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No. 17.

RESCINDS WAR ORDER AFFECTING BOND ISSUES

It is Not Now Necessary to Obtain Certificate of Minister Before Borrowing

TEXT OF REGULATION

An Order in Council rescinding the regulation regarding the borrowing of money prescribed by the Order in Council of December, 1917, was passed on January 14, and the certificate of approval of the Minister of Finance is not now necessary. The Order in Council is as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Finance reports that it is now no longer necessary that the restrictions with respect to borrowing money prescribed by the Order in Council of the twenty-second day of December, 1917, (P.C. 3439) and the Orders in Council in amendment thereof, should continue in force;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and enact, and doth hereby make and enact the following regulation:—

REGULATION.

1. The Order of the Governor General in Council, dated the twenty-second day of December, 1917, (P.C. 3439) and the Orders of the Governor General in Council in amendment thereof are hereby rescinded and repealed, and no bonds, debentures, or other securities or shares shall be deemed to have been unlawfully issued, sold, offered or advertised for sale, because they have been heretofore issued, sold, offered or advertised for sale without the certificate under the provisions of the said Orders in Council.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

BRONZE STAR FOR NAVAL SERVICE.

The information has been received that the issue of a 1914-1915 bronze star has been approved for all officers and men of the R.N., R.M., R.N.A.S., R.N.R., R.N.V.R., R.I.M., and Dominion Naval Forces who were mobilized and served either (1) at sea, or (2) on shore within theatres of military operation between the 5th August, 1914, and 31st December, 1915, both dates inclusive

TO BRIDGE CHASM FOR SOLDIER BETWEEN WAR AND HIS PEACEFUL OCCUPATION

Hon. Arthur Meighen, in Address at Winnipeg Speaks of Canada's Duty to Her Returned Fighting Man and what Schemes are Operating to Repatriate Him.

Explains Reconstruction Work Department by Department

In an address before the Canadian Club at Winnipeg on Tuesday, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, described the work that the various departments and committees are doing to bring back and settle the Canadian soldier to civil life in the Dominion. The full text of his address is as follows:—

"The subject suggested to me by the Invitation Committee of this Club is so extended and uncertain in its scope, that it would be prudent on my part and of advantage to my hearers to define at once the plan and purpose of this address and to fix the boundaries beyond which I do not intend to traverse.

"Reconstruction, as discussed by the press to-day, covers the entire area of public policy. Every Governmental activity, every attitude and decision on questions of moment have a bearing on reconstruction more or less direct, and to discuss the subject in that acceptance would involve a presentation of the Government's case over the whole

field of politics. That would be very interesting—at least to me.

"Union Government has been fortunate in one respect:—it has not been allowed to stagnate for want of criticisms. All ties have been cut, there have been no penalties, no conditions, no entry fee; for thirteen months we have had the greatest free for all in our political history. In some quarters critics have become enemies; for whatever else can be said of the Government's foes, it must be admitted they present an abundant and rather startling variety. Never before has there been a body so varied in origin, and lineaments drawn together by common enmity or common ambition. There has been nothing like it since Joseph's coat.

"To enter the lists and engage the issue right now on behalf of the Administration would be an exercise by no means uncongential, but this is not the appropriate forum. I shall take from the assigned subject a definite and concrete topic for discussion, and hope to treat it in a manner consistent with the nature and mission of a Canadian

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PAY TRIBUTE TO POLICE FOR DUTIES DURING WAR

Special mention for the members of the police forces throughout Canada for the cheerful and efficient way they have attended to extra duties imposed on them by emergency legislation and war measures is made by the Government in an Order in Council passed on January 17, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th January, 1919, from the Acting Minister of Justice, stating that he deems it proper to direct attention to the fact that the police throughout Canada, both provincial and municipal, or belonging to the counties or districts, have very cheerfully and efficiently attended to the numerous extra police duties imposed by the emergency legislation or war measures of the Dominion, including the troublesome matter of investigating, registering, and reporting upon aliens of enemy

nationality, the protection of the public interest against enemy activities and other matters of a like nature, and the Minister considers that these services of the local police, which have in general been gratuitously rendered, and with very satisfactory results, should be recognized by a public expression of due appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the Government.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that this report, when approved, be published officially for general information.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Dominion Wool Output.

The value of Canada's wool production is given in an estimate prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as \$3,360,000 in 1915, \$4,440,000 in 1916, and \$7,000,000 in 1917.

"ANTI-LOAFING" REGULATIONS CANCELLED

Orders in Council Relating to Non-Employment in Useful Occupations in War Time

THREE ORDERS AFFECTED

The rescinding of the Orders in Council regarding the prosecution of persons not engaged in useful occupations during war-time is authorized by an Order in Council passed on January 17, as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Labour reports as follows:—

That P.C. 815, dated April 4th, 1918, provides that every male person residing in the Dominion shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation;

That persons failing to comply with the regulations embodied in the said Order are liable to penalty of fine or imprisonment or both;

That P.C. 1925, of August 5th, and P.C. 2252, of September 13th, 1918, placed still more onerous restrictions upon all persons in Canada over sixteen years of age not usefully employed;

That the regulations as contained in the three orders above referred to were to meet requirements resulting from war conditions, and were passed at a time when it was possible and desirable for every person resident in Canada to be usefully employed;

And that owing to changed conditions resulting from the dislocation of industry since November 11th last, there is a large number of people now unemployed, and who are unable to find employment as well as many of our returned soldiers who are being discharged from military service, and that, therefore, it is impossible for many of our people to comply with the existing regulations, and they are rendered liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment through no fault of their own;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to rescind and doth hereby rescind the following Orders in Council: P.C. 815, of April 4th, 1918; P.C. 1925, of August 5th, 1918; P.C. 2252, of September 13th, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Two Contracts Awarded.

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

Tynemouth Creek, N.B.—Reconstruction of southern wing of western breakwater. Contractor, J. Stewart Parker, of Tynemouth Creek, at \$5,580.50 (approximately; tender at unit prices). Order in Council dated January 9, 1919.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Garage, chapel, and mortuary building in connection with military hospital. Contractors, E. G. M. Cape & Co., Ltd., of Montreal, at \$11,750. Order in Council dated January 11, 1919.

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CO-ORDINATING RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENTS

TO BRIDGE CHASM FOR SOLDIER BETWEEN WAR AND HIS PEACEFUL OCCUPATION

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Club. But suffer me a word first that I would really like to say. My personal intentions are not of great consequence, but I don't want to be misunderstood. I believed in Union Government a year ago. I believe in it to-day. It was called into being by the exigencies of a great crisis, by strong broad currents of public thought, flowing from great events. It was the conception initially of the people of this country, not of any group of men, and what the overwhelming will of this nation joined together there has been no cause that I have seen to put assunder. Granted faithful co-operation within the Cabinet and a fair attitude without, it means I think the best results to Canada. Believing that, my duty is unsparing service as a Minister of that Government, whole hearted loyalty to its every member, and continued fidelity to its chief, whom I have learned through so many years to honour. That duty I intend to discharge.

CANADA'S HUMAN EFFORT.

"War works destruction and where there has been destruction there must be reconstruction. In Canada there has not been destruction everywhere. There has for example been heavy expenditures of money, but with expenditure there has been accretion and even accumulation. As a Dominion we have found ourselves for the first time selling beyond our purchases, producing in the aggregate beyond the measure of our needs, and compared with every other nation except one, gaining in industrial position and in financial resource. We have a huge federal debt but to a large degree we are our own creditors. All this has been done by the enthusiastic pulling together of the people of this country. There has as a consequence been no destruction in industry or finance. While we must have re-adjustment in these spheres—new markets found for our products—new labour for our demobilized workers, there is nothing to which reconstruction properly understood can be applied.

"The case is different though when we come to the human elements. Close to half a million men—some 83,000 of them raised by the military draft which to the honour of this country is reported to maintain the struggle in its fiercest and darkest hours—close to 500,000 men, more than half the young men of this country and about one quarter of its adult males, have become soldiers and have undergone in varying degrees the ordeal of war. Some 55,000 are dead, the support or homes destroyed. About 155,799 more are maimed and of those remaining apparently unharmed, there will be few whose fitness for the pursuits of civil life is not in some degree impaired. That is real destruction. These are the men who saved the good name of our country and gave it a new birth, whose courage and bearing in battle is a legacy to enrich and renew this nation's life. Because of what they did we can hold up our heads to-day. The responsibility of repairing for them the destruction of these years is right upon us, of reconstructing the home and homestead, the work and workshops of the soldier after the wreck of war. It is of that reconstruction I intend to speak.

MUST RE-ESTABLISH SOLDIER.

"All admit the responsibility, but it is concrete acts that count. We must do everything a grateful nation can do to re-establish the soldier as a civilian, to bridge for him the chasm between war

and work, and to cancel by the aid of the state the handicap he encounters by reason of his service and his sacrifice.

"I do not agree with those who think this task an easy one. The experience of past great wars argues the other way. The lot of the survivors of the Napoleonic wars was pitiful, and it is said that 75 per cent of the veterans of the Crimea died in workhouses. The American Civil War, though it was followed by the peopling of a continent and by an almost indiscriminate distribution of pensions, brought hardship and hazard, industrial inefficiency to a great mass of its veterans. The overstocking of the labour market that followed those wars accounts only in small part for this phenomenon. The soldiers suffered worse than others, and their distress was not relieved when better employment conditions returned. The fact is that long-continued military discipline, especially as a private, tends to reduce civilian efficiency. New ideas are not in demand—the O.C. does the thinking, initiative is discouraged, the staff takes care of that. The sense of responsibility to provide for one's self and one's dependents, the motive which sends nine men out of ten to work and keeps them at work, that sense falls into dormancy; the responsibility is shouldered on the state, and the man need no longer take thought for the morrow, what he shall eat, what he shall drink, or where withal he shall be clothed. For two, three, or four years he has been taught to kill, to destroy, not to help and to construct—the normal activities of his being having been suppressed. The tendency therefore is that, unless the man is of exceptionally strong and resolute character, those normal activities so suppressed will become benumbed and his fitness for the industrial struggle reduced.

"Then there is the shock, the enervation of war. All these causes unite to fix a handicap on the soldier. They tend to a destruction of efficiency that calls for reconstruction.

"This Dominion has set its hand, its people and its Government have set their hands, to meet this situation. We are going to try and reverse the process that has set in after the great wars of the past; we are going to see that there is no backwash of human wreckage from this war, none but the smallest, the inescapable minimum, if the Government of this country and the co-operation of our people can prevent it. We purpose to treat the returned soldier not as one group, but man by man, to study his necessities and to meet them, to take him by the hand and to help him as long as he shows a will to help himself, and our work to this great end is already well under way. I am here to tell you what we are doing, what our plans and organization are, and when I have done that to invite and appeal to every good citizen to fit into that organization somewhere and do his part, to get the right spirit and keep it so that our Dominion of Canada can end this job as she began it and finish in honour the whole task of war.

HISTORY OF REPATRIATION.

"I shall describe the work, department by department.

"In 1915 the Government of that day established what was known as the Military Hospitals Commission, under the chairmanship of Sir James Loughheed. To that Commission was entrusted the responsibility of ministering to the needs of invalided men after they ceased to be soldiers. The Militia Department then, as now, took care of

every soldier until his discharge, and had their own hospitals for the afflicted men. It was thought well to provide an organization that would enable the Militia Department to take care of men who were in need of something like permanent treatment, who were not likely to return to active service, and who should be trained during treatment for civilian rather than military pursuits. The Military Hospitals Commission undertook this work. It evolved a system of medical services, including the provision and maintenance of sanatoria, hospitals and convalescent homes. A hundred and fifty institutions are administered throughout Canada under its medical services branch, which branch itself is presided over by a returned soldier. The returned soldier who requires treatment gets that treatment free. He gets also pay and allowances on the military scale for himself and dependents. If after leaving an institution he finds it necessary to return, he can do so and his pay and allowances revive. This free medical service for the afflicted of the war will continue as long as the last veteran lives.

"The Military Hospitals Commission, now known as the Invalided Soldiers Commission, includes also a surgical appliance branch. This branch supplies orthopaedic boots and artificial limbs for all amputation cases. These are made in their own factory and they believe them the best in the world. At convenient points throughout Canada, they maintain depots, where the soldier from time to time can come, have his limb examined, repaired and if necessary renewed, and this of course he is entitled to as long as he lives. These depots are all in charge of disabled veterans who themselves are wearing artificial limbs.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

"In the early months of the Commission's activities, they commenced a system of vocational training and re-education by which both in the hospitals of the Militia Department and in their own, they provide the man who has been so disabled in service as to be unfit to continue in the former occupation, a training for another calling, and the Government of Canada through this Commission assumes the responsibility of qualifying every man so disabled, who will try to qualify for some useful and self-supporting occupation. If his affliction is such that he cannot be so trained, then the country provides him with a home. Representatives of the Commission, all of them returned soldiers themselves, are in every hospital interviewing the returned invalided men, ascertaining their past occupations, studying their disabilities and their tastes, and in all cases where a new pursuit must be chosen, the man to be trained is brought before a Disabled Soldiers Training Board, composed of experts, for consultation as to what line of work he shall be trained to follow. The teaching is done chiefly in large industrial concerns, many of whom have joined in and allowed the use of their establishments for the purpose. Some of the work is done in technical schools and in the Engineering Department of Universities. New institutions have been specially equipped to supplement the system, but experience so far proves that the chief agency for training is the factory and the actual business concern. The results are gratifying. More than 7,000 men have already been approved for specific lines of work and more than 2,000 have graduated in training courses and been placed in civil employment. Seventy per cent of all who have taken the course are successfully engaged in the occupations for which they have been trained, and less than 5 per cent have turned out to be failures.

