

Canadian Official Record

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information, to Record the Activities of Various Departments of the Government, Commissions and Committees organized for War Purposes and Reconstruction under Authority of Order in Council.

Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, January 14, 1919.

No. 16.

WORK OF CO-ORDINATING FABRIC OF REHABILITATION DESCRIBED BY CHAIRMAN

Hon. J. A. Calder Gives a Resume of Work Done and to be Done by Repatriation Committee in Address at Toronto.

CO-OPERATION IS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS, HE DECLARES

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, addressed a large gathering at the Canadian Club of Toronto on Friday, January 10, in his capacity of Chairman of the Committee on Repatriation and Employment.

The minister pointed out that the reconstruction problem facing Canada was not of the intensity which faced the devastated countries of Europe, although Canada's condition at present was admittedly different to pre-war days.

Most of the changes to be made, he said, were those which would contribute most materially towards bringing the entire scheme of rehabilitation to a satisfactory conclusion. There was no apprehension in official circles that there would be any lapse into Bolshevism or that any serious upheaval would eventuate.

The full text of Hon. Mr. Calder's address was as follows:—

I want to have a plain straightforward talk with you. We have just come through a war. Canada has been at war for over four years. There has been a long, hard struggle. I needn't stop to discuss in detail what has been accomplished. I think I can say for our people that we accomplished in proportion to our population, we contributed according to our population, as much, if not more, than any other belligerent country. Our people, through

these four years of war, have sustained their war effort in a magnificent way. Our army in the field was kept up to full and efficient strength until they finally landed at Mons after some two or three months of the bitterest struggle during the whole war period. Our people sustained their war effort in a magnificent way. And then suddenly came the armistice and overnight the whole situation was changed. During the war period our people put up with almost any privation. Our people grumbled that they were not required to put up with more inconvenience and more regulations and all that sort of thing, and finally the armistice came and then the whole condition changed overnight. I suppose the attitude of the people in Canada to-day could be very well represented by an interrogation mark. Our people are questioning. They are worrying, many of them are very fidgety, shall I say? There is a tendency to grumble to-day, a tendency to kick, such as we did not have before. It is not to be wondered at. It is only natural, it is only human. Among all the belligerent nations you will find the same thing. Our people have grown war-weary and they are anxious to get back to normal conditions just as quickly as possible. To-day in Canada our people are questioning themselves as to whether or not the nation is ready to take hold of this new job that faces us, because after all we have an entirely new set of problems, and the question which you and every person else is asking is whether or not we are ready, whether we are prepared. You see a great deal of criticism in the press, you hear it on the streets, in the street cars, and in the homes, from the plat-

[Continued on page 2.]

DEMOBILIZING CANADA'S TROOPS NOW OVERSEAS

Important Statement is Issued by the Overseas Minister of Militia--Provisions made for Return of Dependents.

The office of the Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada in London has issued an important statement regarding the demobilization of Canadian troops overseas and the new scheme of substituting the old Post Discharge Pay by the system of War Service gratuities on a sliding scale, in accordance with the length of service.

Provision is also made for the return to their homes in Canada at Government expense all dependents of all officers, N.C.Os., and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force sent to Canada for demobilization.

As the schemes of War Service gratuities and the return of dependents are retroactive, that is that

[Continued on page 10.]

NATIONAL INCOME OF CANADA IN 1918
\$2,400,000,000.

According to estimates compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the national income of Canada probably amounted to two billions in 1917 and was likely increased by the rise in wages to \$2,400,000,000 in 1918.

EXPLAINS SCOPE OF MISSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Memorandum Issued by the Canadian Trade Mission at Ottawa Outlines Plans of London Section.

CO-OPERATION IS INVITED

Information as to the scope and purpose of the organization of the Canadian Mission in London, with which the Canadian Trade Commission will co-operate, and general plan of action, is outlined in a memorandum by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa.

The overseas business which Canada will probably have an opportunity to participate in will naturally fall under two headings:—

First—If Governments negotiate for any specified requirements of manufactured goods or other materials and where such business involves the granting of credits by Canada in order to enable us to furnish such requirements, such business as called for under specified agreements will be negotiated through the Canadian Mission in London (No. 2 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.), and they in turn would turn this over to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa, who would distribute the same amongst Canadian manufacturers. It is not yet determined how much of this kind of business there may be to participate in, as the tendency seems to be on all sides and by all countries to re-establish business in normal channels as quickly as possible where conditions permit.

Second—The other business to be secured will be done through the

[Continued on page 6.]

PARLIAMENT IS CALLED FOR NEXT MONTH

Order in Council was Passed after Consultation by Cable with Sir Robert Borden and Colleagues Overseas.

Parliament has been called for Thursday, February 20. The necessary Order in Council was passed after consultation by cable with Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues overseas.

The following proclamation has been issued:—

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to Tuesday, the fourth day of the month of February, 1919, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We do Will, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, that you and each of you, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Thursday, the twentieth day of the month of February, 1919, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Our City of Ottawa, aforesaid personally you be and appear, for the despatch of business, to treat, do, act, and conclude upon these things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favour of God, be ordained.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of

[Continued on page 10.]

MINISTER OUTLINES TASK OF REPATRIATION

WORK OF CO-ORDINATING FABRIC OF REHABILITATION DESCRIBED BY CHAIRMAN

[Continued from page 1.]

form, everywhere you hear the question asked as to whether the Government or Governments in this country have made the necessary plans and preparations to take hold and take charge of these new problems that stare us in the face. And that is the question I propose to discuss with you to-day for a short time.

REALIZE TREMENDOUS JOB.

I suppose, Mr. President, it would be entirely out of place for me to talk politics to a gathering of this kind, but I intend to say one or two words on the side, and I trust I shall not trespass on the rules of your club. There is a good deal of questioning to-day also with reference to what is going to take place at Ottawa. There are rumours floating through the country to the effect that there is a good deal of dissension at Ottawa, that within Cabinet circles conditions have arisen that would seem to indicate that there will shortly be a breaking up, leading possibly shortly to a general election in this country. Well, now, I want to tell you, and I think you have a right to know, I think the people of Canada have a right to know, that so far as I can see and so far as my judgment leads me to see there is not the slightest indication at Ottawa that there is to be anything in the nature of a smash at any time. We have taken up our new task as we took up the old. We realize the dangers and the difficulties that confront our nation. We realize that we have a tremendous job on our hands, and I think I can say there is not one single member in that Government who does not believe that it would be criminal during the next few months in Canada to force a general election upon our people. No! There is too much at stake. The problems, the immediate problems which this nation has to face are too important to play politics just now. I say they are too important, and I wish to assure you that so far as the Government is concerned there is not the slightest tendency in that direction at the present time. We propose to continue until our men are home; that is, provided the Parliament will let us. You can understand the Government must continue to have the confidence of the majority of Parliament. But so far as the members themselves are concerned, they propose to carry on. In my judgment, there should be no election in this country until our soldiers are back. Surely if any men have ever earned the right to exercise their full rights of citizenship it is these men who have carried on over there during these last three or four years. It would not be fair to have any appeal to the people of this country until these men are back and until they have the opportunity to take part in the election, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the situation here in Canada in order that they might have their share in establishing here whatever Government we think advisable to carry on the nation's affairs.

"RECONSTRUCTION" MEANS MUCH.

Just a word or two with reference to that term which was bandied about so much, the word "reconstruction." It implies a great deal. It implies more in other countries than it does in our own. The term reconstruction is a big one to-day. It conveys the idea of there being a smash, a breaking down, a destruction of things both physical and otherwise. We have not had very much of that thing in Canada. We have been fortunate enough to be out of the war area. Reconstruction, as applied to countries like Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, and other European countries is a very different thing from what it is in Canada and while Canada to-day is an entirely different Canada in many

respects from what it was four years ago we have our reconstruction problems, and to boil the thing down to a nutshell I think I can perhaps express it best in this way. Our people as a result of this war are thinking in a different way to-day from what they did four years ago. There is more independence of thought in Canada. Our people's hearts and souls in this country have been touched as they were never touched before. I want you to take that home. It is something that our people in this country must take home. You know there are many people who have the idea we are going to get back to the old lackadaisical ways shortly, that we are simply going to assume our old conditions. That is not true. It is not true, I say. No! I say our people have at last wakened up to the idea that they must take an interest in the public affairs of the country. You know previously our people took an interest in public affairs immediately prior to an election and you know I can say something else just as true—even at election time a very large number of people did not use their judgment or their reason at all. They simply followed their ideals of party politics. The people of Canada are not in that humor to-day. There are a good many people, a good many good people, who have a very different notion. There are many who think that all they have to do is to beat the big drum around and their faithful followers will all follow in line as usual. It cannot be done. It won't be done. The people of this country intend something else and you mark my word that when the time comes when the people of this country have an opportunity of deciding as to the class of government they shall have in this country, what kind of policy will be put in force, the people are going to use their heads and think and they are going to act as they think as they never did before.

There are some reconstruction problems we have in Canada that are long past due. Our country has been more or less stagnant, so far as policy is concerned. We have not been progressive in our national policy, we have been lagging behind the times and our reconstruction work in this country is going to consist very largely of putting into operation policies of various kinds that will tend toward the development of this country and tend towards bettering the conditions of our people. These, mainly, are our reconstruction problems, problems that must be taken hold of, grappled with, and put into operation just as soon as possible. Many people wonder if anything very serious in the way of an upheaval is going to take place in Canada. I say frankly I don't. I don't. We are going to have no earthquake. We are going to have no Bolshevism except in little spots. The great majority of our people are solid and sane and we are going to get through this condition that we face with a minimum of trouble, with very much less trouble, I think, than they will in many other countries in the world. Now by that I don't mean to say that we won't have unrest and that we won't have disturbances. I do not mean that at all. What I mean is this, that in my opinion the people of Canada are so constituted from every standpoint that that sort of thing, Bolshevism, cannot grow and develop in this country to any extent. But you business men must play your part in preventing this growth and spread. You must do that. You have your share. You must play your part in this problem. Unless the central government and other governments and our various organizations, and our business men and the people of this country do their share towards dealing with the problems we have on hand then there may be danger of our

having worse than unrest and we will have serious disturbances in this Canada of ours.

BRINGING MEN HOME.

But as your president intimated I have come here mainly for the purpose of discussing with you the work of a new committee that was created at Ottawa very shortly after the armistice was signed. I refer to what is called the "Repatriation and Unemployment Committee of the Privy Council." Let me state briefly what the immediate problem is that confronts us. We raised an army of something like 450,000 men, over that. Many of these have been brought home. It is estimated that we now have overseas some 250,000 men and that in addition to that we have some 2,600 munition workers who went across to Great Britain to help in factories there. And besides that it is estimated we have 50,000 dependents in Great Britain, that is soldiers' wives and their families. We have brought home somewhere in the neighbourhood of 22,000 dependents. Our boys over there have been marrying so rapidly and the children have been coming so quickly that according to the best estimates there are now 50,000 dependents, making a total of 300,000 Canadians to be brought home and it is calculated that we cannot bring more than 30,000 a month. A good many of our people are inclined to complain at that. Our various departments, and particularly the Militia Department at Ottawa, are simply deluged with requests to bring people home. Everybody wants to come home first or else want their relatives to come home first. This is simply impossible. The rate at which our people will come back, soldiers and dependents, is determined largely by two factors, the shipping factor and the railroad factor. In so far as shipping is concerned there is a possibility that we may be able to bring our people home at a rate exceeding 30,000 a month, but in so far as our railways are concerned the whole question has been gone thoroughly into and we know as a matter of fact that it is impossible, utterly impossible, for our railways in Canada, with the facilities they have at their disposal, to handle more than 30,000 a month. That simply means that while there will be discontent and all sorts of grumbling and kicking and everything of that kind, that it will be ten months at least before we are able to get people home. Well, of course, the bringing of these people home is only a small thing. Arrangements have been pretty well completed in so far as that is concerned. Arrangements have been made to handle these people as expeditiously as possible. If I had time I might go into the details but I shall not take up your time with that end of the discussion. Simply let me assure you of this, that in so far as making arrangements in the old country and gathering these people together, putting them on ships, carrying them over on the ships, landing at the harbours, caring for them in the harbours, and carrying them to their homes, every detail is being carefully worked out. There is still cause for complaint. Things happen that should not happen. You must remember that there are a great many people dealing with this problem but I wish to assure you of this, that in so far as all the details of transportation are concerned every possible thing is being watched day by day and studied out and improved and we hope the full machinery will be in full operation and that there will be very little cause for complaint in the future.

REPATRIATION IS BIG END.

