BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS NOT NEW

[Continued from page 1.]

wood, wool fibre, and pulp machinery, saw sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers, and brazing apparatus.
Machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons.
Mats.
Matting.
Methyl alcohol.
Mops.
Mouth organs.
Oilcloth.
Perfumery and toilet preparations.
Photographic apparatus.
Pictures, prints, engravings and photographs.
Plaiting, all descriptions.
Plated and gilt wares.
Revolvers and pistols.
Salt.
Sewing machines.
Skins and furs, manufactures of.
Slide rules, for engineers and draftsmen.
Stereoscopes.
Stoves and ranges.
Straw envelopes for bottles.
Soap.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, complete, not containing gold.
Time-recording instruments of all kinds, and movements and parts thereof.
Wringers and mangles.
Weighing machines, scales, and balances of all descriptions.
Vacuum cleaners.

General licenses admitting the importation into Great Britain of the following commodities without special licenses will be continued until July 1, 1919:—

Aerated mineral and table waters, unsweetened.
Almonds.
Apples.
Art, works of.
Bananas.
Bladders.
Casings and sausage skins.
Cocoa raw coffee.
Fruit from all sources, canned, bottled or preserved.
Gum copal.
Gum kauri.
Hides, wet and dry.
Horns and hoofs.
Ivory, vegetable.
Marble.
Nuts.
Onions.
Pimentoes.
Rum.
Sugar cane.
Timber (dunnage used as temporary ship's fittings and not entered on bills of lading).
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.
Wood flour, cassia and lignea.

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Save during 1919.

CANADA'S FISHERIES MAY BE LARGEST IN WORLD

Figures Just Issued by Bureau of Statistics Show Only Those of Norway or United Kingdom Can Claim Equal Supremacy.

The Fisheries Statistics, Part Three of the Census of Industry, 1917, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Departments, contains the following note on the Canadian fisheries:—

Canada possesses perhaps the most extensive fisheries in the world, those of Norway and of the United Kingdom alone disputing the supremacy, whether for the excellence or the abundance and variety of their product. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore.

SOME HUGE AREAS.

The coast line of the Atlantic provinces from Grand Manan to Labrador, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, while the sea areas to which this forms the natural basin embrace the bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent; the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size; and other ocean waters aggregating not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition, there are 15,000 square miles of inshore waters, entirely controlled by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures over 7,000 miles long, and is exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen; while throughout the interior of Canada is a series of lakes which altogether cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the globe, Canada's share of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin alone amounting to 72,700 square miles.

Of even greater importance is the abundance and general excellence of the product. The cod and the salmon have long disputed the primacy among these, though in recent years the heavy pack and the high price of lobsters has sometimes sent cod to third place.

DEEP-SEA AND INSHORE.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The method is that of trawling by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid, and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut. The coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of from two to three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; while from the shore are operated trap nets, haul seines, and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery in the world is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the St. Lawrence, notably off Prince Edward Island. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia in large, well-equipped steamers and other vessels. The method of capture is by trawling, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries the various means of capture in use are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hooks and lines.

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HOW FISH WASTE MAY BE UTILIZED

Conservation Commission Bulletin Gives Result of Experiments.

That the Canadian fishing industry produces approximately 250,000 tons of fish waste yearly is stated in a bulletin issued by the Commission of Conservation, entitled "Utilization of Fish Waste in Canada," by J. B. Fielding. The writer gives as an example of waste the fact that it requires 88 pounds of salmon on the Pacific coast to fill forty-eight 1-pound cans, the balance, about 46 per cent, being waste. The bulletin states that in the lobster industry the percentage of waste is 75 per cent, in the Atlantic dry-fish curing industry 45 per cent is waste, and on the Great Lakes 44 per cent of the total catch is waste.

The bulletin is the result of an investigation into the subject of the utilization of fish waste in Canada which was undertaken for the Commission of Conservation by the author, who undertook work of an experimental character to determine the possibility of producing stock food and various valuable by-products from fish waste, it is stated.