NEW INTEREST IN LIFE.

"The value of vocational exercise is therapeutic as well as commercial. It gives the man a new interest in life, takes his mind off his ills, adds to his self-reliance, restores his sense of independence and hastens his recovery. Thousands are engaged in all kinds of pursuits mainly with this object in view,—in wood carving, motor mechanics, in poultry culture, in basket making and the like, as well as along general lines of education. So successful has been the

whole enterprise of handling invalided men, right from its inception almost four years ago, that Canada stands to-day in this respect, the pioneer of the belligerent nations. Sir Rider Haggard in 1916 after examining the methods of the allied countries, reported that the best of all was to be found in this Dominion. Commissioners from the United States later on visited Canada to investigate our system with the result that the whole scheme and organization of the great republic follows step by step the pattern set by Canada. Australia has done the same. In such fashion has the Dominion addressed itself to one very difficult branch of the rehabilitation problem—the re-equipping of the disabled men—and though after all efforts there will remain isolated cases of hardship, it is a responsibility that is being creditably discharged. It is unfortunate that we can very seldom agree in our own day as to the merits of great public undertakings, but how often it is true that after time has rolled on and the smoke of misrepresentation has lifted we can look back across the years over the ashes of past conflicts and see big things well done, fine edifices of achievement standing out against the sky. The constitutional structure of confederation, the railroad conquest of this western Empire, the development of the organization and policy by which our systems of transport are controlled, these are some of the landmarks in the progress of British America. I can say these things without seeming to invite favour to myself because in this work I have had no departmental or initiatory connection whatever. The day will come when the children of this generation, the heirs of the labour and suffering of these troubled years, will recognize in the war effort of Canada, an accomplishment overshadowing in splendour and credit all the performances of her history, and among the proudest memories of that great endeavour will be the work of this Commission on behalf of invalided men.

WHAT PENSIONS ARE FOR.

"Our pensions are intended to compensate the soldier for loss of efficiency and earning power in the general labour market caused by his disability. No distinction is made on account of previous occupation or income. The totally disabled private soldier receives now \$600 per year, with \$96 additional for each minor child. The lieutenant receives \$900 and a per child allowance of \$96. The captain \$1,000 and \$96. The higher officers receive larger figures fixed by the Militia Act under which they enlisted, it being felt that these could not in justice be altered. It is my opinion that if the whole war problem had to be faced anew there would be no distinction in pensions between officers and men. If an injured man can increase his earning power by vocational training or otherwise, and many of them bring it to a level as high or higher than before the war, his pension is not reduced. The higher remuneration is a premium held out to stimulate him in the training for greater usefulness in life. Of all the maxims of this world, there is none better than this, that the best help is given any man, soldier or civilian, by helping him to help himself. My experience is that no class of people realize the commanding force of that truth as the veterans themselves. Some immediate direct assistance is necessary—more may be necessary—but the fundamental task of civil re-establishment is the training to independence, the development of the will and power to take care of self, on which all sound social organization rests.

"Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin as self-neglecting."

EXPLAINS WAR GRATUITIES.

"The soldier with no disability is also entitled to attention. They get a war service gratuity now fixed at six months' pay for men of three years' service, five months for men of two years' service, four months for men of one year's service, and three months for others, provided any part of the service was overseas. If no part of the service was overseas, the allowances are three, two, and one month for three, two, and one year's service. A minimum of \$70

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per month is fixed, so that a private with three years' service gets \$420, and if married, his separation allowance is \$180 as well, or a total of \$600. Then the Department of Civil Re-establishment, under which, by the way, the Board of Pensions and the Invalided Soldiers' Commission operate, are placing representatives in every labour bureau throughout Canada, which means in all towns of 10,000 or over and in any other useful point as well. These representatives are returned soldiers themselves in every case, and their duty is to join in the work of that bureau, to stimulate the co-operation of employees, to find out every soldier who needs work in the district and the kind of work he needs and where that work can be found, to visit him when he loses his position and seek him out another, and generally, with every assistance that the Government and Labour Department can give him, to prove himself a friend of the veteran, to stay by him until he is successfully launched in a permanent occupation, or until every effort that the state can make for its citizen has been conscientiously exhausted. Problem cases are handled with the assistance of an advisory council at each labour bureau and a central board at Ottawa will have full record of and will try its hand at every case that baffles the ingenuity of the local representatives.

"All the men overseas are divided into twenty-three occupational groups according to questionnaires which the soldiers themselves fill up, and every detachment for home is classified—so many experienced farmers, so many mechanics, so many for clerical work—each in accordance with information furnished by himself, and these facts are wired in advance to this dispersal area which the group itself has chosen. A representative of the re-establishment department comes across with the men, and right to the dispersal centre; another meets them there. At every point there is some one to advise and help. The Labour Department compiles from weekly reports from each industry and from its own special agents a prospective of industrial conditions in all lines and in all parts of Canada. This data is for the benefit of all, but by fixed policy the Department of Civil Re-establishment, on behalf of the returned soldier, has right of way. The veteran gets the preference. The field secretaries of this department and, as well, six field secretaries of the Great War Veterans' Association, all working in unison under a committee of council, are to be on the road continuously to see that these principles are followed and that the work is actually done. It is their business to report failures and it is the business of the committee to see that those failures are remedied.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

"In the general scheme of re-absorption we have considered it sound policy to offer exceptional advantages to men who undertake land settlement. This is in line with traditional and well warranted Canadian policy. In previous wars the claims of soldiers have been recognized by inducements to take up land, and the general good is promoted by building as far as possible of our best human fibre into the basic industrial structure of our country.

"Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1917, an additional homestead, a soldier entry it was called, was authorized for each man honourably discharged and for the widows of soldiers of the Canadian forces, killed in action. Loans up to \$2,500 were authorized on these homesteads and on privately owned land, such loans being re-payable by amortization

with interest at 5 per cent. Provision was also made for agricultural education. Under this Act, the available land within 15 miles of a railway, and all other lands falling in to the Crown and desired by the Settlement Board have been reserved. Up to date some 814 entries have been granted, loan and land regulations have been formed and 1,065 loans aggregating \$1,385,786 have been advanced. The area of suitable land, however, after as extended a survey as was within our power, does not appear adequate or nearly adequate to meet the requirements of any comprehensive scheme of settlement. Further plans therefore have been thought out. They have been discussed in conference with the Provincial Ministers and will be ready in good time for presentation to Parliament. The scheme is a big one and involves heavy responsibilities. We shall ask for authority to acquire privately owned land for soldier settlement by purchase or expropriation. We shall ask for the right to purchase from the provinces land that may be acquired by them, and of course the power rests with the provinces to enact such legislation as will prevent inflation of values by reason of Government purchases. This land will be sold to soldiers qualified for farming, and so passed by qualification Boards. The terms will be the most encouraging ever offered, the re-payments by amortization extending over 20 or 25 years with interest at 5 per cent. In addition advances will be made up to \$1,500 on equipment and \$1,000 on improvements and on the equipment advance interest for two years will be remitted. We shall ask for power to purchase equipment for re-sale at cost to soldiers. Plans for an extensive system of agricultural training, both overseas during demobilization, and in Canada, are already well under way.

GUARDED BY STATE.

"In the common interest of the veteran and of the country the greatest care will be exercised in admitting candidates as settlers, so that the percentage of failures shall be confined to the lowest possible level. But when a man has been once passed as qualified he will be assisted, if desired, in the selection of land, in the planning of his buildings, in the purchase of his equipment, in the management of his farm, and the expenditure of all moneys loaned him by the State will be guarded with care. This system of supervision will continue as long as it can be of service to the veteran.

"I have outlined to you the activities and plans of three Departments of the Government in the programme of reconstruction—Re-establishment, Labour, and Interior. The Department of Immigration plays a part in taking care of the transportation home and welcome of the 35,000 to 50,000 women, wives and near relatives of our soldiers now overseas. An organization for this purpose is already complete. The Minister of Immigration presides also over a permanent committee of council, called the Repatriation Committee on which are represented all the activities which have to do with the return and rehabilitation of our veterans. The duty of the Committee is to direct and unify all these different agencies, voluntary, provincial and federal, to prevent overlapping, to supply defects, to superintend and supervise the whole. Mr. H. J. Daly one of our ablest business men is associated with them as Director of Repatriation and is doing splendid work. Acting with him is a Committee of the Great War Veterans, and an advisory Council of women. An illustration of the services rendered by this unifying body is the division of duties arranged at Halifax and at St. John for the care

MEAT INDUSTRIES HAVE CAPITAL OVER \$85,000,000

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Have Completed Preliminary Census of Industry—Value of Production for 1917 was Over \$207,000,000.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics have completed a preliminary census of the meat industry in Canada for the year 1917, the statistics being compiled under the following heads:—

1. Slaughtering and meat packing with 69 plants.
2. Slaughtering not including meat packing with 10 plants.
3. Other related industries including sausage, sausage casings, tallow refined and beef extract with 11 plants.

The total capital invested in the industry was \$85,673,271, of which \$68,145,347 was in the first class, \$17,044,264 in the second and \$483,660 in the third class. The statistics of employees, salaries and wages by sex distribution are summarized in the following table for each of the above-named classes.

Class,	Employees on Salaries.			Employees on Wages.		
	Males.	Females	Salaries.	Males.	Females	Wages.
			\$			\$
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,486	375	2,211,683	6,218	687	5,772,545
Slaughtering not including meat packing.....	247	59	400,593	1,184	51	1,053,581
Other related industries.....	13	6	27,197	55	18	47,714
Total.....	1,746	440	2,641,473	7,457	756	6,873,840

MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS.

The value of materials used in the production of meats for consumption was \$166,095,921, of which class (1) accounted for \$117,196,755; class (2) for \$38,669,565 and class (3) for \$229,601.

The value of production was \$153,279,252 in class (1), \$53,441,466 in class (2), and \$452,585 in class (3), or a total for all classes of \$207,173,303.

Itemizing the articles of production for value, fresh meats with \$79,586,596 occupies first place, cured meats with \$78,886,140 the second, various by-products with \$28,865,045 the third, and other food products with \$19,835,522 the fourth.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of meats being the produce of Canada exported to all countries for the calendar year 1917 was \$77,119,877. Meats imported into Canada for consumption during the same period amounted to \$35,069,085, so that the total value of meats available for home consumption based on production and imports less amount exported, was \$108,106,329.

of the women on disembarkation at those ports. The Hospitals are managed by the Victorian Order of Nurses, the staff is provided by the Dominion Association of Nurses, the equipment by the Red Cross Society and the Rest Hostels, by the Y. W. C. A.

PROBLEM GRAPPLED WITH.

"My purpose in this recital has not been to impress you with a sense of generosity of the provision made; we can only say that in the light of our experience to date, and of the extent of the responsibility, the scale of assistance is reasonably generous. But whatever the scale, the work is being done, the problem has been grappled with and the solution is well advanced.

"Any administrative machinery that a Government can set up, granting that it is adequate for the purpose in view will succeed only if that purpose reflects the considered unshakable will of the great body of its people. Leadership is all right, organization is essential, but it is a million people, it is not a dozen that get results. Canada went into this war and made a success of it beyond her dreams, because the condition of overwhelming popular support obtained to a degree unprecedented in our history. We raised and re-enforced a great army and stopped at no sacrifice to do it. By the combined efforts of tens of thousands, we sustained the industrial structure at home as well as our forces abroad, and met in honour the calls of the needy. The sons of this country, conscious of the support of a great young nation stayed the conquering Hun at Ypres, made history in a hundred battles, never lost a flag or gun, and at Cambrai and Mons, drove the last nail in the coffin of Kaiserism. Such things this Dominion can do when

its mind is made up. We ended the millennium, having earned the seal of nationhood.

"MUST HAVE WARM WELCOME."

