

# 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 March 18, 1919.

No. 25.

## DECREASE SHOWN FOR FISHERIES DURING MONTH

*Slight Falling in Value of Sea Fish Causes Decrease in Total Value—Some Catches are Large.*

### BOTH COAST RECORDS

Notwithstanding fine, mild weather, the usual slackness which occurs between seasons was in evidence on the Atlantic coast during February. Lobster fishermen in the western part of Nova Scotia were busy putting their boats and gear in order for the opening of the new season on the 1st of March; while line fishermen, both shore and bank, were engaged in preparations for the approaching spring and summer fishery.

The total landings of cod, haddock, hake, and pollock on the Atlantic coast amounted to 24,292 cwt., against 22,045 cwt. last year. The quantity of smelts taken from the 1st to the 15th of the month, when the season for net fishing closed, was 8,897 cwt., against 15,377 cwt. for the same period last year. The falling off is mainly due to the mild weather, which is always detrimental to the smelt fishery. Lobster fishing has been in progress in the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., since the 15th of November, and in the other Bay of Fundy counties, from Albert, N.B., to Annapolis, N.S., inclusive, since the 15th of January. The quantity landed up to the end of February was 3,506 cwt., against 2,878 cwt. to the end of February last year, in the same counties. The catch of scallops in Chester Bay, N.S., amounted to 2,310 barrels, against 500 barrels for the preceding February.

The winter herring fishery in the Nanaimo and Barclay Sound districts of British Columbia ended about the 25th. The catch for the month amounted to 175,853 cwt., against 245,379 cwt. last year and 46,650 cwt. in the year before last. The catch of pilchards for the month of February this year amounted to 30 cwt., against 5,724 cwt. for the same period last year.

In northern British Columbia the weather was cold, but fine, and the total quantity of halibut landed by Canadian and American boats to-

## \$70,493,801 INVESTED IN IMPLEMENT INDUSTRIES

Bureau of Statistics has just completed preliminary Census of Agricultural Implement Industry in Canada—Ontario Leads for Number of Plants.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed a preliminary census of the agricultural implement industry in Canada for the calendar year 1917. The census covered altogether ninety establishments. These were located in the provinces as follows: Alberta, 1; Manitoba, 7; Nova Scotia, 1; Ontario, 56; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 21; and Saskatchewan, 3.

The total capital invested amounted to \$70,493,801, divided as follows: Land, buildings and fixtures, \$13,381,463; machinery and tools, \$6,140,082; materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products, fuel, etc., \$23,127,626; cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable, \$27,844,630. The total capital invested represents an increase over 1915 of \$10,964,710, or of 18.4 per cent.

The total salaries paid in 1917 amounted to \$1,329,736, an increase over 1915 of \$273,938, or of 25.9 per cent. The total wage payments rose in 1917 to \$8,027,036 from \$3,125,066 in 1915, or by 156.8 per cent. The average amount paid to wage-earners in 1917 was \$838. The total

number on salaries in 1917 was 10,131, having risen from 6,737 in 1915. The average number of wage-earners employed monthly in 1917 was 9,563; the least number was 9,003 in September; the greatest number was 10,027 in December. The total number of different individual wage-earners on the pay-roll in 1917 was 24,895. From a total summary of 10,051 wage rates, it was found that 1,118 were paid from \$12 to \$15 a week, 4,271 from \$15 to \$20 a week, 2,033 from \$20 to \$25 a week, and 1,163 at a rate over \$25. The balance were paid at a rate below \$12 a week.

The total cost of materials used in 1917 amounted to \$15,599,651, being an increase over 1915 of \$9,616,451, or of 160.7 per cent, and the total value of products rose from \$13,372,506 to \$32,364,340, or by 142.0 per cent. The net value of products, or the value added by manufacture, was \$16,764,649 in 1917; in 1915 it amounted to \$7,389,270. The net value is found by subtracting the total costs of materials used from the total value of products.

### Two Contracts Awarded.

The Department of Public Works announces that the following contracts have been awarded under Orders in Council:—

Toronto.—Alterations and additions to Assistant Receiver General's office. Contractors, Britnell Contracting Company, Limited, of Toronto, at \$12,943. Order in Council dated March 10, 1919.

Winnipeg (Taxedo), Man.—Contract awarded to Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, at \$172,363, which covers following buildings, for military hospital: Medical officer's residence, nurses' quarters, orderlies' barracks, recreation building, storage building. Order in Council dated March 13, 1919.

gether was 2,914 cwt. greater than that for February last year.

The total value of sea fish at the point of landing, on both coasts, was \$487,664. For the same month last year the value amounted to \$937,986. To the smaller catch of herring and smelts, and a slight decrease in the price per pound of all kinds, is due the decreased total value.

## ELEVATORS ARE INCLUDED IN RECEIVERSHIP

*Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company passes with Railway under Government Control.*

### BY ADDITIONAL ORDER

Inclusion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company in the appointment of a Government receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is provided for in the following Order in Council passed on March 13, as follows:—

Whereas, through inadvertence, there were omitted from the definition of "Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System," in Section 1 of the Order passed by His Excellency in Council on the 7th of March, 1919, providing for the appointment of a Government receiver for the said system, the necessary words relating to Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company, Limited;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said Order in Council of the 7th March, 1919, should be and the same is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the definition of "Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System," in Section 1 thereof, the following:—

(5) The properties, elevators, terminals and appurtenances, and the undertaking and works of Grand Trunk Pacific Terminal Elevator Company, Limited.