Well, now, as I say, that is only a small thing, a small end of the work of bringing our people home. The big end of it has to do with what we are going to do with these people when we do bring them home. I refer particularly to our returned soldier, and he must be repatriated. What does that word mean in essence? It means that we must use every effort to put every one of these soldiers back into our civil life, put them back in such a way that they will be useful citizens, that the conditions in which the individual soldier lives will be at least equal to, if not better, than they ever were before. That is our problem and it is not a slight problem.

People ask, is the Government ready? Many have an idea that nothing has been done, that chaos exists at Ottawa, that we are totally unprepared, that we have not given any thought or attention to that problem. Well, that is entirely erroneous. I say it is entirely erroneous. As a matter of fact the Government, in its various departments and its chief officials have given a great deal of time and attention and thought and study to the various problems that surround that question, and a good deal of progress has been made. I will give you some indications.

The problem is not new. We have been at war for four years. The problem has been on our books for some time. We have brought home and cared for and placed back in the nation a good many thousands of men, so that it is only a continuation of the work that we have been doing previously, simply on a large scale. What has been done in that direction? In the first place, so far as demobilization is concerned, while our men were coming back in small numbers—very little difficulty was experienced. The Department of Militia had carefully worked out all the plans for the demobilization of the army after the war had ended. The matter had been gone into. Officials went over there, the very best officials went over to Europe, to Great Britain, and sat down with the best Government officials there and went into this whole problem exhaustively and worked it out in all its details. Then the armistice came and the question arose as to the demobilization, and all our plans were upset overnight. We had to scrap to a very large extent all the plans that had been made, and then they had to be scrapped because the boys in the army would not come home in the way it was decided they should come home. I am not going into the story. I don't blame them at all. But the result of it was we had to get busy, and it was no easy job, and devise some other ways and means of undertaking this plan. Plans are practically completed. General Mewburn gave me the assurance that all the details of the new plan are practically worked out and that everything will be in operation very shortly, and I am sure successfully as well. But I merely mention that to show you that in connection with this problem we have on our hands, no matter how carefully you may plan and prepare, all your work may be scrapped overnight because new conditions arise that may make your work impossible. I have found that out time and again, not only in connection with this, but other problems, both war work and peace work. We have very little to guide us. We have not had any experience in the way of demobilization. You have got to face experiences as they arise from day to day, and you never know from what quarter some condition may arise that will upset your whole plan. In normal times it is very easy to carry on the work of the Government, because there is precedent to guide you, but in times like these it is all new, and you have to use the best brains you have in order to meet the various situations as they arise. Well, that was one problem that was dealt with.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT.

Here is another, and that is the question that has arisen in this country of ours and that is the question of Soldiers' Settlement. You know it is very strange the idea that many people have with regard to that and kindred problems. Why it is just as easy as rolling off a log. Every man on the street has a solution; every man on the street could solve a problem like that or any other difficult problem much more quickly than that darned old government at Ottawa. The government at Ottawa apparently is dead and doing nothing, and doesn't know how to do anything, but if you only gave him a chance, he says, I would fix it up very quickly. Well, let me tell you there is no more difficult problem in a sense than that question of Soldiers' Settlement. It is a tremendous task and

[Continued on page 3.]

MINISTER OUTLINES TASK OF REPATRIATION

WORK OF CO-ORDINATING FABRIC OF REHABILITATION DESCRIBED BY CHAIRMAN

[Continued from page 2.]

involves an enormous amount of money. You must remember there are varying conditions; there are all sorts of land difficulties, all sorts of land, and all sorts of prices, there are various kinds of agriculture carried on in these provinces. In some cases the federal government owns the land and in others the provinces. Some provinces will agree to one thing and other provinces will not, and so on. Some two years ago the then government decided on a policy so far as land settlement is concerned of giving to the soldiers federal crown lands. These lands, of course, only existed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. You might say two provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, because there are practically none left in Manitoba available for settlement. That was decided on as the policy so far as soldiers' settlement was concerned, to give to the soldiers the right to settle on Federal Crown land with a promise of assistance to the extent of some \$2,500. In addition to that it was laid down as a matter of policy that if a soldier wanted to go ahead by himself, to go on previously owned land or on his own farm or on Crown land in the provinces, the Federal Government would advance a loan up to \$2,500. That policy was laid down over a year and a half or two years ago. It is there to-day. We have no further statutory provision. But then we began to look into that question, to get down to rock bottom, and we found that there was not in this Canada of ours available for settlement, sufficient suitable land to meet the situation, and I am speaking now of land classed as suitable and available, that is within proper distance from railway and other facilities and as a consequence the Government has had to consider the whole question anew and we recently came to the conclusion after discussing the matter with the premiers of all the provinces that the door would be opened and opened wide and that opportunity would be accorded whereby our soldiers could be placed upon purchased land. I say on purchased land. We have got millions of acres of land in this country of ours that has passed away from the crown. This land is now in the hands of private owners, is not being used, but is being held for speculation and I say a decision was reached that that land should be made available in order that our soldiers might get the benefit of it. Instead of forcing them to go away out on the fringes of our settlements in Canada, away from our railway and other settlement facilities, we intend to give them the opportunity of settling down right among our people in this country. It is only right and proper that they should have that chance. They will succeed there where they would never succeed in the world in my judgment if they were put out on the other. Well, let me tell you it took some little time, and thought. I took part in it and I know what it meant. By and by we reached a settlement and now the ground work has all been covered. When the necessary legislation is put through as it will be put through shortly by both federal and provincial houses, I am sure we will have placed on the statute books of this country a policy that will meet the situation so far as settlement of the soldiers is concerned. I am convinced of this as well. If we had attempted to follow along the other lines that had been mapped out failure was written all over. We now have a chance to succeed and more than that the soldier will go out on that land and there will be some thousands and thousands of them who will do it, and they will also have a chance to succeed, which is the most important thing.

Well then, Mr. President, the people overlook the work that has been planned

for and done so well by our different Soldiers Civil Re-establishment departments, under Sir James Lougheed, work previously carried on by the Military Hospitals Commission. The Government take this position that in so far as the disabled soldier is concerned the man who comes back unwell, unfitted, disabled, not prepared to take his place again in our civil life, that the state owes a duty to that man, that the state must take hold of that man and refit him for his place in the community. We have been doing that work for two years. We have something like 150 institutions scattered throughout the country and of various kinds for the purpose of giving medical treatment to men of that class and many of these institutions, most of these institutions, have done splendid work. We have already taken and treated and fitted as well as we can something like 3,000 men and have placed them, that is after treating them, bringing them back as far as we can to a normal condition, training them for special work, we have placed something like 3,000 of these men, soldiers broken in the war, back in the civil life of Canada. Our people do not get that. As a matter of fact the department over which Sir James Lougheed presides has been doing splendid work. Just let me say this again and I say it in all seriousness, that it is only natural and human that people should kick and complain about the mistakes that occur. None of this work that we are carrying on is perfect. It cannot be. We have had the greatest difficulty in this country to provide facilities with which to do this work. Look at the situation in Canada in so far as vocational training is concerned. Our nation is miles behind so far as that work of technical education is concerned. We have not the institutions in the country. We have not the trained men who can do that work and we created that department for the purpose of helping these men who had been broken in the war with the intention of assisting them to the fullest extent in our power so far as technical education, vocational training is concerned. I want to say it was no easy job. We had to create an entirely new organization, erect buildings in places, equip these buildings, get the staff which after all is most important and the hardest thing to do, to get the men to undertake that work. I simply wish to say that while there may be a great many not completely satisfied with the work carried on, in my judgment after having gone into the work of that department as carefully as I have and knowing the difficulties that have been met, and the work that has been done, that the accomplishment has been great. And we trust as our men continue to come back that we will be better able to give those of that class the training they require to put them back in civil life.

UNITES SIX DEPARTMENTS.

Well, then, we anticipated this employment problem that we have on our hands at our last session by providing for an arrangement whereby both Federal and Provincial Governments could co-operate by the establishment of labour bureaus throughout Canada on the basis that each would contribute one half. That was done after consultation with the provinces. They agreed bureaus of this kind should be established. Already some thirty of these have been set up and are in operation. It is expected that some thirty-four more will be in operation very shortly and we will have from ocean to ocean sixty-four employment agencies set up for the purpose of dealing with the problem of finding employment in the first place for the soldier but also for our civilian population as well.

You ask when this committee was set up. I will tell you very briefly. We found that in so far as the general problem of repatriation was concerned that no less than, I think, six departments of

the government were dealing with some phases of its different aspects. There was the Militia Department, Interior, under which the Soldiers' Settlement Board acts, Labour Department, looking after industrial conditions. We had Sir James Lougheed's department, the Immigration Department was dragged into it, so that all told we had, I think, six departments all having some phases of the work to attend to. In addition to that there were various organizations throughout the country also interested and taking part in this work. For example the Soldier's Aid Commission, established through the whole country under provincial law, assigned definite duties, with thousands of branches everywhere, doing splendid work, but working in the same field. And then the Patriotic Fund, Women's Organizations, Great War Veterans, all doing splendid work in Canada. In other words, when the armistice came and we had this new problem in a larger way on our hands and we began to look into it and saw all the forces that were in operation, we found all sorts of overlapping, overlapping in work, in expenditure, and in effort, and we simply made up our minds that some central body should be created in Ottawa whose business it would be to overlook this whole thing, get the people into consultation, define their work fairly and definitely, in order that everybody would not be trampling on everybody else's toe. Well there was a good deal of annoyance about it. This committee was created for that purpose. It has been in operation now for five or six weeks. It consists of five or six members of the Government whose departments are concerned. We have met every day for an hour during the last five or six weeks. We have just kept our minds on this problem all the time. In addition to that we created what is classed as an interdepartmental committee, that is a committee below our own consisting of all the chief officials of the departments. That committee has been at work for some weeks as well, and as a consequence the work that has been done in that direction in so far as organization is concerned we have had pretty well secured. We have kept in close consultation with them and they are right there. The Great War Veterans have a committee of three sitting there constantly. We expect they will have some five or six men whose business it will be to travel throughout the whole country getting in touch with the various organizations in order to make their men thoroughly acquainted with the plans and organization of the government. When you have a problem like this on hand the best way to do is to get out and get at it by personal touch, not by pamphlets and literature, but by men actually on the job, and I consider one of the best agencies we will have in so far as this work is concerned are the different field secretaries that we have, who will bring the message actually home in person to the various organizations throughout Canada that will be interested in this work. We also have all the women's organizations of the country represented on our committee. Three ladies represent these various organizations and one of them is there all the time. Of course we want our women's organizations to play their part. We have swept in all the municipalities through the officers of the Municipal Union and the secretary of the union is there. I might indicate what we asked them to do. One of the questions that naturally comes up is as to how our municipalities are to assist in this question of employment. We have asked the Municipal Unions to ascertain throughout the whole of Canada what the programme of all our municipalities is, as rapidly as possible, next year in so far as public works are concerned. That touches on the question of employment, and we have been holding up our public works for the past four years. But that doesn't get at the problem. It doesn't get at the problem of organization. So far as this problem is concerned it can accomplish but very little after all. That is, by creating an organization to do this

work you do not provide jobs. That can only come through some source which if I have time I will touch on a little later. I have merely touched in a very general way on what the work we have on our hands means. We have endeavoured to get in touch with all the various organizations in Canada that are playing any part in this problem. Our churches are of assistance and our women's organizations and various other organizations will help. We have been bringing in their chief officials and have sat down and discussed the problem with them and as a result we have a very complete organization in sight. In so far as the whole country is concerned, and I have every confidence if something else will only take place that in so far as this problem is concerned in Canada there is no danger because we will have in being very shortly, it is practically completed, we will have in being an organization that should be complete to handle this problem without any question.

EVERY ONE MUST HELP.

Well, what is the crux of the whole situation. It is this, that there are too many people in Canada who are prone to put this job entirely upon the back of the government. That is not the place for it. I say again that that is not the place for it. This problem of repatriation of the soldiers and the caring for those thousands of dependents who are to come home will never in the world be solved by any government. There is only one way in which it can be solved and that is by the people of this country. Unless our people, unless our country rallies to help in the solution of this problem, well, I am afraid we are steering straight for serious trouble. This job is a national one, it is a personal one. The question in my mind which every one should ask himself now is not what is the government doing, but what am I prepared to do? You know it is better to be penny wise now than pound foolish a little later on. As I intimated in the first part of my remarks I do not anticipate trouble in this country. I do not look for it because our people during all these trying times have shown themselves to be splendid to the last degree. Our people have not shirked their responsibility in war time and I believe that they will not shirk them in peace time. I believe that our people, who did what they did in the way of raising men, sending them across, supporting them while there, raising the necessary funds in this country to carry on the work, doing what we did in the way of production and in a hundred other ways, I say people who did that in war time are not going to fall down in peace time. A nation that produced the army that smashed its way through after four years of war all the way from Amiens to Mons, after having lost in casualties something like 200,000 men during the war, I say a nation that will produce such an army as that army was, resting in honour at historic Mons when the armistice came, the people who will produce an army like that is not going to fall down on this peace task that we have now taken hold of. But again I say the problem is yours and it is the problem of all the people of Canada, and if there is one idea more than any other I would like to bring home, not only to those in this room, but every man and woman in Canada, it is this: The time has come when they, when you, must take up your share of this work because after all the greatest thing we can do is to see that when these men come back to this Canada of ours, these men who have done so nobly, these men who have fought your battle and my battle, protected your home and my home and your property and my property, I say the one thing they have a right to demand from us as citizens and the one thing I am sure we as citizens will do is to see that every last man of them has an opportunity to get back into our civil life at the very earliest opportunity and into conditions which we as a people and as a nation will not be ashamed of.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

ADDS TO POWERS OF THE PENSIONS COMMISSIONERS

Claims of Prospective Dependents Have Now Been Officially Recognized and Other Changes Made by Order in Council.

