

RECORD OF PERMANENT FORCE DURING WAR ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Five-Sixths of Officers Went Overseas and of These 65 Were Casualties—Instructional Staff Compelled to Remain in Canada.

FIGURES OF DEPARTMENT

Part of the military organization of Canada before the war was the Permanent Force; its members were professional soldiers who were given special training for military duties. The various staffs, both in the military districts and at headquarters, were largely drawn from this force. When the war broke out the country had a right to expect special services from these officers.

A statement issued by the Department of Militia explains that some of these services naturally were of a technical nature. A soldier who had qualified himself to manage an arsenal, or to conduct the tests for rifles or artillery, or to manage the peculiar and complicated methods of military finance, or to conduct the procuring and issue of military stores, clearly would be most useful in the work for which he had been specially trained. A proportion also of officers had to be retained in Canada to manage the recruiting and training of new troops who had to be raised; it clearly would be unwise to enrol men and ship them overseas without expert military advice and without giving them any training.

When the war began there were in Canada rather more than 300 officers of the Permanent Staff and the Permanent Force. Of these, nearly five-sixths went overseas.

Of those who went overseas, 13 were killed and 52 were wounded, making a total of 65 casualties. The exact figures are:—

Total number in 1914	317
Went overseas	247
Killed	13
Wounded	52
Proportion who went overseas. 78 p.c.	
Proportion who remained. 22	
Proportion casualties among those who went overseas. 26.7	

Of the 70 who did not go, 28 were over age, or medically unfit; of these, 13 have died during the war. Of the remainder, 15 belonged to the ordnance or pay corps and two are superintendents of arsenals. The remainder are officers who were retained in Canada by higher authority for the purpose of employing them in tasks for which their special qualifications peculiarly fitted them.

Of the 247 officers who went overseas, a few were senior officers who were sent to England on special missions. Of the rest, nearly if not quite every one had front-line experience and saw fighting.

As for the other ranks, a number of the instructional staff were compelled, by the orders of their superior officers, to remain in Canada; in pursuance of their duty they worked hard and most of them suffered in loss of pay, seniority and chance of promotion and honours.

As regards the rank and file, all the larger units—the cavalry, artillery, and infantry—proceeded overseas and saw very heavy fighting. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade, which included the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, saw much heavy fighting in March and April, 1918, and distinguished themselves in the battle of Le Cateau in October, 1918. The Royal Canadian Regiment saw much fighting; several times its establishment has passed through its ranks, and on one occasion, at the Somme in 1916, hardly a hundred men returned from an attack.

W.S. Stamps pay well.

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR LAKE OF WOODS WATER

Many Power Plants Will Come Under Jurisdiction of New Body Which Will Preserve Levels of Lake—Federal and Provincial Co-Operation.

In order that there may be sufficient and proper conservation and control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Ont., in the interest of navigation, of the water-powers, and of other interests, it has been decided by an Order in Council passed on January 21 to create a board of control representing and acting for the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario. It is to be known as the "Lake of the Woods Control Board," and the Dominion has named W. J. Stewart, hydrographer for Canada and consulting engineer for the Department of External Affairs, and J. B. Challice, superintendent of the Dominion Water-power Branch, Department of the Interior, to represent the Dominion, the former as presiding officer. The province of Ontario has been asked to appoint two representatives.

The Order in Council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th January, 1919, from the Minister of the Interior submitting as follows:—

That by Order in Council dated 5th April, 1887, the Dominion of Canada granted \$7,000 to Mr. John Mather for the construction of a rollerway dam in the outlet of Lake of the Woods, to increase the level of the lake for both navigation and power purposes.

That between 1893 and 1895 a new dam, called the Norman dam, was built in the same outlet and in 1898 the Government of the province of Ontario, by agreement with the owners of the Norman dam, undertook to operate the stop logs in the dam "for the purpose of improving the navigation of the said lake."

That the operation of this dam and the levels maintained have not been satisfactory to the riparian owners around the lake, who have complained that they have suffered considerable inconvenience from both high and low water.

That the Norman dam has for several years past been operated under an arrangement between the Department of Public Works of the province of Ontario and the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada, in the interest of the water-powers on the Winnipeg river between Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg.

That the water-powers at the outlet of Lake of the Woods and in Winnipeg river between the said outlet and the boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba are administered by the province of Ontario.

That there are at the outlet of Lake of the Woods the following:—

- (1) Two power plants owned by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.
- (2) One power plant owned by the municipality of the town of Kenora.
- (3) The Norman dam owned by the Keewatin Power Company Limited, and operated (under an agreement) by the Government of the province of Ontario.
- (4) A small opening capable of development at the western end of Portage bay.

That the water-powers on the Winnipeg river in the province of Manitoba are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada.

That under leases from the Department of the Interior, the city of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company have completed two important power developments.