And His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare and doth hereby declare that the said Order in Council of the 7th March, 1919, and of this present Order shall be, and be read together as, one Order, and shall take effect from the passing of the said Order of the 7th March, 1919.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT LICENSES

The control of licenses for large packing concerns, which hitherto has been vested in the Canada Food Board, has been transferred to the Minister of Trade and Commerce by an Order in Council passed on March 20, as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Section 1 of the Order in Council approved under date the 9th day of March, 1918 (P.C. 580), wherein it was provided that no person, firm, association or incorporated company shall engage in the slaughtering of live stock, or the manufacture of products therefrom, the gross value of whose sales from such business shall exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars during any one year, without a written license from the Canada Food Board, under provisions made by them in that behalf, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "Canada Food Board" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "Minister of Trade and Commerce."

### CAUSE OF DELAY IN PUBLISHING OFFICIAL RECORD.

Owing to the labour differences which resulted in the closing down of the press room at the Government Printing Bureau, Nos. 23, 24, and 25 of "The Canadian Official Record" have been unavoidably delayed. With the resumption of work at the bureau the three numbers are now issued simultaneously.



## PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The numbers given with each name should be quoted in replying to the Board of Pensions Commissioners at Ottawa. The Board has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

Pte. Harold Hampson, 59th Bn. (15548).  
 Sgt. Thomas Halt, 1st Depot Bn. (55169).  
 Sgt. Percy Burron, Welland Canal Force (43301).  
 A. B. Arthur Ayotte, H.M.C.S. "Nlobe" (54342).  
 Spr. Richard Wilson, Can. Engineers (31407).  
 Pte. Leo Gallvan, 69th Bn. (25672).  
 Pte. Oliver Lambert, 111th Bn. (4494G).  
 Sgt. Alburn Procter, 49th Bn. (44827).  
 Pte. Paul White, No. 2 Special Service Co. (18513).  
 Spr. A. Davies, 5th Pioneer Bn. (58167).  
 Pte. A. McBride, 194th Bn. (54195).  
 Pte. Thomas Smith, 128th Bn. (59755).  
 Pte. P. Champagne, Special Service Co. (19419).  
 Spr. M. Barnett, 187th Bn. (57409).  
 Pte. George Redfern, 51st Bn. (5872).  
 Pte. James Grist, 27th Bn. (31170).  
 Pte. Harold Beckerley, 248th Bn. (60924).  
 Pte. A. Desormeaux, 77th Bn. (26996).  
 Pte. C. Korenatsky, "A" Unit, M.H.C. C. (33957).  
 Pte. Hugh McDonald, 4th Labor Bn. (32380).  
 Pte. Earl McKeague, 239th Bn. (2473G).  
 Gnr. Ernest Ball, "A" Unit, M.H.C.C. (19519).  
 Pte. William Scott, 13th Bty. (60336).  
 Pte. Frank Crawford, No. 1 District Depot (61080).  
 Pte. S. Grizenko, 18th Bn.  
 Pte. William Freeman, No. 1 District Depot (54006).  
 Pte. Lorne Davis, 125th Bn. (40326).  
 Pte. Joseph Tereault, 6th C.G.R. (4971G).  
 Gnr. Charles Oliver, R.C.G.A. (50984).  
 Pte. Harold St. Louis, C.A.S.C. (57355).  
 Pte. L. Martin, No. 6 District Depot (43936).  
 Pte. Thomas Morgan, 6th Bn. C.G.R. (4647G).  
 Sgt. William Pressland, 33rd Bn. (4208).  
 Pte. Arthur Cragg, C.A.M.C. (49292).  
 Pte. John Duncan, 42nd Bn. (57474).  
 Pte. Donald Bellemer, 4th C.M.R. (53078).  
 Pte. William Fox, No. 2 District Depot (54270).  
 Cpl. William Mahoney, 5th Bty. (57172).  
 Pte. Harry Biteon, 47th Bn. (44724).  
 Pte. E. Aarseth, No. 12 District Depot (61125).  
 Pte. Harry Davis, No. 10 District Depot (60331).  
 Pte. C. Swackhamer, 114th Bn. (47647).  
 Pte. William Hawkes, Railway Construction Troops (57725).  
 Pte. George Lane, No. 2 District Depot Bn. (55340).  
 Cpl. William Kates, 1st M.M.G.B. (58160).  
 Pte. Fred Bretchke, No. 4 District Depot (59131).  
 Pte. Matthew Barr, 35th Bn. (33979).  
 Spr. Joseph Barry, 3rd Field Co. (58409).  
 Pte. Simon Daigle, 49th Bn. (56604).  
 Pte. George Tucker, 117th Bn. (9589).  
 Pte. Charles March, 5th C.M.R. (59195).  
 Pte. Neal Matheson, 56th Bn. (48928).  
 L.-Cpl. Henry Holland, 63rd Bn. (27257).  
 Sgt.-Major L. Ferguson, 9th Bn., C.A.S.C. (56756).  
 Cpl. J. Le Flame, 6th Bn. (58243).  
 Pte. John Hamilton, 82nd Bn. (35023).  
 Pte. James Quinn, 47th Bn. (57679).  
 Pte. William McDonald, No. 2 District Depot (59608).  
 Stoker John Kelly, H.M.C.S. "Nlobe" (61308).

## TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS OF CANADA

The extent of telegraph lines in operation in the Dominion, including aerial, underground, and submarine cable lines, with the number of offices, are given hereunder, as shown from the latest figures available, in the report of the Minister of Public Works for the last fiscal year:—

Canada.	LENGTH OF LINES IN MILES.				No. of Office.
	Aerial.	Under-ground.	Sub-marine.	Total.	
1916-1917.					
Great North Western Telegraph Co.....	10,064	7	13	10,084	.....
Canadian Pacific Telegraph.....	14,617	23	95	14,735	1,519
Government Telegraph service.....	11,390	.....	336	11,726	1,058
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph.....	5,279	1	1	5,279	279

## WILL NOT PAY RETURN OF THESE DEPENDENTS

Those who left Canada after Armistice must pay own fare back.