"Emerson tells us that the wise ancients never rejoiced over a ship as she sailed with flying colours from port, but only over the brave vessel that came back with torn sheets and battered sides, stripped of her banners but having ridden out the storm. The Canadian Army in the long bloody trail from Ypres to Mons has ridden out the blackest storm that ever overhung this world. That army is coming home, and on the conscience of the Canadian people is the charge to give every man of them the warm welcome of warm hearts, the practical welcome of helping hands. Make use of every agency established for their benefit, use the bureaus, use the soldiers' aid commissions, use the War Veterans' Association. Give the veteran a position, a man's size position, the best position he can fill, make room for him as soon as you can. Exercise patience and encourage him, remember his handicap and don't forget his service. Remember, too, that the stuff is in him, that he has learned the lesson of courage, of tenacity, of endurance, and that all these will add to his value in time. Watch for the invalided man who is being trained in a new vocation, help to train him if you can; a dozen business institutions are doing that now. Make your wants known at the nearest bureau. Keep up the spirit of gratitude and welcome through every disappointment; do your bit to make good to these men; let us all get in line again the way we have done for four years, and the memory of the aftermath will not cloud the glory of the war."

GEODETIC SURVEY OF CANADA WAS ACTIVE IN WAR SERVICE

Carried out Wire Drag Service to Make Certain Waters Available for Naval Base—Watched Pacific Coast.

The Geodetic Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior during the past season has had the pleasure of co-operation of an international character in war service of some importance. At the request of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey a party was detailed for triangulation work on the Atlantic Coast. A wire drag survey was carried on by the United States organization to make certain waters available as a naval base for allied fleets, and the positions of numerous points and light-houses to control the accuracy of this survey were furnished by the operations of the Canadian party.

It is interesting also to note that at the commencement of the war, when the presence of German cruisers was feared in the North Pacific, a Geodetic Survey party in Dixon Entrance and Hecate Strait was able to render some assistance to the naval authorities at Prince Rupert. As the Survey had parties on prominent points on the outlying islands, the connecting of these points with Prince Rupert was of great importance in keeping the authorities there acquainted with what might be transpiring on the nearby waters.

WORK OF MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the Geodetic Survey of Canada during the past season have been confined to work of strictly economic importance. Besides the operations mentioned above triangulation surveys were extended in New Brunswick eastward towards Nova Scotia to fulfil requests made by the Militia Department for the geographic position of points to control the accuracy of their topographic maps in the Halifax vicinity. Reconnaissance surveys were also extended in the direction of Sydney, C.B., at the request of the same Department. Smaller surveys were undertaken in the St. John, N.B., and Moncton, N.B., vicinities at the request of the Topographic Division of the Geological Survey.

On the lower St. Lawrence river one party was engaged on primary triangulation determining also the position of lighthouses and church spires used in connection with the mapping operations of the Hydrographic Survey of the Naval Department.

WORK ON PACIFIC.

In British Columbia there is another example of international geodetic co-operation. The engineers of the Geodetic Survey of Canada last season continued the projection of an arc of primary triangulation along the British Columbia Coast from the Juan de Fuca strait to Dixon Entrance. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey having undertaken an extension of this work to the head of Lynn Canal, the Canadian surveys

CANADA'S TRADE FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER

	Month of December.		Nine months ending December.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Merchandise entered for consumption	\$ 61,634,662	\$ 73,341,265	\$ 762,382,287	\$ 706,805,340
" domestic—exported	148,411,919	107,974,401	1,257,684,900	947,275,356
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	210,046,581	181,315,666	2,020,067,187	1,654,080,696
Merchandise, foreign—exported	2,475,129	2,654,121	35,344,824	21,926,129
Grand total Canadian trade	212,521,710	183,969,787	2,055,412,011	1,676,006,825

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Month of December.				Nine Months ending December.			
	1917.		1918.		1917.		1918.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
The Mine.....	\$ 5,026,041	\$ 158,423	\$ 5,626,697	\$ 305,120	\$ 55,498,616	\$ 702,985	\$ 57,446,539	\$ 2,577,989
" Fisheries.....	3,076,059	65,357	3,712,367	96,878	21,510,680	340,518	22,485,801	503,320
" Forest.....	3,836,909	6,147	4,991,252	768	42,512,114	51,103	56,048,614	38,621
Animals and their produce.....	11,433,910	336,543	21,819,189	701,174	136,353,322	4,857,670	140,017,573	3,971,179
Agricultural products.....	91,216,447	259,232	38,871,623	152,340	475,338,003	9,179,195	228,149,278	3,061,490
Manufactures.....	33,635,790	1,367,510	32,266,381	1,302,684	522,963,430	18,420,270	438,954,606	10,251,197
Miscellaneous.....	246,763	287,917	686,892	45,157	3,509,235	1,793,083	4,172,945	1,522,333
Total merchandise.....	148,471,919	2,475,129	107,974,401	2,654,121	1,257,684,900	35,344,824	947,275,356	21,926,129

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Month of December.		Nine months ending December.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Dutiable goods.....	\$ 36,363,034	\$ 39,254,939	\$ 426,719,371	\$ 345,515,165
Free goods.....	25,271,628	34,086,326	335,662,916	311,290,175
Total.....	61,634,662	73,341,265	762,382,287	706,805,340
Duty collected.....	10,860,805	11,972,104	125,796,830	119,057,836

are now contemplating the continuance of the primary triangulation along the Yukon river to the point of crossing of the 141st meridian of longitude. This work, when completed, and taken in conjunction with the extension contemplated by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of their triangulation in the vicinity of Tacoma, Washington, to the Canadian triangulation in the Juan de Fuca strait, will constitute a geodetic arc of over twenty-five degrees of latitude and will connect Alaska, Yukon Territory and British Columbia with the recently adopted North American Datum.

PATENT RECORD NOW PUBLISHED WEEKLY

The Canadian Patent Office Record, which has hitherto been published monthly, has been converted into a weekly, so that inventors, patent attorneys, etc., may be promptly advised of the work of the Canadian Patent Office. The annual subscription is \$4; single copies 10 cents.

Remittances should be made direct to the Chief Accountant, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, by postal money order, express order, or accepted cheques.

TRADE FIGURES FOR 9 MONTHS TO JANUARY

Statistics Show Decline Over Previous Similar Period Owing to Export of Domestic Merchandise.

COMPARISON OF FIGURES

Trade figures for the nine months of the fiscal year, or up to December 31, show that the total of Canadian imports and exports is \$379,405,186 less than it was after a similar period in 1917. For the nine months at the end of last year the total of Canadian trade was \$1,676,006,825, while in 1917 it amounted to \$2,055,412,011. For the month of December alone the decrease amounted to \$28,551,923, the 1917 total being \$212,521,710, and the 1918 being \$183,969,787.

The figures show that the falling off in trade is due largely to a de-

crease in the export of domestic merchandise. The decrease in domestic merchandise exported for the nine months, when compared with a similar period the previous year, totals over \$310,000,000. At the end of December, 1917, the total exports of this class of goods was \$1,257,684,900, while last year it was \$947,275,356. Import figures show a decline of \$55,576,947, during the nine months, as compared with 1917.

A great decrease in the export of domestic agricultural products during last year is largely accountable for the lower trade figures. During the nine-month period which closed on December 31 of the past year, this class of goods has been exported to the value of \$228,149,278. The previous year, for the same period, the total was \$475,338,003. Exports of domestic manufactured articles show a decrease of \$84,008,824, the figures for 1917 being \$522,963,430, and for 1918, \$438,954,606.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN SINCE SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Grain figures of inspection in the West since September 1, 1918, as published by the Commission of Immigration of Winnipeg, are:—

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
1918—	90,495,800	22,208,450	112,705,250
1917—	110,159,800	36,420,500	146,579,300

In store Government Interior Elevators at Moosejaw, 1,799,963 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,399,996 bushels; Calgary, 2,235,243. In store at Elevator at Lake Front, 22,783,918.

Fishing Gear and Boats.

The value of the fishing vessels and gear employed in the sea fisheries and inland fisheries of Canada was \$37,169,328, in 1917, as shown by the report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service for that year, issued recently.

UNIVERSITIES AND EDUCATION OF THE SOLDIERS

Conference with Government at Which Important Suggestions Regarding Men who Went Overseas Were Put Forward.

MEETING AT OTTAWA

Every university in Canada which is entitled to representation in the Conference of Universities of the Dominion is ready and prepared to assist to the utmost of its abilities to provide educational facilities for all returned soldiers who desire and are capable of taking advantage of such facilities. The universities also are of the opinion that the Dominion Government should become responsible for the expense incurred by the universities in giving the returned men their education, or in completing courses which were interrupted by reason of the men enlisting.

These facts were brought out at an informal meeting held at the headquarters of the Repatriation Committee of the Dominion Government, which was attended by Sir Robert Falconer, president, University of Toronto; Dr. L. S. Klinck, president, University of British Columbia; Dr. Walter Murray, president, University of Saskatchewan; Prof. W. A. N. Kerr, University of Alberta; Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, president, Queen's University; Dr. J. A. Nicholson, registrar, McGill University; Dr. C. C. Jones, president, University of New Brunswick; Hon. J. A. Calder, chairman, Repatriation Committee; W. D. Tait, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Great War Veterans Association; Col. F. P. Healy, Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; W. E. Segworth, Director of Vocational Training; Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, Toronto; H. J. Daly, Director of Repatriation; and Mr. Vincent Massey, secretary of the Repatriation Committee, who acted as chairman of the meeting.

The question of providing education for ex-soldiers at Canadian universities was thoroughly discussed, the sessions, lasting all day and evening, resulting in the passage of the following suggestions:—

1. That it is in the best interests both of the nation and of the returned soldiers that educational facilities be provided for all returned men who desire them and are deemed capable of taking advantage of such facilities; and that these facilities should be adequate to prepare them for the life or vocation which they intend to follow when they return to civil life, and that, in our belief, the universities are ready to assist to the utmost of their abilities.

2. That all persons whose university courses, including undergraduate or post-graduate work, were interrupted by enlistment, or any who are deemed capable of taking advantage of university facilities, should be granted the same

CLOSING UP WAR MISSION OF CANADA IN UNITED STATES.

Owing to the removal of many war trade restrictions on the transaction of business between Canada and the United States, the work of the Canadian War Mission at Washington is being steadily reduced.

Several of the members of the Mission have now returned to Canada, including Mr. Frank Rolph, who had been chairman of the Mission since Mr. Lloyd Harris went overseas; Mr. R. H. McMaster, of Montreal; and Mr. A. H. Scott, of Montreal. Sir Charles Gordon has been appointed acting chairman to succeed Mr. Rolph. It is necessary for Sir Charles Gordon, who has been acting for the Imperial Government for the past two years in purchasing materials and supplies in the United States, to remain there for several weeks yet closing up the business of the British War Mission, of which he was chairman. In addition to this work, he has consented to close up the affairs of the Canadian War Mission.

privileges as are now enjoyed by returned disabled soldiers.

3. That men should be selected by the Department of Civil Re-establishment, on the recommendation of the university or college concerned, such university or college being now entitled to representation in the Conference of the Universities of the Dominion.

4. That the Government of Canada should become responsible for the expense incurred by the universities in providing adequate preparatory instruction for the returned soldiers who have been accepted by the universities and the Civil Re-establishment Department.

5. That such training should not necessarily be limited to the duration of one academic year.

6. That the Government should be requested to take steps to have returned at the earliest possible moment all men whose university courses have been interrupted by enlistment, and all former teachers, instructors and professors for whose return application has been made.

7. That the Department of Labour should organize a special branch to deal with unemployment in the professional classes, and that its special duty should be to collect full information regarding all men who desire teaching and university appointments and regarding the appointments that may be available.

A committee was appointed to bring together representatives of every organization and profession interested in the problem of education, consisting of Sir Robert Falconer, Dr. Bruce Taylor, Dr. McLean, Dr. C. C. Jones, W. D. Tait, and Tom Moore, labour representative.

The resolutions passed at the meeting are suggestive only, and the problem raised has been submitted to the Government for consideration.

DESCRIBES COURSE GIVEN CANADIAN MEN WHILE IN ENGLAND

Not Scientific but to Familiarize Soldiers with Everyday Pursuits of Farm Life Before Settling Here.

PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION

That many Canadian soldiers are being taught agriculture in England during the interval between the end of the war and the return of the men to Canada, is the statement made by W. J. Black, B.S.A., Commissioner, Agricultural Instruction Act, who says that the Soldiers' Settlement Board are organizing training farms for soldiers in England. The statement is made in an article by Mr. Black in the current number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture. According to the article, suitable farms are secured and equipped with Canadian machinery and appliances, and a short course of about three months in practical farm operations is available to soldiers.

"In no sense will the course be academic or scientific," writes Mr. Black. "It will rather be the aim to familiarize the men with the everyday pursuits of farm life and with the things which every man must be able to do reasonably well before he can start to till the soil. For example, such a course should teach a man how to harness, hitch up, and drive a horse; how to plough, cultivate and sow seed; how to milk a cow and care for and feed farm animals, and to perform the thousand and one manual operations that are inseparable from farm life."

INSTRUCTION COURSES.

