

GEODETIC SURVEY OF CANADA WAS ACTIVE IN WAR SERVICE

Carried out Wire Drag Service to Make Certain Waters Available for Naval Base—Watched Pacific Coast.

The Geodetic Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior during the past season has had the pleasure of co-operation of an international character in war service of some importance. At the request of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey a party was detailed for triangulation work on the Atlantic Coast. A wire drag survey was carried on by the United States organization to make certain waters available as a naval base for allied fleets, and the positions of numerous points and light-houses to control the accuracy of this survey were furnished by the operations of the Canadian party.

It is interesting also to note that at the commencement of the war, when the presence of German cruisers was feared in the North Pacific, a Geodetic Survey party in Dixon Entrance and Hecate Strait was able to render some assistance to the naval authorities at Prince Rupert. As the Survey had parties on prominent points on the outlying islands, the connecting of these points with Prince Rupert was of great importance in keeping the authorities there acquainted with what might be transpiring on the nearby waters.

WORK OF MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the Geodetic Survey of Canada during the past season have been confined to work of strictly economic importance. Besides the operations mentioned above triangulation surveys were extended in New Brunswick eastward towards Nova Scotia to fulfil requests made by the Militia Department for the geographic position of points to control the accuracy of their topographic maps in the Halifax vicinity. Reconnaissance surveys were also extended in the direction of Sydney, C.B., at the request of the same Department. Smaller surveys were undertaken in the St. John, N.B., and Moncton, N.B., vicinities at the request of the Topographic Division of the Geological Survey.

On the lower St. Lawrence river one party was engaged on primary triangulation determining also the position of lighthouses and church spires used in connection with the mapping operations of the Hydrographic Survey of the Naval Department.

WORK ON PACIFIC.

In British Columbia there is another example of international geodetic co-operation. The engineers of the Geodetic Survey of Canada last season continued the projection of an arc of primary triangulation along the British Columbia Coast from the Juan de Fuca strait to Dixon Entrance. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey having undertaken an extension of this work to the head of Lynn Canal, the Canadian surveys

CANADA'S TRADE FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER

	Month of December.		Nine months ending December.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Merchandise entered for consumption	\$ 61,634,662	\$ 73,341,265	\$ 762,382,287	\$ 706,805,340
" domestic—exported	148,411,919	107,974,401	1,257,684,900	947,275,356
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	210,046,581	181,315,666	2,020,067,187	1,654,080,696
Merchandise, foreign—exported	2,475,129	2,654,121	35,344,824	21,926,129
Grand total Canadian trade	212,521,710	183,969,787	2,055,412,011	1,676,006,825

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Month of December.				Nine Months ending December.			
	1917.		1918.		1917.		1918.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
The Mine.....	\$ 5,026,041	\$ 158,423	\$ 5,626,697	\$ 305,120	\$ 55,498,616	\$ 702,985	\$ 57,446,539	\$ 2,577,989
" Fisheries.....	3,076,059	65,357	3,712,367	96,878	21,510,680	340,518	22,485,801	503,320
" Forest.....	3,836,909	6,147	4,991,252	768	42,512,114	51,103	56,048,614	38,621
Animals and their produce.....	11,433,910	336,543	21,819,189	701,174	136,353,322	4,857,670	140,017,573	3,971,179
Agricultural products.....	91,216,447	259,232	38,871,623	152,340	475,338,003	9,179,195	228,149,278	3,061,490
Manufactures.....	33,635,790	1,367,510	32,266,381	1,302,684	522,963,430	18,420,270	438,954,606	10,251,197
Miscellaneous.....	246,763	287,917	686,892	45,157	3,509,235	1,793,083	4,172,945	1,522,333
Total merchandise.....	148,471,919	2,475,129	107,974,401	2,654,121	1,257,684,900	35,344,824	947,275,356	21,926,129

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Month of December.		Nine months ending December.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Dutiable goods.....	\$ 36,363,034	\$ 39,254,939	\$ 426,719,371	\$ 345,515,165
Free goods.....	25,271,628	34,086,326	335,662,916	311,290,175
Total.....	61,634,662	73,341,265	762,382,287	706,805,340
Duty collected.....	10,860,805	11,972,104	125,796,830	119,057,836

are now contemplating the continuance of the primary triangulation along the Yukon river to the point of crossing of the 141st meridian of longitude. This work, when completed, and taken in conjunction with the extension contemplated by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of their triangulation in the vicinity of Tacoma, Washington, to the Canadian triangulation in the Juan de Fuca strait, will constitute a geodetic arc of over twenty-five degrees of latitude and will connect Alaska, Yukon Territory and British Columbia with the recently adopted North American Datum.

PATENT RECORD NOW PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Canadian Patent Office Record, which has hitherto been published monthly, has been converted into a weekly, so that inventors, patent attorneys, etc., may be promptly advised of the work of the Canadian Patent Office. The annual subscription is \$4; single copies 10 cents.

Remittances should be made direct to the Chief Accountant, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, by postal money order, express order, or accepted cheques.

TRADE FIGURES FOR 9 MONTHS TO JANUARY

Statistics Show Decline Over Previous Similar Period Owing to Export of Domestic Merchandise.

COMPARISON OF FIGURES

Trade figures for the nine months of the fiscal year, or up to December 31, show that the total of Canadian imports and exports is \$379,405,186 less than it was after a similar period in 1917. For the nine months at the end of last year the total of Canadian trade was \$1,676,006,825, while in 1917 it amounted to \$2,055,412,011. For the month of December alone the decrease amounted to \$28,551,923, the 1917 total being \$212,521,710, and the 1918 being \$183,969,787.

The figures show that the falling off in trade is due largely to a de-

crease in the export of domestic merchandise. The decrease in domestic merchandise exported for the nine months, when compared with a similar period the previous year, totals over \$310,000,000. At the end of December, 1917, the total exports of this class of goods was \$1,257,684,900, while last year it was \$947,275,356. Import figures show a decline of \$55,576,947, during the nine months, as compared with 1917.

A great decrease in the export of domestic agricultural products during last year is largely accountable for the lower trade figures. During the nine-month period which closed on December 31 of the past year, this class of goods has been exported to the value of \$228,149,278. The previous year, for the same period, the total was \$475,338,003. Exports of domestic manufactured articles show a decrease of \$84,008,824, the figures for 1917 being \$522,963,430, and for 1918, \$438,954,606.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN SINCE SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Grain figures of inspection in the West since September 1, 1918, as published by the Commission of Immigration of Winnipeg, are:—

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
1918—	90,495,800	22,208,450	112,705,250
1917—	110,159,800	36,420,500	146,579,300

In store Government Interior Elevators at Moosejaw, 1,799,963 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,399,996 bushels; Calgary, 2,235,243. In store at Elevator at Lake Front, 22,783,918.

Fishing Gear and Boats.

The value of the fishing vessels and gear employed in the sea fisheries and inland fisheries of Canada was \$37,169,328, in 1917, as shown by the report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service for that year, issued recently.