Dependents of Canadian soldiers and sailors who left Canada to go to the United Kingdom, France, or Belgium on or after the 11th day of November last will not be brought back at the public expense.

A considerable number of soldiers' dependents living in Canada have been taking passage for England to join relatives and later return with them. As the soldiers are being brought home as rapidly as possible, it is felt that dependents should remain here, especially as westbound ocean traffic is highly congested and should not be unnecessarily aggravated.

The repatriation of dependents at the public expense involves a large outlay. To increase it by paying the expenses of those who were in Canada at the time of the signing of the armistice is not considered warranted. The Canadian Commissioner of Emigration in London has been notified to this effect, so that dependents now taking passage for the United Kingdom will have to pay their fare both ways.

## SOME CODES ARE NOW ALLOWED ON WIRELESS

The Naval Service Wireless Branch announces that the Marconi transatlantic wireless services between Canada and Great Britain have been permitted to reopen for public business. The general public may now have the benefits of this service in the same manner as previous to the war. The use of the following codes is authorized: A.B.C. (5th edition), Lieber's Standard Code, Meyer's (39th edition), Scott's (10th edition), Broomhall's Imperial Code, Broomhall's (Rubber edition), Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, Western Union, Riverside Flower Code. All messages by this route are subject to the same censorship as now applied to cables.

## Cement Production and Sales.

The total quantity of cement produced in Canada during 1918 was 3,417,660 barrels. The total quantity sold was 3,591,481 barrels, valued at \$7,076,508, as given in the Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, issued recently by the Department of Mines.

Pte. Harry Smith, 113th Bn. (56368).  
 Pte. William Rogers, 2nd Field Ambulance, C.A.M.C. (58164).  
 Pte. F. Gunsolus, 4th C.G.R. (61627).  
 Pte. Daniel Mowatt, Can. Forestry Corps (37550).  
 Gnr. W. Singleton, "B" Unit, M.H.C.C. (30222).  
 Pte. Robert Percy, 244th Bn. (5467G).

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

## POSITIONS OPEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

List of Various Posts to be filled issued by Commission.

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

1. A superintendent of the employment office of the Department of Labour at Campbellton, N.B., at a salary of \$125 per month. Candidates should possess a good general education and some knowledge of work and business routine; they should be accustomed to dealing with labour. The appointment will be on a temporary basis, but if it is decided to establish a permanent office the temporary appointee who proves satisfactory may be placed on a permanent basis.

2. An assistant inspector of electricity and gas for the Edmonton district, Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum with provisional allowance. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of the fundamentals of electricity and the testing of electrical instruments on both direct and alternating current circuits. A qualifying examination in electricity will be held in connection with the filling of this position, and applicants will be informed later of the conditions of the examination. Applicants must be residents of the province of Alberta.

3. A male clerk for the office of the Commissioner of the International Institute of Agriculture, at a salary of \$100 per month. Applicants should possess a liberal education and a good knowledge of the natural sciences, also of economics and statistics relating to agriculture. They must be able to write for publication, read proof and take stenographic notes in English and French. They must be able to summarize agricultural information from publications in different languages; a knowledge of languages other than English and French is desirable.

4. Five inspectors for white pine blister rust field work in Ontario for five or six months, Department of Agriculture, at salaries of \$75 per month and travelling expenses. Applicants should be young men with agricultural college training of not less than one year's standing or suitable returned soldiers.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from applications for these positions.

In the case of positions 1 and 4 preference will be given to bona fide residents of the provinces in which the vacancies occur.

Returned soldier applicants should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificates.

Application forms must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 16th day of April. Application forms may be obtained from the postmasters at Edmonton, Alta.; Campbellton, N.B.; or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission.

WM. FORAN,  
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 19, 1919.

## Mineral Production in Canada.

In reference to the statistics of mineral production in Canada during 1918 given by Mr. James White in his address at the annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation in February last, attention is drawn to the fact that the Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production during 1918, which contains more definite statistics, had not been issued by the Department of Mines at the time Mr. White's address was made. The summary of the address published in the "Canadian Official Record" was on the press before the more complete figures were available.

War Savings Stamps pay well.

## SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY SCHEME PLANS DISCUSSED

Programme Evolved by Board Expected to Meet Requirements of Delegation from Coast Province.

Lieut. A. R. Walker, M.M., chairman, and Lieut. G. H. Kirchner, M.C., D.C.M., secretary, delegates from the Empress of Asia Soldiers' Co-operative Community Scheme, who came to Ottawa several days ago to arrange for the settlement of their men on land in groups, have left for the West. On their way they will stop off at Kapuskasing and inspect the Ontario Government's settlement scheme.

A statement issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board says that a complete understanding regarding organized settlement of returned soldiers in British Columbia has been arrived at. When the possibility of applying the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act to organized settlement was fully explained to the delegates the conference evolved a programme which it is expected will meet the requirements of the situation.

Applicants for land who desire to establish themselves in organized settlements will be dealt with in the same way as other individuals. The selection and location of the man's farm will be left as formerly in the hands of the individual.

It is presumed that blocks of land suitable for close settlement can be acquired by the Soldier Settlement Board in British Columbia. In each settlement area sufficient acreage, suitably located, will be reserved so that the settlers, if they desire it, will have the opportunity of co-operatively purchasing same for the purpose of establishing churches, schools, stores, recreation grounds, and any other services that they may require.

In dealing with the Empress of Asia veterans the same procedure will be followed as in ordinary cases. The applicants will be required to satisfy the Soldier Settlement Board that they intend to make agriculture their permanent occupation and are otherwise qualified. Those who fail to qualify through insufficient agricultural experience will be given the usual opportunity of undergoing a course of training. It is provided that men, where possible, will be placed with qualified farmers in the closer settlement area in which they desire eventually to settle. Applications from men in training who desire to reserve land in any specified block will be considered.

