GOVERNMENT OF CANADA OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

The following list of recent Government publications is published in conformity with Order in Council (P.C. 1522) of 28th October, 1915, which calls for the publication of such lists from week to week.

Where a publication is marked with an asterisk (*) requests for the volume or report in question should be made to the department affected. In all other cases, applications should be addressed to the Chief of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa. When the title appears in English it will be understood that the volume is printed in English; when the title is in French, it means that the report is printed in the French language. The price quoted for publications should in every case accompany the application.

AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 96 pp.—$0.05.
Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for year ending March 31, 1918, 148 pp.—$0.10.
Canadian Bark Beetles (Part II)—$0.25.
*Agricultural Gazette of Canada for December, 1918—$0.10.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fornightly edition). Vol. VIII, No. 20. (Jan. 1st.)
Single numbers—20c.
Annual subscription—$3.00.
Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for year ending March 31, 1917, 108 pp.—$0.10.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Trade Report for 1917-18—$0.80.
Rapport du Ministère (tableaux des importations et des exportations) pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1917, 900 pp.—$0.80.
*Lard and Substitutes: Bulletin No. 414, 16 pp. Free.

FINANCE.

*Canada War Thrift Book, 59 pp. Free.

INSURANCE.

*List of Insurance Companies licensed to do business in Canada under The Insurance Act, 1917, 10 pp. Free.

INTERIOR.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1917 (Water Power Branch), 110 pp. Free.
*List of Unoccupied and Uncultivated Lands in Alberta, 28 pp. Free.
* " " " Manitoba, 41 pp. Free.
*The New Manitoba District, its resources and development, 44 pp. Free.
*Precise Levelling, certain lines in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, 68 pp. Free.
*Catalogue of Maps in the collection of the Geographic Board (Corrected to Jan. 1st, 1918), 52 pp. Free.
*Industries de Québec employant du bois. Bulletin No. 83 (Division des Forêts), 88 pp. Gratuit.
*Soldiers Settlement Board of Canada, Handbook giving information regarding Land Settlement and Agricultural Loans for Returned Soldiers, 24 pp. Free.

LABOUR.

*Labour Legislation in Canada as existing December 31, 1915, 750 pp. Free.
*Labour Gazette, December, 1918, 97 pp.—$0.03.
*La Gazette du Travail, décembre 1918, 104 pp.—$0.03.
*Report on the operations of Flour-milling Companies in Canada, 40 pp. Free.

MARINE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 108 pp.—$0.05.

MILITIA.

*Pension Regulations for those serving in the Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 16 pp. Free.

MINES.

Summary Report, 1917 (Mines Branch), 152 pp.—$0.15.
*Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during year 1917, 20 pp. Free.
*Analyses of Canadian Fuels—Part I.—Maritime Provinces. Free.
* " " Part II.—Quebec and Ontario. Free.
* " " Part III.—Manitoba. Free.
* " " Part IV.—Alberta and the Northwest. Free.
* " " Part V.—British Columbia and the Yukon. Free.
*Annual report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year 1916, 346 pp. Free.
*Summary Report, 1917, Part B (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* " " Part D (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
* " " Part E (Geological Survey), 48 pp. Free.
*Museum Bulletin No. 28. The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture, 10 pp. Free.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 50 pp.—$0.05.
International Radiotelegraph Convention of London, 1912, 44 pp.—$0.10.
*Tide Tables for the Eastern Coasts of Canada for year 1919, 84 pp. Free.
* " " Pacific Coast of Canada for year 1919, 64 pp. Free.
*Annual Report on Fish Culture for 1917, 16 pp. Free.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

*Revelations of Prince Lichnowsky, 24 pp. Free.
*Canadian Official Record, January, 1919, 12 pp. Free to public officials. To others, $2.00 per year.
*"Sacrifice—The Price of Victory," address delivered by Capt. Frank Edwards, Royal Fusiliers, 12 pp. Free.
Canada's war effort. Free.

PUBLIC WORKS.

*Georgian Bay Canal Commission—Interim report No. 1, Wheat Prices, 48 pp.—$0.05.
*Georgian Bay Canal Commission—Interim report No. 3 (Transatlantic Passenger and Freight Traffic and Steamship Subsidies), 55 pp.—$0.05.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Statutory List—Containing the names of all persons residing and carrying on business in neutral countries with whom persons in Canada are prohibited from trading, 74 pp.—$0.20.

