countries. As a result, many Government officials and about us. They wanted to find out what they could business men journeyed to Canada to learn more buy from Canada and also what things they could sell to us. These men have come home imbued with the great possibilities that Canada has to offer as a market for Japanese goods. They also found out that there were many things which Japan could import from Canada to advantage. As a result, the trade between Canada and Japan has increased greatly, in spite of the many barriers which were in force as a result of the war.

In 1914 the imports of Canadian goods into Japan amounted to yen 1,073,023 (a yen is normally about 50 cents). In 1917 they increased to yen 2,557,108, while for the first ten months of 1918 imports from Canada stand at yen 6,297,551, and for the month of last October alone our goods to the value of yen 1,469,743 were imported, or a figure greater than the whole of the imports for the year 1914.

JAPANESE EXPORTS INCREASE.

As regards exports of Japanese products to Canada, they have increased from yen 4,994,125 in 1914 to yen 16,158,202 in 1917, while for the first ten months of this year goods to the value of yen 20,818,597 have gone forward to Canada.

Thus during the first ten months of 1918 year, Canada has increased her exports to Japan by over 146 per cent, while Japan has increased her exports to Canada by some 70 per cent.

Now that Canadian pulp has taken the lead in this market, and owing to the fact that the war has ended and the restrictions will soon be taken off, it should be the ambition of our pulp mills to increase their shipments to Japan.

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