At the request of the Government, Mr. F. B. Stacey, M.P., of Chilliwack, B.C., will go to British Columbia as the special representative of Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board. His special mission is to direct organized soldier settlement in his province in harmony with the arrangement made with the representatives of the Empress of Asia Soldiers' Co-operative Community Scheme.



**EXTRA CREDIT FOR EMPLOYMENT OFFICES**

**Federal Government to Give Further Assistance to Provincial Centres.**

Additional credit of \$30,000 is placed to the Department of Labour in order that the co-ordination of provincial and federal employment offices may continue close association during the period of reconstruction. It was agreed by the Government that payment would be made by Ottawa of half the amount expended for the maintenance of provincial offices. The expenditure of some provinces have been on a larger scale than contemplated, and therefore the subventions from the Dominion Government are increased under the following Order in Council passed on March 12:—

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th March, 1919, from the Minister of Labour, stating that the signing of the armistice caused the closing down of numerous centres of munitions manufacture, and this fact and the subsequent demobilization of overseas troops in continually increasing numbers, have created considerable unemployment. The establishment, by co-operation between the Dominion and provincial governments under the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, of employment offices throughout the Dominion is believed to have materially assisted employers and workmen in getting into close contact with each other and to have in this way, lessened the evil of unemployment. At a conference held at Ottawa shortly after the signing of the armistice, between the prime ministers or other members of the provincial governments and the members of the Dominion government, the consensus of opinion was that the subventions paid to provincial governments which co-operated with the Dominion government for the purposes of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act should be, during the period of reconstruction, equal to one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by each province,—the total amount of such subventions not being limited to the sum named in the statute in question which, for the fiscal year 1918-19, is \$50,000; the reconstruction period for this purpose, being deemed to extend to April 30, 1920.

The minister further states that the expenditures in the case of several provinces for the purposes of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act have been on a scale larger than had been contemplated prior to the signing of the armistice, and the subventions from the Dominion government should be increased beyond the scale contemplated in the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act and should equal one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by the respective provinces.

The minister, therefore, recommends that an amount estimated at \$30,000 be placed to the credit of the Department of Labour from the War Appropriation for the purposes of making subventions to various provinces on the basis above stated, the said sum of \$30,000 being over and above the appropriation of \$50,000 named in the statute for the fiscal year 1918-19.

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

**RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,**  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**1918 Consumption of Coal Oil and Gasolene.**

According to inspection returns of the Department of Inland Revenue, the total quantity of illuminating oils inspected during the calendar year 1918 was 55,443,056 gallons, and the quantity of naphtha or gasolene and other light oils was 74,310,352 gallons.

**MAIN TERMS OF BRITISH ORDER FOR EMPIRE PREFERENCE.**

The following are the main terms of the British order giving preferential import treatment into Great Britain of goods of Empire origin, contained in a cablegram received by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa:

"It has been decided to remove all restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of goods which are exported from and are the produce or manufacture of the British Dominions, except in the case of: (1) Gold or articles containing gold, except when consigned direct to the Bank of England; (2) Spirits, other than brandy and rum; and (3) Hops.

**MUST BE NOTIFIED OF ENGAGEMENT**

**Civil Service Regulations Amended regarding Temporary Employment.**

An amendment to the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission has been made by an Order in Council passed on March 12, as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Clause 26 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission is hereby amended as follows:—

When employees are required on short notice for emergency work, the responsible agent or official of the department requiring such extra assistance may engage the necessary employees, and the said officer, in each case where the employment is likely to extend beyond thirty days, shall report to the Commission, through the deputy head of the department, the names of the persons so employed, the character of their previous employment, the terms of their employment, by whom last employed, references, age, evidence as to character, and the rate of compensation to be paid them. No such employment shall extend beyond thirty days unless the Commission shall issue a certificate. The report of the appointing officer shall be accompanied by the following declaration:—

- (a) That the employment of each such person is necessary for the efficient carrying on of the work of the department.
- (b) That the selection has been made without reference to the personal or political considerations, and strictly on the merit principle as between persons applying or available for such positions.
- (c) That such persons have satisfied the appointing officer as to their qualifications.
- (d) That they are suitable as to age, character and habits.
- (e) That they are not transferred from any other department or branch of the Civil Service.
- (f) That the salary or wages paid are fair and reasonable, and do not exceed the rates approved by the department or prescribed by the Civil Service Act, 1918.

**RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,**  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**REDUCTION FOR SOLDIERS ON FARM IMPLEMENTS**

**Chairman of Soldiers' Settlement Board Announces Favourable Arrangements have been made with Manufacturers and their Agents.**

Soldiers who participate in the benefits of the land settlement provisions will have the advantage of considerable reductions in price on the purchase of agricultural implements, live stock, and harness, Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board, announces. Very favourable arrangements have been made with manufacturers of implements and harness, by which soldiers will be given a wide range of choice of first-class implements at prices substantially below those quoted to civilians. The manufacturers also have guaranteed that soldier settlers will receive from any of their agents the same service and consideration in the setting up of their machinery and in supplying repairs and spare parts as is given civilians who pay the regular retail price.

In the Prairie Provinces arrangements have also been made with United Grain Growers, Limited, whereby soldier settlers will receive special prices on agricultural implements, harness, wagons, and any other commodities carried by the company. The company will place at the disposal of the soldiers its 320 elevator points as distributing centres.

The Soldier Settlement Board will not sanction the purchase by soldiers of implements at prices greater than those quoted through these concessions; and while every encouragement will be given to the purchase by settlers of second-hand machinery, this must be carried out under the supervision of the Board.

