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DEMobilISATION.

Service and Occupational Groups Arranged for.

In order to provide a system of priority of
return to Canada of officers and other ranks
who have been longest away from Canada
the Overseas Military Forces of Canada have
been divided into 34 Service Groups.

The period of the War, from the declaration
of the War to the date of the Armistice,
November 11th, 1918, has been divided into
periods. Groups 1 to 17 inclusive are
composed of married men, or widowers with
children. Groups 18 to 34 inclusive are com-
posed of single men, or widowers without
children.

To facilitate the employment of discharged
soldiers in Canada, the various occupations
have been grouped into twenty-three main
groups, numbered 1 to 23.

The occupational groups are as follows :—
1, Agriculture and Stock-raising ; 2, Building
trades and construction, other than Railway ;
3, Commercial, mercantile and clerical occu-
pations, other than Railway ; 4, Domestic
and personal services, other than Railway,
including amusements ; 5, Fishing and
hunting ; 6, Government public works
(Dominion, Provincial and Municipal), and
public utility companies' employees ; 7,
Labourers, general ; 8, Lumbering and
forestry ; 9, Manufacture—brick, cement,
pottery, china and glass ; 10, Manufacture—
chemicals, including explosives, oils, soaps,
grease, and rubber ; 11, Manufacture—cloth,
cotton and textile, including clothing, cloth
workers, tailors, cap and glove makers,
knitting, dyeing, bleaching, printing, etc.
12, Manufacture—food, drink and tobacco ;
13, Manufacture—iron, steel and other metal
workers, other than Railway, including elec-
trical apparatus making and engineering ;
14, Manufacture—leather, including boots,
shoes, saddlery, etc. ; 15, Manufacture—paper
pulp, bookbinding and printing ; 16, Manu-
facture—ships, barges, boats, etc. ; 17, Manu-
facture—wood furniture, car and carriage
building, boxmaking, woodworkers other than
building, lumbering or shipbuilding ; 18,
Mining and quarrying ; 19, Professional
occupations ; 20, Railway, steam and electric
construction workers ; 21, Railway, steam
and electric operatives ; 22, Seamen and
sailors, including dockworkers, longshoremen,
etc. ; 23, Employers (other than professional
men and students), unclassified occupations
and unoccupied persons. All persons in
business on their own account in all trades
go under Group 23.



**COL. R. W.
DENNISTOUN,
C.B.E., K.C.**

(See page 4).



CANADIANS IN GERMANY.

Health of all Ranks Particularly Good.

According to Lieut.-General Sir Arthur
Currie, the Corps Commander, the health
of all ranks continues particularly good, while
the weather on the whole has been satis-
factory.

Headquarters of the Canadian Overseas
Forces, London, announce that a portion of
the Canadian Corps is now established in
Germany, while a further portion has just
received its orders to commence the march
from Mons, where it has been in rest since
the signing of the Armistice, forward to the
Rhine.

Information from Corps Headquarters
indicates that the inhabitants of Germany are
taking our occupation very quietly. They
are reserved in most cases, but in some in-
stances show a disposition to fraternize. The
heads of the communities are doing their best
to see that the official instructions to them
are carried out.

The Canadians in their march to the Rhine
passed through the Ardennes country, which
was not at all like that part of Belgium to
which the Canadians had been accustomed.
It reminded them more of many parts of
Canada: sharp hills, rolling plains, swift
flowing streams, and in some parts dense
wooded country.

A STUPENDOUS ARMY.

Excluding the smaller Powers which de-
clared war on the Central Empires, but which
took part in the fighting, approximately
48,000,000 men have been engaged
in the various theatres of war, or 7.5 per
cent of a total belligerent population of
about 650,000,000. The total casualties
exceed 20,000,000, and the death-roll is not
less than 8,000,000. It is difficult to visualise
the meaning of these stupendous figures. If
all the killed could march past in column of
four, at the regulation British Army quick
time marching pace, it would occupy over
three weeks for the sad procession to pass,
marching day and night without cessation.
The British dead alone would need fifty hours
to pass, and the total British casualties 200
hours. The wounded and killed of all the
belligerents would be marching in mournful
procession night and day for nine weeks.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST.

A conservative estimate of the combined
war expenditure of the belligerents gives a
total of not less than 32,000,000,000, and in
the individual items the British Empire
stands at the top with a war bill of
£8,500,000,000, approximately £129 per head
of its population, and £1,060 for every one
of the soldiers and sailors engaged in the
fighting. Per head of the total population
of all the belligerents the expenditure is £50,
and £650 per head of the total of the various
armies. The value of the gold reserves of the
principal State banks of the world the year
the war started was £820,000,000, or barely
one-fortieth of the cost of the war. The
world's total annual production of gold is
not quite £100,000,000, so that to pay the
war bill in gold it would need all the gold
produced from the world's mines, at the
present rate of production, for the next three
centuries!