

FIFTEEN SECTIONS AS GIVEN OUT TO GERMANS

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expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be re-occupied immediately. If before the expiration of the fifteen years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

Eastern Europe—All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated Governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defence taken by the Governments concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

SECTION 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and

additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany; to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and to recognize the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The Allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts.

The present treaty, of which the French and British texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the depositions of ratifications made in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

GERMANY'S NEW BOUNDARIES

The new boundaries of Germany are set forth in detail in a cable received by the Dominion Government:—

The new boundaries of Germany may be described approximately as follows: Present boundary with Holland; with Belgium, east of neutral Moresnet, and along the eastern boundary of Kreise, of Eupen and Malmédy; the present frontier with Luxembourg; the front with France of 1870, i.e., the eastern boundary of Alsace-Lorraine, with reservations as regards the Saare Basin; the present frontier of Switzerland; frontier of 1914 with Austria to the angle east of Neustadt; the new frontier with Poland runs thence northward, passing west of Oppeln, to the most southerly point of Posenia (Posen), thence to the western boundary of Posenia, to the river Bartsch; thence from the river Bartsch to a point about ten miles east of Glogau; thence from the boundary of Posenia northeast to southwest of Lissa; thence northeast to west of Kopnitz (45 miles southwest of Posen); thence the line will run north along the line of lakes and crossing the river Warthe, to meet the boundary of Posenia, eight miles west-northwest of Birnbaum; thence east-northeast to the river Netze; thence up the river Netze to the bend eight miles southwest of Schneidemühl; thence west of Schneidemühl; thence northeast about five miles west of the Schneidemühl-Konitz railway, and passing east of Schlochau, to a point about three miles northwest of Kopnitz; thence it will run north to the old boundary of West Prussia, which it follows to a salient five miles southeast of Lauterburg; thence north to meet the Baltic, about eight miles west of the old boundary of West Prussia.

The new boundary of East Prussia (with reservations for plebiscites) leaves the Baltic and runs southwest up the river Nogat and thence south up the river Vistula to about twelve miles southwest of Marienwerder; thence generally east to the former boundary; thence southeast to the former boundary south of Neldenburg; thence from the former boundary to the river Niemen; thence from the river Niemen to a point near Nidden, and thence west by north to the Baltic.

AREAS FOR PLEBISCITES.

Between the boundary of East Prussia defined above, and the Marienwerder area. A line running from a point on the Nogat southwest

of Elbing eastward to the old western boundary of East Prussia and then to the latter boundary southward; the Allenstein area; the old western boundary of East Prussia on the west and then a line running generally east-northeast to include Regierungsbezirk Allenstein and Kreis Gletscho; Saare Basin; Northern boundary, if from the French frontier, west of Merzig, a line east by north to a point five miles north of St. Wendel. The eastern boundary runs thence southeast to pass east of Homburg, and then south to the French frontier south of Zwilbrücken, so as to pass west of that place.

SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE.

Areas for plebiscite in Schleswig: Between the present Danish frontier and a line running through Flensburg Fjord, south of Tondern and north of the Island of Sylt; from a point on the Baltic coast about eight miles east by north from Flensburg, southwest to a point about fifteen miles southwest of Flensburg, then northwest to Scholmer Au, just east of Scholm; thence from Scholmer Au to the coast; thence south of the Islands of Fohr and Amrum in the North Sea; along the course of the Schlei, thence south of Schleswig to Reider Au, then down the stream, but passing east and south of Friedrichstadt before meeting the Elde, which it follows to the sea.

DANTZIG BOUNDARIES.

Boundaries of the free city of Dantzic: On the east from the Baltic to the junction of the Dogat and the Vistula, the boundary of East Prussia as previously described; on the south and west the river Vistula northward to about fifteen miles southeast of Dantzic; thence west by south for about sixteen miles, thence west-northwest for about eight miles to Lonkener Ze, thence to Pollenziner; thence northeast for about twelve miles to about seven miles southwest of Dantzic; thence north passing east of Oliva, thence northeast passing between Kolleken and Zoppet to the Baltic about nine miles northwest of Dantzic.

Prison Population Decreases.

The number of inmates of Canadian penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, was 1,694, as compared with 2,118 at the close of the previous fiscal year. Of these inmates 35 were females, as stated in the report of the Inspectors of penitentiaries for that period.

BUTTER AND CHEESE REPORT TO BE ISSUED

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of Department of Agriculture's Scheme

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch to inaugurate a dairy produce market report.

As a beginning the service will cover butter and cheese only. The prices quoted will be those paid by exporters or wholesale dealers for butter and cheese delivered at Montreal, Toronto, or other markets, as specified.

