

## ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS WHILE BEING TAUGHT

[Continued from page 1.]

to their wives and female dependents, which general scheme, it is the opinion of the Board, should be put into effect at once. The Board considers that for the efficient operation of such scheme, it is necessary that provision be made towards defraying the cost of subsistence of the families of settlers during the period of training of settlers in agriculture, particularly while such settlers are not in receipt of wages, it being very desirable that as large a proportion of their savings should remain available to be used, if required, when they go into occupation of their farms. That he, the Minister of the Interior, concurs in the opinion of the Soldiers' Settlement Board.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Board may pay to any settler who is receiving training as aforesaid, allowances in accordance with the scales hereinafter contained, but no allowance shall be paid for a longer period than three months to a settler who is receiving instruction at an Agricultural Training Centre, nor shall any allowance be paid for a longer period than twelve months to a settler who is receiving agricultural training while employed with a farmer.

2. Subject to the provisions of the next preceding paragraph and of paragraph 4 hereof, the allowance payable to a settler for himself and his dependents during the period of his training at an agricultural centre shall be not in excess of those provided in the following scale:—

(a) If he is without dependents, per month, \$10;

(b) If he has a wife or a wife and child, or a wife and children, per month:—(i) for such settler and his wife, thirty-five dollars (\$35); (ii) for one child, \$6; (iii) for more than one child, six dollars for one of the children and five dollars for each other child; provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be twenty-five dollars;

(c) If he is a widower with a child or children, per month: (i) for such settler, \$10; (ii) for one child fifteen dollars (\$15); (iii) for two children, twenty-five dollars (\$25); (iv) for more than two children, twenty-five dollars for two of such children, and five dollars for each other child; provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be forty dollars;

(d) If he has neither wife nor child but has a parent or parents or a person in loco parentis, or brother or sister or brothers or sisters wholly dependent upon him for support, per month:—(i) for such settler, \$10; (ii) in full for all such dependents, \$20.

3. Subject to the provisions of the second next preceding paragraph and of paragraph 4 hereof, the allowances payable to a settler for his dependents during the period of his training while employed with a farmer shall be not in excess of those provided in the following scale:—

(a) If he has a wife or a wife and child, or wife and children, per month: (i) for wife twenty dollars (\$20); (ii) for one child, six dollars (\$6); (iii) for more than one child, six dollars for one of the children and five dollars for each other child, provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be twenty-five dollars;

(b) If he is a widower with a child or children, per month:—(i) for one child, ten dollars (\$10); (ii) for more than one child, ten dollars for one of the children and five dollars for each other child; provided that the maximum payment for all the children shall be thirty dollars;

(c) If he has neither wife nor child but has a parent or parents or a person in loco parentis or brother or sister or brothers or sisters, wholly dependent upon him for support, in full

for all such dependents, ten dollars (\$10).

4. No allowance shall be paid for any child or brother or sister of any settler receiving instruction or training as aforesaid, who, if a boy, is over the age of sixteen, or, if a girl, is over the age of seventeen years; provided that if the child, or brother or sister is unable, owing to physical or mental infirmity, to provide for his or her maintenance, the allowance may be continued until such child or brother or sister has attained the age of twenty-one years. Provided also that no allowance shall be paid in respect of a child or brother or sister after the marriage of such child or brother or sister.

5. The allowance hereinbefore provided shall be payable direct to settlers, unless in individual cases it may be otherwise deemed advisable by the Board.

6. The decision as to whether or not a person is dependent upon a settler shall rest with the Board, and any allegation of dependency shall be corroborated by such evidence as may from time to time be required by the Board.

7. In addition to the allowances as hereinbefore set out, settlers receiving instruction at Agricultural Training Centres may be provided with board and tuition, and settlers receiving practical training while employed on a farm shall be permitted to retain such remuneration as they may receive from the farmer.

8. The Board shall have power to make such regulations as in its opinion are deemed necessary for the effective administration of the hereby provided scale of allowances.

9. Such scale of allowances shall be operative from such date as may be fixed by the Board.

10. All expenditures in connection with the administration of the provisions of this Order shall be made out of such funds as are appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and amendments thereto.

11. The expression "settler" as used in this Order has the same meaning as in "The Soldier Settlement Act, 1917."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SMALL FIRMS FEATURE

[Continued from page 1.]

what is possible by one firm's present plant and what is actually being turned out. It is essentially a question of avoiding unemployment of machinery and of hands. The Commission, however, confines this suggestion to securing overseas orders, and does not offer the suggestion in reference to the domestic trade, where other factors enter in.

A cablegram to the Commission, Ottawa, from the Canadian Mission in London, on Friday, conveyed the important information for exporters that all war-time black lists have been suspended. These lists contained the names of several thousand merchants all over the globe who had intimate relations with enemy Governments or traders of enemy nationality. There was an especially long list in Spain and in South America. The cablegram also reports an extensive widening of import opportunities among the northern neutral countries and Switzerland. In brief, it points to the removal of the national rationing plan for those countries and the abrogation of most embargoes. War material, however, is still prohibited. Imports generally will go to these neutrals without the limitation of quantities which has been in force since the second year of war. The usual guarantee against reshipment to enemy countries must be furnished by consignees from the centralized bodies in their respective countries.

There is a bright opening for Canadian box and barrel shooks in Mexico. A few years ago Canadian manufacturers commenced shipping in competition with American exporters from the lumber region of the Mississippi and

## REMARKABLE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH TEREDO HONEYCOMBS TIMBERS

Report on the Destructive Activities of Shipworm by well-known Scientist of Maritime Provinces.

