

Canadian Official Record.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

"The Committee of the Privy Council further
observes that as this war is being waged by the
whole people of Canada, it is desirable that the
whole people should be kept as fully informed
as possible as to the acts of the Government
which are concerned with the conduct of the
war, as well as with the solution of our domestic
problems; and for this purpose an Official Record
should be instituted to be issued weekly for the
purpose of conveying information as to all Gov-
ernment measures in connection with the war
and as to the national war activities generally."

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names
of soldiers by whom pensions might
be claimed. The numbers given with
each name should be quoted in reply-
ing to the Board of Pensions Com-
missioners at Ottawa. The Board
has issued the following list of last
known addresses of claimants who
cannot be traced:—

Pte. Larry Gordon, 11th Battalion
(No. 100791).
L.-Cpl. P. Reckenzaun, 231st Bat-
talion (No. 62495).
Spr. William Laphan, Canadian En-
gineers (No. 100449).
Pte. Joseph Fisher, No. 12 District
Depot (No. 47558).
Pte. Charles Atkins, 131st Battalion
(No. 62887).
Pte. S. MacPherson, Canadian En-
gineers (No. 61971).
Pte. Leonard Willows, 43rd Battalion
(No. 10137).
Pte. Peter Bowen, No. 1 District
Depot (No. 60384).
Pte. Thomas Johnston, 20th Battalion
(No. 26400).
Cpl. Joseph Boland, A.M.C.T. Depot
(No. 18206).
Pte. N. Garnet, 25th Battalion (No.
24982).
Pte. William Dixon, 26th Battalion
(No. 49525).
L.-Cpl. Albert Russell, L.S.H. (No.
796 A.M.).
Pte. Martin Hanson, No. 2 District
Depot (No. 53759).
Pte. James Short, 58th Battalion (No.
41257).
Gnr. Walter Freeman, 19th Battery
(No. 32053).
Pte. Harry Shepherd, 35th Battalion
(No. 31823).
Pte. John Lonie, No. 10 District
Depot (No. 59806).
Pte. James Henry, 10th Battalion
(No. 48181).
Pte. William McDonald, No. 2 District
Depot (No. 5747G.).
Gnr. Burchell McRay, 3rd C.G.A.
(No. 55928).

Every Firm May Bid.

Every order secured under Canadian
credits in Europe must be open to a
bid from every Canadian manufacturer
in the line who desires it. That is a
fixed rule states the Canadian Trade
Commission.

WOMEN ORGANIZING FOR CANADIAN-MADE GOODS

Proposals made to them by Canadian Trade Mission
taken up with interest—Prospects of pulp and
paper trade with Britain

Canadian women are displaying a
remarkably alert interest in the pro-
posal made to them collectively a
few weeks ago by the Canadian
Trade Commission to favour Cana-
dian-made goods in their purchases
for the home, according to a state-
ment given out by the Commission.
From the tone of the replies re-
ceived, the Trade Commission has
been led to believe that the partici-
pation of women in the direction of
national trade to enable a prompt
adjustment to peace conditions to
be made is one full of bright promise
for their activity in other spheres.
Attention is drawn by the Commis-
sion to the possibility of women
giving a preference over all comers
to home-made goods in a circular
addressed to every available
women's organization in the Domi-
nion, entitled "Women's New
National Work." The argument
made by the Trade Commission
shortly is that the whole-hearted
support which women gave to
national work at the Food Board's
suggestion should be continued in
a widening field. After pointing out
that women make 90 per cent of the
purchases for the two million homes
in Canada, the letter stated:—

"For every million dollars retained
in Canada by a refusal to buy other
than Canadian goods, a year's un-
broken employment can be given to
at least 1,000 people. Large quan-
tities of goods which are of particular
interest to women have been for
years imported into the Dominion,
when many of them would have been,
had we known what could be effected
by patriotic co-operation such as
marked war work, manufactured or
grown within our own border. The
one outstanding thing for our na-
tional financial betterment is that we
at once check the flow of money
outwards, and that we do everything
possible to turn the stream of money
inwards to Canada. That is, we must
spend less abroad; we must sell more
abroad. With determined effort and
the co-operative goodwill, without the
further use of fiscal machinery, many
hundreds of classes of things which
we annually import could be largely

removed from the debit side of our
national book-keeping."

Replies received show an intelligent
grasp of the subject of the request. A
typical answer from a Western chapter
of the I.O.D.E. says:—

"It is almost unnecessary for us as
Daughters of the Empire to assure you
of our heartiest co-operation. We
know that you will encourage the mak-
ing of Canadian goods to be as good,
or better, than the foreign product,"
and the letter adds: "We would like to
draw your attention to the lack of
Canadian and British periodicals and
the great abundance of American litera-
ture. Can we not have more 'Made-in-
Canada' reading matter?"

