

Canadian Official Record

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information to Record the Activities of Various Departments of the Government, Commissions and Committees organized for War Purposes and Reconstruction under Authority of Order in Council.

Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, March 4, 1919.

No. 23.

COMPOSITION OF THE DOMINION'S PEACE FORCE

List of Regiments which will be retained as Permanent Force after demobilization is completed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 5,000

A statement issued by the Department of Militia and Defence says an Order in Council (No. 204 of 30th January 1919, amending P.C. No. 29 of 11th January, 1919) has been passed providing for the reconstitution of the Canadian Permanent Force on the following lines:—

1. The Permanent Force shall be reconstituted at an establishment not exceeding 5,000 men (Militia Act, Section 24).

2. Its composition, establishment and disposition of its component units shall be left to the discretion of the Minister of Militia in Council.

3. The term of enlistment shall be for a period of two years, re-engagement being permitted within authorized establishments.

4. The rates of pay and allowances authorized for officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force shall be paid to the members of the Permanent Force as reconstituted under this order, according to their rank or appointments therein.

The regulations governing pay and allowances of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, except Articles 239 to 245 of the Financial Instructions, 1916, shall be made the pay and allowances of the Reconstituted Permanent Force, provided (1) that in case of the Permanent Force the term "dependents' allowance" shall be used in the place of "separation allowance"; (2) nothing in this Order in Council shall affect adversely any present member of the Permanent Force in respect to his pay and allowances.

COMPOSITION OF FORCE.

By an Order in Council (No. 29 of 11th January, 1919) the Permanent Force is to be composed of:—

CAVALRY—

Royal Canadian Dragoons—a regimental headquarters and two squadrons.

Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)—a regimental headquarters and two squadrons.

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WORK IS REVIEWED BY ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN

Mr. James White at Annual Meeting of Commission Summarizes Achievements in Conservation and Dealt with Subject of Canada's Resources in Relation to Economic Situation.

At the annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation in Ottawa on February 18 and 19, which took the form this year of a national conference on the conservation of game and fur-bearing animals, and other wild life, the assistant to the chairman and deputy head of the Commission, Mr. James White, F.R.G.C., F.R.S.C., gave a comprehensive review of the work of the Commission, during the year, and dealt with it in its relation to the resources and economic conditions in the Dominion. This address is reproduced below, in part, as follows:

"Since our last session, Sir Clifford Sifton has resigned his position as chairman of the Commission. Pending the appointment of his successor, the acting chairman, Senator Edwards, has instructed me to prepare an annual statement of the operations of the Commission, along much the same lines as Sir Clifford has done in the past.

"First, I desire to refer to the great loss the Commission has suffered through Sir Clifford's resignation. His untiring energy, his broad outlook, his ability to grasp the factors of a problem and arrive at its solution made him invaluable to the Commission.

WAS UNIQUE ORGANIZATION.

"When we commenced our operations we were without any precedent to guide us, inasmuch as we were a unique

organization. No other body, governmental or private, had ever undertaken conservation work on a large or comprehensive scale. The organic Act establishing the Commission, draughted by Sir Clifford Sifton, provided for the appointment of representatives of the Dominion Government, of the Government of each province, and of at least one university in each province. At the same time, it also provided for the appointment of representatives from each province and representatives who were interested in our great natural resources.

"In commencing the work of organization, Sir Clifford laid down rules which are worthy of record. First, he gave instructions that all materials, printing, binding, etc., were to be purchased in the cheapest market, irrespective of any consideration. Second, that the staff should consist of a limited number of experts, so selected that, in a general way, we would have one expert adviser respecting each of the great national resources. Third, that when special investigations which could be carried out in a limited space of time were undertaken, special investigators would be employed only until the investigation was completed, such action permitting the payment of ample remuneration without in the aggregate incurring excessive total cost.

"As a result, the Commission can fairly claim that its achievements are out of all proportion to its expenditures. An enormous mass of data has been collected, and much of it has been incorporated in published reports. These

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PERMIT BACON AND LARD IMPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

British Board of Trade has Issued Open General License Arriving after March 10---General Overseas Trade Notes.

One of the most important steps tending favourably to affect Canadian trade has been taken by the British Board of Trade in the issue of an open general license to permit the importation of bacon, hams, and lard arriving on or after March 10. Consignments which may be imported under this general license before March 31 may not, however, be sold before that date, according to the information cabled on March 2 to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa. This restriction, it is believed, has been dictated partly by

the difficulties of allotment under the ration plan in Great Britain.

The Board of Trade also announces the removal as from the end of April of all restrictions on the importation of paper, including wallpaper and paper-making materials. Meanwhile the number of import licenses will be increased to 75 per cent of the pre-war standard.

The Canadian Mission at No. 1 Regent street, London, S.W., is prepared to advise importers into the United Kingdom who may be experiencing difficulties in importing goods from Canada.

ADVANCE GIVEN TO MEN GETTING VOCATIONAL PAY

Scale of Allowances to Returned Soldiers in Civilian Training is now Highest of Allied Countries.

NEW SCALE ARRANGED

An Order in Council has been passed changing some of the regulations in force by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment by which further facilities are placed at the disposal of returned soldiers and also an increase of vocational pay and allowance is granted while a man is undergoing retraining. These have been increased from 20 per cent in the case of single men to from 18 per cent to 40 per cent in the case of married men. The allowances for single men are now \$60 per month, instead of \$50 as previously, while married men will receive \$85 instead of \$75 where there are no children, with a gradual increase up to \$110 instead of \$89 per month in the case of man and wife with three children. The allowances for a man with dependents other than wife and children have been correspondingly increased.

The scale of allowances for men receiving training in Canada is now higher than in any other of the Allied countries, the allowances in the United States, which are the next highest, being \$65 per month for a single man and \$75 per month for a married man without children.

In Australia the allowance for a single man is two guineas a week, or, say, \$43.75 per month, while for a married man without children the allowances are £2 12s. 6d. per week, or, roughly, \$55 month.

COMPARISON OF ALLOWANCES.

The following is a detailed comparison of the Canadian allowances with those paid in the United States, Australia, and England:—

Single man: Canada, \$60; Great Britain, \$28.66; United States, \$65; Australia, \$43.80; New Zealand, \$62.57.

Married man and wife: Canada, \$85; Great Britain, \$35.49; United States, \$75; Australia, \$54.21.

Married man, wife, and one child: Canada, \$95; Great Britain, \$43.26; United States, \$80; Australia, \$57.28.

Married man, wife, and two children: Canada, \$103; Great Britain, \$48.48; United States, \$97.50; Australia, \$61.50.

Married man, wife, and three children: Canada, \$110; Great Britain, \$52.83; United States, \$112.50.

Married man, wife, and four children: Canada, \$116; Great Britain, \$57.18; United States, \$117.50.

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