

MILITIA WILL TAKE OVER BUILDINGS OF MUNITIONS BOARD

Department is Authorized to Purchase Structures at Long Branch and Camp Borden for \$500,000.

FOR ORDNANCE DEPOTS

The Department of Militia and Defence is authorized to purchase buildings and improvements at Long Branch, Toronto, and Camp Borden, by an Order in Council passed on January 27, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st January, 1919, from the Minister of Militia and Defence submitting that it is desirable that the Department of Militia and Defence should acquire all buildings and improvements erected and carried out by the Imperial Munitions Board on Militia and Defence property at Long Branch, Toronto, and Camp Borden.

Long Branch, Toronto: The buildings and improvements at Long Branch comprise barracks and quarters for officers and cadets, with mess rooms, hospital, etc., providing complete accommodation for 270 n.c.o.'s and men and 1,230 officers and cadets, including water, sewerage, permanent roads, lighting, and fire protection.

Roads connect all the buildings with the main Toronto-Hamilton highway.

The Board of Medical Consultants recommend that these buildings and improvements be acquired for immediate use for hospital purposes for 1,000 beds, to replace hospital accommodation at present in use at Whitby, which of necessity must be abandoned by June, 1919.

The cost to the Imperial Munitions Board of the buildings and improvements on Long Branch was \$500,000, and although in good condition and offered to the Department at 50 per cent cost, the Imperial Munitions Board has agreed, after negotiation, to accept \$125,000, which amount represents a fair and equitable value of the benefits which will accrue to the Department through the occupation of the properties.

Camp Borden, Ontario: The buildings and improvements constructed at Camp Borden comprise storage accommodation of 202,491 square feet in hangars, workshop and stores, for heavy ordnance stores, all on the ground floor and adjacent to railway and asphalt roads. In addition, barracks, officers' and cadets' quarters, mess rooms, hospitals, etc., central steam heated, with accommodation for 620 officers and cadets and 1,020 n.c.o.'s and men, with sanitary fixtures connected to camp sewerage system are available. The latter will provide storage for lighter ordnance stores, or with the former, accommodation for militia units in training to the number of 5,000.

In addition, the aerodrome provides 1,200 acres clear, level sward, excellent for drill purposes. There are 60,000 square yards of permanent asphalt roads, all street lighted, connecting with existing camp roads.

Sanitary plumbing, electric lighting and telephone services, and railway sidings are provided, as is also fire protection, from hydrants surrounding all building groups.

The Quartermaster-General recommends the purchase of the buildings and improvements for the storage of vehicles and ordnance stores which will be returned from overseas on demobilization, for which storage facilities are not now available, but will be required.

It is anticipated that in the spring the overseas authorities will endeavour to materially increase the number of returning convalescents, in which case hospital accommodation will be required, probably on short notice, for their treatment. The Imperial Munitions Board buildings at Camp Borden would be a valuable addition to the resources of the Department in this regard, and are easily convertible for this purpose.

In the event of the Government wishing at some future date to encourage aviation, the advantages of Camp Borden, above noted, would afford invaluable assistance to any proposed organization.

The cost to the Imperial Munitions Board was \$1,492,300, and although the buildings, etc., are in good condition and were offered to the Department at 50 per cent cost price, the Imperial Munitions Board has agreed, after negotiation, to accept \$375,000, which amount represents the value to the Department of such buildings and improvements, and bears a fair relation to the expenditure which it is estimated would have to be made by the Government to provide storage here or elsewhere for ordnance stores.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to purchase the buildings and improvements at Long Branch and Camp Borden, and to pay therefor \$125,000 and \$375,000 respectively, on the acceptance by the Imperial Munitions Board of the amounts above stated.

Such purchase to be chargeable to War Appropriation.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LOBSTER FISHERIES NEED CONSERVATION

The report on the lobster fishery of Canada, prepared by Professor Knight, of Queen's University, shows that the fishery urgently needs conservation and protection measures to save it from becoming unremunerative. The larger and more mature lobsters, 15 to 19 inches long and weighing from 3 to 12 pounds, have all been fished out, and the bulk of the fishing now consists of immature lobsters of decreasing lengths, down to 5, 6, and 7 inches, weighing from 10 to 12 ounces, according to the report.

SENDER'S NAME ON PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS

As demobilization is proceeding rapidly, it is strongly recommended by the Post Office Department that the name and address of the sender be placed on all letters and parcels that are being sent overseas to our soldiers, in order that if found to be undeliverable they may be returned to the sender with the least possible delay.

New Brunswick Sardines.

New Brunswick possesses the only sardine fishery in Canada. It is carried on in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay and around the islands in the Bay of Fundy. The fish are really young herring, called sardines when canned. Of such importance is the fishery, and in such quantities do the fish appear, that the fishermen on that part of the coast depend on it largely for a livelihood, according to a recent booklet on New Brunswick issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch.