Other replies suggest that if Cana-
dian women undertake to give a prefer-
ence to Canadian-made goods, there
should be a concerted effort to prevent
an undue increase in the price of these
goods. The Trade Commission is now
taking this subject up with representa-
tive trades.

USE OFFICERS OVERSEAS.

A suggestion to Canadian manufac-
turers and producers wanting first-class
representatives for their lines in over-
seas trade is made in a cablegram
from the Canadian Mission in London
to the Canadian Trade Commission in
Ottawa. It states that shortly a large
number of well-known Canadian officers,
many of whom are highly qualified
business men, will be demobilized in
Europe, and the Mission points out that
some of these at least would be most
suitable as representatives of Canadian
houses wishing to introduce and to sell
their goods in England, France, and
Italy. The Canadian Trade Commission
will undertake to secure details for any
inquirer on this side.

Further proof of the benefit to Cana-
dian trade of the new British policy of
preference to goods from within the
Empire is supplied by a cablegram re-
ceived by the Canadian Trade Commis-
sion from the Canadian Mission in Lon-
don in reply to an inquiry concerning
the pulp and paper trade position. The
cable states that a general effect of the
new regulations is to limit considerably
the importation of writing and printing
paper, newsprint, cardboard, and sta-
tionery from foreign countries, and
adds textually: "Newspaper regula-
tions do not affect Canada."

The British Board of Trade (Depart-
ment of Commerce) announces that the
importation of paper and manufactures
of paper from non-British countries
shall continue to be prohibited except
under special license, but that the im-

BRITISH MINISTRY NOT TO PURCHASE 1919 CHEESE SURPLUS.

The Minister of Agriculture
announces that a cable has
been received by the Dairy
Produce Commission from the
British Ministry of Food, stat-
ing that it has been finally de-
cided that the Ministry will
not purchase the exportable
surplus of Canadian cheese for
the season of 1919, and that
producers and dealers should
be notified accordingly. This
means that the exportation of
cheese will be left to private
trading, as in pre-war days.

The Dairy Produce Commis-
sion, through which the cheese
and other dairy produce has
been handled for the past two
years, will now go out of
business.

portation of paper manufactured within
the British Empire is free of license.
In addition, it is stated that the Board
of Trade will only grant licenses to im-
port such qualities and descriptions of
paper as cannot be obtained in sufficient
quantities within the Empire, or when
prices for these classes advance so as
to be unreasonable. The regulations on
imports from foreign countries are
based upon percentages of the tonnage
of paper imported after April 30.
Printed matter, including forms, writ-
ing paper, calendar and show cards,
Christmas cards, and such other print-
ing, including toy books which were
formerly so largely imported from Ger-
many, will be almost totally prohibited
in Great Britain, if coming from foreign
countries. The regulation protecting
the buyer from unreasonable prices
through the power to increase the
licenses is a novel feature of the new
British policy of restriction.

The export section of the Canadian
Trade Commission on May 8 granted a
permit to export British Columbian
chum salmon to a merchant in the Fiji
Islands. This is the first considerable
order received in the Dominion for very
many months from this market, and
the reason was readily given by the Suva
merchant in his first inquiry for quota-
tions made to the Trade Commission
at Ottawa in the following words:—

"The native will willingly pay six-
pence per tin for salmon, the pre-war
price, but when it comes to paying a
shilling he prefers to go without."

Buy W. S. Stamps and let your
money work.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1918-19, COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1917-18, SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION AND IMMI- GRATION.

	1917-18.				1918-19.				Percentages of Increase and Decrease.
	British.	From U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Totals.	British.	From U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Totals.	
April.....	129	14,409	402	14,940	430	6,310	383	7,123	52% decrease.
May.....	134	10,496	613	11,243	269	4,554	438	5,261	53% "
June.....	138	6,801	461	7,400	157	3,277	461	3,895	47% "
July.....	197	5,169	423	5,789	305	2,719	444	3,468	40% "
August.....	209	5,715	414	6,338	199	3,610	706	4,515	29% "
September.....	341	5,377	371	6,089	282	2,835	344	3,461	43% "
October.....	376	5,072	438	5,886	616	2,194	626	3,436	42% "
November.....	168	4,369	252	4,789	600	1,796	799	3,195	33% "
December.....	494	3,233	393	4,120	634	2,226	576	3,436	17% "
January.....	120	2,486	254	2,860	1,810	2,085	758	4,653	62% increase.
February.....	26	2,249	266	2,541	1,170	2,641	805	4,616	82% "
March.....	846	5,938	295	7,079	3,442	6,468	753	10,663	51% "
Totals.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702	27% decrease.