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DOMINION'S RECORD IN MUNITION MANUFACTURE

POSITIONS ARE HELD OPEN FOR MANY SOLDIERS

Census of men overseas show that out of 124,000, over 50,000 state their old employment is waiting.

REGISTRATION FIGURES

Of 124,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who do not wish to follow agricultural pursuits after the war over 50,000 state that the positions they held before enlistment are open to them on their return from the war. This figure supported by a wealth of detail has been made available for the Repatriation Committee of cabinet by an analysis of national service cards signed overseas by 230,000 soldiers early in 1917. The publication of this result marks completion of the analysis of the cards by the statistical division of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. A recent statement showed that the other 105,000 men who make up the total of 230,000 wished to go on the land when they return.

In addition to 51,306 who definitely stated that their positions were being held open for them, 14,422 said that they were uncertain or doubtful. There were 13,656 who did not answer the question and 45,154 who asserted that their jobs were not open.

INDUSTRIAL PERCENTAGES

Assuming that the figures thus obtained may justly be taken as a guide in arriving at percentages of the present forces to be repatriated and absorbed into industrial occupations other than agriculture, the Repatriation Committee is able to proceed on the basis that 55 per cent of the soldiers will wish to be employed in industries and commercial firms. Of these, however, the difficulties of placement will be eliminated for about 41 per cent because they can re-enter their former positions. Of the whole force returning the proportion to whom assistance in finding work in pursuits will probably have to be given is, therefore, 32 per cent. These figures have been worked out for each province as follows:—

- (1) Number of men who will return to each province.
- (2) Number who wish to go on

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DISPERSAL STATIONS FOR DEMOBILIZATION.

The Department of Militia in its scheme for demobilization has divided the Dominion into twenty-one districts called "dispersal areas." Irrespective of where the soldier enlisted or was called to the draft, he may choose which district he will go to for the final act of demobilization. The dispersal stations are known by letters, as follows:—

A: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; B: Halifax, N.S.; C: St. John, N.B.; D: Moncton, N.B.; E: Quebec, P.Q.; F: Montreal, P.Q.; G: Ottawa, Ont.; H: Kingston, Ont.; I: Toronto, Ont.; J: Hamilton, Ont.; K: London, Ont.; L: Port Arthur, Ont.; M: Winnipeg, Man.; N: Brandon, Man.; O: Regina, Sask.; P: Saskatoon, Sask.; Q: Medicine Hat, Alta.; R: Calgary, Alta.; S: Edmonton, Alta.; T: Vancouver, B.C.; U: Victoria, B.C.

CREDIT SCHEME FOR PURCHASES FROM DOMINION

Sir Thomas White outlines plans Prime Minister took with him to finance trade with Canada.

RECONSTRUCTION WORKS

Sir Thomas White declares the statement that Canada will offer to forego all claim for indemnity against Germany if a billion dollars is expended in Canada for materials to be used in the reconstruction of northern France and Belgium is without foundation.

The question of indemnity against Germany has no bearing upon the right which Canada asserts of her participation with the other Allies in business arising out of the restoration by the Allies of France, Belgium, and other ruined countries. The position is that the Prime Minister took with him to England a memorandum prepared by the Minister of Finance offering an extensive credit in Canada for the purchase of materials and supplies to be used in the work of reconstruction.

EXPLAINS CREDIT SCHEME.

In return for this credit, which would be expended entirely in Canada, the Government would accept the securities of an international

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CANADA'S OUTPUT OF EXPLOSIVES WAS HIGH

Dominion plants produced one-quarter of British manufacture of Nitric Acid and ten per cent of Trinitrotoluol—Thirty-six per cent of all propellant powders.

SPLENDID RECORD OF SIX MONTHS DOWN TO SEPTEMBER LAST

There are four National Plants in Canada, established by the Imperial Munitions Board, which have been engaged in the production of Explosives and propellants, and of the materials for their manufacture.

Some figures have been compiled recently showing the production of all the National Plants in these lines in both Great Britain and Canada, from which it appears that the Canadian Production formed a very considerable proportion of the whole.

Taking the British and Canadian Production together, and dealing with the period of six months ending last September, the Canadian Plants, produced one quarter of the total production of Nitric Acid. One of the Canadian Plants, namely that at Trenton, was the second largest producer of its kind.

In Trinitrotoluol Canadian Plants produced ten per cent (10%) of the whole production, and included the fourth largest producer.

In Pyro-Cotton—which is basis for the production of Nitrocellulose and Cordite Powders—Canadian production formed forty-eight per cent (48%) of the whole, while the plant at Trenton was the largest producer in the British Empire.

As regards the finished propellant powders—Canadian plants produced thirty-six per cent (36%) of the whole production during the period. The Canadian plants included the second, fourth and fifth largest producers.

As regards Acetone. The National Plant at Toronto (which is carried in the establishment loaned to the Board by the Messrs. Gooderham) was responsible for practically the whole of the production of Acetone within the British Empire by this particular process.

A further considerable quantity of Acetone was also produced by another process in Canada, by the Standard Chemical Company. The latter, however, is not a National Plant.

It will be seen that the Canadian production in the above lines, as in other lines of munitions, supplied a very substantial part of the material used by the British and Canadian Armies in the field, during the closing months of hostilities.

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WAR SAVINGS STAMPS TO HELP CANADA IN THRIFT

Campaign to be started despite Armistice, will allow small Investor chance to Lend Money to Government at good rate of Interest.

Announcement is made that the Government will inaugurate a War Savings Stamp campaign. The first War Savings Stamp has just been issued to His Excellency the Governor General.

The Government will become the repository of the nations savings up to a total of \$50,000,000. Savings will be placed with the Government by means of War Savings Stamps.

The stamps are to be redeemable in 1924. They are to be sold by the Government at a price which works out to an interest rate of somewhat better than 4½ per cent compounded semi-annually or 5 per cent simple interest if computed at the end of the period. Thus in December, 1918, or January, 1919, a five-dollar War Savings Stamp may be

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