That there are seven other power sites on the Winnipeg river capable of economical development when a market

for the power output arises.

That this water-power is vital to the future development of a large area contiguous to the Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg river, and it becomes absolutely necessary to conserve every foot of the water of the lake and watershed.

That in view of the above conditions the efficient and proper conservation and control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods in the interest of navigation, of the water-powers and of other interests, can best be realized by the creation of a Board of Control representing and acting for the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario.

That this control requires special technical knowledge and careful study, as the unskillful and ignorant manipulation of the same might cause great damage to important interests on both sides of the international boundary.

That informal proposals for such a Board have been discussed with and agreed to by representatives of the province of Ontario.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that a Board, to be known as the "Lake of the Woods Control Board," be constituted, to consist of four qualified civil engineers, two to represent the Dominion of Canada and two to represent the province of Ontario.

The Minister further recommends that Mr. W. J. Stewart, hydrographer for Canada and consulting engineer to the Department of External Affairs regarding international waters, and Mr. J. B. Challice, superintendent and chief engineer of the Dominion Water-power Branch, Department of the Interior, be appointed to the Board to represent the Dominion of Canada, the former to be presiding officer of said Board with a casting vote in case of a tie, the latter to be secretary.

The power and duties of the Lake of the Woods Control Board shall be:—

(1) To see that all the works and all power canals in the outlet from the lake, including the headgates and by-passes, shall be so operated as to maintain the level of the Lake of the Woods as nearly as may be between 1056 and 1061, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey datum.

(2) To establish an automatic gauge or gauges at some convenient point or points in the lake as in its judgment will be most suitable for obtaining the level of said lake, and to keep an accurate record of such levels as well as of the inflow to and outflow from the lake.

(3) To obtain as far as possible from existing departmental agencies, and where necessary by original surveys, all essential meteorological, hydrological, and other essential data relating to the regimen of the waters of the Lake of the Woods watershed.

(4) To record, co-ordinate, and keep all such data in available and usable form, and if considered necessary by the Board, to make it available in printed form or otherwise to all interested persons, companies, or municipalities.

(5) To from time to time confer with any municipalities, companies, bodies, or persons affected by or interested in the regulation of the levels of the Lake of the Woods respecting any matter arising from such regulation, and to from time to time hear and receive any complaints or representations from such municipalities, companies, bodies, or persons respecting such regulation.

(6) To formulate rules under which the compensating works, power-canals, headgates and by-passes shall be operated to secure the regulation of Lake of the Woods as set forth. To see that any rules or regulations now and hereafter made by proper authority for the control of such works are duly obeyed.

(7) In addition to controlling the out-

ARRANGE CEREMONY FOR PARLIAMENT'S OPENING

Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Supreme Court Judges to Attend on Floor.

Details for the ceremony for the opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor General on Thursday, February 20, have been decided upon.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is inviting the Lieutenant Governors of the various provinces and the Judges of the Supreme Court to attend on the floor of the Senate chamber.

On account of lack of accommodation in the temporary Senate precincts, no other invitations will be issued for the floor of the Senate chamber, and there will be no ladies present.

As the war is still in progress, pending the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace, the naval and military officers in attendance upon His Excellency will be in service uniform.

CANADIAN SEED FOR FORESTS OF SCOTLAND

Dominion Government Has Sent Half Ton of Fir and Spruce Seed.

For use in reforestation in Scotland, the Dominion Government has recently shipped overseas half a ton of conifer seed, supplied by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The seed was principally that of the Douglas fir and the Sitka spruce, and was extracted from the cones at the extracting plant of the Forestry Branch at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. The cones were gathered in British Columbia. Small quantities of the seed of other conifers were included in the shipment, according to a statement made officially by the Forestry Branch. The process of extracting the seed from the cones is carried out in an apparatus whose operations are similar to those of a grain separator.

flow for the maintenance of the level of the lake as set forth above to cause the works to be so operated as to furnish the largest dependable flow of water from the lake to secure navigation in the Winnipeg river and to the advantage of the water-powers of the Winnipeg river between Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg and other interests both on the lake and in the Winnipeg river.

(8) To consider and take appropriate action through the proper authorities of the Dominion and provincial Governments, to secure all necessary authority and to have everything done to enable the Board to carry out the purpose and intent of this minute.

At the request of the Board, concurred in by the Minister, the head of any department may attach officers of his department to the Board, to be placed under its direction.

The Minister further recommends that the Government of the province of Ontario be requested to appoint two qualified civil engineers to act as its representatives.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Fall Wheat in 1918.

The area sown to fall wheat in 1918 in Canada was 840,000 acres, as compared with 885,700 acres in 1917, and the percentage of land in the Dominion under summer fallow in 1918 was 30 per cent, as compared with 30 per cent in 1917 and 32 per cent in 1916, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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