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Report of the work of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for year ending May 1918, 110 pp. Free.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Report of the Department for year ending March 31, 1918, 40 pp.—$0.05.
Weights and Measures, Gas and Electricity for year ending March 31, 1918, Part II—40 pp.—$0.05.
Inspection des poids et mesures, du gaz et de l'électricité pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1918, 40 pp.—$0.05.
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada, October, 1918—$0.20.
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, report for year ending August 31, 1917, 144 pp.—$0.10.
Census of Prairie Provinces (Population and Agriculture), 422 pp.—$0.30.
*Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, October.
*Monthly Bulletin of Agric. Statistics, October, 1918. Free.
1918—$0.20.
*Bulletin mensuel de la Statistique Agricole, octobre 1918. Gratuit.
*Trade Bulletin, No. 778, December 30. Free.
*The Lyons Fair—supplement to Weekly Bulletin, 16 pp. Free.
*Manufactured Cattle Feeds, Bulletin No. 417, 6 pp. Free.
*Maple Sugar, Bulletin No. 415, 11 pp. Free.

MANY LANGUAGES ARE SPOKEN IN DOMINION

War Savings Literature is Published in Many Tongues.

The literature issued in connection with the War Savings and Thrift Stamps campaign indicates that Canada is a land of many nationalities. Already pamphlets have been printed in English, French, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Ruthenian, Polish, and Yiddish, according to an announcement by the committee.

Nine-tenths of the French literature will, of course, be circulated in the province of Quebec, though some of it will go to practically all the provinces. The Italian, Yiddish, and Polish will probably find its way chiefly to the larger centres, and a great deal of Ruthenian will also go there. In fact, the large cities will get a little of almost everything.

To the rural districts of the Prairie Provinces large quantities of Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Ruthenian literature will be sent. Indeed, the War Savings and Thrift Stamps have been very heartily received in many communities settled by persons foreign-born many of whom had been, in the land of their birth, brought to realize the advantages of this method of saving. The Canadian War Savings plan has also been well supported by the foreign language press.

Persons desirous of obtaining literature published in any of the languages already mentioned should communicate with either the National War Savings Committee, Ottawa, or any of the district committees in the various provinces.

ST. JOHN AND KINGSTON CONTRACTS AWARDED

The Department of Public Works of Canada announces the following contracts awarded by Order in Council:—

St. John, N.B.—Military garage, Contractors, John Flood & Son, of St. John, at $6,923. Order in Council dated January 6, 1919.

Kingston (Barriefield Commons), Ont.—Sewerage and water systems for temporary barracks. Contractors, Elliott Bros., of Kingston, at $8,965. Order in Council dated January 6, 1919.

Canada's Fish Exports.

Canada exported $23,471,563 worth of fish in 1916, her fish exports in 1917 were worth $27,185,400, and in 1918 increased in value to $32,064,559, according to data furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CARE OF TREES AFTER INJURY IN WINTER

Experimental Farm Issues Instructional Note to Owners of Orchards.

Last winter will long be remembered by fruit growers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as one of the hardest on fruit trees of any that has been experienced, says an Experimental Farm note published by the Department of Agriculture.

While peach trees were killed back to some extent in Niagara peninsula it was among the apple trees and in the colder districts where the greatest losses occurred.

The forms the winter injury took were root killing, splitting of the bark at the base of the tree, sometimes known as "collar rot," bark splitting on the trunk, trunk killing, crotch injury and killing back of the top. The fruit and leaf buds on the trees were often killed also. While a large number of trees died during 1918, there were many more which went into this winter in a very weakened condition and may yet die. By the time pruning is begun it should be possible to tell any trees which are going to die this winter or which have additional dead wood on them, and it will be possible to prune them intelligently. There will be many cases of crotch injury, however, where almost all of the bark and cambium were killed around the base of large limbs and where the latter meet in the head of the tree. Trees injured in this way are very unsatisfactory, as they may linger for years in a weakened condition and of little value, and eventually will break down if they do not die before doing so. The orchard should be gone over carefully this winter and examined for such injury. When pruning the orchard, the dead bark should be removed from these patches, and the wounds painted and kept painted with white lead paint. If much of the bark and cambium in the main crotches are dead, the future of the tree should be considered as very doubtful. If many of the trees in the orchard are affected in this way and the trees are wide enough apart to permit of planting a young tree halfway between, without too much shading from the older trees, it would be well to plan to do this next spring. Good crops may be obtained from these injured trees for some years, and, in the meantime, the young trees will be coming into bearing. Where land is available, however, the setting of an orchard elsewhere is desirable. Other trees may be planted successfully where trees were killed last winter, although it has been said that young trees will not do well where an older tree has been. Sometimes they do not, but it is usually due to the fact that the older trees that were left overshadowed them. Where they have sufficient light they should succeed.

When replanting where another tree has been, fill the hole with good surface soil from midway between the rows rather than use the same soil as was thrown out. A rapid way of removing old dead trees is by the use of dynamite.