With regard to harness, specifications and suggestions were obtained from a number of agricultural experts, including Prof. Rutherford, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Provincial University, Saskatoon; G. H. Hutton, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Lacombe, Alta.; M. J. Tinline, superintendent, Experimental Farm, Scott, Sask.; and a number of leading farmers. The Board has secured a standard set of harness that will fill all the requirements of general farm work and save a duplication. This standard harness will be sold to settlers throughout Canada at an average price of about \$32.50. The Board has also secured from the leading harness manufacturers in Canada substantial reductions in general lines of harness, blankets, and accessories.

**PURCHASE OF STOCK.**

Arrangements also have been made whereby stock, particularly horses, will be purchased through the Board's own agent, a man of outstanding ability and integrity. This stock will be assembled at the following points in the West: Winnipeg and Regina exhibition grounds, Edmonton and Calgary stockyards, and at other convenient points. The Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture is assisting the Board by placing at its disposal its

entire personnel in the West to act in an advisory capacity and to assist settlers in the selection of cattle, sheep, and swine. Settlers will have the opportunity of selecting their own horses from the large numbers assembled at the points mentioned. The horses will be tagged with their prices. Settlers will be able to procure serviceable teams at an average of about \$350. Further, they will have the opportunity of putting their teams in harness and satisfying themselves that they are what they want before concluding purchase.

All stock purchased through the Board is absolutely guaranteed. In Eastern Canada, where it is not necessary to assemble stock, settlers will be advised and assisted in making their purchases by expert stockmen of the locality.

**LUMBER AT COST.**

Twelve hundred retail lumber merchants in the three Prairie Provinces will co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board by giving soldiers who go on the land wholesale prices for lumber required for permanent improvements, plus the bare cost of unloading, handling, and other charges. This arrangement has been made by representatives of the Board with the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association on behalf of the retailers.

The new prices for soldier settlers apply to material of stock sizes. The association maintains an architectural staff which is familiar with building operations in Western Canada, and this service department has been placed at the disposal of the Soldier Settlement Board.

In granting this substantial reduction in price to soldier settlers, the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association writes that the lumber dealers recognize that the supplying of equipped farms to soldiers is a purely reconstructive measure which can be helped or hindered by the attitude which the local retail dealer maintains toward the undertaking. They realize further that an attempt to bring materials direct from the mills would entail a loss of time and serious inconvenience to the soldier, and, further, that unnecessary expense in handling and trans-shipment would be entailed if the Board attempted to gather the materials at central points and distribute them.

**BUILDING PLANS WERE SUPPLIED TO FARMERS**

In connection with the work of assisting by means of correspondence inquiring farmers along the lines of maintenance of live stock, increasing production, methods of breeding, and general management for improved health and increased profits, carried on by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Department of Agriculture, over 500 complete plans of modern farm buildings to suit the individual needs of farmers requesting them, as well as specifications and other data, were sent out by the division during the last fiscal year, according to the current report of the Minister of Agriculture.

**Magnesite Production in 1918.**

The total shipments of Canadian magnesite in 1918 were 39,365 tons, valued at \$1,016,765, as given in the Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, issued recently by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.



## SPECIALISTS' PAY IS AWARDED CERTAIN RAILWAY UNITS

*Operating Companies which worked with Imperial Troops are given Extra Technical Grants by Order in Council.*

### UNITS AFFECTED

The special rate of technical pay which was promised certain railway units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is made applicable, by authorization of an Order in Council passed on March 3, to the skilled operating companies in France, which composed the 13th Light Railway Operating Company, 58th Broad Gauge Operating Company, 69th Wagon Erecting Company, and the 85th Engine Crew Company. The Order in Council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd February, 1919, from the Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada submitting with reference to Orders in Council (P.C. 2611) of 31st October 1916, P.C. 261 of 27th January 1917 and P.C. 3432 of 24th December 1917 in which authority was granted to organize three sections of skilled railway employees and to pay certain of this personnel extra rate of specialists pay in addition to the ordinary regimental rates of pay and allowances, that many difficulties have been encountered in application of these Orders in Council for the following reasons:—

(a) The number of skilled railway employees raised in Canada was considerably in excess of the number authorized in the Orders in Council.

(b) The trades set forth in the Orders in Council did not correspond with the establishments of the railway operating companies overseas, and did not cover the formation of the 85th Engine Crew Company which was mobilized in England at the request of the War Office.

(c) The result of the foregoing has been that a number of men have been employed in railway units overseas who were enlisted in Canada with promise of specialists pay, but are not eligible for it under the conditions specified in the Orders in Council quoted above.

The minister accordingly recommends, with the concurrence of the Minister of Militia and Defence, that Your Excellency in Council authorize that specialists pay be granted as hereinafter set out:—

(1) Officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in, or formerly in, railway units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who establish in such manner as the minister concerned may direct that they agreed to enlist on the faith of a promise given by some officer who ostensibly had authority to make such a promise, that they would receive extra pay in addition to the ordinary rates of pay and allowances, and also any officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man who, in a technical capacity has served, or is serving, in one of the Skilled Railway Operating Companies, viz.: the 13th Light Railway Operating Company, 58th Broad Gauge Operating Company, 69th Wagon Erecting Company and 85th Engine Crew Company, may be granted extra pay in accordance with the following conditions:—

Scale.

Officers:— \$1 per diem.  
Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men:— From 10 cents to \$1 per diem according to the class of work performed but not exceeding in any case the maximum rate specified in the schedule annexed hereto.

(2) The date on which extra pay shall commence, the rate to be paid in each case, and the period for which extra pay may be granted, shall be

determined by the circumstances of employment in each individual case and in such manner as the minister concerned may direct.