The Order in Council which was recently passed by the Government to eliminate certain defects in the existing Pension Regulations does not, as certain accounts might lead one to suppose, introduce an entirely new set of Pension Regulations, says a statement issued by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

There are important clauses in the new Order in Council which add considerably to the powers of the Pension Commissioners. Chief amongst these is that which applies to cases of prospective dependency.

The claims of prospective dependents have now been officially recognized and the amendment contained in P.C. 3070 will enable the Board of Pension Commissioners to award pension to a large number of soldiers' dependents who, under the old regulations, were ineligible for pension.

Another important clause which will have a far-reaching effect is that which empowers the Commissioners to award pension to parents or persons in the place of a parent of a deceased soldier in accordance

(a) with the degree of their dependency on the deceased soldier, and

(b) in accordance with their needs.

Formerly it was necessary that these persons should have been wholly or mainly dependent on the deceased soldier to be entitled to pension. Now, however, cases where a state of only partial dependency existed may be considered for pension. The phrase "In accordance with their needs" is self explanatory. If, for example, the dependents just referred to are in receipt of an income sufficient to provide for their support, pension may be refused.

Wide publicity has been given through the press to the clause relating to cases of "Special Hardship," but no general ruling can be laid down regarding cases which will come within this category. It will be the task of the Board of Pension Commissioners carefully to investigate all doubtful cases, and decide if the "Special Hardship" clause can be applied to them. They will then require to be submitted to the Governor in Council for a final decision as to whether pension shall be awarded.

The remaining sections of P.C. 3070 will be found in the text of the Order in Council which is printed in full below. Should any special explanation regarding them be required the local offices of the Board of Pension Commissioners should be consulted or a communication addressed direct to the Head Office of the Board of Pension Commissioners at Ottawa.

The full text of the Order in Council, which was passed December 21 is as follows:—

Whereas the Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Pension Board, the Pension Regu-

lations and the sufficiency or otherwise of the relief afforded thereunder, the Pension lists in force in Canada for disabled and other soldiers and the dependents of those killed while on active service and any other matters relating thereto or connected therewith, presented their third and final report to Parliament on the 20th day of May, 1918, which report contained recommendations with regard to the administration of pensions and to amendments in the Pension Regulations which it was considered necessary to be made;

And whereas it is deemed expedient to make the legislative changes in the Pension Regulations which were recommended by the Special Parliamentary Committee;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve of amendments and additions to the Pension Regulations as follows:—

1. That in accordance with recommendations Nos. 3 and 4 of the report of said Parliamentary Committee the following sentences be added to Section 1 of Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

The Commissioners shall devote the whole of their time to the performance of their duties. The approval of the Commission to the award of any pension shall be evidenced by the personal signature of at least one of the Commissioners.

2. That in accordance with recommendation No. 9 of the report of said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 7A, to the Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

7A. No deduction shall be made from the pension of any member of the forces who has served in a theatre of actual war other than the United Kingdom on account of any disability or disabling condition existing prior to enlistment provided that the pre-enlistment disability or disabling condition had not been wilfully concealed by the said member of the forces or was not obviously apparent in the said member of the forces at the time of enlistment. The words "theatre of actual war" as used in this section and in Section 7B shall mean any country in which Canadian naval or military forces are in contact with the enemy on land or in the case of naval forces any navigable water.

3. That in accordance with recommendation No. 10 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 7B, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

7B. A pension shall be awarded for disability in accordance with the rank or acting rank of the member of the forces at the time the disability was incurred. No variation in the rank after such disability was incurred shall affect any pension. The word "disability" as used in this section means such a disability as unfits a member of the forces for service in a theatre of actual war other than the United Kingdom. Any award heretofore made shall be reviewed and determined for the purpose of future payments in accordance with the provisions of this section.

4. That in accordance with recommendation No. 11 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 9A, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

9A. A pension shall be discontinued upon the re-enlistment of a pensioner as a member of the forces in the expeditionary or naval forces. His case, upon redischARGE, shall be considered anew as if his service had been continuous from his first enlistment, provided, however, that after redischARGE no pension shall be

awarded in respect of any disability which is not the result of service incurred while the member of the forces was in civil life.

5. That partially in accordance with recommendation No. 12 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 9B, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

9B. If a member of the forces should undergo medical or surgical treatment in a sanitarium, hospital, convalescent home or otherwise for any purpose, for the period during which such treatment is necessary and in his interest, and the said member of the forces unreasonably refuses to undergo such treatment, the pension awarded or to be awarded may be reduced or discontinued in the discretion of the Commission.

6. That in accordance with recommendation No. 13 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 9C, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

9C. Whenever a pensioner is required to be medically re-examined he shall be entitled to be paid a reasonable amount for travelling expenses and subsistence or loss of wages.

7. That in accordance with recommendation No. 14 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 9D, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

9D. The Commission shall have discretion to refuse to award a pension whenever a member of the forces has been dismissed from the service or has been discharged dishonourably or for bad conduct.

8. That in accordance with recommendation No. 15 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 14A, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

14A. Pensioners above the rank of lieutenant who are totally disabled and who, in addition, are helpless so far as attending to their physical wants is concerned, may, in the discretion of the Commission, be awarded a total sum by way of pension and allowance not in excess of that which a totally disabled and helpless lieutenant might be awarded.

9. That in accordance with recommendation No. 16 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 15A, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

15A. In the discretion of the Commission, a pensioner need not be paid any instalment of his pension which has remained unclaimed by or for him for more than six years from the date such instalment became due. The balance of any pension payable to or for a deceased person shall not be deemed to form part of the assets of the estate of such deceased person, but may be paid to the widow, children or dependents of such deceased person as the Commission may direct. The Commission shall also have authority to apply such money or a portion thereof toward the payment of the expenses of the deceased pensioner's last sickness and burial.

10. That in accordance with recommendation No. 18 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 15B, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

15B. When a member of the forces is married and his wife does not live with him and is not maintained by him the additional allowance for a married member of the forces may, in the discretion of the Commission, be refused or, if awarded, may be paid to the wife of the member of the forces.

11. That in accordance with recommendation No. 19 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 15C to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

15C. When a member of the forces has no wife but is wholly or to a material extent maintaining one or both of his parents, an amount equivalent to the additional allowance

for a married member of the forces may be paid to him.

12. That in accordance with recommendation No. 17 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 16A to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

16A. A woman who has been divorced or legally separated from a deceased member of the forces and who, at the time of her divorce or separation, was granted alimony or an alimentary allowance shall, if she is without sufficient resources to provide for her own maintenance be entitled to the same recognition for pension as his widow would have received but in no case shall a pension be awarded to her in excess of the amount of alimony or alimentary allowances which was granted her.

13. That in accordance with recommendation No. 20 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 16B to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

16B. The Commission shall have authority to refuse a pension to the widow of a deceased member of the forces who has been separated from him and who was not supported by him for a reasonable time prior to his enlistment and during his service.

14. That in accordance with recommendation No. 21 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 16C to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

16C. The Commission shall have authority to suspend or cancel the pension of any female pensioner who is a common prostitute or who openly lives with any man as his wife without being married to him.

15. That in accordance with recommendation No. 22 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 17A to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

17A. The Commission may, in its discretion award a pension not in excess of the rate for an orphan child to any child of a member of the forces who is not being maintained by and does not form part of the family cared for by the person who is pensioned as the widow, divorced wife, unmarried wife or parent of the member of the forces. Any such award shall be subject to review at any time and the pension may be continued at the rate provided for children who are not orphans.

16. That in accordance with recommendation No. 23 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee, Section 19, to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916, be struck out and be replaced by the following section:

19. No allowance shall be paid to or in respect of a child who, if a boy, is over the age of sixteen years, or, if a girl, is over the age of seventeen years except when such child and those responsible for its maintenance are without resources and the child is unable owing to physical or mental infirmity, to provide for its maintenance, in which case the allowance may be continued until such child has attained the age of twenty-one years. No allowance shall be paid in respect of a child after the marriage of such child.

17. That in accordance with recommendation No. 24 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 22A to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

22A. The pension to any parent or person in the place of a parent shall be subject to review from time to time and shall be awarded in amounts necessary to provide maintenance for such parent or person, but in no case shall such pension exceed the amount of pension provided for parents in Schedules C and D appended hereto.

18. That in accordance with recommendation No. 25 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 22B to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

22B. A parent or person in the place of a parent who was not wholly or

[Continued on page 5.]

REPORTS FROM FIVE CONCILIATION BOARDS

Labour Department also
Received Requests for
Six Additional.

During the month of December the Department of Labour received reports from five Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into disputes affecting: (1) various Toronto firms and their patternmakers; (2) the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission and its clerks, station baggagemen and freight handlers; (3) the Administrative Commission of the City of Montreal and its engineers, firemen and oilers, engaged in the Waterworks Department; (4) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and its electric railway employees; and (5) the H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ont., and its machinists. A report was also received from the Labour Appeal Board, to which was referred the dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its clerks, station employees, etc.

Six applications were received for the establishment of Boards. Two cases were referred to the Labour Appeal Board, namely: the dispute between various Toronto firms and their patternmakers; and between the Polson Iron Works, Toronto Shipbuilding Company and Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Toronto, and their ship carpenters. A Board which was established during the preceding month was completed by the appointment of a chairman; and five Boards were established in connection with applications which had been received during the preceding month.

FLATFISH, ECONOMICAL, IS BECOMING POPULAR

Estimated by Food Board
that 3,500,000 Sold in
Six Months.

Pacific flatfish has come into general favour in the last six months, during which, it is estimated, three and a half million pounds have been sold, according to a statement of Captain F. W. Wallace, of the Fishery Section of the Canada Food Board. Flatfish, previous to the campaign inaugurated by the Canada Food Board, was practically unknown and unused in Canada and lacked a market. Thousands of pounds were wasted every year by the fishermen on the Pacific Coast.

"My attention has been drawn to a statement in the press warning the public not to be deceived into buying flatfish in the name of whitefish, as flatfish is cheaper in price," said Capt. Wallace. "Flatfish, however, it is but fair to add, would not be cheaper than whitefish had the prices and profits to fishermen and distributors of flatfish not been fixed by the Canada Food Board on such a scale that a market might be created for them, and in order to introduce them to the Canadian public as a substitute for higher-priced fish such as halibut, salmon, and whitefish. Flatfish are considered a great delicacy in Great Britain, where the sole is especially esteemed, being regarded as the most finely flavoured of salt-water fish. In Europe, sole, brill, plaice, and flounder are much higher in price than cod and haddock, or even halibut. In Canada, flatfish sell, at the present time, for the same price as cod and haddock, but this is due to the fact that they have hitherto been overlooked in Canada and the Food Board have only recently succeeded in placing them on the market here."

Dominion Sugar Exports.

In 1916 Canada imported \$32,109,079 worth of sugar and molasses, in 1917, \$33,889,894 worth, and in 1918, \$35,311,589 worth of those commodities, as shown in a summary of Canadian trade for the past three years, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

ALL TROOPS SHOULD BE IN CANADA BY AUGUST

During Spring and Summer Months Number of Soldiers
Being Returned to Dominion will Reach 45,000
Monthly.

It is stated by the Department of Militia that the end of August next will see the return to Canada of the last units of the military forces of Canada now serving overseas in Europe.

For the present there will be no speeding up in the return of troops beyond the numbers already arranged for—20,000 in January, increasing to 30,000 in February; but in the spring and summer months the number returning to Canada will rise to 45,000 monthly.

Several factors enter into the considerations governing the return of these troops to Canada, such as transportation afloat and ashore, the undesirability of returning too many men during the winter months, and the difficulties of securing the smooth and expeditious return to civil occupations of these men without overtaxing the limits of the organizations arranged for that latter purpose.