At the request of the Soldier Settlement Board, Mr. Black outlined a course of training such as would be suitable for the preliminary instruction of inexperienced men, especially while idle in England awaiting their return to Canada. The plan of instruction drawn up was adopted by the Board. An outline of the course is as follows:—

The system of instruction adopted is in two parts, the first to be known as "preparatory instruction," and the second as "field instruction."

The preparatory instruction will include the necessary training and experience to enable a candidate to satisfy himself, on the one hand, whether farm life will be congenial, and will enable the Board to determine whether he has the necessary qualifications and is fitted in general to make a success of the farming business. After these points have been settled, the earlier an applicant for settlement can be placed on the land that is to become his future home the better for all concerned.

Field instruction is to be provided after settlement by instructors who have had special training for this work. The method employed will be somewhat similar to that now followed by certain provinces of Canada in locating trained agriculturists

OYSTER FISHERIES ON PACIFIC INCREASING

In 1917 the oyster fishery of the Pacific coast yielded 1,789 barrels, which is an increase of about 15 per cent over that of the previous year. Unlike the oyster fishery on the Atlantic coast the British Columbia shell fishery is increasing from year to year, according to the fifty-first report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, just issued. "In 1917 the catch of clams amounted to 11,998 barrels, an increase of 40 per cent over that of the preceding year. Half the catch was used fresh while the other half was canned. The catch of edible crabs amounted to 5,886 hundredweights valued at \$48,424."

SASKATCHEWAN TO START THRIFT CLUBS

The Saskatchewan Department of Education is heartily co-operating in the War Savings campaign. In a recent statement to the press, A. H. Ball, Deputy Minister of Education for that province, said that it was proposed to organize a Thrift club in every one of the 4,200 schools of the province and that inspectors would be instructed to pay especial attention to this matter. It is the intention to have each school board, as far as possible, advance at least \$10 to finance the sale of Thrift Stamps to scholars. One of the leading officials of the department is directing the organizing of the Thrift clubs.

Buy your boy a Thrift Stamp.

as agricultural representatives of Departments of Agriculture for the purpose of advising and aiding farmers in farm management. In this way settlers will have the benefit of expert advice and direction, while at the same time exercising their individuality and power of initiative.

During the winter months following the first summer's experience on the farm settlers will find it advisable to take the regular short course in agriculture given at the agricultural colleges or by the Departments of Agriculture at convenient points throughout the country.

As a means of providing candidates for settlement with the preparatory training they will require in the minimum amount of time and in the most efficient manner possible, two courses have been adopted, one to be known as "the practical farming course" and the second as "the institution course." Candidates will have the option of selecting either one of these courses.

The practical farming course includes instruction in the use of horses as motive power and also in the use of gas engines as power; farm machinery; building construction, carpentering and blacksmithing; farm management, including feeds and feeding, soils, cultivation and farm crops, live stock.

"It is the intention," concludes the article, "to inaugurate a follow-up scheme with the co-operation of provincial agricultural departments, whereby the men will be advised and instructed after they go upon the land. The plan contemplates the provision of local short courses dealing with the more advanced phases of instruction, similar to those now provided for farmers and farmers' sons by the local representatives of agricultural departments and by other extension services."

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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 Government measures in connection with the war and as to the national war activities generally."

ARE CONNECTING LINK WITH EX-SOLDIERS

Field Secretaries of Veterans Confer with Repatriation Advisory Committee.

Five of the field secretaries appointed by the Great War Veterans Association, at the request of the Repatriation Committee of the Dominion Government, are at Ottawa for the purpose of conferring with the G.W.V.A. Advisory Committee as to their duties.

These field secretaries will travel through their respective provinces for the purpose of obtaining local information with regard to the problems of reconstruction, and will report such information, with suggestions, to the Advisory Committee of the G.W.V.A. to the Repatriation Committee. In general, they will act as a connecting link between the ex-soldier and the government on all matters of local interest and national importance affecting the work of reconstruction.

Sergt. "Jimmy" Robinson, D.C.M., of Vancouver, one of the originals of the 7th Battalion, 1st B.C. Regiment, will cover British Columbia and Alberta. It is hoped that a field secretary for Alberta will be appointed shortly, as the territory in the two provinces is too large for one man to cover.

Lieut. Edward Roberts, of Halifax, 14th Battalion C.F.A., a graduate of Welch University, will cover the Maritime Provinces. He will be in direct touch with all troops arriving at Halifax and St. John. He was overseas nearly four years, and has two previous campaigns to his credit.

Sergt. W. J. Eadie, of Winnipeg, an original of the 8th Battalion, "Little Black Devils," regimental number 521, will cover Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He was vocational instructor to the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at Winnipeg. Previous to going overseas he was private secretary to D. C. Coleman, Vice-President of the C.P.R.

Trooper Victor R. Brown, of Montreal, an original with the 10th Battalion, who transferred to Strathcona's Horse, will cover Quebec province. He was secretary of the Montreal Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association for two and a half years.

The field secretary for Ontario is Sergt. Sydney Whatley, of Peterboro, who joined up in September, 1914, and proceeded overseas as a reservist to his unit, the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. He wears the Mons Star. He was also secretary of the Peterboro Branch of the G.W.V.A. of which he is a charter member.

COST FIGURES OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

Over Three Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars Invested in Commercial and Municipal Plants.

RESOURCES OF CANADA

A census and directory of the central electric power stations in Canada has just been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior, working in co-operation and with the assistance of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the Quebec Streams Commission, and other provincial departments concerned. The report is in two parts, Part I comprising a complete census and statistical survey, with accompanying explanatory matter, whilst Part II forms a comprehensive directory of all commercial and publicly-owned power stations in operation throughout Canada, showing the principal features of each, the locations where blocks of electrical energy are for sale, the prices at which power is obtainable, transportation facilities available in the vicinity, etc. The collection of the data was made by the Bureau of Statistics and the provincial departments, and preparation of the data by the Water Power Branch.

The statistics include only central electrical stations; that is, stations developing electrical power for sale; all other electrical establishments, such as electric railways, etc., are excluded. Outstanding features of the report are as follow:—

Capital and Labour.—The capital invested in central power stations totals \$356,004,168, of which 79.5 per cent is invested in commercial stations and 20.5 per cent in municipal or public-owned stations. Total employees number 8,847, receiving wages and salaries totalling \$7,777,715 per annum.

TOTAL REVENUE.

The total revenue received from the sale of electrical energy is \$44,536,848, of which \$29,135,399 were secured by commercial and \$15,401,449 by municipal plants.

Power Installation.—The primary power installation in central stations totals 1,844,571 h.p., of which 78.3 per cent, or 1,444,314 h.p., is installed in commercial stations and 21.7 per cent, or 400,257 h.p., in municipal stations. Of the total primary horse-power installed, 1,652,661 h.p. is derived from water, 180,800 from steam, and 11,710 from gas and oil.

Cost of Construction.—Of special interest is the actual cost of construction of hydro-electric power stations per installed horse-power. Omitting all real

A REQUEST

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Circular to Postmasters.

Postmasters are informed that a copy of the "Canadian Official Record," which is published weekly by the Government through the Director of Public Information, conveying official information as to important Government measures, will be forwarded to them each week when issued, and they are instructed to see that when their copy reaches them it is put up in a conspicuous place in the post office, so that it may be easily accessible to the patrons of the office who may desire to make themselves acquainted with its contents.

R. M. COULTER,
 Deputy Postmaster General.
 Ottawa, Nov. 13, 1918.

more than any other will ensure a full measure of future prosperity.

Directory of Central Stations.—The directory of central electric stations in Canada, which forms Part II of the report, constitutes the first governmental attempt to systematically compile a ready reference to the central electric stations of the Dominion. Garcke's Annual, issued in England, and McGraw's Directory, published in the United States, have attempted to deal with this field in Canada, in order to provide reference data in the general interests of commerce and industry. The material which has now been compiled is much more exhaustive and comprehensive in every way than either of the publications, and it is thought that it will prove a valuable asset in the reconstruction period, as it permits a bird's-eye view of the present status of the industry in all parts of the Dominion and indicates the locations where expansion is really feasible. As already stated, a special effort has been made to secure from the various corporations and municipalities information relative to blocks of electric power available for sale; the prices at which such power can be provided; the available sites for industry in the vicinity, and the transportation facilities available. The corporations and municipalities have cooperated heartily in this connection. It is intended that, in so far as possible, this information shall be kept up to date.

For Part I (statistical) application should be made to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, while for the directory, Part II, distribution will be made by the Dominion Water-Power Branch.

SETTLERS ENTERED IN WESTERN PROVINCES

Homestead Entries also for Week Ending on January 7th.

During the period ending 7th January, 190 settlers entered Western Canada, with cash \$20,996 and effects valued at \$16,750; same period last year, 308 persons, with cash \$36,149 and effects \$13,620.

During the week ending 7th January, Dominion Lands Agent reported 30 homestead entries; same period last year, 108 entries. The figures are from the Commissioner of Immigration's office, Winnipeg.

Pacific Whaling Catch.

The number of whales caught in 1917 from the three whaling stations operating on the Pacific coast was 379. In the preceding year the catch was 403, according to the fifty-first report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service, recently published.

Have you bought W.S.S.?

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. Bailey, Robert Edward	K. in A. 1-10-18.	Mrs. Lillian Bailey	Wife	Hamilton P.O. Ont.
Pte. Bernard, John Baxter	K. in A. 8-8-18.	Mrs. N. B. Parker	Sister	Sago, Va., U.S.A.
Pte. Fortin, Peter	D. of W. 18-2-18.	Alphonse Fortin	Brother	Fall River, Mass., U.S.A.
Pte. Hunting, D. B.	Died 28-7-18.	Mr. Roy Hunting	Brother	Pullman, Wash., U.S.A.
Pte. Moran, Thomas	Pres. dead 10-11-17.	Miss Helen Moran	Sister	137 Jersey Ave., Jersey City, N.J.
Pte. Murray, G. A.	K. in A. 30-9-18.	Sylvester Murray	Brother	303 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Pte. Russell, Nick	Died 5-12-18.	Helen Variam	Sister	143 Abbott St., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
Pte. Smith, Charles	K. in A. 6-11-18.	Tom Smith	Brother	229 St. Anthony Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Pte. Suave, Medard	K. in A. 3-10-18.	Bella Koch	Sister	c/o Mrs. J. H. Benedict, 875 Park Ave. N.Y., U.S.A.
Pte. Wheeler, Charles	Died 8-11-18.	Chas. Wheeler	Father	Lindsay, Ont.
Pte. Wilson, Charles J	K. in A. 8-5-15.	Mrs. Margaret Wilson	R.N.S.	1117 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

WEALTH OF NATION ABOUT SEVENTEEN BILLIONS

NATIONAL INCOME TWO AND HALF BILLIONS

Tables Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics Show National Wealth of Dominion and Gross Total Value of Farm Products as Well as Approximate Income.

That the national wealth of the Dominion approaches seventeen billion dollars and the national income is probably two and a half billions are leading facts contained in an estimate of the wealth and income of Canada prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau of Statistics explains that although Table I adds up to a total of over nineteen billion dollars, some repetition of values among the items reduces this total. For example, the item "Real Estates and Buildings in Cities" overlaps upon the item "Plant" under the heading "Manufactures." The statistics given to show current manufacturing production in the table do not consider the fact that values of raw materials are repeated in the addition of such items as wheat, flour, bakery products, etc., and of such items as iron ore, pig iron, steel ingots, bars, wire, etc. The Bureau of Statistics believes that between sixteen and seventeen billions would be a liberal estimate of the total capital invested in Canada.

Table III was compiled from data obtained in the census of 1911, when every individual on salary or wages was asked to state the amount of his or her total earnings during the preceding year.

Replies were received in the case of 1,367,557 of fifteen years and over—1,124,383 male and 243,174 female. Their total earnings were \$742,620,-

600, an average of \$592.75 for each male and \$313.12 for each female. For some 260,716 individuals on salaries and wages—203,947 male and 56,769 female—the information obtained was not useable. Estimating for these, however, on the same basis, additional earnings of \$138,662,700 are shown, or a grand total of \$881,283,000, according to Table III.

The above accounts only for those on wages and salaries. There remains to estimate for persons operating on their own account, whose earnings take the form of profits,

TABLE III—INCOMES OF THOSE ON SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Number.	—Reported—	
		Total earnings.	Average.
Males	1,124,383	\$666,478,400	592.75
Females	243,174	76,142,200	313.12
Total	1,367,557	\$742,620,600	543.10
—Estimates—			
Males	203,947	\$120,887,200	
Females	56,769	17,775,500	
Total	260,716	\$138,662,700	
—Total—			
Males	1,328,330	\$787,365,600	
Females	299,943	93,917,700	
Total	1,628,273	\$881,283,300	

professional fees, etc. First, as to their number, the total male population in 1911 was 3,821,995, of whom

TABLE I—INVENTORY OF THE NATIONAL WEALTH OF CANADA.

