

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILES OF FORESTRY BRANCH ARE VERY VALUABLE

Huge Collection of Prints is of Supreme Importance for Purposes of Reference and as a Record.

OVER 11,000 PICTURES

A collection of over 11,000 photographs is a part of the working equipment of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior. These photographs furnish the Forestry Branch with invaluable data, according to officials of the branch, and the collection is growing rapidly. In many instances, the branch receives from its various stations and offices throughout Canada the exposed film, and the work of development, printing, etc., is done within the head office in Ottawa. The collection is of the greatest importance for reference uses and as a record which could be obtained in no other way. Begun in 1901, the photographic collection of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior on January 1, 1919, numbered some 11,000 photographs. In some cases only a single print is included in the collection, but in by far the larger number of cases the negatives are included.

Nearly all the outside offices of the branch are provided with cameras; to these the films (plates are now practically never used) are either supplied from head office or purchased locally. Films may either be developed or sent to head office for development. In either case they are accompanied, when sent to head office, by a form (Form 123; see Sample A) filled in with title and other particulars. After development any unsatisfactory negatives are rejected, and the remaining ones numbered. The numbers are written with India ink, on the "shiny" side of the negative, and so appear in white letters on the prints.

RECORDS.

At first folio volumes were used in which were recorded, in writing, the particulars regarding each photograph as follows: serial number, class number, locality, subject, photographer, date and the number of any cut, or lantern slide made from a negative, a column headed "Remarks" being provided also for the entry of any particulars for which no other place was provided. Later, however, the older form of register has been replaced by a loose-leaf record book. This has the advantage that, at the time of typing the sheet for the permanent register, a carbon copy may be taken off, to be used as later described.

At the end of each month, prints of all negatives received and developed during the month are placed in the album and submitted to the director of the branch, along with the carbon copy of titles, etc., above referred to. As the standard camera (3A F.P.K.) takes a photograph of postcard size (3½ by 5½ inches) a postcard album is found very convenient for the purpose.

For ready reference a special scheme has been worked out which virtually constitutes a card index of the good photographs of the collection. Prints of all negatives (irrespective of size) up to and including 5 by 7 inches are mounted on 5 by 8-inch cards. At the top of these are typed the title and other particulars. These are then classified according to subject, according to the Yale Forest School classification of forestry subjects, which is based on the Dewey system of library classification.

The 123rd Battalion.

The following letter has been received from Lt.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, deputy judge advocate general:—

"I note in the issue of the Canadian Official Record of February 4, under the heading 'Canada's Army as it was Mobilized,' that the 123rd Battalion is stated to have gone overseas 7-8-16 with twelve officers and 369 other ranks. This is absolutely wrong, as the regiment proceeded overseas from Hal-

SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE

	Twelve months ending January.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$
Imports for consumption—			
Dutiable goods.....	434,524,752	552,038,593	519,818,582
Free goods.....	354,188,358	441,387,463	400,220,361
Total imports, mdse.....	788,654,121	993,426,056	920,038,943
Duty collected.....	141,802,243	164,821,352	156,826,758
Canadian exports—			
The mine.....	83,462,893	76,082,491	79,650,972
The fisheries.....	24,696,944	28,920,640	34,129,743
The forest.....	55,076,911	51,695,847	66,857,990
Animal products.....	119,451,687	174,734,202	181,391,749
Agricultural products.....	371,753,651	535,139,629	326,974,133
Manufactures.....	444,275,942	673,000,725	555,725,934
Miscellaneous.....	7,763,450	4,869,346	5,119,826
Totals exports, mdse.....	1,107,081,478	1,544,450,880	1,249,850,347
Imports by countries—			
United Kingdom.....	105,084,715	87,386,221	73,882,683
Australia.....	754,708	2,331,893	4,966,943
British East Indies.....	6,360,775	14,131,529	16,843,115
British Guiana.....	5,180,185	8,362,299	5,707,719
British South Africa.....	289,496	554,652	1,318,194
British West Indies.....	13,699,375	11,024,092	8,911,982
Hong Kong.....	1,390,220	1,809,427	2,248,744
Newfoundland.....	2,111,832	2,721,333	3,366,942
New Zealand.....	2,859,387	3,338,307	7,758,214
Other British Empire.....	1,683,473	1,676,286	1,207,278
Argentine Republic.....	2,338,078	1,469,932	1,636,582
Brazil.....	1,019,423	979,493	1,165,207
China.....	1,089,220	1,276,178	1,953,899
Cuba.....	582,672	1,038,821	2,528,246
France.....	6,485,630	5,580,167	3,607,295
Italy.....	1,210,741	807,287	619,579
Japan.....	7,720,064	11,611,355	13,213,215
Netherlands.....	1,249,828	1,048,486	562,854
United States.....	612,598,052	818,498,937	750,060,921
Other Foreign Countries.....	16,946,298	17,760,228	18,478,271
Exports by countries—			
United Kingdom.....	716,317,869	865,484,516	592,470,607
Australia.....	7,314,583	8,358,283	11,459,918
British East Indies.....	1,355,483	3,974,113	3,010,280
British Guiana.....	1,725,641	1,987,092	2,381,358
British South Africa.....	4,206,153	5,608,239	9,140,200
British West Indies.....	5,180,924	6,231,499	9,324,460
Hong Kong.....	611,411	1,028,495	987,836
Newfoundland.....	6,649,735	9,537,243	11,112,528
New Zealand.....	3,419,286	4,071,279	4,649,527
Other British Empire.....	4,605,276	1,517,146	2,601,636
Argentine Republic.....	1,703,902	1,388,928	2,787,845
Brazil.....	829,828	1,085,434	3,938,833
China.....	224,932	1,608,023	2,917,267
Cuba.....	2,591,843	8,623,107	5,393,736
France.....	57,719,282	199,770,567	104,016,852
Italy.....	11,602,212	1,968,050	11,647,254
Japan.....	1,353,658	4,255,861	10,855,334
Netherlands.....	1,607,286	2,126,717	993,269
Other foreign countries.....	10,981,333	14,692,177	14,774,520
United States.....	267,750,836	406,134,111	445,387,307