During the winter it is possible to land troops only at two Canadian ports, Halifax and St. John, and at the latter port it is impossible to berth ships of the largest tonnage. From each port the railroad lines have a limited capacity, and must provide for the regular services, pas-

senger and freight, in addition to the additional tax on the services by the extra troop trains.

Furthermore, there is the question of facilities and motive power, facilities which will be increased at the end of the current month, and the most important one of the factor of safety. These lines cannot be crowded beyond a certain point, and it is not intended to take unnecessary risks. In the matter of equipment, it must be remembered that the great majority of the returning soldiers must be provided with proper sleeping accommodation, and must also be given facilities for securing meals while travelling, two conditions which reduce considerably the number carried on any one train.

With the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence there will at once be available additional ports at which transports can dock and considerably increased railroad facilities, both as to routes and equipment. For instance, it will then be possible to secure day coaches for the shorter hauls.

In arranging for the return of troops to Canada each transport has carried men for every military district so that the demands of each section may be dealt with fairly and proportionately.

ADDS TO POWERS OF THE PENSIONS COMMISSIONERS

Claims of Prospective Dependents Have Now Been
Officially Recognized and Other Changes Made by
Order in Council.

[Continued from page 4.]

materially maintained by a member of the forces at the time of his death but who at a subsequent time falls into a dependent condition may be awarded a pension provided he or she is incapacitated either mentally or physically from earning a livelihood and the Commission is of opinion that the member of the forces would wholly or to a material extent have maintained such parent or person had such member of the forces not died.

19. That in accordance with recommendation No. 26 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 22C to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

22C. A parent or person in the place of a parent shall not be entitled to pension when the widow or any children of a member of the forces are alive and entitled to a pension or allowances provided that when a widow of a member of the forces is not alive or is not entitled to a pension and his children have been living with and in the care of his parents or the person who has been in the place of a parent to him, and such parent or person has been acting in the place of a parent with respect to such children, such parent or person shall be entitled to a pension provided the conditions contained in Section 22 of these regulations have been fulfilled. So long as the relationship between such children and such parent or person continues the children shall

only be entitled to the allowance prescribed for children who are not orphans.

20. That in accordance with recommendation No. 27 of the report of the said Parliamentary Committee the following section be added, to be known as Section 22D to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

22D. The Commission shall have discretion to apportion a pension among several applicants of the same relationship to the deceased member of the forces.

21. That the provisions of this Order in Council be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1919, and that they be retroactive only to confirm decisions given and action taken by the Commission. That all cases affected by the provisions of this Order in Council be reviewed and future payments made at the rates and in accordance with the provisions set forth therein.

22. That the following additional section be added to be known as Section 32A to Order in Council (P.C. 1334) of June 3rd, 1916:

32A. In special cases of hardship which are not covered by the Pension Regulations and in cases in which special relief should be given, the Commissioners shall have exclusive authority to make a recommendation to the Governor in Council and the Governor in Council shall have authority upon such recommendation to award a pension or to afford relief.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SUMMARY OF LABOUR CONDITIONS FOR MONTH

Skilled Mechanics had Little
Difficulty in Getting
New Work.

Of the hundreds of munition workers released during December, skilled mechanics in most cases had little difficulty in securing other work, but there was a considerable number of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, more particularly in the large centres, without employment at the end of the month, according to statistics given by the "Labour Gazette." The mining industry absorbed a great number of men, so that in the case of coal mining there was sufficient labour at the end of the month for present requirements. The lumber camps also took on many hands, but there was still some shortage of skilled lumbermen at the end of the month. In civic employment there was a decrease in the number of workers, and a slightly greater decrease in the wages paid in comparison with November.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during December was much greater than during November and greater than during December, 1917. There were in existence during the month seventeen strikes involving approximately 5,384 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 64,079 working days.

The cost of the weekly family budget of staple foods averaged \$13.63 at the middle of December, as compared with \$13.49 in November, \$12.24 in December, 1917, and \$7.95 in December, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices stood at 288.8 for December, as compared with 290.9 for November, 253.5 in December, 1917, and 137.6 in December, 1914.

TIME LOST THROUGH STRIKES IN DECEMBER

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during December was much greater than during November, and greater than during December, 1917, according to Labour Gazette figures. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 strikes involving approximately 5,384 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 64,079 working days, compared with 23 strikes, 4,330 workpeople and 36,843 working days in November; and 9 strikes, 3,224 workpeople and 33,540 working days in December, 1917. On December 1, there were on record 11 strikes, affecting 1,358 workpeople. Five strikes were reported as having commenced during December, as compared with eleven in November; six of the strikes commencing prior to December, and three of those commencing during December were reported terminated, leaving eight unreported strikes, affecting approximately 762 workpeople, on record at the end of December.

W.S.S. LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN FRENCH

The National War Savings Committee is publishing, in French, War Savings certificates, Thrift cards, and all explanatory literature issued in connection with the same. It is also conducting an extensive advertising campaign in the French press of the Dominion. A splendid measure of support is being accorded the War Savings and Thrift Stamp movement by prominent French-Canadians, several of whom have granted interviews evidencing their cooperation.

Canada Rubber Imports.

Figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show the immense quantities of rubber and gutta-percha imported into Canada for home consumption. In 1916 the value of these imports was \$10,270,887; in 1917, \$14,139,702; and in 1918, \$11,979,764.

Canadian Official Record.

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information.

Offices: Hope Chambers,
Sparks St., Ottawa.

Tel. Queen 4055 and Queen 7711.

Copies of the CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD will be mailed free of charge to members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Legislatures, members of the Judiciary, daily and weekly newspapers, army officers, mayors and postmasters of cities and towns, and to all public officials and institutions who are in a position to disseminate official news.

Subscription Rates.
One year..... \$2.00
Six months..... 1.00

Cheques, money orders and drafts should be made payable to the CANADIAN OFFICIAL RECORD.

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."

POSITIONS OPEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE**Fruit Inspector to Take Charge of Western Ontario Division.**

The Civil Service Commission of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

1. A Fruit Inspector to take charge of the inspection district of Western Ontario, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Candidates should have a thorough knowledge of, and experience in the fruit and vegetable trades, from the standpoint both of the growers and sellers. They should possess the confidence of the fruit trade generally.

2. A legal clerk for the Legal Department of Soldiers' Settlement Board, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Candidates should have some legal training. The duties of this officer will include the keeping of loan registers, loan records, the examination of documents, and legal correspondence.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 7th day of February. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

By order of the Commission,
W. FORAN,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th January, 1919.

Poultry and Egg Values.

The value of Canadian poultry and egg production in 1915 was \$35,000,000; in 1916, \$35,000,000; and in 1917 rose to \$40,000,000, according to an estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which places the value of the fruit and vegetable production of the Dominion at the same amounts respectively for the three years given.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR MARTS IN DECEMBER

Skilled Labour Taken from Munitions Work was Readily Absorbed According to Labour Dept. Reports.

EMPLOYMENT GENERALLY

The evident increase in the amount of unemployment during December, caused by the cessation of munition work, would have been further accentuated were it not for the Christmas trade, which afforded temporary employment to a large number of workers, and also to the tendency among workers released during the month to wait until after the holiday season before seeking other employment. Reduction in hours, instituted in a few cases, also had the effect of making unemployment less apparent.

According to reports to the "Labour Gazette," in Montreal, Toronto, and the larger cities generally skilled workers were more readily absorbed, but semi-skilled and unskilled men and women, who comprised the greater proportion of the workers released, had some difficulty in finding work, and many were unemployed at the end of the month. The number of unemployed in these cities was further increased by the seasonal influx from outside places of agricultural and other outdoor workers. There was some unemployment on Prince Edward Island, caused by munition workers returning home from other parts of the Dominion.

The shipyards of Quebec, Toronto, and Vancouver absorbed a large number of men, but the shipyards at Fort William released most of their employees, many of whom returned to the United States, from whence they had come. In the food group, the flour and feed mills generally were busy, and the abattoirs, packing houses, and sugar refineries were active.

CHRISTMAS EMPLOYMENT.

Employment was very good in the bakeries and confectionery establishments, due to the Christmas trade and to the lifting of the sugar restrictions. Soft drink firms and breweries were dull and some of the latter closed down at the end of the month. There was some reduction in employment in tobacco and cigar factories, corresponding to the reduction in the number of parcels sent overseas. There was considerable activity in the textiles group, which absorbed many of the released female munition workers. In a lesser degree the same was the case in the clothing and laundry group. The pulp and paper workers generally were well employed. Printers and paper goods workers had a busy month, due to the Christmas trade and advertising. Employment in the sash, door, and planing mills varied, but generally it was quiet. Wooden toy and novelty makers were well employed. There was a very slight demand for cabinet makers and machine hands. Boot and shoe and leather workers were very well employed. There was some activity in the glass factory at Toronto. Paint and varnish makers were active, and there was some demand for female help in the chemical and drug plants. In transportation, the railways were very busy hauling both freight trains and troop and passenger trains. The train crews worked considerable overtime. The railways took back into their employ a number of discharged soldiers. The railway repair shops were very active, and the inauguration of the 8-hour day in some of the shops helped in the absorption of both skilled and unskilled labour. Longshore work was active at Sydney and Halifax, but quiet at Vancouver and dull elsewhere.

LABOUR AT THE MINES.

In the coal mining industry generally there was very little shortage of labour and in the Calgary district a surplus of miners was experienced. The Cobalt silver mines had practically all the labour required, and in the gold camps

A REQUEST.

Public officials receiving the "Canadian Official Record" are requested to post their copies where they may be seen by the general public. Readers generally can render a useful public service by making known to others information printed in the "Record."

Postmasters throughout Canada are doing valuable work in this direction. A copy of the "Canadian Official Record" is posted in every post office. This is done under the terms of a notice sent to postmasters by the Deputy Postmaster General, as follows:—

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.

the amount of labour increased steadily during the month. The shortage of labour in the lumber camps experienced during the last few months was reduced very considerably during December, although more men were still needed. In the Fernie district, however, the industry was unsettled, and in the Vancouver and Victoria districts a number of camps closed down for the winter, which caused unemployment in those areas. The sawmills generally were quiet and in some cases were closed down. Employment in the building trades was better than is usual for the season, due to the mild weather. The value of building permits issued in thirty-five cities decreased from \$2,387,045 in November to \$1,640,727 in December, or 31.3 per cent. As compared with December, 1917, there was an increase of 87.6 per cent.

TENDERS ASKED FOR NEW "LIMB FACTORY"

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Limb Factory, Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, January 21, 1919, for the erection of a Limb Orthopedic Hospital, Toronto, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Clerk of Works, Postal Station "F," Yonge street, Toronto; and of the Superintendent of Military Hospital, Toronto. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, January 10, 1919.

EXPLAINS SCOPE OF MISSION IN GREAT BRITAIN

[Continued from page 1.]

recognized trade channels by purchasers overseas directly with Canadian manufacturers or their representatives or agents. The Canadian Mission in London will be in a position to assist Canadian manufacturers by placing them in direct touch with firms or individuals there who may be capable of handling such business, but would have to leave the working out of the details of the transaction to the manufacturers in Canada, as it could not, obviously, act as their agents, but would be in a position to give them every assistance and direct them in every possible way towards the securing of the business that is being sought.

URGE IMMEDIATE ACTION.

It is very strongly urged that Canadian manufacturers who are in a position to take on large contracts for export business, who have not already done so or who have not already direct connections abroad, should send their representatives to London and be making investigations on their own account in an endeavour to find business. The Canadian Mission in London and the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa stand ready at all times to give every possible assistance and co-operation in their endeavours.

The Canadian Mission in London, through Sir George Foster, arranged a conference with all the Government Trade Commissioners in Great Britain, when the whole situation was thoroughly gone over. The Mission will be kept informed of the prospects of securing business in the various districts, and this information should prove to be of very great value and assistance to Canadian firms desiring to obtain export business.

The Canadian Trade Commission is encouraging industries to form guilds for co-operative action, and these groups of manufacturers are being urged to send representatives overseas to endeavour to secure trade for Canadian factories.

The assistance above outlined is available to all Canadian plants, and it is felt that the greatest benefit will be derived by the sending over of direct representatives to assist in the securing of present business and the establishment of permanent trade relations.

"THRIFT MAGAZINE" MAKES APPEARANCE

The first number of the "Thrift Magazine," published under the direction of the National War Savings Committee, has made its appearance. It is edited by Mr. W. J. Dunlop, B.A., director of the schools section of the W.S.S. organization, who is also editor of "The School." The especial purpose of this publication is to further the War Savings and Thrift Stamps movement among the schools of the Dominion. Ten numbers are to be published by June, the intention being to bring them out at fortnightly intervals.