Items.	Estimated present value.
Agriculture—Improved lands	\$ 2,792,229,000
Buildings	927,548,000
Implements	387,079,000
Live stock	1,102,261,000
Fishing—Total capital invested	47,143,125
Mines—Value of buildings and plant	140,000,000
Manufactures—Plant and working capital	2,000,000,000
Railways	2,000,000,000
Street railways	160,000,000
Canals	123,000,000
Shipping	35,000,000
Telegraphs	10,000,000
Telephones	95,000,000
Real estate and building in cities and towns (based on assessments of 140 localities)	3,500,000,000
Clothing, furniture and personal effects	800,000,000
Coin and bullion—Held by Receiver-General	119,000,000
Specie in banks	82,000,000
Value of token currency	7,500,000
Imported merchandise in store	250,000,000
Current production—Agriculture	1,621,028,000
Fishing	39,000,000
Forestry	175,000,000
Mining	190,000,000
Manufacturing	2,400,000,000
Total	\$19,002,788,125

1,198,175 were under the age of 15. Deducting the latter and also the

SPRING SALMON IN EASTERN WATERS

Experiment is Made of Planting Young in River St. Lawrence.

The Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Fisheries, has begun experiments with a view to establishing the spring or quinnat salmon of the Pacific coast in lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. A shipment of 400,000 eyed spring salmon eggs have recently been received at the Thurlow hatchery on lake Ontario from the Harrison Lake hatchery on the Fraser river. The resulting young will be planted in the most favourable places in the international waters of the St. Lawrence system.

The spring is the largest of all salmon, and it is second to none in its edible qualities. Its adaptability is demonstrated by the success that has followed its planting in New Zealand, where it is now firmly established. It is persistent in its ascent of rivers to spawn, and has been taken in Yukon river at the foot of lake Bennet, a distance of over 2,800 miles from salt water.

VALUE OF FISHERIES INCREASED BY WAR

Figures Published in Department's Annual Report are Much Larger.

In spite of the absence of many fishermen on military or naval service, the value of the Atlantic, Pacific and inland fisheries have greatly increased during the war, as shown by statistics contained in the fifty-first annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service, which has just been published. The catch on the Atlantic was valued in 1917 at \$25,494,010, a considerable increase from previous years. In 1916 the value of the catch was \$19,748,667; in 1915 it was \$16,703,182, and in 1914, \$15,683,171. The value of the Pacific fisheries in 1917 was \$21,518,595; in 1916 it was \$14,637,346; in 1915, \$14,538,320, and in 1914, \$11,515,086. The catch on inland waters in 1917 was worth \$5,239,439; in 1916 it valued at \$4,822,365; in 1915, at \$4,619,206, and in 1914, at \$4,066,374.

Atlantic Seal Hunt.

The current report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service shows that the seal hunt in the gulf of St. Lawrence in 1917 resulted in the capture of 31,145 hair seals against 23,227 in the preceding year.

TABLE II—ESTIMATED GROSS TOTAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA, 1915, 1916 AND 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Field crops	\$ 825,371,000	\$ 886,495,000	\$1,144,637,000
Farm animals:			
Horses exported	1,842,000	4,701,000	4,385,000
Beef cattle, 20 p.c. of estimated total value	30,500,000	41,300,000	54,119,000
Sheep, 20 p.c. of estimated total value	3,262,000	4,200,000	7,115,000
Swine: Number, plus 16 p.c. for animals born and slaughtered within the year, 125 lb. meat per animal (1915, 8½ cents per lb.; 1916, 12 cents per lb.; 1917, 17½ cents per lb.)	38,354,000	60,000,000	90,950,000
Wool: 12 million lb., 28 cents, 1915; 37 cents, 1916; 59 cents, 1917.	3,360,000	4,440,000	7,000,000
Factory cheese and creamery butter	51,482,000	62,479,000	74,487,000
Dairy butter: Quantity estimated on basis of Census, 1911; price, 25 cents per lb. in 1915; 27 cents per lb. in 1916; 30 cents per lb. in 1917	45,000,000	47,000,000	103,072,000
Home-made cheese: Quantity estimated on basis of Census of 1911; price, 15 cents per lb. in 1915; 18 cents per lb. in 1916.	278,000	351,000	263,000
Whole milk: Quantity estimated in Census Report of August 23, 1917; price at 6 cents per quart, 1915 and 1916; 7½ cents per quart, 1917	49,245,000	42,986,000	55,000,000
Fruits and vegetables, say	35,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Poultry and eggs, say	35,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
Gross total value	\$1,118,694,000	\$1,223,952,000	\$1,621,028,000

The above estimates represent the gross value of field crops and animal products and take no account of the use of a product as a material for other production nor of the costs of production.

total males on salaries and wages as above, the remainder, 1,295,490, represents the number on their account, a total including Indians and Eskimos and a certain proportion of dependents. Of females operating on their own account, no record has been compiled, but their numbers would doubtless bring the total to 1,300,000.

As to the income of these, no estimate is possible. It would seem natural to place a higher per capita than that of the salaried and wage-earning class. At \$900 a year, the total would be over \$1,000,000,000. Altogether a national income approaching \$2,000,000,000 would seem a not unfair estimate for 1911, and the rise in wages and prices would probably bring this to \$2,400,000,000 in 1918, according to the statement which accompanies the tables.

Inland Fisheries Increase.

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of fish caught in the waters of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the year 1917, as shown by the report of the Fisheries Branch, Department of Naval Service, for that year. In Manitoba there was an increase in the catch of whitefish; while in Saskatchewan there was an increase of 34 per cent in the quantity of whitefish taken, of 10 per cent in the catch of pike and 20 per cent in that of pickerel. In Alberta there was a 28 per cent increase in the quantity of whitefish landed, a 34 per cent increase in the catch of pike, while that of pickerel increased 40 per cent.

PALEONTOLOGICAL WORK OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Industry of Field Parties has Revealed Past History of Life in the Dominion and Provided Index to Where Materials Useful to Man May be Sought.

Palaeontological work, as one of the activities of Government service, is least known and, therefore, except within a limited sphere, has excited perhaps the least popular interest. Palaeontology, however, inseparably linked with biology and forming a fundamental part of geology has made notable progress in recent years, probably greater during the last two or three decades than at any other time in its history. Though ordinarily it is not thought of in that light any more than astronomy, its great economic use has been increasingly recognized with the result that universities have afforded special facilities for its study and governments have been forward in providing means for its prosecution. It has in a measure become a gauge of progressiveness rather than as a standard of dry-as-dust erudition. The foregoing is in the terms of a statement of Prof. Lamb, director of the National Museum, Ottawa, who defines the uses of the study of palaeontology as follows:—

"Palaeontology reveals the past history of the life of the earth and in connection with geology has its greatest economic value in disclosing the relative age of rock formations, the conditions under which they were deposited, and the character of the plants and animals preserved therein, thus providing an index to localities, where coal, oil, gas, and many materials useful to man, may be sought for with every probability of success."

"With the growth of palaeontology as a science," Prof. Lamb says, "came the necessity of specialization in its various branches. Palaeobotanists devote their energies to the elucidation of past plant life. In a similar manner fossil invertebrates and vertebrates claim separate attention, and even in their main subdivisions a restriction of the field of research has been productive of the best results. In keeping with the spirit of this progressiveness the Geological Survey of Canada some years ago established separate divisions of vertebrate and invertebrate palaeontology. The scope and special work of the vertebrate division is briefly referred to in the present article.

"Vertebrate palaeontology, following field collecting, entails much work in the laboratory and office, intensive research, the publication of results, and the formation of study, duplicate and exhibition collections.

ORGANIZED FIELD WORK.

"1. Field work is carried on by specially organized parties of trained collectors, or by individual collectors, in all parts of the Dominion from Nova Scotia to Yukon. Collecting to some extent has also been done by geological field parties who have, however, of necessity, been obliged to content themselves with securing mainly fossil invertebrates, on ac-

count of the greater difficulties of vertebrate collecting.

"The collecting of vertebrate fossils in the field has of late years been brought to a system, and splendid results have been attained through the employment of specially trained men and the adoption of field methods emanating from past experience. A well equipped field party, employing up-to-date methods can for instance, remove wholly from the rock without loss, the complete skeleton of a dinosaur, forty feet or over in length, and weighing many tons, although the specimen when found may be in a state of extreme fragility.

"2. In the laboratory (or workshop) the collections pass through the hands of skilled preparators whose duty it is to remove the matrix (rock) from specimens, to harden, strengthen and mend so that they can be handled without fear of breakage. At this stage they can be studied and described. If a museum is maintained, selected specimens may be specially mounted in the laboratory for public exhibition.

"3. The labelling and cataloguing of specimens, form an important part of the office work, and are essentials in the establishment of an accurate and readily accessible record of localities, geological horizons, dates, names of collectors, etc. When catalogued, specimens are assigned to special study and comparative collections, or to duplicate collections, or they may be added to the exhibition collections. A specimen valuable from a study standpoint may not be desirable as a public exhibit.

"4. Under research comes the study of geological formations represented by fossil material in the possession of the Geological Survey, collected principally by the Division of Vertebrate Palaeontology, and, to a limited extent, by officers of the Survey as a whole, or acquired by purchase, presentation or exchange, or loaned by individuals or institutions for comparative purposes in the elucidation of palaeontological problems. In this connection the library of the Geological Survey is indispensable.

"The results following the study of the above, with descriptions of new or especially well preserved forms, are published as reports, memoirs and monographs, usually illustrated.

NUMBERS ENGAGED IN CANADIAN FISHING

As shown by the current report of the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service Department, there were 95,122 persons employed in the various branches of the Canadian fishing industry, afloat and ashore during 1917. Of the total, 84,011 were engaged in the sea fisheries, 11,111 in the inland fisheries, 8,946 on vessels, tugs and smacks; 62,700 in boats, 744 fishing without boats, and 22,732 working in canneries, freezers, smokehouses, etc., cleaning and preparing fish for market.

RECENT DISCOVERIES WILL ADD TO CANADA'S COPPER PRODUCTION

Rich Ore in North-Western Manitoba Handled Five Times in Transit From Mine to Smelter Yet Pays Well.

OTHER RICH PROSPECTS

No metal has been in greater demand during the war period than copper, and this demand will doubtless continue at least during the period of reconstruction. As a result, the price of copper has very materially advanced, so that the operation of even low-grade copper ore has been profitable.

Canada is a copper-producing country, and certain recent discoveries of rich deposits will materially add to this production, according to a statement from the Department of the Interior. In the vicinity of Beaver, Flin-Flon, Schist, and Athapapuskw lakes, in the north-western portion of the province of Manitoba, very important discoveries of copper have been made, and notwithstanding the lack of efficient transportation facilities, mining operations are steadily progressing, and very considerable quantities of ore are being shipped.

PROFITABLE, DESPITE HAUL.

Only marvellously rich ore and a large quantity of it could stand the expense of transportation under present conditions. The ore is hauled from Chist lake, a distance of about 38 miles, by teams, and carried about 125 miles by boat and barge to The Pas, and from there it is taken by rail to the smelter at Trail, B.C., half-way across the continent. In this process the ore is handled five or six times, but as it carries from 17 per cent upward of copper content, together with a small percentage of gold, the operation is a profitable one. In all the history of mining there is perhaps on record no enterprise more unique.

More than 2,000 mineral claims have been staked and recorded in this part of the province, and with the advent of peace a mining camp of large dimensions will no doubt be established in that vicinity.

COPPERMINE RIVER.

Reports as to the richness and extent of the copper deposits in the unexplored region lying between the Coppermine river and Bathurst inlet are persistent. Inspector F. H. French, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who was in charge of a patrol sent to the shores of the Arctic ocean to inquire into the disappearance of certain persons, and who visited territory not previously explored, reports that he saw nuggets of native copper weighing from 50 to 100 pounds; that out of this copper the Eskimos have constructed implements and utensils for their own use; and that in every native camp which he visited on his long patrol he found a supply of that metal.

Inspector French has expressed the opinion that east of the Copper-

ATLANTIC SALMON HATCHERIES DO WELL

Over Thirty Million Eggs were Collected from Eastern Ocean.

Complete reports received by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service from the various collecting stations for salmon eggs in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces show the collection of the previous year exceeded by over three-quarters of a million and a total collection of 30,955,000 Atlantic salmon eggs. The previous year's collections were increased at Tadoussac and Gaspé, Que.; Miramichi, N.B., and in Prince Edward Island, while there was a falling off at St. John, N.B., and Margaree, N.S.

The success of the hatcheries is more apparent each year in the increasing numbers of salmon that are reaching the spawning beds of the various rivers of the Atlantic coast. During the past season 4,288 parent salmon were captured, for hatchery purposes, in a period of twelve days in the Miramichi river. The collection of salmon eggs was last year resumed with success at Gaspé, Que., and on Prince Edward Island, after having been abandoned for over twenty years on account of the scarcity of parent fish. As a result of the hatchery operations the salmon rivers of these districts, as well as of the Atlantic coast generally, are in a flourishing condition.