Night lettergrams will be sent out every Friday and Monday evenings to representatives of various associations and organizations throughout the Dominion for distribution to the local press and to factory salesmen and others interested. Arrangements are so far completed for the telegraphic reports to be sent to the following:—

E. T. Love, secretary, Alberta Dairymen's Association, Edmonton, Alta.
P. E. Reed, secretary, Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association, Regina, Sask.

L. A. Gibson, secretary, Manitoba Dairymen's Association, Winnipeg, Man.

Frank Hems, secretary, Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, London, Ont.

H. W. Coleman, secretary, New Brunswick Dairymen's Association, Sussex, N.B.

W. A. MacKay, secretary, Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association, Truro, N.S.

These officials have agreed to circulate the information as promptly as possible. Negotiations are in progress with other officials.

The telegraphic report should be available to inquirers every Saturday and Tuesday mornings; first report, Saturday, May 24.

The telegraphic reports will also be sent direct from the Ottawa office to any cheese or butter board, or to any firm or person who agrees to pay the cost of the telegram. Those who desire the earliest possible information will no doubt take advantage of this direct telegraphic service.

A weekly market letter will be sent regularly, free of charge, to any person or firm who asks to have their name placed on the mailing list. We propose to develop the service with the kind of information which experience proves to be the most useful, and as our facilities are enlarged for the gathering of the data on which the reports will be based. Some attention will be given to weather and other conditions affecting production throughout the Dominion, and also to the international situation bearing on the world's markets. A close watch will be kept on the development and re-establishment of the dairying industry in European countries.

The details of getting out the reports will be in the hands of Mr. W. W. Moore, chief of the Extension of Markets Division of this branch. The

writer will give some personal attention to the international features of the market letters.

All correspondence and requests for telegraphic reports or weekly letters should be addressed to "Dairy Commissioner," Ottawa.

J. A. RUDDICK,
Dairy Commissioner.

PORCUPINE RESERVE FOR SETTLEMENT

Certain Portions of Saskatchewan Forests to be Withdrawn for Soldiers

Hon. Mr. Meighen has an amendment to the Forestry Act which proposes to withdraw certain portions of the Porcupine forest reserves in Saskatchewan which are suitable for soldier settlement.

It is estimated that the portions which may be withdrawn this year will aggregate about 200,000 acres. The greater part of this will be desirable for agricultural production, and about 50 per cent will be opened for soldier settlement after the Act passes.

The allotments will be by soldier grant entry under the Soldier Settlement Act, amounting in each case to 160 acres, with an adjoining 80 acres reserved for disposition at a future time. This 80-acre lot will be available to the settler for pasturage or otherwise, making his total allotment 240 acres. Decision as to the policy of disposition of the additional 80 acres will be made later.

Further investigation of these reserves will proceed this season. It is thought that there are still considerable areas in the Porcupine reserve suitable for soldier settlement. It is not the intention to withdraw from the reserve land that ought to remain and be used for forestry purposes, but it is not the intention to make available all that is specially suited to crop conditions.

A portion of these lands will be opened to soldiers who have already returned, but the greater part will be reserved until Canadian demobilization is completed.

The date of opening, it is expected, will be July 2, at Hudson's Bay Junction, Sask. Thirty days' public notice will be required of date and place of opening. The definite date will be given in the public advertisement. Plans of the lands which may be opened are in course of preparation by the Surveys Branch. Entry will in all probability be by ballot, and not by rush.

Group Units Formed.

Group units to secure foreign trade have been formed at the suggestion of the Canadian Trade Commission in several industries. This means they can compete with American and European firms to get the orders and then redistribute them among their own factories.

HOW DRUNKENNESS HAS DECREASED

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	324	342	231	219	207
Nova Scotia	3,955	3,999	3,436	3,614	2,546
New Brunswick	2,073	1,765	1,694	1,696	1,516
Quebec	12,265	12,776	8,939	7,108	8,025
Ontario	16,236	17,703	12,553	11,728	10,945
Manitoba	7,493	6,193	4,154	3,114	1,085
Saskatchewan	2,970	2,142	1,332	1,062	770
Alberta	7,283	5,710	2,802	1,809	391
British Columbia	8,316	9,376	5,960	2,327	2,372
Yukon	60	61	60	53	25
Canada	60,975	60,067	41,161	32,730	27,882

From the above table it will be seen that drunkenness has decreased in the several provinces of the Dominion during the five years from 1913 to 1917. From the table, which is taken from the latest report on the subject of criminal statistics, prepared by the Dominion Statistician, it is seen that the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout the whole of Canada fell from 60,975 in 1913 to 27,882 in 1917, being a decrease of 54.27 per cent during the five years.