STRIKING TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR IN ADDRESS EMPHASIZES MUTUAL GOOD-WILL

Duty of Canada and United States to Set Example to Countries which have Just Gained Freedom and Show them Higher Plane of Friendships on which Democracies Exist.

"WE WATCHED YOU SHOULDER YOUR JOB WITH ADMIRATION"

Bringing a message of welcome and goodwill from the United States Hon. Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, who was the guest of the Canadian Club at Ottawa on Saturday, January 11, gave a masterly address on the duties of Canada and the United States in setting an example to the countries which had just gained their freedom in Europe. He paid splendid tribute to Canada's effort in the war and pointed out that the great international boundary between the countries was not as in Europe a place where friendships ceased, but was a place where hands were clasped in genuine friendship.

There was a notable gathering at the luncheon including His Excellency the Governor General, many cabinet ministers and other prominent men in the public life of Canada. Sir Henry Drayton, president of the Canadian Club, presided.

The full text of the American Secretary of War's address is as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—I surely am the happiest person in this room, in having an opportunity to bring a greeting from the people of the United States to the people of Canada. I think the war has some consolations—it needs many, but it has some—and quite surely one of the permanent benefits which will result to the children of men from this great and tragical experience is going to be the fact that men who hitherto were neighbours have now actually discovered one another. (Hear, hear.) The bond of union which was established when your soldiers and our soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder is not going to be allowed to be broken.

I always have a sense of misgiving when I am on foreign soil. I visited France not very long ago, and while I was riding around in a railroad train we passed through a small city, which was darkened to protect it from air raid. While the train was stopped at the station, it was obvious that a crowd, for some reason or another, had assembled in the station; we could hear the low murmurings of persons outside speaking in a more or less subdued way, and I asked a French officer who was with me to go out and find out the cause of the excitement. He came in and said that it had been noised abroad in that city that the Minister of War was going through on that train, and the crowd had therefore assembled for the privilege and pleasure of seeing the Minister of War. I was very cheery about it. (Laughter.) I was delighted to know that my fame had preceded me and travelled so far and so fast, and with great complacency and kindness of disposition toward those who were thus honouring me, I got up and went out to the back platform to greet the crowd, permit them to see me, and bow my acknowledgements. (Laughter.) Which I did. I did my part. When I got out I waved my hat and bowed; whereat the crowd, with one accord, set up a unanimous cheer: "Vive Monsieur Clemenceau!" (Laughter and applause.) Apparently the only Minister of War of whom they had ever heard

was their own distinguished minister. (Laughter.)

UNITED IN ONE DESIRE.

And yet I am very much relieved from any of the embarrassments which that experience might properly be expected to entail, by the fact that I do not feel a stranger in Canada. (Hear, hear.) I have had, during the past war, business relations with the distinguished chairman of this meeting, in which it was perfectly obvious to me that his desire was to advance the common cause and that the arrangements he was proposing between the United States and Canada were made in disinterested friendship and in a desire to bring to bear as far as could be brought to bear the concerted strength and energy of the two countries for the common benefit. (Applause.) And I should fall in a very pleasant part of my task here to-day if I did not acknowledge in his presence the fact that in that instance and in subsequent business matters which he and I had—indeed, in all business relations, and there were many, between the War Department of the United States and the people and Government of Canada during the war—there was a delightful reciprocity of neighbourly feeling and a mutuality of helpfulness which I think will always be remembered by the Government in Washington as an exhibition on your part of the most gracious and courteous assistance and co-operation. (Applause.)

Now, may I talk to you just a few minutes about the war? That subject is, of course, uppermost in all of our minds. The things that we have had to do in this war have tested our capacity for self-government and our real loyalty to civilization. This was no ordinary test. The power against which we were arrayed was of course the greatest power which has ever been assembled, in a military sense, on the face of the earth, and the attack it made was for the most part against peoples whose traditions, beliefs and preferences were for the paths of peace. The people of Canada, like the people of the United States, had been for many, many years progressing industrially and commercially, and our attitude toward international relations was exemplified by the handsome fact that, although Canada and the United States are tangent to one another upon a wide-reaching boundary that stretches across a continent, from one ocean to another, yet for more than a hundred years our relations had been relations of peaceful friendship. (Applause.) If any of the hateful and pernicious philosophy which animated our adversary in this conflict—and if any grain of it had obtained in your country or mine, that great spectacle could not have been presented. But we were really wedded to the arts of peace.

TALES OF ANNEXATION.

I remember that when I was a boy there used to be talk in the United States about the relations of Canada to our country. I remember all sorts of prophecies about the necessity of either you annexing the United States or the United States annexing you. (Laughter.) I remember that the very great and talented author, Professor Goldwin Smith, used to write in the "North American Review" when I was a boy, articles about the commercial union of the United States and Canada. I have not seen those articles since I was a boy; but I have noted this, that

in accordance with the sound-hearted traditions of both of our peoples, that sort of talk has so long ceased to be current that when I recall the fact that it took place in my boyhood each of you will think I am a much older man than I look to be. (Laughter.)

Our two countries have learned to respect one another and to regard the invisible line which separates us, not as a boundary at which friendship ceases, but as a place where we join hands. (Applause.)

In addition, however, to being a peace-loving and peaceably disposed people, we had learned to ground our conduct upon a just philosophy. We believed that there were such things as laws which governed the conduct of nations among themselves. We were old-fashioned enough, or, may I say, inspired and prophetic enough to believe that the plain and simple dictates of morality, which gentlemen know how to apply in their personal conduct, were as applicable among nations as they are among individuals. (Applause.) And so we had supposed that so far as the civilized peoples of the earth are concerned, an unjust war, for the aggrandizement of an imperialistic military caste, was an unthinkable thing, and as a consequence we probably took less than enough precaution against the time when we were to be surprised out of that belief.

And then the great shock of 1914 came. We learned that the thing which had been first tried in Heaven by the devil and had since been tried by many of his imitators, but never with success—never with any more than he had—was loose again in the world; that all moral restraint had been cast aside; that all of the victories which civilization had won in the long course of its development as a guarantee of the immunity of innocence against the terrors and devastations of war were to be discarded. We learned that treaties were for the convenience of princes, and that when they ceased to be convenient they were to be disregarded; that innocent by-standers and non-combatants were to be slaughtered by newly devised and very terrible agencies, and that terrorism among a civil population was to be the instrument by which aggression was ultimately to succeed.

CONTEMPT FOR "KULTUR".

I confess my own contempt and surprise for the intellect of the country which could conceive that doctrine in this age of the world. I remember when the bombardment of the English eastern coast took place and the Zeppelin raids upon London were current and the newspapers told of children who were blown to bits as they went into candy shops to purchase sweet-stuffs for their palate. We were told that the German doctrine was that they would make the war so terrible and its destructiveness upon the innocents so frightful that the men of the country would yield in response to that impulse. Any man would scorn so hideous and cowardly a method of warfare. The vanity of it was its most impressive feature. What nation could have read history except through a dark glass and imagined that the British man could be scared into submission by the killing of his babes? (Applause.)

And yet, that was the thing that was loose in the world, and the evidences of its lack of conscience, the evidences of the intensity of its devotion to its own hateful doctrine grew apace, until finally we had the disaster to which our adversary struck medals—the sinking of the "Lusitania." That picture that was with us when we tried to sleep at night, when our eyes woke in the dark and we could not see the things that really were about us, but could see the waves of the English channel with their freight of women and children, done to death untimely in that cowardly manner by the assassins of the sea—that picture that was present with us always, the Ger-

mans struck medals to it, made effigies of it. So did we. They made them of bronze; we made them in our hearts. (Applause.)

And with the shudders that went through all civilization when those things went on there came a current of determination, a setting of the teeth, a spirit of consecration which devoted, in the language of the President of the United States, "all that we have and all that we are" to this cause. I have been twice to Europe during the progress of the war. I have seen what that devotion of all we have and all we are means there, in England and in France, the nearest to the great struggle, and I have watched from the United States what it meant to you here in Canada.

BIG "COLONIAL" JOB.

The last time I was in France I heard a story of an Australian talking to a soldier of the United States. He was very hospitable and glad to see the American soldier, and he said: "We Australians are very glad you Yankees have come. You and the Canadians and the rest of us Colonials have a big job on our hands." (Laughter.)

We watched you shoulder your share of the job, and I am sure you will permit me to express my unfeigned admiration at the size of the army Canada mobilized, I know the population of this Dominion, and I think the number is some 600,000, Sir Thomas—something like that. And I saw them abroad. I did not happen to be privileged to visit them at the very front, but I saw a great many Canadian soldiers. I saw them well and I saw them sick and wounded. I know what the cost of that devotion has been to the Dominion. The way you formed and trained and despatched your army, the way you mobilized the industrial and commercial and financial resources of this Dominion, the way you rushed to the defence of the great democratic empire of which you are a part, proved of course the solidarity of that empire, but it proved more than that: it proved the solidarity of civilization and of righteousness. (Applause.)

And so when the United States came to participate in this war it entered new proofs of the same doctrine. Our population of course is very much larger than yours, and I delight to think that in twenty months we raised the army of the United States from 190,000 men to 750,000. (Applause.)

If I may pursue that thought just a moment, it taught us many things. We had to decide first the question as to whether we should raise that army by the volunteer system or by some form of universal recognition of the obligation of citizenship, and we chose the latter course. Our country responded to it with complete acceptance, and though we had 3,700,000 men under arms on the 11th day of November, we had some five or six million more who were ready to go under arms, and we were taking them in at about the rate of 300,000 a month. We intended to keep that up until the last man was gone, if necessary. (Applause.) In those twenty months we had to do what you did in Canada, not more intensively, but, because of the larger numbers involved, upon a somewhat larger scale. The Congress of the United States in twenty months appropriated for expenditure by the War Department alone \$24,000,000,000. Fortunately, not more than half of it was spent. (Laughter.) My brother, the Secretary of the Treasury, thinks that I am the greatest spender that ever lived, and wonders why my father didn't foresee that and name me either Cæsar or Increases. (Laughter.)

THE CALL TO WAR.

And yet it is a fine thing to think that there is a country so devoted to the principles of just civilization that it will turn, as you turned, from the plough and the workshop, from the lawyer's office, from the doctor's practice, and in the incredibly short space of time of twenty months so mobilize its financial power that for the War Department alone so vast an appropriation will be made, and that from all over that country the talent and the genius and the brains of the men of affairs could be summoned and an organization created which on

[Continued on page 8.]

STRIKING TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

[Continued from page 7.]

the 11th day of November had produced the result of not merely mobilizing 3,700,000 men, but, with the very generous and indispensable assistance of the British transportation fleet, transporting two millions of them to France (applause), clothing them and equipping them, concerting itself with the French and the British in the matter of the manufacture of munitions so that all speed would be obtained and the maximum use made of the common resources of all the countries,—a country which in twenty months had done that and then had so supplemented and enlarged and speeded up and diverted and changed its industrial processes that on the 11th day of November the tide of munitions, guns, ammunition, clothes, food, aircraft, all sorts and conditions of devices for the making of war, was rising in the Pacific and swelling over to the Atlantic coast until it was almost impossible to find a place on the Atlantic coast of the United States where you could see the sea. (Laughter.) Of course the armistice was signed because the German army was beaten, and if it had not been signed on the 11th day of November it would have been signed on the 12th day of November. What you were doing, what we were doing, what Great Britain was doing and France was doing—what the free and enlightened men of the world were doing everywhere, with a common purpose and with a common spirit, nobody thinking of his own and everybody thinking of saving the vital things of life—what we were doing was a swelling anthem to an imperial theme, and if the end had not in fact come on the 11th day of November the tide of disaster had registered for our adversary. (Applause.)

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS.

Now, if I may turn aside from that to a somewhat more intimate thought just a moment. While I was in London I had the privilege of attending a theatrical exhibition given at night on Sunday, because we could not get to the theatre at any other time. It was given by amateurs. They were a company of Canadians, Canadian soldiers. I am sorry I do not remember the names of those delightful fellows. Only one of them occurs to me at the present moment; his name, I think, was Murray, and I think he was from Montreal. They gave the exhibition for the benefit of the American soldiers who were stationed in London, and it led me to inquire of the American general over there something about the relations between the American soldiers and the Canadian. I inquired of him, and then I, having started on that inquiry, made it my business to inquire every place I went, and I have an unbroken line of testimony that the American soldiers and the Canadian soldiers were friends from the very start. (Applause.) Apparently we had no barriers of any sort between us, and the friendships that were begun then undoubtedly are going to continue when our soldiers come home. (Applause.) That means then, if it means what I think it means, that the people of Canada and the people of the United States stand now upon a somewhat different—I think I may say a somewhat higher—plane of friendship than we have ever stood on before. (Applause.) We have been engaged together in the greatest task that either of the countries has ever had a chance to participate in. We have won the greatest victory the world has ever seen, both because it is the largest victory in mere size and also because it has the most profound significance of any victory that has ever been won; and we have won that victory by being a part of the forces of righteousness arrayed against the forces of unrighteousness.