St. Lawrence Water-power.

The water-power of the St. Lawrence river belonging to Canada is estimated at 1,800,000 low-water continuous horsepower, according to a report of Arthur V. White, consulting engineer, Commission of Conservation, on the "Power Possibilities of the St. Lawrence River."

Quebec's Forest Revenue.

The Quebec Provincial Government receives a revenue in the neighbourhood of \$1,700,000 a year from its forests, according to a report of the Commission of Conservation.

25c. buys a Thrift Stamp.

CANADA WILL EXHIBIT AT LYONS FAIR IN MARCH

Trade and Commerce Department has Reserved Booths for Manufacturers—Mineral Resources of the Dominion Will be Shown Through Large Selection of Specimens.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce has applied for thirty booths at the Lyons Fair, which opens on March 1, 1919, at the French city, and continues for two weeks. A few of the booths will be used for a general Government exhibit of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, minerals and metals, but most of the booths will be placed at the disposal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for a display of samples and catalogues or photographs of articles which will be available for exportation to France. It is understood upwards of eighty firms will take advantage of the Government's offer.

In accordance with the general system recognized by the management of the Lyons Fair, the conditions attached will be that no booths shall be allotted unless proper arrangements are made for representation by qualified and authorized parties who can give information about the articles exhibited.

The Department of Trade and Commerce will pay for the booths and will also pay the freight upon the exhibits from the port of embarkation to Lyons.

The Lyons Fair is not a mere exhibition, according to a special bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The firms represented are encouraged to accept orders, and the orders actually taken in 1918 were valued at 750,000,000 francs.

For many years before the war the famous Leipsig Fair annually attracted buyers from all parts of the world. France hopes that after the war the Lyons Fair will attract a much larger number of visitors than the Leipsig Fair, and the success so far achieved in spite of all the difficulties of the time makes it seem probable that France will not be disappointed.

WHY CANADA WAS LAX.

The Lyons Fair is not designed merely as an annual sale of French goods. It is far broader in its scope. Other nations can share its advantages with France, and quite a large number of British and American manufacturers have realized the importance of exhibiting. Very few Canadian manufacturers have hitherto paid any attention to the Lyons Fair. This is partly due to the fact that Canadian manufacturers have been very busy in the production of war supplies and have also found it peculiarly difficult to get shipping facilities for private business. Many of them have had trouble also in obtaining raw materials. They did not think it wise under the circumstances to offer to take orders for what they might never be able to deliver.

The whole situation is altered by recent developments. With permanent peace in sight it is important

that Canadian manufacturers who wish to participate in after-war export trade should be represented at the next Lyons Fair.

CANADA'S MINE EXHIBIT.

Amongst those departments which will be represented at the Fair, is that of Mines. A decision to this effect was reached about two months ago and at the instance of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of the Department of Mines, there has been prepared at the Exhibit of Economic Mineralogy, 227 Sparks st., a large and representative collection of the more important commercial ores and products of this country. The specimens are for the greater part of large dimensions and have been selected with the greatest care compatible with the short period that intervened between the beginning of preparations and the date set for shipment with a view to bringing to the attention of consumers the varied nature of Canadian mineral resources.

The Lyons Fair is attracting widespread interest amongst business men and will receive participants and visitors from a great many of the more important commercial centres of the world, excepting those pertaining to enemy countries.

For these reasons it is felt in official circles that it affords an excellent opportunity for disseminating information in a way presented by few enterprises of the kind.

OVER 200 SPECIMENS.

The exhibit comprises considerably over two hundred specimens and includes ores of nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver and other metals. Amongst the non-metallic minerals there is a fine series of asbestos, talc, feldspar, graphite, apatite, barite, fluorite, etc.

In order to guard against delays in arranging the exhibit on arrival at Lyons all necessary stands have been prepared in the workshops of the Geological Survey and have been shipped in take down form along with the specimens. As a further assurance in this connection the specimens were arranged previous to packing on dummy stands of the general dimensions of the regular stands.

Bulletin on Hawks.

The 18-page bulletin, by P. A. Taverner, entitled "The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture," contains information extremely useful to farmers, and can be procured without charge by applying to the Distribution Clerk, Geological Survey, Ottawa. A large edition has been issued by the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, which it is desirable to distribute to as many farmers as possible before spring, according to a statement made by the Geological Survey. The publication, which is Museum Bulletin No. 28, is illustrated by eight coloured plates.

Gophers Expensive Pests.

The loss per acre caused by gophers in some portions of the Prairie Provinces is approximately 11 bushels of oats and 18 bushels of barley per acre, according to records obtained by comparisons made of the yield per acre on portions of field attacked by gophers and portions unattacked, by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan.

Condensed Milk Output.

The output of condensed milk and milk powder in the Dominion increased 100 per cent in 1917, according to the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1918.

Put \$4 into W.S. Stamps.