(3) The minister concerned may, for misconduct, negligence or inefficiency, direct the reduction or cancellation temporarily, or permanently, of the extra pay to which any officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man might otherwise be entitled, and may delegate generally or to a specified officer or specified officers the power hereby conferred.  
The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## INVEST SCHOOL LANDS FUNDS AS BEFORE

### Order in Council provides for disposal of those of three Prairie Provinces.

Further funds received for the credit of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan School Lands accounts are to be invested in a similar manner to that provided for in the Order in Council of June 9, 1917, by a new order passed on March 12, as follows:—

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 5th March, 1919, from the Minister of Finance, stating that under the provisions of Section 92 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 55, Revised Statutes of Canada—

"All moneys from time to time, realized from the sale of school lands be invested in securities of Canada, to form a school fund, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting the cost of management, shall be paid annually to the government of the province or territory within which such lands are situated, towards the support of public schools therein; and the moneys so paid shall be distributed for that purpose by such government in such manner as it deems expedient."

Under the Order in Council of the 9th June, 1917, authority was given for the investment of the balances of the Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan School Lands Accounts in the issue of five per cent debenture stock maturing 1st October, 1919, authorized by Order in Council of the 7th October, 1916. Since that time further funds have been received for the credit of these School Lands Accounts.

The minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given for the investment of the following sums in a similar manner to that provided for by the Order in Council of the 9th June, 1917, notwithstanding that the debenture stock was formally withdrawn from the market by Order in Council of the 5th June, 1918.

Saskatchewan,	April 1, 1918.	\$1,075,700
	Oct. 1, 1918.	1,439,600
Manitoba,	April 1, 1918.	250,000
	Oct. 1, 1918.	39,000
Alberta,	April 1, 1918.	731,400
	Oct. 1, 1918.	340,000

The stock certificates to be dated 1st April and 1st October, 1918, as above indicated, and to be issued in each case in favour of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General in trust for the said School Lands accounts respectively.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

### Will Examine Lands.

Professor W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, Provincial University, Saskatoon, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee to examine the lands now held under grazing leases in southern Alberta to ascertain what areas will be suitable for mixed farming in connection with the campaign now being carried on by the Soldier Settlement Board.

War Savings Stamps pay well.

## POSITIONS OPEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

### Research Officer Wanted for Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg.

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

1. An officer in the Department of Agriculture to be located at Winnipeg to carry on research work in plant diseases, in co-operation with the provincial authorities, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. The appointee will be required also to act as a supervising officer of the temporary staff of inspectors intended for potato work in Manitoba in co-operation with the district representatives of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Candidates should possess a doctor's degree from some recognized, preferably Canadian, university or its equivalent in training and experience, in which they have shown the earnestness, application and ability necessary to make a promising research man and investigator. They should have, preferably, experience in researches on grain diseases.

2. A superintendent and a chief warden for Waterton Lakes Park, Alta., Department of the Interior. The salary of the superintendent is \$1,800 per annum and of the chief warden \$1,500 per annum. In addition a house is provided for the superintendent. Both these men must be good executive officers. The superintendent must be capable of supervising all the work of the park, which includes office work, road building, the putting up of hay, cultivating of land for green feed, construction of forest telephone lines. The chief warden is responsible, under the superintendent, for the warden's reports, construction of forest phone lines, trails, cabins, etc., and the general laying out and supervising of the fire and game protection.

3. An officer to assist in the field laboratory work at Indian Head, Sask., Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. Candidates should have completed one or more terms post graduate work in plant pathology at some recognized Canadian University or have the equivalent in experience and training.

4. An officer to take charge of the field laboratory for grain disease research at Brandon, Man., Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. Candidates should have completed one or more terms post graduate work in plant pathology at some recognized Canadian University or have the equivalent in experience and training.

5. Two assistants in the field laboratories, one at St. Catharines, Ont., and one at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Department of Agriculture, at salaries of \$1,500 per annum. Candidates should be graduates in science of some recognized university or agricultural college with training and experience in laboratory technique, and preferably in plant pathology or bacteriology.

6. Four statistical draughtsmen for the Statistical Branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, at salaries of \$125 per month. Candidates must have the faculty of adaptability. They must be capable of visualizing and presenting graphically concrete statistical analyses that will be readable, neat and understandable. They must be accurate as to scale. They should be able also to harmonize on colours and be good at lettering. They must possess sufficient initiative to overcome any problem that they may have to present graphically.

7. A draughtsman in the office of the Quebec canals in the City of Montreal, Department of Railways and Canals, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. Candidates must be good draughtsmen and must be able to plot from notes. They should have a thorough knowledge of photography and laboratory work in connection with it, besides the electric printing of plans with an electric printing machine.

8. Three officers for the supervising of potato inspection work, one for each of the following provinces: Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Department of

Agriculture, at salaries of \$1,200 per annum. Returned soldier applicants should have had agricultural training or experience; other applicants should have had at least two years' training at an agricultural college. It is essential that candidates should have had experience in dealing with farmers.

9. Six inspectors for white pine blister, rust field work in Ontario for five or six months, Department of Agriculture, at salaries of \$100 per month and travelling expenses. Applicants should be young men with agricultural college training of not less than one year's standing or suitable returned soldiers.

10. A temporary assistant at Saskatoon, Sask., for grain rust investigations, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$100 a month and travelling expenses. Applicants should be graduates of some recognized Western Canadian University, experienced in laboratory work and technique and capable of carrying on scientific work under direction.

11. Ten potato inspectors for five or six months, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$75 per month and travelling expenses. The inspectors will be located as follows:—

- 2 in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia,
- 3 in New Brunswick and Quebec,
- 3 in Ontario,
- 2 in Manitoba and the Western Provinces.