And we look back now to our traditions as a peace-loving and a peace-following people, and ask ourselves what is the meaning of the victory. What are we going to get out of it? And I am sure it will be clearer to you all that I have not in my mind any vulgar question about profit and loss, in the ordinary sense, when I ask that question. On the fields of France there sleep to-day tens of thousands of boys

who were raised in this Dominion. Side by side with them there sleep tens of thousands of boys who were raised across the line. They died fighting the same fight; they are buried in the same soil, and that soil is consecrated by the sacrifices they have made; and the thing they died for, it is our trust and duty to see executed. (Applause.)

WHAT WOULD THEY HAVE?

If we could summon them back and make some tally of their judgments and ask them what they wanted us to insist upon as the arrangements that are to grow out of this peace, what would their answer be? Would they have had, would they now have, any special interest in questions of geographical boundary? No doubt if we could explain to each one of them the precise intricacies of some of the geographical questions which affect the welfare of races and nations, they would have just views as to what ought to be done about that; but, uninstructed about these things, what would be the wish of these soldiers as to our task if we could ask them about it?

I remember, when I was in France the last time, I happened to be in a hospital in which there was a Californian soldier of the United States who was wounded, and somebody brought into him a French newspaper in which it was said that Bulgaria had asked for terms and that it was thought that Austria would ask for terms very soon, and they asked him, this wounded American from California, what he thought about that. He was silent for a moment and then said: "Well, you see, I live six thousand miles from here and I can't be coming over every ten years to straighten this thing out. (Laughter.) Let's do it now."

If we could summon this company who have made the sacrifice and could ask them what their wish about it is—if their dust could stir and their voices could speak, what would they say to us? Would they not say: "We cannot make the sacrifice over again. Don't let this one be in vain." Would they not ask us to make some arrangements to prevent such a catastrophe from occurring again? I care nothing about the details of plans. As a matter of fact, I have been too long connected with the administration of laws to imagine that the forms of laws matter very much, but the spirit that is back of law is the thing that we have to be concerned about. Is it not therefore our duty to them and our duty to those who are to come after us? We might shuffle through our generation without another such disturbance as this. I suppose we have had the war disease and we personally are immune; but the next generation will not be protected perhaps by the mere fact that we have been victims. Is it not our duty to those who have

died and to the next generation to see that in the arrangements now made there shall be such facilities offered as are necessary to bring into concerted action promptly the good-will of right-thinking and civilized men everywhere to avert a repetition of this catastrophe from the face of the earth? (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO SIR E. GREY.

We had an old-fashioned kind of peace in 1914. We had the balance of power, and everybody was afraid to breathe hard; and then when these streams of conflict of opinion and these eruptions of ambition and these frictions of long brooded and evil designs began to come to the surface and the currents of world affairs began to swirl in the direction of a catastrophe, what more pitiful spectacle had any of you ever seen than the powerlessness of the great statesmen of the world to meet that emergency? When the history of this war comes to be written, one of the noblest, and most pathetic figures in it will be Sir Edward Grey, as he sat in his cabinet in London and sent telegram after telegram from one capital to another and sought formula by which some interposition might be made that would avert what he saw was a catastrophe to the human race. We realized the need of machinery to aid. No physicians had been educated who could minister to that disease. There were no shops from which any of the drugs necessary to assuage it could be procured. There were no instruments by which the necessary operations could be performed to relieve the distress. He sat there, high-minded, perfectly aware of the headlong flight of mankind to the worst catastrophe in the history of the world; exhausted his ingenuity, invoked the aid of every other right-thinking person, and got it, and found that he was powerless to prevent this thing.

WHAT PEACE MUST BE.

I am not a member of the Peace Conference, and neither are you; we are talking on the outside—I am not seeking to bind anybody by any plan. I don't care two pins what the plan is. I am a pragmatist about it. I want a plan that will work. I want some arrangement made which, when the heady passions of evil men seek to throw the world into a further turmoil and tumult, will focus the enlightened opinion of mankind and focus the conscience of mankind upon them in such a way that every man can see exactly what is going on and the real, sane and just opinion of the world exert a controlling influence. (Applause.)

There are other problems connected with the war. This is a different world from what it was in 1914. It will never go back to that place. It is a wiser world, a better world, a more hopeful

world. I look forward with immense elation of spirit to the things we are going to do from now on. Men who could do what your Canadian soldiers have done on the front in France and what the soldiers of the United States have done on the front in France have a capacity for big achievement which is immensely promising for their activities when they return to the solution of our civil and domestic questions.

Yet in this different world which we are now facing there are some problems of very grave moment, growing out of the fact that in many parts of the world peoples who have not your traditions, nor ours, of self-government, people who have been long repressed under the tyranny of wrong-headed governments and under the illusion of wrong philosophies, have now come to a time when by your efforts and ours—the associated efforts of the civilized people of the world, a whole category of new liberties and freedoms have been born. The gift of freedom has come now to nations who have never had it before, and they are splashing about a good deal in trying to find out what to do with it.

THEY WOULD NOT BE MISSED.

I sometimes think that if every governing person in a country like the United States or Canada were by some process—I don't want to suggest anything unpleasant—but if by some process they were all removed at one time (laughter), it would not make any difference. What would happen, for instance, if all of the persons who govern the city of Cleveland, my native city—the Mayor and all the councillors, the police and the firemen and all the rest of them—went away on a long vacation? Instantly there would be people gathered in the streets and they would look around and find the tallest man, or the most solemn-looking man (laughter); they would say: "What is your name?... Well, you be Chairman." And in a very little while there would be a committee appointed to rearrange the business, and that committee would move along toward the City Hall, and find other committees coming down there; and finally all the committees would get together and they would pick out somebody whose name was known, they would make him Chairman and provide a temporary arrangement. Pretty soon there would be a new set of officers and things would go along about the same. That is because for generations the traditions of self-government have been bred into us; we know how to organize the community opinion of our people for expression through regular and orderly channels.

But in many of these nations where freedom has now come, nobody recognizes the chairman. (Laughter.) Each man imagines that freedom is a personal asset and that he can exercise his part of it without any reference to anybody else. They do not recognize the fact, which we have learned by long experience, that one man's rights end where another man's rights begin. Each of them thinks of himself as a circle and of everything in that circle as all his, and thinks that it is the whole body of liberty and freedom. He does not know that all the circles around him are interlocked with it and make interferences, where he has to yield something in order that somebody else may have the circle of his rights. And so, those people, not having these traditions, not having these experiences, are going to be very much troubled about what to do with freedom. They cannot become wisely governed and sedate communities by merely borrowing your constitution or ours. Both of them are very excellent documents if you understand them. (Laughter.) But neither of them is of the slightest use to a man who cannot understand them; they might just as well be printed in Hindostani. Those constitutions require to be read by people who have lived them, and sending them over by parcels post to somebody else adds merely to the accumulation of literature and nothing to the benefit of liberty.

WATERS MUST BE TROUBLED.

I am not in any sort of despair about this. It is in this case, as in many others; the waters must be troubled, and sometimes profoundly troubled, be-

[Continued on page 9.]

HOW DEPENDENTS OF THE SOLDIERS ARE HANDLED

Approximately 50,000 dependents of Canadian soldiers overseas are in the British Isles at the present time, in addition to some 22,000 already returned to Canada, according to official estimates of the Department of Militia.

Under the Government's policy as announced, these 50,000 will be brought to the Dominion at public expense. The number includes wives, children, and other dependents of all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force still serving overseas. In addition to this number, other dependents to the number of several thousand, who have come to Canada since the signing of the armistice on November 11 last and who have paid their own ocean and railway fares, will have the money expended refunded by the Government, the new regulations being retroactive to that date.

Although full particulars are as yet unavailable, it is well established that by far the great majority of the 50,000 dependents still to come to Canada are the wives of the Canadian fighters married in Great Britain since the outbreak of the war, many of whom will see the shores of the Dominion for the first time.

On arrival at the port of disembarkation facilities will be provided for men and their dependents to travel on civilian trains, instead of the regular troop trains, and every means taken to provide for their comfort until their final destinations are reached.

In connection with the arrival of returning soldiers, the Militia Department again expresses the hope that relatives in Canada refrain from going to Halifax, St. John, or other port of disembarkation to meet ships, in order that unnecessary confusion and congestion may be avoided.

AIRPLANES AS AIDS TO FOREST PATROLS

They May Become Important Factors in Checking Forest Fires.

With the cessation of hostilities overseas, the development of peace-time uses of the airplane has become a live subject, which is receiving considerable attention. The Commission of Conservation issues the following article showing the uses the aeroplane can be put to in forest fire patrol work:—

Experiments previously conducted in Wisconsin confirm the opinions expressed by returned aviators, that there is a large field of potential development in this direction.

The British Columbia Forest Service became convinced during the past year of the feasibility of airplane patrol for forest fires, and leased a flying boat for use along the extensive coast line of that province. The machine was, however, accidentally wrecked before it had had an opportunity to demonstrate its value. It is understood that the experiment is to be continued during the season of 1919.

The co-operative forest protective as-

sociations of Quebec, under the leadership of the St. Maurice association, are also undertaking to arrange for patrol by flying boat, or airplane, to discover fires in association territory in that province.

Similarly, the matter has been brought to the attention of the Canadian Air Force which is in a peculiarly favourable position to make experiments along these lines, to demonstrate the extent to which, and the conditions under which, the airplane may be used advantageously in forest protection work. The matter is one of such wide national interest that the co-operation of Dominion agencies in this direction would be fully justified.

It must be borne in mind, however, that such a patrol will involve considerable expense for maintenance of machines and salaries of staff, that patrol by men on the ground can still by no means be dispensed with, particularly in the settled districts, and that the mere discovery of fires, however prompt, loses much of its value unless adequate provision is made for getting men quickly to the scene when a fire is discovered. This implies improvement in communication and transportation on a par with the improvement in the discovery of fires resulting from the use of aircraft. Presumably it will be a matter of development of the more or less distant future before ordinary gangs of fire-fighters will be transported to forest fires by

airplane. In the meantime, the opening up of the country by construction of roads, trails and portages, and the purchase of launches, automobiles, track motors and portable fire-fighting pumps, will be in order. Improved communication is also necessary, whether by wireless telegraphy or by ordinary or wireless telephone. Improved appliances along these lines, developed at the front, should prove of great value in forest fire protection.

During the war the airplane has proved of incalculable value in the preparation of maps by photography. Similarly, it will also prove of great utility in mapping drainage and forest types in the vast unsurveyed and relatively unexplored areas of our northern forests. In this way, a much more accurate idea could be secured of the forest conditions and existing supplies of timber than will otherwise be feasible for many years to come. Such work must, of course, be supplemented by a certain amount of detailed investigation by men on the ground, to determine the specific composition and average stand of the various forest types. Work of this character might readily be carried on as a supplement to the fire patrol by airplane, or independently, according to the circumstances of the case.

In any event, present indications point to a distinct field of usefulness for aircraft in connection with various phases of forest work.—C. L.

TENDERS INVITED FOR HOSPITAL GUARD HOUSE

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Guard House, Military Hospital, Winnipeg (Tuxedo)," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, January 28, 1919, for the construction of a guard house, Military hospital, Winnipeg (Tuxedo), Man.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Clerk of Works, Regina; and of the Superintendent of Military Hospitals, Winnipeg, Man.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with the conditions set forth therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security, or war bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

STRIKING TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S WAR EFFORT

[Continued from page 8.]

fore the healing influence can appear; but it does appear. The nature of man is such that, if left to his own devices, in my judgment, his tendency is upward and not downward. It is very hard for the man who has been on the ground, with somebody sitting on his back and pounding him on the head, to walk steadily when he is first permitted to get up, but after he gets up he walks. (Applause.) And so this will all come out right, and the spectacle of the world some years from now is a cheering spectacle.

What finer thing can there be for the mind of man to dwell upon than the nations of the earth really joining hands and sympathizing with one another, concerted for the benefit of the peoples who comprise those nations? And that is what is coming to pass.

But before it comes to pass there is going to be this period of the waters being troubled and many of us being anxious at the delay of the healing influence. Now, it seems to me that that gives us—and I say "us" advisedly—it gives Canada and the United States an opportunity to confer still another service on mankind. We have been through the heroic adventure together. Our sons have died, where death was the penalty and price that had to be paid, for the redemption of the world. They haven't failed. Now these peoples about whom we are troubled are watching us. They are going to say: "We cannot understand this constitution or these by-laws. We don't know what magic there is in those words. But we will watch what those people do." They are going to look to us as examples and patterns of the life that can be lived under constitutions like ours.