The following types of feed were experimentally compounded from fish waste at Port Dover Ont.: Cattle meal, 75 per cent fish meal; hog feed (cooked), 75 per cent fish meal; poultry scratch feed, 10 per cent fish meal; and dog biscuit (baked), 25 per cent fish meal, the bulletin states, and the market value of these feeds, in normal times, is estimated to be as follows: the cattle feed, $40 per ton; hog feed, $50 per ton; poultry feed, $45 per ton; and dog biscuit, $100 per ton. Experimental feeding demonstrated that all stock fed on this material properly compounded did well and relished it, according to the writer, who is of the opinion that fresh-water fish waste properly made up is a suitable and economic protein and fat concentrate for all farm live-stock. Analysis of the products showed that the cattle feed concentrates contained 39·13 protein and 11·00 fat; the hog feed concentrate, 49·07 protein and 15·70 fat; and the poultry scratch feed, 25·55 protein and 8·95 fat.

The bulletin discusses the problems associated with the manufacture of fish waste into economic products and describes the process of manufacture in other countries. "In my opinion," the writer states, "fish meal can be made at a cost that would admit of a fair profit to the manufacturer, assuming the waste were obtained free or at nominal cost."

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Buy War Savings Stamps, and thus help Canada and help yourself.

MAIL SERVICE TO TROOPS IN SIBERIA IS VERY FREQUENT

Post Office Department Points out that Despatch of Letters is by Several Routes.

SAILINGS IN FEBRUARY

With reference to a newspaper despatch from the Canadian Press correspondent with the Expeditionary Force in Siberia regarding the mail service to the troops, the Post Office Department, it may be pointed out that this was written two months ago, and the correspondent was evidently without a knowledge of the arrangements made to give most advantageous despatch to these mails.

The statement that mails destined for the troops are carried exclusively on Canadian transports is not in accordance with the facts. Not only are the mails for Canadian Forces in Siberia sent forward by direct Government transport from Vancouver, but they are also forwarded by regular Japanese mail steamers from Victoria to Japan and given onward transmission from there to Vladivostok, and also by United States transports sailing direct from San Francisco and Seattle to Vladivostok.

The following were the despatches during December and January:—

Name of steamer.	Date of sailing.
"Ning Chow"	6th Dec., 1918.
"Chicago Maru"	11th " "
"Teesta"	21st " "
"Protesilaus"	26th " "
"Atsutu Maru"	30th " "
"United States Transport"	5th Jan., 1919.
"Madras"	10th " "
"Africa Maru"	15th " "
"Canada Maru"	21st " "
"Monteagle"	30th " "

The next despatches will be as follows:—

"Fushimi Maru"	1st Feb., 1919.
"Kamo Maru"	3rd " "
"United States Transport"	5th " "
"Kashimi Maru"	9th " "
"Empress of Japan"	12th " "

It will be observed that these mails are being despatched by every possible opportunity.

CASUALTIES' NEXT OF KIN NOT LOCATED

The Department of Militia and Defence has made every effort to locate next-of-kin of the following soldiers who have been casualties, without success. Should any of the persons mentioned see this list, they are requested to inform the department at Ottawa.

Rank and Name.	Casualty.	Next of Kin.	Relationship.	Latest Address.
Pte. Hastings, Frank	K. in A., 16-8-18	George Franklln Hastings	Brother	27 Hancock St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Pte. Mack, Frank	D. of W., 2-9-18	William Dwyer	Friend	Silverton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Pte. Millington, John	K. in A., 14-10-18	Mrs. Annie Millington	R.N.S.	Acton, Ontario.
L. Cpl. Macdonald, Norman	Died, 4-12-18	Mrs. Margaret Macdonald	Mother	Windsor, N.S.
Pte. McDonald, W	D. of W., 24-4-18	James McDonald	Father	Port Arthur, Ont.
Pte. Pigulsky, Joseph	Died, 9-10-18	Annie Pigulsky	Wife	117 Pacific St., Kansas, Kan., U.S.A.
Pte. Quinnie, Joseph	Died, 5-11-18	Mary Quinnie	R.N.S.	Duck Lake, Sask.
Pte. White, Louis	K. in A., 1-9-18	Mrs. Weeseecat	Sister	Sweet Grass Reserve, Sask.
Pte. Woodbury, James Melvin	Died, 18-12-18	Frank McCormick	Friend	Globe Mills, Imperial Co., California.