Applicants should be young men with agricultural college training of not less than one year's standing or suitable returned soldiers.

Selections for eligible lists of applicants qualified to fill similar vacancies which may occur in future may be made from applications for these positions.

Except in the case of positions No. 6, preference will be given to bona fide residents of the provinces in which the vacancies occur.

Application forms must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission not later than the 8th day of April. Application forms may be obtained from the postmasters at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Indian Head, Brandon, St. Catharines, Charlottetown, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax, or the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,

W. FORAN,  
Secretary.

Ottawa, March 12th, 1919.

## CANADA ACCEPTS NAVAL PHOTOGRAPHS

### British Admiralty's Offer of Pictures as Gift is Taken up.

The Canadian Government has accepted the offer of the British Admiralty of the collection of coloured naval photographs, in regard to which the following Order in Council was passed on March 12:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 7th March, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, stating that in a telegram to His Majesty's Naval Attaché at Washington, copy of the pertinent portion of which is herewith submitted, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty signify their wish to present to the Canadian Government a collection of coloured naval photographs for the purposes of exhibition to the Canadian public.

The Minister observes that this generous action of the Admiralty has been highly appreciated by Your Excellency's advisers, and recommends that the gift of the pictures be gratefully accepted.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to convey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for communication to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, an expression of the Canadian Government's appreciation and thanks for the donation of this valuable and interesting collection.

All which is respectfully submitted.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.



# FOOD PRODUCTS IN COLD STORAGE ON MARCH 1st

## Cost of Living Branch report to Department of Labour generally shows Less Quantities than at first of last month.

The Cost of Living Branch has reported to the Hon. the Minister of Labour as follows concerning food products in cold storage on March 1st, 1919.

The quantity of creamery butter in storage is 5,790,870 pounds, which is 55.15 per cent less than last month and 47.67 per cent greater than last year. The dairy butter in storage on March 1st was 426,092 pounds. Comparative figures indicate that this is 17 per cent less than last year and 40 per cent less than last month.

The cheese stocks are 2,410,024 pounds. Comparative figures indicate that this is 60 per cent less than last year and 32 per cent less than last month.

The eggs in cold storage are only 164,225 dozen, an almost negligible quantity compared with the number of cold storage eggs used in Canada and only 1.48 per cent of the stocks in storage six months ago. Those in store other than in cold storage are only 187,175 dozen, which is 33 per cent less than last month, although it is 73 per cent greater than a year ago. The stocks of frozen eggs have declined rapidly this last month to 575,975 pounds.

The stocks of pork in storage on March 1st amounted in total to 54,356,394 pounds including stocks in process of cure which is 43.37 per cent greater than last year and 19 per cent greater than last month. This is divided as follows:—Frozen pork, 6,686,193 pounds, 15.74 per cent less than last year and 12.92 per cent more than last month; not frozen fresh pork, 2,942,379 pounds, 38.9 per cent more than last year and 3.36 per cent greater than last month; dry salted 4,351,083 pounds, 26 per cent more than last year and 42 per cent less than last month; sweet pickled 16,695,898 pounds, 61.69 per cent increase

above last year and 53.33 per cent increase above last month; in process of cure 23,680,841 pounds, 85.3 per cent increase above last year and 28.16 per cent increase above last month. However, since the first of March large purchases of bacon have been made in Canada by Great Britain.

### STOCKS OF BEEF.

The stocks of beef in storage on March 1st amounted to 46,160,055 pounds, 47 per cent more than last year and 11.48 per cent less than last month. The stocks are classified as follows:—Frozen, 41,971,885 pounds, 58.7 per cent more than last year and 12.4 per cent less than last month; not frozen 3,314,755 pounds, 13.93 per cent less than last year and about the same as last month; cured, 534,153 pounds, 12.37 per cent less than last year and 57.77 per cent above last month; in process of cure, 339,262 pounds, 31.38 per cent above last year and 43.27 per cent less than last month.

The stocks of mutton and lamb on March 1st amounted to 7,112,267 pounds, of this 7,000,889 pounds were frozen, 99.07 per cent more than last year and 13.6 per cent less than last month; not frozen 111,378 pounds, 144.83 per cent above last year and 34.36 per cent less than last month.

The stocks of poultry on March 1st amounted to 4,834,110 pounds, 130.97 per cent above last year and 12.97 per cent less than last month.

The stocks of oleomargarine on March 1st amounted to 532,370 pounds, which is 13.47 per cent less than last month.

The stocks of fish of all kinds amounted to 19,551,303 pounds, 64.63 per cent more than a year ago and 5.73 per cent less than last month. The fish for bait amounted to 3,466,192 pounds, 5.32 per cent less than last year and 30.9 per cent more than last month.

## BEE DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION

### Experimental Farms Note explains infections which cause heavy losses.

There are three brood diseases that are of importance to the beekeeper, and two of them are responsible for very heavy losses every year.

An Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture describes them as follows: Sacbrood is an infectious disease but transient in character. It may be serious enough at times to weaken a colony considerably, but seldom destroys it completely. It appears in the apiary mostly during the spring and early part of the summer, but cases may be found at any time during the season. The symptoms are irregular brood and punctured cappings; the affected larvae are usually dark grey to almost black in colour and are found lying stretched out on the lower wall of the cell with the head turned up pointing to the upper wall of the cell at the entrance. The body wall of the diseased larvae becomes toughened while the contents of the body are somewhat watery and granular; the whole can be lifted from the cell intact. There is no definite treatment for this disease, but the beekeeper who keeps his colonies at the maximum strength and uses only young vigorous queens need not fear it.