A SIMILE IN BROWNING.

I don't know how many of you have read Browning's wonderful drama, "In a Balcony." You will recall that there is in that a queen who had been so far set above her subjects that she had never had the experience of really being loved for herself. The people had respected her as a queen, but what she wanted was to be loved as a woman wants to be loved. And in the evolution of that play she suddenly believes that a man who has served her as a minister with wonderful skill has, while he was working for her, learned not only to respect her as a queen, but to love her as a woman, and, filled with the glory of this new emotion, she rushes off to one of her ladies-in-waiting, Constance, and says to her: "Constance, you are young. You have never been a queen. People have not been held at arm's length by the artificial dignity of your position. Men have loved you, and

you have loved men. Tell me how to act when men love you. When my lover comes and says thus and so to me, what shall I do—what shall I say?"

We are very much in that situation. These peoples now have discovered freedom. They are vibrating to a new emotion, they are filled with the immensity of a thing hitherto undreamed of as possible, they are drunk with the glory of this new vision, and they are coming to us and saying: "You have had this before. You have seen this vision and had these possibilities. We ask ourselves, how can we use our freedom so as to produce a great civilization? What shall we do with it," they are asking us.

And so there rest upon the shoulders of all peoples like those of Canada and the United States—and I make no exclusive classification—there rest upon us the burden and the privilege of setting example of liberty in law and order. We must show them where the concessions of the individual's right are necessary for the common good. We must show them that the first intoxications of this new emotion are likely to be misleading and that only in an ordered society is liberty ever either safe or able to work out all of its blessings. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

IN GENEROUS RIVALRY.

And our inspiration to do that, of course, is very great. The last two or three years of our life have especially fitted us for that. We, too, have departed from the customary to some extent; we have not been living our normal lives. We have been thinking new things and unthinking old things. None of us have been selfish. We have been thinking only of the common good. The old lives of thrift and competition, honourable enough in themselves, under ordinary conditions, have all been thrust aside and there has been only one rivalry and competition among us all—your people and mine—and that was the generous rivalry to see who could render the greatest service. Our lives have been different. We have been mobilizing our resources for different ends, and we have been sending our children, not to the plough and the factory, but to the battlefield, and we have been bearing the scars of warfare in our own breasts and seeing the wastefulness and destruction of it. All of that has been going on, and yet we have dealt with it as we dealt with the other things that liberty gave us to do, in an ordered way, and we have learned that we can apply these latent capacities—we the democracies and all their children—we have learned that we can apply these latent capacities to great ends, and that the

old theories under which we have always been working, that order and law and consultation and conference and the gradual evolution of the right and the community interest are the processes by which safety is finally to be found. So that we are specially adapted now, I think.

And then your boys are coming home, our boys are coming home, we hope, in great numbers and speedily. And no doubt you have found that they are different from the boys who went away. A Y.M.C.A. religious worker over in France was addressing some five or six hundred American soldiers, and he had been a religious worker in the Y.M.C.A. in America and thought he knew exactly how to talk to young men—exactly what to tell them to do and what not to do. He found he was not getting very far with that group of soldiers, and it suddenly occurred to him that he did not know what they were thinking about. Evidently they were not thinking about the things he was. So he got some slips of paper and pencils and passed them around and asked those boys to write for him what each of them regarded as the three greatest sins, and pass those papers up, so that he could find out what was in their mind. When the vote was taken it was unanimous on Sin No. 1, substantially unanimous on Sin No. 2, and there was a very fair preponderance for Sin No. 3; and, in their order, those sins were these: No. 1, upon which the entire company was agreed as being the greatest sin, was Cowardice; and No. 2, upon which there was substantial concurrence, was Selfishness, the unwillingness of a soldier to bear his part in the struggle; and No. 3, for which there was a fair preponderance, was Big Head. (Applause.) And it really was; that is a big one.

WILL FIND ALL CHANGED.

So your soldiers will not come back with the same category of virtues. Things have been infinitely simplified by this war. We have not had time to fret about little things. We have been sufficiently busy with large things. We have gone back to the elements and fundamentals of life. These boys are coming home, and they will find you changed, just as they have been changed, with new attitudes toward life, new desires; and your problem and their problem, our problem, is now going to be, not to allow these new-found and simple virtues to be lost, but to transmute into civilian virtues these heroic attributes which the soldiers have demonstrated in their fighting at the front.

And so some day—it won't be long—some day the history of this war will be written. Not the history of the bat-

ties; that will be doubtless written about by everybody, and there will be all kinds of beliefs and opinions about it—sharp controversies as to whether Contingent A marched up or down the hill at a particular hour of the clock, and all that; but some day the history of this war will be written from the point of view of its effect upon civilization, the consequence to mankind of the struggle we made and of the victory we won. The story cannot be told without telling of the men in France. It will draw the picture of the infinite good-nature and cheerfulness of the soldiers of the Allied armies, yours and ours. Your soldiers, like ours, were known as smiling faced men in France. They were brave and strong and cheerful, and they knew what they were about. They knew why they were there, and they never flinched. And the miracle will be analyzed as to how it was that these young men could be so inspired, without their knowing it, by the morals of a great cause as to be such soldiers as they were.

SPREAD OF EQUALITY.

Then the historian will proceed to take account of the state of the world, and he will find mankind in a happier condition. There will have grown up larger liberties, a more universal spread of equality of opportunity, a more insistent emphasis upon the right of every child born into the world to be educated and to have a chance to develop to the maximum those gifts wherewith God has qualified him, whatever they are, and there will be a sweeter understanding among nations; competition still; striving for trade still; yes, both in the nations and among men; but less disposition among mankind to regard things as great merely because they are large; a more insistent demand that our activities, personal, national and international, have a moral quality; less unhappiness in the world; more self-government in the world; and there will be added to the free and self-governing nations innumerable other peoples, redeemed from political and intellectual bondage and suffering and degradation as a consequence of this great experience. And when the historian has reached the end of the chapter and has noted the immense advance of mankind within the twenty years which he covers with his scan, he will write—and it will be a consolation to our spirit—that bitter as the sacrifice was, and mad as the struggle seemed to be, when it was forced upon us, great as were the devastation and the loss, and bitter the personal suffering, the price has its compensations in the higher destiny for the human race.

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers, those next-of-kin of friends of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The Board of Pensions Commissioners has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

Mr. Thomas James O'Hara, 75 Sterling ave., Ottawa, Ont.
 Mr. Ernest Southern, 68 McGill ave., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. William J. Jancowski, Nanaimo, B.C.
 Corporal Bernard C. Taylor, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
 Lieut. William A. R. Badger, 10 Scott st., Quebec, P.Q.
 Mr. James McElroy, Oscalana, P.Q.
 Mr. August Olson, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Sgt. Richard John Lewis, Ross cottage, Treibeck road, nr. Monmouth, England.
 Mr. Peter Ruby, Windsor, Ont.
 Mr. Arthur Hemingway, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Thomas F. Hosty, 20 Atkinson st., Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.
 Sgt. Stanley V. Cattermull, 127 Lawton boulevard, Toronto, Ont.
 L.-Cpl. Pasquale Valente, King Edward Hotel, New Westminster, B.C.
 Mr. Donald A. Woodward, 1720 Comox st., Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. William Drummond, Returned Soldiers' Club, 130 Hastings, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Louis Joseph Reeves, 29 Grange st., Stratford, Ont.
 Mr. George A. James, John st., Georgetown, Ont.
 Lieut. William A. Robertson, Hazeldeane, Haney, B.C.
 Mrs. Mary G. Marpole, 1790 King Edward ave., Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Archibald K. Tewsley, Ghostpine P.O., Alta.
 Mr. Alex. Murison Farquhar, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. David O'Keefe, General Delivery, Ottawa, Ont.
 Mr. David Peterson, 25 Bayswater ave., Ottawa, Ont.
 Mr. Horace Maddew, G.W.V.A., Edmonton, Alta.
 Mr. Joseph Connolly, c/o Young Thomas Soap Co., Regina, Sask.
 Mr. Alex. Haranga, 206 Canada bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.
 Mr. Charles E. Bryson, Amherst, N.S.
 Mr. George Christie, General Delivery, Calgary, Alta.
 Mr. Fred Varrick, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Robert Harper, c/o Keewatin Lumber Co., Camp 2, Keewatin, Ont.
 Mr. Reginald C. Hill, 3768 Ontario st., Vancouver, B.C.
 Sgt. Robert Alexander, General Delivery, Victoria, B.C.
 Mr. Thomas Wilson, 527 Hudson st., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
 Cpl. William H. Lewis, Paris P.O., Ont.
 Sgt. Ray O. Clayton, 72 Willow ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Enoch Baddeley, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Guy F. Currie, General Delivery, Saskatoon, Sask.
 Mr. William H. Ellis, General Post Office, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.
 Mr. Joseph A. Fortin, Kenora, Ont.
 Mr. William Frederick Cuttill, 60 Spencer ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Lewis Rees, 710 8th st., Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
 Mr. Charles Collins, Thomasburg, Ont.
 Mr. Eugene B. Andron, Buffalo, South Dakota, U.S.A.
 L.-Cpl. Magnus Holm, Metropole Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Thomas M. Boylan, 189 McCaul st., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. John Lloyd, G.W.V.A., Edmonton, Alta.
 Mrs. Julia Reid, Heart's Delight, Trinity Bay, Nfld.
 Mr. Charles Herbert Johnson, c/o Prof. M. B. Baker, Voc. Officer, I.S.C., The Armouries, Kingston, Ont.
 Mr. Fed Mason, 55 Queenston st., St. Catharines, Ont.

Cpl. William J. Fraser, General Delivery, Victoria, B.C.
 Mr. H. A. Eugene Smith, Presquille, Maine, U.S.A.
 Mr. John Wotton, Waldo, B.C.
 Mr. Joseph H. Ward, 202 William st., Kingston, Ont.
 Sgt. William M. Scott, 256 Fourth ave., Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Herbert MacDowall, 17 Saunders ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. George P. Barnes, 2047 2nd ave. west, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Michael Harvey, St. Mary's, Nfld.
 Mr. William Cooper, M.M., General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. John S. Taylor, 251 Church st., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Peter McVicar, 50 Algoma st., Port Arthur, Ont.
 Mr. George Larkin, 560 McLeod st., Ottawa, Ont.
 Mr. J. Pelletier, 164 Lagachetière st., West, Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. James W. Collins, 2440 Van Cortlandt ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.
 Mr. Richard S. Barham, 249 McCaul st., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Archie C. Barr, 212 Vermont ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
 Mr. Thomas G. Marlin, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Cpl. Robert Waugh, General Delivery, Regina, Sask.
 Mr. Leighton Scott, 653 University st., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. Chris L. Christensen, General Delivery, Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Alfred Chapman, Sechelt, B.C.
 Mr. Charles McKinnon, Guelph, Ont.
 Mr. Desl Efimi Podgioni, Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. John Vedk, 166 Jackson st., East, Hamilton, Ont.
 Mr. William Simard, 224 Berni st., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. William Altman, 454 S. State st., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
 Cpl. Charles Cathers, Portage la Prairie, Man.
 Mrs. Ruth Elizabeth Walker, 1720½ West 23rd st., Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.
 A/Sgt. George Pearce, 346 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man.
 Cpl. Robert W. McKechnie, 557 Maryland st., Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Charles J. Roy, 237 Workman st., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. John A. Uralsky, c/o General Post Office, Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. William Hogan, Ardendale, Ont.
 Mr. Walter Reid, Cochrane, Ont.
 Mr. James O'Connor, General Delivery, Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Hugh C. Thomson, 114 Breadalbane st., Hamilton, Ont.
 Mrs. Agnes B. Taylor, General Delivery, Moosejaw, Sask.
 Mr. Frank Gardiner, General Delivery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mrs. Ethel Anderson, 396 Bannerman ave., Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Joseph Hippert, Hearts Content, Newfoundland.
 Mr. John C. Lawson, General Post Office, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 Mr. William Jacobs, 232 Hicks st., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 Mr. George E. Irving, Khaki Club, 660 Dorchester st., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. Fred Fish, 11 Division st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 Mr. William Bryan, 8 Mance st., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mrs. Nora King, 64 Margaret st., East, Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. Albert Loudon, 128 Salem ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Melville William Nixon, 197 First ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Alfred Robitaille, 483 Lasalle st., Maisonneuve, Montreal, P.Q.
 Mrs. Mary E. Copeland, 28 Roosevelt st., New Bedford, U.S.A.
 Mr. Edward C. A. Watts, Rosedale, Man.
 Mrs. Gertrude Agnes Bloor, 12 Ward ave., Trenton, N.Y., U.S.A.
 Mrs. Atheta M. Saunders, c/o Water Board, 232 E. Jefferson ave., District, Mich., U.S.A.
 Mr. Fred Greenwood, Spring Coulee, Alta.
 Mr. Martin O'Neil, 2653 Waverley st., Montreal, P.Q.
 Mr. Henry R. Howick, 6 Bay st., Ottawa, Ont.