fax on the date mentioned with over 1,000 other ranks and 32 officers. I can see how the mistake has occurred, as the regiment sailed from Halifax in two ships, the Metagama and the Carmania, and you have published the figures of the 123rd that sailed on the Carmania.

The 123rd Battalion was one of more than one hundred regiments which survived the breaking up process in England, and the regiment afterwards proceeded as a unit to France and served for sixteen months as a pioneer battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division. On the 26th of May, 1918, the Canadian Engineers were re-organized and all field companies (C.E.) and pioneer battalions of the Canadian Corps were disbanded, and in their place a brigade of Engineers, consisting of three battalions, was organized in each of the four divisions. The officers and men of the 123rd Battalion were divided equally into the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineering Battalions. I was in command of the 123rd Battalion until it was disbanded, when I was given the work of organizing and commanding the 7th Engineering Battalion. I might also add that the old 123rd Battalion furnished adjutants for two of the Engineering Battalions of the other divisions.

Feb. 26, '19.

Save through War Savings Stamps.

MILD WEATHER FOR WINTER FISHERIES ON ATLANTIC COAST

Total Catches Generally Show Increase Over Similar Period for Last Year According to Official Report.

HADDOCK CATCH GOOD

Unusually mild weather prevailed on the Atlantic coast throughout the month of January, but fishing operations were conducted on the usual limited mid-winter scale, except from a few of the fishing ports such as Canso, Halifax, Liverpool, Lockport and Digby. Little or no deep sea fishing takes place during the winter months.

A report from the Department of Marine and Fisheries says the total catch of cod and haddock for the month was 30,944 cwts., against 30,260 cwts. for the corresponding month last year. Guysboro and Shelburne counties gave increases, but Halifax, Queens and Digby show diminished landings. The work of salving the cargo of a large steamer which stranded at Brier Island claimed the attention of many of the Digby County fishermen during the month.

The smelt fishery was prosecuted with success, notwithstanding a lack of ice on the rivers and bays. The quantity taken amounted to 28,606 cwts., against 22,216 cwts. The increase is mainly due to an abundance of smelts of good quality in the Miramichi river.

There were 2,392 barrels of scallops taken in Chester Bay, N.S., against 750 barrels for January last year.

Lobster fishing has been in progress in the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., since the 15th of November, and in other Bay of Fundy counties from Albert, N.B., to Annapolis, N.S., inclusive, since the 15th of January. The total quantity landed up to the end of January was 3,271 cwts., against 2,694 cwts., landed during the same period last year. The whole catch was consumed fresh.

ON PACIFIC COAST.

In spite of rather adverse weather conditions on the Pacific coast, fishing results were quite satisfactory. The herring catch for the month was 31,000 cwts. greater than that for January last year. These were taken in the southern and Vancouver Island districts. Herring were also abundant at Bella Bella in the northern district; but being full of "red feed", they were unfit for canning or curing. Consequently, none was taken.

The total value of sea fish at the point of landing on both coasts was \$606,556. For the same month last year the value amounted to \$830,677. Owing probably to the mildness of the weather, which made it difficult to keep fish in good condition for any length of time, the price paid on the coast taking it over all, was about three-fourths of a cent less for cod and haddock, and 1½c. less for herring, and about 3½c. less for smelts, compared with that paid during January last year.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE HAS 37 STATIONS

As shown by the report of the Department of Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, thirty-seven stations were in operation in the Life-Saving Service of Canada during that year, of which twenty-four are located on the east coast, three on the west coast, and ten on the Great Lakes. Five of the stations have permanent crews on duty throughout the year, six have permanent crews on duty during the season of navigation, and the remainder have volunteer crews who drill twice a month and are called out in case of a wreck. These stations are not equipped for saving vessels or cargoes, but when practicable, after those on board have been taken off, salvage operations are carried out, according to the report.

REMISSION OF DUTY ON TRACTION ATTACHMENTS

The remission of duty on traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles for use as traction engines for farm purposes is authorized by the following order in council passed on February 20:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of Section 92 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that from the seventh day of February, 1919, and until otherwise provided for, authority be granted for remission and refund of the Customs duty on traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repairs.

Western Homestead Entries.

During the period ending February 11 there were 71 homesteads entered for, against last year 72. The nationality of those who made entry were: British, 22; Canadian, 20; American, 10; Scandinavian, 3; other Europeans, 3; not classified, 13. The figures are supplied by the Winnipeg office of the Commissioner of Immigration.