Lobster Fishing Licenses.

To obtain greater control over the lobster fishery, a new regulation has been put in force requiring every lobster fisherman to take out a license, according to the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service.

mine river there is the largest deposit of native copper in the world, which will, when transportation facilities have been established, become a very important asset to the country. Further north, following the same mineralized belt, are to be found the copper deposits of the Whitehorse district in the Yukon Territory. A great many mineral claims have been recorded in this district, and a number of shipping mines have been developed. This copper belt extends as far north as the head waters of White river, and when transportation difficulties have been finally solved this district, as well as Northern Manitoba, will no doubt come into its own.

LAND IS WITHDRAWN.

In order that the deposit of native copper reported to exist on the shores of the Arctic ocean, in the vicinity of the Coppermine river, may be thoroughly examined, the following area has been withdrawn by Order in Council dated the 21st of December, 1918, from disposal under the provisions of the mining regulations:—

"That portion of the Northwest Territories lying north of the 65th parallel of north latitude, and between the 105th and 116th degrees of west longitude, comprising the territory adjacent to Coronation gulf and Bathurst inlet."

REGULATIONS GOVERNING SEPARATION GRANTS

FULL TEXT OF ORDER
PASSED IN DECEMBER

General Instructions, Rates of Allowance, Cessation and Suspension, Where Wives and Children Benefit and Procedure for Making Claims Outlined.

The full text of the regulations governing the separation allowance in the Canadian Expeditionary Force which were effective January 1, 1919, and were approved by the Order in Council dated December 24, 1918, are as follows:—

SECTION 1—EXPLANATIONS.

1. Separation allowance is a grant made by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to dependents of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, while such members in respect of whom it is paid remain on the strength of that force.

2. The object of the allowance is to assist members of the force, while serving therein, to provide and maintain a home for their respective dependents.

3. "Allowance" within the text of these regulations means "separation allowance."

4. "Dependents" within the meaning of these regulations includes:—

(a) Wife.

(b) Motherless legitimate children of an officer or soldier, in the case of boys, under the age of 16, and in the case of girls, under the age of 17.

(c) Adopted children of an officer or soldier, in the case of boys, under the age of 16, and in the case of girls, under the age of 17, provided such children have been regularly supported by the officer or soldier.

(d) Widowed mother, if the officer or soldier is her "sole support," and is unmarried within the meaning of these regulations.

(e) Mother, whose husband has deserted her and has not been supporting her for a reasonable length of time, if the officer or soldier is her "sole support" and is unmarried within the meaning of these regulations.

(f) Mother, whose husband is alive but totally incapacitated from earning a living, if the officer or soldier is her "sole support" and is unmarried within the meaning of these regulations.

(g) Mother, such as described in (d), (e) or (f), above, who is mainly dependent on two unmarried sons, both of whom are members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. If one of the above sons die on active service and no pension is granted in respect of him, the allowance will be continued on account of the other son so long as he is main support.

(h) Mother, such as described in (d), (e) or (f), above, who is dependent on three or more unmarried sons, three of whom are members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. If one or more of the above sons die on active service and no pension is granted in respect to him, the allowance will be continued on account of one of the other sons.

(i) Father, whose wife is dead and who is totally incapacitated from earning a living, if the officer or soldier is his "sole support" and is unmarried within the meaning of these regulations.

(j) Father, whose wife is dead and who is totally incapacitated from earning a living and mainly dependent on two unmarried sons, both of whom are members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. If one of the above sons die on active service and no pension is granted in respect of him, the allowance will be continued on account of the other son so long as he is main support.

(k) Father, whose wife is dead and who is totally incapacitated from earning a living and dependent on three or more unmarried sons, three of whom are members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. If one or more of the above sons die on active service and no pension is granted in

respect of him, the allowance will be continued on account of one of the other sons.

(l) Woman, with whom an unmarried officer or soldier was living in domestic relations and publicly representing as his wife and regularly supporting on a *bona fide* domestic basis for a reasonable period prior to enlistment.

5. "Officers" within the meaning of these regulations includes all officers and nursing sisters appointed to the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

6. "Soldiers" within the meaning of these regulations includes all ranks, except officers, properly attested and serving on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

7. "Unmarried" officers and soldiers within the meaning of these regulations includes widowers without children and married officers and soldiers, provided no separation allowance is issuable to their wives or legitimate children.

8. "Mother" within the meaning of these regulations includes foster-mother and step-mother.

9. "Children" within the meaning of these regulations includes step-children.

SECTION 2—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

10. These regulations will be effective from the 1st day of January, 1919, and supersede all other regulations and enactments previously issued in respect of separation allowance. They will have no retroactive effect other than to confirm decisions already given and action taken in accordance with them.

RATES OF ALLOWANCE.

11. The rates of allowance shall be as follows:—

	Per month.
Rank and file	\$30
Sergeants and higher rank below that of W.O. (1st class)	\$30
Warrant officers (1st class)	\$35
Lieutenants	\$40
Captains	\$40
Majors	\$50
Officers of higher rank than that of major	\$60

12. No person shall receive more than one allowance for his or her own benefit.

13. Separation allowance shall not be issued in respect of a nursing sister who is herself in receipt of separation allowance as a dependent.

14. Only the one allowance may be issued on account of any officer or soldier, and that will be paid to or for his dependent. In exceptional cases, however, as for instance when there is a wife in one locality and children by a former wife in another, the allowance may be divided.

15. If the officer or soldier is in receipt of a salary from the Dominion or a Provincial Government during his service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, no separation allowance will be paid on his account, unless the salary in question is less than the rate of separation allowance, in which case the difference will be paid.

16. Officers on whose account separation allowance is issuable on the ground of "sole support" and soldiers on whose account separation allowance is issuable, or on whose account separation allowance would be issuable, except for the fact that pay from the Dominion or a Provincial Government is issuable, must assign to their dependents not less than fifteen days' pay of rank (working pay and field allowance excluded). Such soldiers as above in receipt of working pay will be required to make a remittance of fifty per cent of their working pay to such dependents, in addition to the above compulsory assign-

ment; such soldiers in the Forestry Corps in receipt of consolidated rates of technical pay will be required to remit fifty per cent of such consolidated pay to their dependents. In cases where no such assignment or remittance has been made, a compulsory assignment of fifteen days' pay of rank (working pay and field allowance excluded), and a compulsory remittance of fifty per cent of working pay or consolidated pay, above described, may be put in force against the account of the officer or soldier. In cases where a compulsory assignment or remittance is put in force against an officer or soldier, the officer or soldier will be notified forthwith of the action taken. Should he object and submit reasons for his objections, it will be decided whether the compulsory assignment or remittance shall be continued or not.

SECTION 3—CASUALTIES TO THE OFFICER OR SOLDIER.

17. In the case of an officer and in the case of a non-commissioned officer promoted to warrant officer (class one), separation allowance will increase automatically with promotion, provided such promotion has been confirmed and published in Part II, Daily Orders, quoting competent authority.

18. Promotion to acting rank will also carry with it an increase of separation allowance, provided the officer or acting warrant officer is authorized to draw the pay and allowances of such higher acting rank; or if in receipt of consolidated rate of pay, the rate applicable for any higher acting rank which he holds, instead of the rate authorized for his temporary substantive rank.

19. Increase of separation allowance in the above cases will take effect from the date on which such promotion occurred.

20. The rate of separation allowance will not be reduced when an officer or soldier reverts or is reduced overseas to rank lower than the temporary substantive rank held by an officer or soldier on his arrival overseas, unless such reversion or reduction is in consequence of misconduct or inefficiency. If the rate of separation allowance is reduced in consequence of reversion or reduction to lower rank, such decrease will take effect from date of reversion or reduction.

21. In the cases of officers and soldiers who die while serving, and whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, separation allowance and assigned pay will continue to be paid until the end of the month in which the casualty is reported.

22. In the cases of officers and soldiers who are reported missing and whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, separation allowance will continue to be paid monthly thereafter, and assigned pay will continue, or, from the first day of the month following that in which the casualty is reported, begin to be paid monthly thereafter at a rate equal to fifteen days' pay of rank of the officer or soldier (working pay and field allowance excluded), until the end of the month in which the officer or soldier is officially reported dead. In cases where Permanent Force allowances have been paid to a dependent in lieu of separation allowance, the assignment in force will continue to the end of the month in which the casualty is reported, and a sum equal to separation allowance and fifteen days' pay of rank of the officer or soldier (working pay and field allowance excluded), will be paid from the first day of the month following that in which the officer or soldier was officially reported missing until the end of the month in which the officer or soldier is officially reported dead.

23. In the cases of officers and soldiers who die while serving, or are reported missing, and whose dependents are in receipt of assigned pay only, assigned pay will be continued to the end of the month in which the casualty is first reported.

SECTION 4—WITHDRAWAL, CESSATION AND SUSPENSION.

24. The allowance will be discontinued to a dependent who is, owing to serious misconduct, unworthy to receive it.

25. Except as provided in para. 26, the allowance, if otherwise issuable, will not be withheld for periods in which the officer or soldier forfeits pay.

26. Payment of the allowance and assigned pay will be suspended upon an officer or soldier being reported absent without leave. The account will be closed from the date on which it was suspended, upon the officer or soldier having been absent without leave for twenty-one days. If the officer or soldier rejoins within seven days, payments suspended under the above provisions will be resumed from the date suspended, but if he is absent without leave for more than seven days, the allowance will be resumed only from the date upon which he rejoins, and assigned pay not exceeding fifteen days' pay of rank per month will be paid dependents from the date the allowance was resumed.

27. Dependents of officers and soldiers reported "prisoners of war" will continue to draw the allowance as if the officer or soldier were still on active service.

28. When an officer is struck off strength, or a soldier is discharged without post discharge pay, or war service gratuity, separation allowance will be continued to the end of the month in which the officer or soldier is struck off strength or discharged. When an officer is dismissed the service, or a soldier is discharged with ignominy, the allowance will cease on the date of the promulgation of the sentence.

SECTION 5—WIVES AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

29. The allowance will not be granted for motherless children of an officer or soldier if it appear that the officer or soldier has not supported such children for a reasonable period.

30. When the allowance is claimed by an officer or a soldier for his motherless children, a guardian of the children should be named in writing by the officer or soldier for the purpose of receiving the allowance.

31. The allowance will not be issued for dependents who are maintained in a Dominion or Provincial Institution at the expense of the Dominion or a Provincial Government.

32. Where a wife is separated from her husband by divorce, written separation agreement, judicial decree of separation from bed and board, or other similar judicial decree parting her from her husband, and is entitled under such agreement or by order of a competent court to payments from her husband, she will be eligible to receive only the amount of such payments. Such payments will be made from separation allowance issued to her and, if the separation allowance does not equal the amount so agreed upon or ordered to be paid by the court, a compulsory assignment of pay, equivalent to the difference between separation allowance and such payments, but not exceeding 15 days' pay of rank (working pay and field allowance excluded) of the officer or soldier, may be put into effect against the officer or soldier.

33. Where a wife is separated from her husband, as set out in paragraph 32 above, and is living apart from the children and is not charged with their care, separation allowance or assigned pay or a portion thereof, subject to any valid claim of the wife by virtue of separation agreement or judicial decree, may be issued to the guardian of the children.

34. If a wife has been separated from her husband by divorce, written separation agreement or judicial decree, and it does not appear that the husband is absolved from supporting her, and if the wife furnishes satisfactory explanations for not having obtained a judgment for alimony, separation allowance may be issued to the wife.

35. Where the separation is by virtue of divorce, written separation agreement or judicial decree, and the wife for a reasonable time prior to the enlistment of the officer or soldier was separated from him and was not in receipt of any payments from him or entitled to any payments under an order for maintenance, no issue of separation allowance will be made, unless the officer or soldier assigned to her 15 days' pay of

[Continued on page 10.]

DEPARTMENT TO ASSUME CHARGE OF DEPENDENTS

*Immigration and Colonization
Department will Bring Back
Soldiers' Relatives and Pay
Fares to Canadian Homes.*

NUMBERS RETURNED

According to an official statement, the Department of Immigration and Colonization has again assumed charge of the transportation of soldiers' dependents home from overseas, and has taken steps to bring them home on ships carrying no troops except the soldier husbands and fathers of the dependents making the trip.

The railway fares of the dependents from points in the United Kingdom and France to the ports where they go on board steamers for Canada, and from the Canadian port of disembarkation to their destinations, will be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Department of Immigration previously had the transportation of soldiers' dependents under its charge, during the period from July 17, 1917, to November 11, 1918, when 22,000 dependents were transported without a single complaint.