DEMOBILIZING CANADA'S TROOPS NOW OVERSEAS

[Continued from page 1.]

all ranks who have already been discharged in Canada prior to November 11th, 1918, and have served at the front in an actual theatre of war, will be placed on the same basis as those still to take discharge and all dependents who paid their passages home since November 11th will have the fare refunded.

The official statement reads as follows:—

"Deeply appreciative by the devotion, heroism and cheerfulness with which all ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have carried out their duties during their service overseas, the Government of Canada is bending all efforts to securing the utmost despatch in the demobilization of the O.M.F.C. and the return of officers and men, together with their dependents now overseas, to their homes in Canada.

"It is recognized that the period of waiting for discharge is necessarily a trying one and all ranks are invited to co-operate with the Government in establishing during this period a fresh record for that splendid discipline and cheerful adherence to duty which has won for Canadian troops as high a respect as their achievements in the field.

"It should be realized that the speed of demobilization largely depends upon transport facilities in France and it is hoped that due credit will be given to both the French and British authorities there for the efforts and even sacrifices they are making to secure the speedy return of Canadian troops to their homes. The return of Canadian troops already has been greatly speeded-up and the return of officers and their dependents to their homes in Canada will be further expedited as soon as the advent of Spring makes navigation possible in the St. Lawrence River.

"Many officers and men have relatives in England whom they may wish to see before their return home, and arrangements will be made for such meetings where they are desired.

"As a mark of gratitude on the part of the people of Canada to the troops who have so long and so gallantly carried out their duties overseas, the Government has decided to abolish the old Post Discharge Pay and introduce War Service Gratuities on a scale more commensurate with the services which have been rendered. These War Service Gratuities recognize the length of overseas service which was not done under the former provision. For the purpose of these payments, all "Other Ranks", except First Class Warrant Officers, are placed upon the same footing in regard to the rate of pay."

The statement then gives in detail the gratuities to be paid showing that men of three years' service and over, with dependents who received separation allowance, will receive \$600 in all, those of two years' service and over \$500, those of one year and over \$400 and those of under one year \$300. Soldiers without depen-

dents receiving separation allowances, will receive gratuities as follows:—

3 Years' Service and over	\$420
2 " " "	350
1 " " "	280
Under 1 Year	210

"Officers and First Class Warrant Officers will receive the same gratuities as are provided for other ranks at their respective rates of pay.

"Those who served at the front in any actual theatre of war and who have been discharged prior to November 11th, last will receive War Service Gratuities on the same scale as provided for under the new scheme outlined above.

"The Government has also arranged to return to their homes in Canada, free of charge, dependents of Canadian soldiers sent there for demobilization. This provision is retroactive to November 11th, 1918, and dependents who have paid their own transportation charges to Canada since that date will be reimbursed by the Government."

PARLIAMENT IS CALLED FOR NEXT MONTH

[Continued from page 1.]

Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By command.

FRANCIS CHADWICK,
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in
Chancery for Canada.

Where Battalions Recruited.

In the list of regiments, authorized by the Department of Militia, published in the Canadian Official Record on December 10, 1918, the 114th Battalion was described as having been raised in Niagara. It was raised in Halldmand county, and its headquarters were at Cayuga. Another battalion, the 154th, was described as having been raised at Wellington. The Record has received a communication that this battalion was recruited from Cornwall, Ont.

Cheese Statistics.

Canada's production of factory cheese and creamery butter was valued at \$51,482,000 in 1915, \$62,479,000 in 1916, and at \$74,487,000 in 1917, according to estimates made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Dominion Field Crops.

The value of Canadian field crops has increased from \$825,371,000 in 1915 to \$886,495,000 in 1916 and \$1,114,637,000 in 1917, as shown by estimates compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which also show that the gross total value of agricultural production in Canada in 1915 was \$1,118,694,000; in 1916, \$1,223,952,000; and in 1917, \$1,621,028,000.

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING HOURS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE

Rules Concerning Attendance Records Prepared by the Commission in Accordance with Section 33 of Last Year's Act.

REGISTERING ARRIVALS

The Civil Service regulations, prepared by the Civil Service Commission, have been approved of, and effect is given to them by the following Order in Council passed on January 6, 1919:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State and pursuant to the provisions of the Order in Council (P.C. 2668) of the 30th October, 1918, is pleased to approve the following regulations to govern the hours of attendance for civil servants which have been prepared by the Civil Service Commission, and the said regulations are hereby approved accordingly.

REGULATIONS concerning Attendance Records prepared by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with Section 33 of the Civil Service Act, 1918.

Attendance Records.

1. Attendance books, automatic time-registered or other approved system of recording attendance shall be used in every department. Every officer in charge of a division, or branch, shall be responsible to the deputy head for the proper keeping of the attendance records and the observance of the regulations in this behalf.

Hours of Attendance.

2. From the 1st October to the 31st May the hours of attendance to be observed by the officers or employees not exempted by law or not subject to special regulations in this regard shall be from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. each day except Sundays and recognized holidays, except also Saturdays, when the hours shall be from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. During the months of June, July, August and September, provided Parliament is not in session, the hours of attendance for those days for which no special provision is made shall be from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. In the case of mechanics, tradesmen, or unskilled labourers the hours of attendance shall be as far as possible those prevailing in the country for that class of labour and shall be such as are prescribed by the deputy head.

Where the nature of the work or the exigencies of the service will not admit of the general observance of the hours of attendance prescribed in the preceding paragraph by an officer or employee, or a group of officers or employees, it shall always be competent for a deputy head to fix such hours of attendance to meet such cases as he may find necessary in the public interest.

Time Allowed for Luncheon.

3. One and one-half hours shall be allowed daily for luncheon, from 12.30 to 2 p.m., or at such other times the officer in charge may for good and sufficient reasons determine. Whenever the nature of the work or the exigencies of the service render it advisable, and in the case of mechanics, tradesmen, and unskilled labourers, the time allowed for luncheon may be less than an hour and a half and shall be as prescribed by the deputy head.

Registering Attendance.

4. Every officer or employee, other than those exempted by law or the present regulations, shall register daily, in person, the time of his arrival and departure.

Exemption from Registering Attendance.

5. Deputy heads and officers of Grades A, B, and C of the First Division of the Inside Service shall not be required to register their attendance; in

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 4 and 10, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Manila envelopes.....	Ottawa.....	January 20
Blue wave envelopes.....	".....	" 13
Tariff print.....	".....	" 20
Manila envelopes.....	".....	" 16
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—		
Bluestone (sulphate of copper).....	Alberta and British Columbia.....	January 18
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT—		
Wooden boxes.....	Ottawa.....	January 16
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Rails, frogs, etc.....	Welland Canal.....	January 16
Ties.....	".....	" 16
Lumber.....	Soulanges Canal.....	" 13
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Cowhide leather.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....	January 16
Molasses.....	Dorchester.....	" 22
Groceries.....	".....	" 14
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Granulated sugar.....	Kapuskasing.....	January 18
Oleomargarine.....	".....	" 16
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—		
Tools.....	Halifax.....	January 25
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Aluminium steam jacketed kettles.....	Tranquille.....	January 13
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Surgical instruments.....	Ottawa.....	January 16
Flour, cheese, rolled oats.....	M.D. 13.....	" 13
Milk.....	" 4.....	" 13
Rice, butter, sugar.....	" 4.....	" 9
Milk.....	Moosejaw.....	" 13
Raisins.....	M.D. No. 6.....	" 13
Surgical instruments.....	Kingston.....	" 17
Drills.....	Ottawa.....	" 13
Boards inventory.....	".....	" 9
Files.....	".....	" 13
Butter.....	M.D. No. 3.....	" 11
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	London.....	" 13
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Toronto.....	" 13
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Kingston.....	" 13
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Montreal.....	" 13
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Quebec.....	" 13
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	St. John.....	" 14
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Halifax.....	" 14
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Regina.....	" 15
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Winnipeg.....	" 15
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Calgary.....	" 15
Transmission oil, cylinder oil, and grease.....	Victoria.....	" 20
Ice.....	Ottawa.....	" 9
Machine-cutting stencils.....	".....	" 15
Muriatic acid.....	".....	" 15

the Outside Service, such officers as are designated by the deputy head, such exemption to be given fully in the spirit of the present regulations. In the unorganized service, officers and employees prevented from doing so by the nature of their work or the exigencies of the service may be exempted by the deputy head. Exemption from registering attendance shall not authorize any officer or employee to absent himself from duty during office hours.

Registers, When Accessible.

6. Registers shall be accessible to the officers and employees before and up to the time set for arrival and then closed; provided, however, that it shall be competent for a deputy minister to give instructions to the officers in charge of the attendance records to grant a certain number of minutes of grace, up to a maximum of fifteen minutes, to meet emergent cases. But in no department, or branch, shall this privilege become general and the hours of arrival considered changed thereby, and when such privilege is abused it shall be withdrawn. The registers shall not be

accessible for recording departures until the proper time for ceasing work.

Irregularity of Attendance.

7. Any officer or employee who arrives late shall report himself to the officer in charge of the division, or branch, and shall register the time of his arrival. A report shall be made to the deputy head with respect to the conduct of any officer or employee who

- (a) fails to give a satisfactory explanation when he is late; or
- (b) is habitually irregular in the time of his arrival;
- (c) absents himself without leave during office hours.

A monthly return of all such cases shall be forwarded to the Commission. Upon consideration of this return, the Commission, after consultation with the deputy head, shall fix the penalty to be imposed in all cases where employees are reported against under the above heads.

Absence of Officers and Employees.

8. No officer shall be absent from duty unless reasonable cause be shown. If

HOME-GROWN SEED FOR TOBACCO PLANTING

Climate and Soil Make Great Difference to Seed Plant.

The Experimental Farms Branch, Department of Agriculture, has issued the following on home-grown as compared with foreign-grown tobacco seed:—

That the tobacco plant is one of the most susceptible of all plants to changes in the soil and climatic conditions has been conclusively proven by experiments and in actual field practice. Varieties which were practically ideal for the production of a certain type of leaf in one section of the country have, upon being taken to another section, where soil and climatic conditions were different, become so changed in their characteristics such as length, breadth, and thickness of leaf, elasticity, yield, and quality as to be practically worthless for the production of that same type of leaf. Even when this was not the result, it has been clearly demonstrated by experiment, on the Harrow Tobacco Station, that home-grown seed germinate more quickly and produce plants ready for transplanting earlier than foreign-grown seed; and, in the field, plants produced from home-grown seed ripen more uniformly and from four to seven days earlier than those produced from unacclimated seed. Moreover, the individual characteristics of the tobacco plant are, to a large extent, inherited from the parent and may be improved or allowed to deteriorate, depending upon the care and judgment exercised in selecting the seed plant.

In view of these facts and the short growing season which is usually experienced in Canada, the importance of securing good home-grown seed is clearly seen.

any officer be prevented by illness or other emergency from attending to duties, he shall immediately furnish an explanation of his absence, which shall at once be reported to the deputy head. Such officer must furnish such evidence of his illness, or the existence of such emergency, as the deputy head may consider necessary.

If any officer absents himself without authority, or if no satisfactory explanation is given by him for such absence, the deputy head may deduct from the salary of such officer his pay for each day of such absence.

The duties of any absent officer shall be performed by his fellow-officers in such manner as the officer in charge of the division or branch may authorize or direct.

Officers shall perform duties beyond the usual hours when required by the officer in charge of the division or branch of which they belong. Whenever it may be necessary to bring up arrears or carry out any emergency work, the staff dealing with such work, or, at the discretion of the deputy head, or the officer in charge of the branch, the whole staff shall be retained after the ordinary office hours until such work is completed.

Report on Attendance Records Used.

9. Within two months after the adoption of the present regulations the deputy head of each department shall submit to the Commission a report on the system or systems of recording the attendance of the officers, clerks, and employees followed in his department or the different branches of his department. Such report shall contain a clear explanation of the system used and the mode in which it is put in practice as to registering office hours, late arrivals, absence during office hours, departure, or any other details pertaining to the attendance of the civil servants. Whenever any officer or employee, or group of officers or employees, are exempted from registering their attendance, or whenever exception is made to the general rule concerning hours of attendance, it must be stated and the reason for such exemption given in detail.