### REACH LENGTH OF FOOT

In a report prepared by Dr. E. M. Kindle, Ph.D., on the subject of the ship-worm (*Teredo*) on the Atlantic coast of Canada, and published in the supplement to the annual report of the Department of Naval Service, Fisheries Branch, entitled "Contributions to Canadian Biology," the biologist thus describes the activities of the *Teredo*:—

The destructive character of the ship-worm (*Teredo*) has long been known; but its rapidity in boring timbers is not so well known, and the author instances a beech log, at the west side of the entrance of Charlottetown harbour, Prince Edward Island, thoroughly honeycombed recently during the short period of eleven months. A half-tone illustration shows this log, and demonstrates how much more rapidly *Teredo* works than the boring shrimp (*Limnoria*), which destroys soft timber at the rate of half inch per year. Timber cut from February to May best resists *Teredo's* attacks, and in the cold winter season it is inactive. The tunnels bored, lime-lined, do not intersect, and it is rare for *Teredo* to pass from one timber to another. At the water-line and in the false keel of vessels are the main places of attack. *Teredo* spawns from April to August in Iceland, but in Canada it is probably about July. Mud seems to deter the boring operations; but, where the bottom is sandy, injury is more prevalent. Thorough application of creosote (14 to 16 pounds impregnation to the cubic foot) is effective; but at Christiania, piles were attacked when 10 pounds to the square foot were applied. The ship-worm survives for ten days, but not beyond two weeks when removed from the water and kept in a cool place. Freezing (temperature 6° C.) does not

Louisiana, but owing to war and other conditions there has been scarcely any trade recently. At present there is renewed activity and a heavy movement in the mineral oil industry, in which the refined article is barrelled. As many as five or six thousand tons of shooks are used by one operating company. Other factories which will also require shooks are reported to be under construction in the republic, of which the Canadian Trade Commission will supply data on location and quantity required. The British Board of Trade in Mexico states that at present there is only one small Mexican firm competing with the import trade.

Light on one cause that Canadian export trade does not grow commensurately with its opportunities is thrown in a letter to the Trade Commission, in which it is said:—

"For a number of years China has imported from British Columbia a certain quantity of salted herring. The trade has greatly varied in different years; some years it has been of considerable amount and in others it has almost dwindled away.

"This trade is capable of great expansion, provided it could be properly organized, but as far as I can judge it is not organized at all, but is conducted in the most haphazard manner; the fish are very badly packed, there is no system of inspection or standardization, and many dealers on account of the many complaints in the trade regarding the fish have ceased to handle them. Russian Kamschatka and Amur river fish arrive in a much better condition."

kill them; but they die in two hours in fresh water. A large ship-worm reaches a length of about a foot (30 cm.). The prevailing European species (*T. norvegica*) ranges from the Mediterranean to southwest Norway, but within Arctic limits. Prof. G. O. Sars records it only in piles in west Finmark. *Teredo navalis*, the species in Canada, shows discontinuous distribution on the Atlantic shores of North America. Rare or absent in the Bay of Fundy, and scarce northeast of Halifax, it occurs abundantly all round Cape Breton and the southern shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, including the shores of Prince Edward Island. According to Dr. Murphy, it is especially destructive about Sydney harbour.

The presence or absence of the ship-worm may be due to temperature, salinity, and amount of fresh water, and probably turbidity or silt in the water. It is often associated with the boring shrimp in its range, and may overlap, but one becomes less plentiful, it may be said, as we advance into the territory of the other. A number of molluscs associated with *Teredo* in their distribution occur in warm areas, and show similar isolation and discontinuity. Off southeast Nova Scotia the 20-fathom line approaches within half a mile of the coast, and everywhere a narrow zone of shoal water inside the 100-fathom line renders it colder than the Northumberland straits, where 20 to 10 fathoms or less prevails over a large extent. A zone of shallow water, if close to and unprotected from deep water, is as effective a faunal barrier as a land barrier, a point worthy of more attention from paleontologists. The isolation of *Teredo*, and the warm-water molluscs referred to, is recent, and the occurrence of oyster shells 40 miles southwest of Halifax, and at Cole harbour, in Chaleur bay and north as far as Montreal, indicates that a milder climate once extended from southern New England to the waters of the St. Lawrence.

## TAKING CARE OF SOLDIERS WHO WENT INSANE

[Continued from page 1.]

which finally brings him near to his friends and relatives.

"Foreseeing the possibility of the Department having to deal with the problem of a certain number of patients suffering from mental diseases, we appointed a trained psychiatrist, Dr. C. B. Farrar, nearly three years ago to give special study to the methods that would best meet the situation in the interests of the patients and their relatives. On his recommendation, the Department is now completing a hospital which is specially set apart for the care of patients in this class. It is located near London, Ontario, and there will be in conjunction with it, sufficient land to occupy patients in truck-gardening and other out-door pursuits, which are, I am advised, most helpful in improving their condition."

### Gloves on Open List.

The British Board of Trade, acting upon the recommendations of the Consultative Council on Imports, has announced that the importation of leather gloves has been placed under general license, and that they may now be imported freely to Britain. The importation of fabric gloves and fabric for the manufacture of gloves is to be restricted to 100 per cent of the imports of 1916.

### Pulp Wood Species.

Seven tree species, spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, poplar, jack pine, tamarack and cedar, are used as pulpwood in Canada and of these varieties, spruce yields the most pulpwood, followed by balsam fir, hemlock, poplar, jack pine, tamarack and cedar, in the order named, according to the report on Pulp and Paper for 1917, in the Census of Industry, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.