

IMPORTANT WORK OF FOREST LABORATORIES AS INDUSTRIAL AID

Practical Research carried on Benefits all Branches of Wood, Pulp, Paper, and Allied Industries

OF PRIME IMPORTANCE

As in the other industries, scientific research work is of prime importance in connection with those industries using wood as a raw material. Such work furnishes accurate knowledge of the characteristics of the different kinds of wood, reveals new uses for them, shows how to reduce waste and decay, and brings to light by-products that can be secured from otherwise wasted materials.

This work in Canada is carried on in connection with the Forest Products Laboratories, conducted by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in co-operation with McGill University. The laboratories are laboratories of practical research. As the benefits of the work done will only be realized when the results are made use of in the industries, every effort is made to maintain a close co-operation with the industries. The laboratories are furnished with very complete and up-to-date equipment, particularly for testing the strength of timbers, for the manufacture of paper from wood, and for the preservative treatment of ties and posts. The semi-commercial experimental paper machine is the most complete in America.

USEFUL WORK DONE.

The work carried on includes the study of the physical and chemical structure of the different kinds of Canadian woods, the testing of their strength, the study of the agencies destructive to wood and the best means to preserve the wood from decay and to properly and quickly season it, the study of the methods of wood distillation and of the manufacture of paper from wood. The last line of work is particularly important at the present time on account of the fact that during the war the cutting off of European manufacture greatly increased the demand from the United States for Canadian wood pulp and paper. The existence in Canada of very large forests of spruce and balsam, which are the kinds of trees most used for paper manufacture, assures her an important place in this industry if she can develop methods to produce pulp and paper of sufficiently high quality and cheap enough to meet all competition.

The importance of the timber resources of the province of British Columbia and the necessity of investigation at close range problems in connection with the timbers peculiar to that province led last year to the establishment of a branch forest products laboratory in Vancouver. The establishment of this laboratory was especially urged by the Imperial Ministry of Munitions, who wished to secure information in regard to the properties of woods used in the construction of airplanes. Since the conclusion of hostilities this work has been proceeded with on account of the importance of complete knowledge of the woods suitable for airplanes in view of the probable development in the use of these in the near future for other than military uses.

MINIMUM AGE IN CIVIL SERVICE IS NOW 18

Order in Council alters Regulation Eliminating Sixteen Minimum

The report of the Civil Service Commission regarding the efficiency of persons under the age of eighteen shows that the continuance of the

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR MAY

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	Month of May.				Two months ending May.			
	1918.		1919.		1918.		1919.	
	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	4,097,134	6,462,286	3,003,474	8,212,832	8,151,645	12,221,221	4,832,382	13,315,422
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	5,368,279	1,040,004	4,033,915	1,518,996	8,504,020	2,023,512	5,361,174	2,540,824
Animals and animal products	1,291,423	2,832,332	1,825,962	3,876,791	3,209,262	5,819,839	3,250,853	6,165,746
Fibres, textiles and textile products	7,644,344	7,082,958	5,082,635	7,417,647	15,153,851	14,923,750	8,388,642	14,108,413
Chemicals and chemical products	1,803,904	1,533,127	806,352	1,095,495	3,124,180	2,987,643	1,394,898	2,067,874
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,102,710	13,823,389	3,141,439	11,464,154	10,405,991	27,038,030	6,499,176	21,399,706
Ores, metals and metal manufactures, other than iron and steel	1,647,797	2,609,371	1,119,322	2,274,819	2,779,254	4,937,618	1,880,025	4,240,504
Non-metallic minerals, and products	4,345,801	8,345,002	3,477,425	5,599,104	7,770,777	14,494,155	5,318,901	9,417,613
Wood, wood products, paper, and manufactures	1,563,305	1,628,242	1,480,930	1,570,340	2,439,096	3,135,063	2,635,489	3,079,992
Miscellaneous	7,896,900	2,690,775	2,532,224	2,810,960	14,254,439	5,059,656	4,599,411	5,102,990
Total	41,761,597	48,047,486	25,503,678	45,841,138	75,792,515	92,640,507	44,160,951	81,439,084
Duty collected		14,987,151		13,964,643		28,824,379		25,097,399

EXPORTS.

	Month of May.				Two months ending May.			
	1918.		1919.		1918.		1919.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	23,415,384	171,801	41,469,189	817,666	52,832,163	314,506	62,735,352	1,203,357
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	1,607,976	60,279	1,829,622	191,528	3,371,597	77,666	3,567,583	494,784
Animals and animal products	9,029,457	289,797	16,826,227	880,607	17,388,630	385,045	32,664,924	1,904,135
Fibres, textiles, and textile products	2,238,816	56,290	1,803,005	456,111	4,634,627	87,255	4,055,767	1,014,063
Chemicals and chemical products	3,023,197	325,227	2,634,962	372,300	6,216,649	376,716	3,689,833	398,496
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,450,998	688,851	7,369,769	364,031	8,678,521	1,120,466	13,755,017	642,683
Ores, metals and metal manufactures, other than iron and steel	7,120,735	42,846	3,215,094	40,681	13,553,550	68,386	6,385,460	96,005
Non-metallic minerals, and products	1,981,149	412,291	1,689,302	81,230	3,248,295	429,936	2,842,639	95,770
Wood, wood products, paper, and manufactures	14,066,108	18,162	12,962,114	34,828	23,415,747	59,767	20,795,559	48,429
Miscellaneous	11,068,219	356,896	3,059,403	1,018,851	16,823,912	495,461	6,252,712	1,153,685
Total	79,002,039	2,428,440	92,358,687	4,207,833	150,163,691	3,415,204	156,747,846	6,991,407

RECAPITULATION.

	Month of May.		Two months ending May.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption	89,809,083	71,344,816	168,433,022	125,600,035
Merchandise, domestic, exported	79,002,039	92,258,687	150,163,691	156,747,846
Total	168,811,122	163,603,503	318,596,713	282,347,881
Merchandise, foreign, exported	2,428,440	4,207,833	3,415,204	6,991,407
Grand total, Canadian trade	171,239,562	167,811,336	322,011,917	289,339,288

minimum age limit of sixteen is not in the best interests of the service, and the following Order in Council, passed on June 12, amends the regulations to that effect:—

Whereas the Secretary of State has had under consideration a report from the Civil Service Commission, in which he concurs, stating that reports from the Departments, regarding the efficiency of persons under the age of eighteen employed under the provisions of Subsection (1) of Section 58 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, show that a continuance of a minimum age limit of sixteen instead

of eighteen is not in the best interests of the service, and the Civil Service Commission submits that in its opinion the conditions which render this lower age limit advisable prevail no longer.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the aforementioned Subsection (1) of Section 58 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

“Except as otherwise specified in the Civil Service Act, 1918, and in the present regulations, no person shall be appointed to a clerical or lower grade position in the Civil Service or

be admitted to any general competitive examination qualifying to such positions unless he has attained the full age of eighteen years and is not over thirty-five years on the first day of the examination. The age limits in competitions for special professional, or technical positions shall be as advertised in the *Canada Gazette* for each competition.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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