An Order in Council, dated January 20, has been passed which authorizes a fund to assist soldiers' relatives at present in Canada to return to the United Kingdom, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th January, 1919, from the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, submitting that from time to time applications are received by the Government from soldiers' relatives domiciled in Canada for assistance to return to their former homes in the United Kingdom. These applications for assistance usually come from the widows or minor children of soldiers who have served with the Canadian or Imperial forces, and in some cases the circumstances appear to warrant compassionate action on the part of the Government. At the present time there is no fund out of which assistance may be granted, even when an investigation shows that the applicants are without sufficient funds to look after themselves here and when it is shown that they have relatives or friends in the United Kingdom able and willing to receive and care for them.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the sum of \$3,500 be set aside out of the War Appropriation to cover such cases, this fund to be administered by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, it being understood that before any expenditure shall be incurred a report to Council shall be made in each case.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Cheese from Canada.

During the last three years the exportation of cheese from Canada has been very large, amounting in 1916 to 170,196,549 pounds, valued at \$32,730,759, in 1917 to 182,182,971 pounds, valued at \$40,007,267, and in 1918 to 165,576,618 pounds, worth \$37,779,226. These figures are taken from a summary of Canadian trade for three years, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the data of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

FULL TEXT OF ORDER PASSED IN DECEMBER

[Continued from page 9.]

rank (working pay and field allowance excluded). If the wife is entitled to payments from her husband under an order for maintenance, such payments may be made as prescribed by Order in Council (P.C. 186), dated 24th January, 1918.

SECTION 6—OTHER DEPENDENTS.

36. In case where the allowance is issuable under paragraph 4, clause (1), and the officer or soldier marries after enlistment, if the dependent under paragraph 4, clause (1), has one or more children of the officer or soldier, the allowance will continue to be paid to her as the guardian of such children, but assigned pay may be transferred to the legal wife. If such dependent has no children of the officer or soldier and the legal wife of the soldier is eligible to receive the allowance, the allowance will be discontinued to the dependent above mentioned and be paid to the legal wife.

37. Any material improvement in the financial condition of a mother receiving the allowance as a mother, must be at once communicated to the officer issuing separation allowance, and the withholding of such information whereby payments have been obtained shall be deemed to constitute fraudulent action.

38. The allowance to a widowed mother will cease upon her remarriage or upon the marriage of her son in respect of whom the allowance has been granted.

SECTION 7—DEATH OF DEPENDENT.

39. In cases where a dependent who is in receipt of separation allowance dies, separation allowance and assigned pay must be paid for the month in which the dependent dies, in trust to be applied towards the funeral expenses of the dependent.

SECTION 8—PROCEDURE FOR MAKING CLAIMS ON ENLISTMENT.

40. On appointment, every officer, and, on enlistment, every soldier claiming separation allowance for a dependent will make application for same to the paymaster of his unit. All applications for the allowance on the ground of "sole support" and as "guardian" must be accompanied by statutory declarations and such other documentary evidence as may be required to substantiate the claim.

considers such dependent not eligible for

41. A soldier who has a dependent, but separation allowance under these regulations, will be required to deliver to the paymaster of his unit a statement under oath of the reason he considers such dependent not eligible for the allowance. Otherwise, if such dependent make a claim for separation allowance, it will be assumed that the officer or soldier knows no valid reason why the allowance should not be granted and a compulsory assignment put in force against him.

42. Where the claim for separation allowance under paragraph 40 is refused as inadmissible, the amount of pay assigned by the soldier will be paid to the person named, unless it appear that the soldier has a dependent eligible for separation allowance, in which case separation allowance may be granted to such dependent and action taken in accordance with paragraph 16 above.

CLAIMS AFTER ENLISTMENT.

43. An officer or soldier intending to marry must inform his paymaster of such intention a sufficient length of time in advance of the marriage to allow steps to be taken to discontinue the issue of any separation allowance or assigned pay previously authorized for another dependent on his account. He will, at the same time, state whether such issue of separation allowance or assigned pay has been authorized and, if so, to whom.

44. As soon as the marriage has taken place upon the production to the paymaster of the marriage certificate, notification, showing the date and place of marriage and the wife's full name and address, will appear in Part II Orders, and an application for separation allowance will be completed by the officer or soldier and delivered to the paymaster. The latter will satisfy himself that the wife of the soldier is of good character before any action in respect of payment is taken. If there is any doubt in the matter, the fullest inquiry is to be made by the Paymaster and a report sent to the officer issuing the separation allowance and assigned pay.

45. In cases of dependents other than wives and legitimate children unless the application for separation allowance is made within sixty days of appointment or enlistment, no arrears of the allowance will be issued for the period prior to the first day of the month in which application was made.

SPECIAL COUNSEL IS APPOINTED TO ASSIST SETTLEMENT BOARD

*Duties will be to assist Minister
of Interior in Negotiations
for Necessary Land by Ac-
quisition, Lease or Other
Means.*

W. F. O'CONNOR, K.C., NAMED

The appointment of a special counsel for the Soldiers' Settlement Board, Mr. William F. O'Connor, K.C., who will be associated with the Minister of the Interior in perfecting and co-ordinating the means for settlement of returned soldiers on the land and the incidental legislation, is authorized by the following Order in Council passed January 17:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 15th January, 1919, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that in connection with the administration of the Soldier Settlement Act, William F. O'Connor, K.C., Law Secretary of the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General, has, since the 1st day of December, 1918, with the consent of the Minister of Justice and the Solicitor General, and while continuing to perform his ordinary duties, been engaged, in association with the Minister of the Interior, in the perfecting and co-ordinating of means for settlement of returned soldiers upon the land and in the preparation of the necessary incidental legislation.

The Minister further states that he has proposed to send William F. O'Connor, the Civil Service Commission being advised and consenting, that he, said William F. O'Connor, do, during pleasure, as an officer of the Soldier Settlement Board, with the title of Special Counsel of the Soldier Settlement Board, serve that Board and assist in the administration of the Soldier Settlement Act, retaining, however, his office and salary as Law Secretary as aforesaid, continuing to perform as heretofore the duties of that office and devoting to such performance such amount of time as may be necessary, but being paid by the Soldier Settlement Board, in addition to his salary as Law Secretary as aforesaid the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payment to date from the 1st day of December, 1918, to which proposal said officer consents, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

The Minister observes that it is his intention to utilize the services of such officer, if he is appointed, not merely in the preparation of legislation, regulations and orders for and legal advising of the Minister and of said Board, but, additionally, in the negotiation and completion, under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, of arrangements between the Dominion as represented by the said Board and the provinces, concerning provincial crown lands available for soldier settlement and for the acquisition, lease or other means of putting to use the same for the purposes of soldier settlement, and generally, in the co-ordination, so far as may be possible, of Dominion and provincial effort toward settlement of returned soldiers upon the land.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the above recited arrangements made with said William F. O'Connor be approved as made.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Manitoba's Wool Clip.

Complete returns from Manitoba's 1918 wool clip show that the province produced 461,585 pounds, which sold for \$208,000. The figures are supplied by the Commission of Immigration at Winnipeg.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF CATTLE DISEASE CAUSES BAN ON IMPORTS.

A cable message has been received at the Department of Agriculture from the High Commissioner for Canada in London, England, advising the Department of an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in the County of Yorkshire. An order was immediately signed for the cancelling of all permits already issued for the importation of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine into Canada from Great Britain, with the exception of those covering animals already on shipboard en route. Notification has been sent to steamship companies and live stock breeders interested.

Canada's Dairy Products.

Canada produced in 1915, \$45,000,000 worth of dairy butter; in 1916, \$47,000,000 worth, and in 1917 the butter production rose to a value of \$103,072,000, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which gives also the value of Canada's production of whole milk for 1915 at \$49,245,000, for 1916 at \$42,986,000, and for 1917 at \$55,000,000.

U.S. IMPORT LICENSE FOR CANADIAN FURS

The United States War Trade Board announces, in a ruling, that a general import license, to be known as PBF No. 30, has been issued covering the importation from Canada of raw furs of Canadian origin when consigned to Funston Bros. & Co., George B. Herzig Co. (Inc.), Joseph Ullman (Inc.), or to such other firms as may enter into an appropriate agreement with the American War Trade Board. This agreement is substantially that, in consideration of the issuance of the general license, the licensee firm agrees to report the receipt of shipments of furs under such general license which may not be of Canadian origin and to hold the same subject to the disposition of the American War Trade Board.

Ship for New Zealand.

The New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited, has advised the Department of Trade and Commerce that cable advice from London has just been received that the steamer "Cufic" has been allocated to them to load at St. John, N.B., for New Zealand and Australia. This steamer is due at St. John about January 20, and they hope to sail her about February 5. She will load for Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Melbourne, and Sydney and proceed via the Panama canal. Applications for space should be addressed to the New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited, 213 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

PROPAGATION OF COMMERCIAL FISH FOR FOOD

ANNUAL REPORT ON FISH CULTURE IS PREPARED

Story of Increased Propagation on Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and for Inland Fisheries -- Important work done despite War Handicap.

The annual report to the Department of Naval Service in the matter of fish culture for 1917 has just been issued. It contains full details of hatching and other breeding operations throughout Canada, from which it is learned that in that year there were in round numbers 1,500,000,000 fry of different species distributed in various waters of the Dominion.

"These operations," the report states, "were conducted almost entirely in the propagation of the commercial food fishes, such as Atlantic salmon and lobsters in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec; whitefish, lake herring, salmon trout, and pickerel in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; and Pacific salmon in British Columbia. The commercial species are practically all distributed as fry on the spawning areas, and largely where the eggs are collected, but a small percentage is reared to fingerlings. The purely sporting fishes, such as speckled trout in the Maritime Provinces, and rainbow and cut-throat trout in Alberta and British Columbia, are hatched in small numbers. Most of the fry are fed for several months, and after adequate return is made to the waters in which the eggs are collected, the greater part of the remainder is distributed in publicly controlled waters in response to applications. A small quantity is, however, supplied to privately controlled or leased waters on the payment of set prices and all transportation charges."

PRESENT FROM U.S.

It is stated that "the department is indebted to the United States Bureau of Fisheries for a present of 10,000,000 sockeye eggs from Alaska." These eggs were placed in the Harrison Lake hatchery and were distributed in the Fraser for the benefit of the fisheries of both countries.

As a war measure, the service was not extended by the erection of new hatcheries, but operations were carried on most energetically in the existing establishments. Owing to changed conditions the southern portion of Lake Winnipeg has ceased to be a whitefish area, and that portion of the lake has been regarded as a pickerel and coarse fish area. The Selkirk hatchery was closed, as it required extensive repairs, and the whitefish operations were transferred to the Dauphin River hatchery, Lake Winnipeg, which, however, was enlarged greater than the previous capacity of both the Selkirk and Dauphin river establishments, saving as well a considerable amount of expense in operating.

The department has found an awakened interest in the fishermen and a desire to co-operate with the hatchery officers, which was "previously conspicuous by its absence in some districts during the past year." The Lake Erie fishermen, for instance, at the annual meeting of their association passed a unanimous resolution urging the provincial Government to make it compulsory on the fishermen to collect, fertilize and save for the hatchery the eggs of all fish that are ripe when taken by them, and they appointed two of their experienced members to personally interview the individual fishermen, arouse their interest, and instruct them in taking, fertilizing and handling fish eggs for hatching.

Detailed notes are made in respect of several of the hatcheries and breeding grounds and of several of the species propagated. Interesting experiments were made in the marking of young salmon before being released, of which a number were recaptured at various ages, to determine the frequency of spawning, in which there was noted a great difference.

