CANADA'S ARMY AS IT WAS MOBILIZED

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE DOMINION

The report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1917, states that there are in the Dominion 269 foreign consuls, vice-consuls, consular agents, and commercial agents, representing thirty-six countries. Of these, twenty-three have the rank of consul-general, including the following:—

United States: J. L. Rodgers, Montreal; J. G. Foster, Ottawa; E. Watts (Acting), Halifax; G. N. West, Vancouver; F. H. Ryder, Winnipeg.
France: X. H. A. Pensot, Montreal.
Japan: S. Furuya, Ottawa.
Italy: Cavalier L. Zunini, Montreal.
Belgium: M. Goor, Ottawa.
Serbia: A. D. Seferovitch, Montreal.
China: Shuhwen Yang, Ottawa.
Greece: J. E. Walsh, Montreal.
Switzerland: B. R. Iseli (Acting) Montreal.
Sweden: C. O. de Dardel (Acting), Montreal.
Denmark: G. E. Drummond, Montreal.
Dominican Republic: J. E. Bunols, Montreal.
Cuba: E. Perez Stable, Halifax.
Colombia: O. Fréchette, Montreal.
Argentine Republic: A. Gerez, Ottawa.
Chile: M. P. Morris, Vancouver.
Ecuador: J. MacQuilin, Vancouver.
Russia: S. de Likatscheff, Montreal.
Netherlands: A. Nordheimer, Toronto.

PROBLEM OF SUMMER PASTURE IN DRY AREA

Experimental Farms Note Explains Necessity of Summer Fallow.

The problem of summer pasture in the dryer areas of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan where the land is settled and no open range is left, is becoming more pressing each year, and the question is often asked why it is not possible in seasons that produce fair to good crops of grain, to get better pasture than is now available. The answer to this is given in an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture.

To raise grain profitably it is necessary to summer-fallow once in two or three years, by this method moisture is stored in the subsoil and is carried over winter, and, if the following year happens to be dry, the additional moisture supplied from the subsoil (by being stored from the summer before) is sufficient to produce a profitable grain crop even in quite a dry year. With pasture it is not possible to do this because the plants keep on growing all through August, September, October, and even into November, continually pumping out any moisture that may be left or that comes in the form of rain or snow, consequently in the spring of the year the grass lands and invariably dryer than is the case even with stubble land. Under these conditions it is impossible to raise relatively as good grass (pasture or hay) on the dry lands as grain.

We have not yet been able to find a better grass for permanent pasture than Brome. If after two or three years this becomes sod-bound it may be improved by breaking quite shallow during a wet spell in the spring. By flattening the sods down as fast as they are ploughed some growth will take place and a much thinner stand will be obtained the growth of which will be much more vigorous. The grass seed should be sown in May or early June, at the rate of eight or ten pounds per acre, alone,—i.e. not with a nurse crop of grain. Care should be taken to prevent this grass from becoming established among trees or shrubs.

Although summer-fallowing cannot be used in connection with a permanent pasture it may be used for a temporary pasture. Winter rye is the most satisfactory crop that we know for this purpose. The succulent early pasture it furnishes is particularly appreciated by and valuable for young calves and pigs.

There are no grasses that may be sown with us in the spring and produce a crop the same season. If immediate pasture is desired the only course left for a farmer to follow, is to sow grain. A mixture is much better than any one kind, equal parts of oats, barley and either winter rye or winter wheat will give satisfactory results. Sow this mixture at the rate of about seventy-five to one hundred pounds to the acre. The advantage of including in the mixture to be sown in the spring winter grain, is the fact that it stools more freely than spring grain and so furnishes more pasture.

FORESTRY AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Unit.	Officer Commanding.	Date of Sailing.	Strengh on Sailing. O.	O. R.	Headquarters on Mobilization.
No. 1 Skill Rly Emp	Captain A. H. Kendall	3-3-17	4	267	Montreal.
No. 2 " "	Captain R. M. McKillop	18-4-17	5	293	Montreal.
No. 1 Constr. Bn	Lt.-Col. B. Ripley	12-9-16	23	846	Toronto.
No. 2 "	Lt.-Col. D. H. Sutherland	28-3-17	19	598	Truro.
Can. O/S. Rly C. Cps	Lt.-Col. A. E. Griffin	14-6-15	20	503	Montreal.
R. C. Coy. MD. 10	Lt. W. L. Lanigan	3-3-17	1	34	Winnipeg.
" " 11	Lt. McKenzie	3-3-17	1	35	New Westminster.
" " 12	Major G. Robinson	3-3-17	3	166	Regina.

Notes.—Battalions marked A.—Proceeded to Bermuda at outbreak of war. B.—Sailed for Bermuda, 23-7-15. C.—Railway Construction Battalion. D.—Sailed for Bermuda 26-5-16. E.—Depot M. O., 1917. F.—Forestry Battalions.

SIBERIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Unit.	Officer Commanding.	Strength on Sailing. O.	O.R.	Date of Sailing.	Headquarters on Mobilization.
Force Headquarters	Major-Gen. J. H. Elmsley, C.B., C.M.G.	45	140	18-11-18	Victoria.
16th Infantry Bde. H.Q	Brig.-Gen. H. C. Bickford, C.M.G.	11	30	26-12-18	"
Cavalry Squadron		2	26	11-10-18 & 26-12-18	"
R.N.W.M.P	Major G. S. Worsley	4	140	18-11-18	"
85th Battery	Major D. H. Storms, M.C.	1	50	22-12-18	"
Ammunition Column	Lt. E. D. Huycke	2	50	11-10-18	"
16th Field Co. C.E	Major J. Forin, M.C.	5	163	11-10-18 & 18-11-18	"
Signal Co.	Major W. McIntosh	2	40	11-10-18 & 26-12-18	"
259th Battalion	Lt.-Col. A. E. Swift	39	1,042	22-12-18 & 26-12-18	"
260th Battalion	Lt.-Col. F. C. Jamieson	41	984	26-12-18	"
20th Machine Gun Co	Major A. J. R. Parks	12	184	22-12-18	"
Train, E.A.S.C	Major W. Black	1	12	11-10-18	"
Depot Unit of Supply	Lieut. H. R. W. Allan	1	17	11-10-18	"
" "	Capt. C. R. Snelgrove	1	13	22-12-18	"
Field Bakery	Lieut. H. E. Hughes	1	25	11-10-18 & 22-12-18	"
Field Butchery		....	5	22-12-18	"
16th Field Ambulance	Lt.-Col. C. A. Warren	19	154	22-12-18 & 26-12-18	"
Sanitary Section	Capt. H. W. Lewis	1	25	11-10-18	"
Mobile Vet. Sect	Capt. C. J. Cooper	(Not yet sailed)			"
Ordnance Workshop	Major N. C. Sherman	3	38	11-10-18	"
Ordnance Detachment	Major P. E. Prideaux	2	35	22-12-18 & 26-12-18	"
Base Headquarters	Lt.-Col. A. H. H. Powell	8	11	11-10-18	"
Record Section	Major E. Trump	2	8	11-10-18	"
Base Depot	Lt.-Col. G. L. McDonnell, D.C.M.	11	124	11-10-18	"
Stationary Hospital	Col. J. L. Potter	16	175	11-10-18	"
Advanced Medical Stores	Capt. J. W. Jefferson	1	8	11-10-18	"
Remount Depot	Lt.-Col. D. D. Young, R.C.D.	....	19	11 10-18	"
Postal Detachment	Lt. J. R. Ross	1	3	11-10-18	"
A.S.C. Drafts	Capt. H. J. B. Keating	2	50	18-11-18 & 26-12-18	"
Pay Corps	Major H. M. Hilchie	(Not yet sailed)			"
Y.M.C.A.		2	....	22-12-18	"

Egg Control in England.

On November 14 the British Food Controller's order regulating the prices of eggs was issued. Its chief features may, however, be readily summarized.

For the purpose of the order the expression "eggs" includes the eggs of any bird, except plovers' eggs and gulls' eggs. Furthermore, "fresh eggs" means eggs produced in the United Kingdom, each weighing one and one-half ounce or more, and n having been preserved either by pickling or by being held in cold storage or otherwise.

"Imported fresh eggs" means the same as the above definition except that it refers to eggs that are imported into this country. "Preserved eggs" means eggs which, each weighing one and one-half ounce or more, have been preserved by pickling or being held in cold storage or otherwise. "Small egg" means all eggs weighing less than one and one-half ounce.

It is forbidden to sell eggs at figures exceeding the maximum prices fixed by the order.

These maximum prices are as follow for all sales other than retail: Fresh eggs and imported fresh eggs, $1.25 per dozen; preserved eggs, $1 per dozen; and small eggs, 64 cents per dozen.

For sales by retail the maximum prices allowed are: Fresh eggs and imported fresh eggs, $1.36 per dozen; preserved eggs, $1.12 per dozen; small eggs, 75c per dozen.

What Imports Declined.

The only classes of goods to show large decreases in Canadian imports from 1913 to 1917 were: fancy goods, decrease, $1,487,351; furs, decrease, $1,625,759; gloves and mits, decrease, $1,026,711; hats and caps, decrease, $1,117,770; precious stones, decrease, $2,093,098; settlers' effects, decrease, $8,701,308; spirits and wines, decrease, $3,258,775; and wood, decrease, $11,950,226, as shown by the annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1917-18.

New Brunswick's Resources.

The work of surveying and classifying the Crown Lands of New Brunswick is explained in a new report on that province and its natural resources, prepared under the direction of the superintendent of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch and issued by the Department of the Interior. To date, the field parties have surveyed and examined 1,200,000 acres, of which 282,064 acres are covered by merchantable timber suitable for logs or pulpwood, and 42,364 acres of burnt land, on which there is sufficient reproduction to assure a future crop of timber.

New Manitoba District.

The fishing industry in northern Manitoba, is chiefly carried on in the winter time, it is stated in a recent booklet entitled "The New Manitoba District," issued by the Department of the Interior. The fish are caught in nets placed below the ice. Freezing as soon as taken from the water, they are packed in wooden boxes and sent in a frozen condition direct to the dealer. Carload lots of these are regularly shipped to various points in Canada and the United States and find a ready market. The northern lakes teem with fish.

Save through W.S.S. plan.