

CREDIT SCHEME FOR PURCHASES FROM DOMINION

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commission, backed by inter-allied credit or the securities of one or more of the nations concerned. Such securities might be collaterally secured by any indemnities to which the nations in question might be entitled from Germany.

So far as the Dominion is concerned, there would, therefore, be no additional interest charges owing to the increase in national debt incurred in establishing the credit here.

The interest which the Dominion would receive upon such a credit would be equivalent to the interest which the Dominion would pay upon loans issued to the Canadian people for the purpose of raising the money.

The Minister of Finance has received a cable from Sir Robert Borden stating that the proposal has been taken up with the British authorities.

Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, and Messrs. Jones, Robertson, and Draper are acting as a committee to forward the interests of Canada in this regard.

DOUGLAS FIR AS STRUCTURAL TIMBER

The war and the period following the war demand that all of Canada's natural resources be developed in the very best manner possible. It is also imperative that both Canadians and the outside world be made aware of the high qualities of those resources. This was the view of the Department of the Interior in establishing the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada in 1913. The investigations of the laboratories have already proved that Canadians were importing timber from other countries when they had a superior timber at home. After making a general study of structural timbers, which study (embodied in Forestry Branch Bulletin 59) showed that in Douglas fir Canada had one of the best structural timbers in the world, the laboratories began a series of investigations of different Canadian woods.

The first wood examined was Canadian Douglas fir. The results of this investigation have been issued in Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 60, which is entitled "Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties." Thousands of tests were made to ascertain the qualities of this wood in regard to weight, crushing strength, fibre strength, elasticity, hardness, shearing strength, tensile strength, shrinkage, and, in fact, every physical quality of the wood. Many important facts were brought out, some quite unexpected, but all tending to show that the high opinion that had already been formed by engineers, architects, and builders of Douglas fir were entirely justified. The bulletin is illustrated by a number of diagrams and illustrations.

POSITIONS ARE HELD OPEN FOR MANY SOLDIERS

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land.
(3) Number not going on land.
(4) Number who have jobs open.
(5) Number whose jobs are not open who are doubtful or who did not answer question.

The arrangement of questions on the National Service Card permitted another analysis to be made which cannot be synopsised in intelligent form, but which, nevertheless gives each province a good working basis for an industrial survey. Each man was asked the kind of work at which he was engaged prior to enlistment, and also to state what was his regular trade or profession if he had one. There proved to be many cases where men who had trades were not

actually engaged in them at the time of enlistment. Thus one man was farming when he enlisted, but stated that his regular trade was carpentering. This information discloses two possible directions in which efforts might be made to place the man.

A method has been devised of segregating this information under groups and a comprehensive volume of inestimable reference value has been compiled for the benefit of the Repatriation Committee and the various Dominion and Provincial Government Departments which will administer the work of civil re-establishment.

Following is the table showing the disposition of men by provinces.

Name of Province.	Wish to farm.	Not wishing to farm.	Jobs open.	Jobs not open, no answer or doubtful.	Total to be absorbed in each province.
Prince Edward Island..	816	528	201	327	1,344
Nova Scotia.....	3,533	5,642	2,634	3,008	9,175
New Brunswick.....	2,831	3,667	1,620	2,047	6,489
Quebec.....	3,330	10,788	4,991	5,797	14,118
Ontario.....	25,400	48,517	22,404	26,113	73,917
Manitoba.....	11,708	9,591	4,557	5,034	21,299
Saskatchewan.....	15,108	4,482	2,120	2,362	19,590
Alberta.....	23,072	9,101	3,343	5,758	32,173
British Columbia....	15,135	13,151	4,217	8,934	28,286
Province not stated....	4,518	19,071	5,219	13,852	23,589

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS TO HELP CANADA IN THRIFT

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bought for four dollars.

After January the purchase price of a War Savings Stamp will be increased month by month, but at the end of five years from December, 1918, all stamps will be redeemed at \$5 cash.

Stamps of lower denomination, to be known as Thrift Stamps, will be on sale. When sixteen of them have been accumulated they can be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp worth five dollars at the end of the period. The plan is expected to work out to the great advantage of both the people and the nation.

The Order in Council creating the War Savings Stamp scheme is as follows:—

Whereas it is deemed expedient and in the public interest that, in order to promote greater national saving and thrift and to increase popular investment in Government war securities, strong organized effort be made to bring these objects prominently and persistently before the people of Canada;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and direct that for the above purpose a committee be created to be known as the National War Savings Committee;

His Excellency in Council, by virtue of the same authority, is

pleased to make the following regulations for the government and guidance of the said committee, and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

Regulations.

1. The National War Savings Committee shall consist of a chairman and not more than fifteen members, with representation thereon from each of the nine provinces.

2. The committee shall through its chairman be directly responsible to and under the general supervision of the Minister of Finance.

3. The chairman and members of the committee shall serve without salary, but may be paid their actual subsistence and travelling expenses while attending meetings of the committee or while otherwise engaged upon the business of the committee.

4. Provincial War Savings Committees may be appointed by the Minister of Finance to act in an advisory capacity to the National War Savings Committee. The members of such committees shall serve without remuneration, but may be reimbursed their reasonable expenses while absent from home on the work of the committee.

5. The duties of the National War Savings Committee shall be:—

(a) To submit reports and recommendations to the Minister of Finance upon any matter referred by him to the committee for such action.

(b) Through intelligent publicity and widespread organization:—

CANADA'S OUTPUT OF EXPLOSIVES WAS HIGH

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The following cablegrams have been received by Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, from Right Hon. D. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill:—

From Mr. Lloyd George:—

"Now that hostilities have ceased, I am anxious to send you, on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the War Cabinet, our congratulations on the great work of the Imperial Munitions Board for three years, which has been of such signal assistance to the British Empire.

"It is a great and varied achievement for your board, not only to have produced so great an output of munitions, representing no small proportion of the shells used by the British armies, but also to have built over three hundred and fifty thousand tons of shipping for the Ministry of Shipping, to have assisted to so great a degree the Royal Air Forces in Canada to have developed the great output of airplane timber which has been essential for our air service.

"As the board was appointed by me when I was Minister of Munitions, it is particularly pleasurable to me to recognize the success, efficiency and value of its work, and to thank you, and through you, your staff, the Canadian manufacturers, and the great army of workers who have so splendidly assisted you."

FROM MR. CHURCHILL.

From Mr. Winston Churchill:—

"As the armistice with Germany has now been concluded, I wish, as Minister of Munitions, to congratulate you, and through you, all your staff on the splendid work of the Imperial Munitions Board during the last three years.

"You have carried through a work of the greatest magnitude with uniform success and efficiency, and I wish to pay my personal tribute to the great ability, energy, and organizing power you, as chairman, have shown.

"Canada's remarkable output of munitions has played a large part in the munitioning of the British armies, and will remain a testimony to the high value in that great struggle of the work of the board, and all of those, whether manufacturers or workpeople, who have shared the burden with you."

1. To inculcate habits of thrift and saving amongst the people of Canada.

2. To promote the widest possible investment of the people's savings in Government war securities.

6. Salaries of officials and employees and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of these regulations shall be paid upon the approval of the Minister of Finance out of the moneys available for the defence and security of Canada under the War Appropriation Act.