VARIETY OF FRY SPECIES HATCHED AND DISTRIBUTED

Hatchery.	Species.	Total distribution.
Bedford, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	810,000
	Speckled trout	71,000
Margaree, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	2,875,000
	Speckled trout	41,900
Windsor, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	1,632,050
Middleton, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	1,095,000
	Speckled trout	90,500
Lindloff, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	675,600
Bay View, N.S.	Lobsters	53,600,000
Canso, N.S.	Lobsters	42,389,956
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	Lobsters	26,100,000
Inverness, N.S.	Lobsters	74,000,000
Arichat, N.S.	Lobsters	30,000,000
Antigonish, N.S.	Lobsters	41,000,000
Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	Lobsters	37,500,000
Long Beach Pond, N.S.	Lobsters	33
Restigouche, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	1,969,000
	Speckled trout	56,000
Miramichi, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	2,590,900
Grand Falls, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	1,561,595
	Speckled trout	40,000
St. John, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	1,573,300
	Speckled trout	10,400
	Ouaniche salmon	580
	Rainbow trout	8,000
Nipisquit, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	703,000
Tobique, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	974,000
Sparkle, N.B.	Atlantic salmon	866,500
Shad St. John R., N.B.	Shad	400,000
Shippigan, N.B.	Lobsters	49,000,000
Shemogue, N.B.	Lobsters	37,937,000
Buctouche, N.B.	Lobsters	52,050,000
Kelly's Pond, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon	1,000,000
	Speckled trout	241,400
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Lobsters	98,000,000
Georgetown, P.E.I.	Lobsters	10,000,000
Tadoussac, Que.	Atlantic salmon	990,000
	Speckled trout	132,000
Gaspé, Que.	Atlantic salmon	3,011,825
	Speckled trout	32,690
Ste. Marguerite, Que.	Atlantic salmon	690,000
	Speckled trout	10,000
Bergeronnes, Que.	Atlantic salmon	1,500,000
Dartmouth, Que.	Atlantic salmon	664,000
Port Daniel, Que.	Lobsters	14,020,000
House Harbour, Que.	Lobsters	49,200,000
Sarnia, Ont.	Herring	48,600,000
	Pickerel	75,000,000
	Whitefish	21,300,000
Collingwood, Ont.	Pickerel	26,200,000
	Whitefish	44,920,000
Warton, Ont.	Salmon trout	11,526,000
Port Arthur, Ont.	Herring	7,250,000
	Salmon trout	6,755,470
	Whitefish	1,575,500
Southampton, Ont.	Salmon trout	7,934,300
Thurlow, Ont.	Salmon trout	6,139,000
	Whitefish	66,600,000
Kenora, Ont.	Pickerel	67,860,000
	Whitefish	43,140,000
Selkirk, Man.	Whitefish	32,600,000
Gull Harbour, Man.	Pickerel	15,824,000
	Whitefish	69,500,000
Dauphin River, Man.	Whitefish	85,000,000
Winnipegosis, Man.	Whitefish	90,000,000
Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Whitefish	42,497,000
Banff, Alta.	Atlantic salmon	103,849
	Cut-throat trout	199,527
	Herring	2,189,000
	Salmon trout	281,114
Spray Lake, Alta.	Cut-throat trout	175,000
Harrison Lake, B.C.	Cohoe salmon	224,000
	Dog salmon	1,979,000
	Sockeye salmon	5,514,000
	Spring salmon	2,544,000
Pemberton, B.C.	Sockeye salmon	21,650,000
New Westminster, B.C.	Atlantic salmon	40,000
	Coho	887,000
	Sockeyes	250,000
Skeena River, B.C.	Sockeyes	4,216,350
Babine Lake, B.C.	Coho	64,700
	Sockeyes	5,483,000
Rivers Inlet, B.C.	Sockeyes	13,143,400
Anderson Lake, B.C.	Dog salmon	308,600
	Sockeyes	6,995,075
Cowichan Lake, B.C., V.I.	Atlantic salmon	205,050
	Coho	581,510
	Cut-throat trout	493,201
	Rainbow trout	4,470
	Spring salmon	705,540
	Steel head salmon	26,304
Kennedy Lake, B.C. V.I.	Sockeyes	3,250,995
Gerrard, B.C.	Kamloops trout	653,453
	Rainbow trout	11,730
	Speckled trout	137,965
Cultus Lake, B.C.	Coho	585,000
	Dog salmon	3,610,000
	Sockeyes	5,540,000
Pitt Lake, B.C.	Coho	200,000
	Sockeyes	2,150,000
Nimkish, B.C.	Sockeyes	4,950,000

1,499,482,669

TOTAL OF SPECIES DISTRIBUTED

Of the total fry distributed the following are the numbers of species distributed:—

Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	25,244,629
Ouaniche (<i>Salmo salar ouaniche</i>)	10,580
Rainbow trout (<i>Salmo irideus</i>)	24,200
Cut-throat trout (<i>Salmo clarkii</i>)	867,728
Steelhead salmon (<i>Salmo rivularis</i>)	26,304
Kamloops trout (<i>Salmo rivularis kamloops</i>)	653,453
Sockeye salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)	73,142,820
Spring salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	3,249,540
Cohoe salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	2,542,210
Dog salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>)	4,988,600
Speckled trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)	854,356
Whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeiformis</i>)	497,132,000
Salmon trout (<i>Cr. vivomer namaycush</i>)	32,686,284
Herring (<i>Argyrosomus artemis</i>)	58,039,000
Shad (<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>)	400,000
Pickerel (<i>Stizostedion vitreum</i>)	184,824,000
Lobster (<i>Homarus americanus</i>)	614,796,956

1,499,482,669

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Firms desirous of tendering for any Government Supplies should apply to the War Purchasing Commission, Booth Building, Ottawa, giving particulars of the business in which they are engaged and a list of the articles they wish to supply.

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between January 11 and 17, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Diet kitchen tables.	Calgary.	January 25
Horsehide.	Toronto.	" 25
Surgeons' lavatory.	Calgary.	" 25
Fire escapes.	Tranquille.	" 31
Wood steam washers.	"	" 25
Poultry feed.	River Glade.	" 25
Pebble leather.	Toronto.	" 25
Coal.	River Glade.	" 25
Bread.	Montreal.	" 18
Butter and eggs.	"	" 18
Fish.	"	" 18
Meats.	"	" 18
Milk.	"	" 18
Chair mattresses.	Kentville.	" 29
Canned fruits and vegetables.	Guelph.	" 20
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Flour.	St. Vincent de Paul.	January 22
Broom corn.	Kingston.	" 27
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—		
Bathing suits and towels.	Banff.	January 25
MARINE DEPARTMENT—		
Pipe fittings.	Sorel.	January 27
Tubes (condenser).	"	" 24
Clips (wire rope).	"	" 24
DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE—		
Paints dry, semi-paste.	Halifax.	January 29
Steel plates.	"	" 27
Iron pipes and block wrought iron.	"	" 27
Boiler tubes.	"	" 25
Tools.	"	" 25
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Chicago pencil sharpeners.	Ottawa.	January 23
Dexter pencil sharpeners.	"	" 23
Kraft envelopes—P.O.	"	" 23
Kraft envelopes—10 1/2 by 7 1/2.	"	" 23
Kraft envelopes—No. 12 plain.	"	" 23
Kraft envelopes—P.O. No. 49.	"	" 23
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Kitchen equipment.	North Wiltshire.	January 23
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Butter.	M.D. No. 3.	January 11
Trans. oil, cylinder oil, cup grease.	London.	" 13
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Toronto.	" 13
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Kingston.	" 13
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Montreal.	" 13
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Quebec.	" 14
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Halifax.	" 14
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	St. John.	" 14
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Winnipeg.	" 15
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Victoria.	" 20
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Regina.	" 15
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Calgary.	" 15
Cup grease, cylinder oil, trans. oil.	Ottawa.	" 16
Ice.	"	" 9
Fuel oil.	Vancouver.	" 22
Spec. fruits, milk, cream, etc., aerated waters.	Toronto.	" 14
Ice.	"	" 14
Forage and straw.	"	" 14
Spec. meats, aerated waters.	Hamilton.	" 14
Spec. meats, spec. groceries, milk, aerated waters.	Quebec.	" 16
Bread, fish, forage and straw.	"	" 16
Spec. groceries, spec. meats.	Port Arthur.	" 17
Bread, potatoes and vegetables, fish.	Brandon.	" 18
Bread.	New Westminster.	" 23
Spec. meats, spec. groceries, ice, fruits, etc.	Regina.	" 20
Bread, fish, potatoes, forage.	"	" 20
Spec. groceries, spec. meats, bread.	Moosejaw.	" 20
Milk, cream, etc., spec. meats, spec. groceries, fruits, aerated waters, eggs.	St. John.	" 21
Forage and straw, potatoes, bread, fish.	"	" 21
Spec. groceries, spec. meats, milk, cream, fruits, etc.	Fredericton.	" 21
Fish, bread, potatoes and vegetables, conservancy, horse shoeing, sweeping chimneys.	"	" 21
Spec. meats, spec. groceries, milk, cream, etc.	Charlottetown.	" 24
Potatoes and vegetables, bread, beef, bacon, fish, cheese, butter, groceries.	"	" 24
Spec. meats, spec. groceries, milk, etc., ice.	Halifax.	" 20
Forage, bran, fish.	"	" 20
Bread, fish.	Sydney.	" 21
Milk, etc., ice.	"	" 21
Tapioca.	M.D. No. 6.	" 20
Butter.	"	" 20
Milk, cream, etc., aerated waters, eggs, fruits, etc.	Winnipeg.	" 22

:-: PENSIONS :-:

The Board of Pensions Commissioners issues the following explanatory notes on pensions:—

1. Pensions are not awarded for service. They are awarded for the loss or lessening of normal abilities.

2. The only abilities common to all Canadian soldiers and sailors on enlistment resulted from their possession of normal bodies and minds. With these they were able to do the ordinary things that all healthy men can do, such as seeing, walking, stooping, hearing, grasping, and so on.

3. The loss or lessening of the power to do any of these things is called a disability. For a disability which occurred on service a compensation, known as a pension, is paid.

4. The amount of the pension depends upon the degree of the disability. Every disability has been rated by its relation to those caused by severe injuries or diseases, such as the loss of both arms, paralysis, consumption, loss of both eyes, and so on.

5. The amount of the pension is not affected by the amount of money earned before enlistment or after discharge.

6. Skill in a particular occupation results from the special training of one or more of the ordinary abilities.

7. The loss of a specially trained ability does not entitle a man to a larger pension than is awarded to the others, trained or untrained, who have lost the same ability.

8. If a man has lost a trained ability by which he has previously earned his living, he is entitled to a free course of vocational training with pay and allowances.

9. In case of illness resulting from service injuries or diseases, free treatment is provided. During treatment in hospital the patient receives pay and allowances.

10. The Government provides free of cost any artificial appliance that may be required on account of a disability resulting from service. It will repair or renew these when necessary at no expense to the disabled man.

11. Information regarding any of these matters may be obtained from the Head Office, or from any of the district offices, of the Board of Pension Commissioners.

12. Addresses:—

- Head office—Union Bank Bldg., Ottawa.
- Nova Scotia office—Dennis Block, Halifax.
- New Brunswick office—Canada Life Bldg., St. John.
- Prince Edward Island office—Provincial Bldg., Charlottetown.

- Quebec offices—Drummond Bldg., Montreal; Merger Bldg., Quebec.
- Ontario offices—59 George St., Toronto; Carleton Chambers, Ottawa; Merchants Bank Bldg., Kingston; Bell Telephone Bldg., Hamilton; Bank of Toronto Bldg., London.
- Manitoba office—Notre Dame Bldg., Winnipeg.
- Saskatchewan offices—McCallum Bldg., Regina; Canada Bldg., Saskatoon.
- Alberta offices—Herald Bldg., Calgary; McLeod Bldg., Edmonton.
- British Columbia offices—Union Bank Bldg., Victoria; Rogers Bldg., Vancouver.

COAL SITUATION IS VERY MUCH EASED

Mild Weather has Caused Less Serious Outlook on Fuel Question.

The unusually mild weather this winter has saved the coal situation in this country, Mr. C. A. Magrath, fuel controller for Canada, states. The coal situation is now easier than it has been for many months past, due to the absence of severe weather in Canada and particularly in the United States.

Over a large area in the United States, Mr. Magrath explained, there has been a continued spell of mild weather, which has also reached Canada. As a result coal has been coming from the coal-producing areas across the border in steady quantities. The mild weather has saved vast quantities of coal, with the result that Canada has had all she desires. Even if very cold weather prevails in Canada any time during the remainder of the winter, the situation is such as not to cause anxiety, Mr. Magrath believes. Last November the situation was not so good.

The situation does not, however, warrant indiscriminate use of coal, the fuel controller pointed out, but if mild weather continues for the next two weeks there will be no grounds for apprehension.

SEED RESTRICTIONS FROM U.S. REMOVED

The Canada Food Board has been informed that field and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into the Dominion. The removal of United States restrictions on flour also will extend to Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—(Concluded.)

Fresh fruits, etc., spec. groceries, spec. meats, aerated waters, ice.	Vancouver.	" 24
Fish, bread, forage.	"	" 24
Bread, potatoes, vegetables, fish, forage.	Victoria.	" 24
Conservancy.	"	" 24
Ice, spec. groceries, spec. meats.	"	" 24
Spec. groceries, spec. meats, spec. fruits.	Calgary.	" 21
Aerated waters.	"	" 21
Fish, potatoes.	"	" 21
Spec. groceries, spec. meats, spec. fruits.	Edmonton.	" 21
Milk, cream, etc., eggs.	"	" 21
Bread.	"	" 21
Beef.	M.D. No. 2.	" 11
Flour.	Halifax.	" 20
Spec. groceries, spec. meats, spec. fruits.	Ottawa.	" 17
Aerated waters, fish, forage and straw.	"	" 17
Spec. meats, spec. groceries, aerated waters.	Kingston.	" 17
Ice, fresh fruits, etc.	"	" 17
Lard, fish, forage and straw.	"	" 17
Fresh fruits, aerated waters, milk, etc.	Victoria.	" 25
Sugar.	M.D. No. 2.	" 17
Canvas packing.	Ottawa.	" 23
Spenners.	"	" 23
Cautery tips.	"	" 24
Reels, hose, etc.	Toronto.	" 18
Fire engine.	"	" 20
Museum jars.	Ottawa.	" 20
C.O. 2 apparatus.	"	" 16