European foul-brood is a highly infectious disease and spreads very rapidly through an apiary, causing very heavy losses especially among black bees and hybrids. The larvae usually die before being capped over, while still curled in the cell. The colour of the affected larva changes from a glistening white to a light yellowish or greyish tint, later turning darker and the larva settles to

the base of the cell in a shapeless mass, finally drying to a dark detachable scale, which is removed by the bees. This disease may appear at any time during the season, but is mostly prevalent during the spring and early summer. European foul-brood is essentially a "weak colony" disease and the beekeeper who uses only young vigorous Italian queens and keeps his colonies strong need not fear it.

American foul-brood does not spread through an apiary as quickly as does European foul-brood, but it is harder to combat. The larvae usually die after being capped over and the first sign the beekeeper usually has of its presence is a number of dark, sunken cappings scattered about among the healthy brood. Sometimes these cappings may be perforated. If the capping is removed, a dark chocolate-coloured mass will be found lying on the lower side of the cell. If a wooden toothpick or something similar is inserted into the diseased larva and given one or two turns and then withdrawn, the mass will be found to "rope out" to one or more inches before breaking. This is the chief characteristic of this disease. The only treatment advocated for American foul-brood is to shake the bees on to starters in a clean hive and three days later to remove the starters and give full sheets of foundation. The old hives should be disinfected, the combs rendered to wax for foundation and the frames destroyed. The honey is safe for human consumption, but must not be placed where bees have access to it. This treatment should be given during a honey flow, if not the bees will need daily feeding. Further details of these diseases and their treatment will be found in Bulletin No. 26, Second Series, which can be obtained free by applying to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Buy W. S. Stamps, the government "baby bonds".

## STATEMENT OF FOOD COMMODITIES IN CANADA, MARCH 1st, 1919, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH, FEBRUARY 1st, 1919, AND WITH THE SAME MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

The amount of food commodities in storage March 1, 1919, were:—

	Lbs. or doz.	
Butter—		
Creamery.....	5,790,870	
Dairy.....	426,092	
Oleomargarine.....	532,370	
Cheese.....	2,410,024	
Eggs—		
In cold storage.....	164,225	
Other than cold storage.....	187,175	
Frozen.....	575,975	
Pork—		
Frozen.....	6,686,193	
Not frozen.....	2,942,379	
Dry salted.....	4,351,083	
Sweet pickled.....	16,695,898	
In process of cure.....	23,680,841	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>54,356,394</b>	
Beef—		
Frozen.....	41,971,885	
Not frozen.....	3,314,755	
Cured.....	534,153	
In process of cure.....	339,262	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>46,160,055</b>	
Mutton and Lamb—		
Frozen.....	7,000,889	
Not frozen.....	111,378	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,112,267</b>	
Poultry.....	4,834,110	
Fish—		
All kinds.....	19,551,303	
For bait.....	3,466,192	

## STATEMENT COMPARING HOLDINGS FOR ALL CANADA FEBRUARY 1st, 1919, WITH MARCH 1st, 1919, BASED UPON LIMITED LIST OF FIRMS REPORTING FOR BOTH OF THESE DATES.

	February.	March.	Increase.	Decrease.
			%	%
Butter—Creamery.....	12,911,660	5,790,870	55.15	
" Dairy.....	717,201	426,092	40.59	
Oleomargarine.....	615,181	532,370	13.47	
Cheese.....	3,524,660	2,410,024	31.63	
Eggs—In cold storage.....	431,284	164,225	61.93	
" Other than cold storage.....	279,209	187,175	32.97	
Frozen.....	1,362,196	575,975	57.72	
Pork—Frozen.....	5,920,904	6,686,193	12.92	
" Not frozen.....	2,846,472	2,942,379	3.36	
" Dry salted.....	7,524,105	4,351,083	42.18	
" Sweet pickled.....	10,888,849	16,695,898	53.33	
" In process of cure.....	18,476,999	23,680,841	28.16	
Beef—Frozen.....	47,908,290	41,971,885		12.40
" Not frozen.....	3,300,532	3,314,755	0.43	
" Cured.....	338,551	534,153	57.77	
" In process of cure.....	597,992	339,262	43.27	
Mutton and Lamb—Frozen.....	8,102,701	7,000,889	13.60	
" Not frozen.....	169,673	111,378	34.36	
Poultry.....	5,554,527	4,834,110	12.97	
Fish—All kinds.....	20,657,857	19,476,303	5.73	
" For bait.....	2,647,863	3,466,192	30.90	

## STATEMENT COMPARING HOLDINGS OF MARCH 1st, 1918 WITH MARCH 1st, 1919, TAKEN FROM SUCH LIMITED LISTS OF FIRMS AS THE RECORDS OF LAST YEAR ALLOW.

	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
			%	%
Butter—Creamery.....	3,610,720	5,332,071	47.67	
" Dairy.....	481,909	400,551		16.89
Cheese.....	5,751,435	2,280,421		60.36
Eggs—In cold storage.....	92,578	155,793	68.28	
" Other than cold storage.....	102,551	177,141	72.73	
Frozen.....	56,692	528,080	831.48	
Pork—Frozen.....	7,757,059	6,536,815		15.74
" Not frozen.....	1,998,864	2,776,533	38.90	
" Dry salted.....	3,427,900	4,322,555	26.09	
" Sweet pickled.....	9,276,351	14,999,804	61.69	
" In process of cure.....	12,693,216	23,521,618	85.30	
Beef—Frozen.....	24,274,877	38,526,467	58.70	
" Not frozen.....	3,785,926	3,258,875		13.93
" Cured.....	603,126	528,553		12.37
" In process of cure.....	258,223	339,262	31.38	
Mutton and Lamb—Frozen.....	2,992,639	5,957,691	99.07	
" Not frozen.....	42,724	104,603	144.83	
Poultry.....	1,839,048	5,247,774	180.97	
Fish—All kinds.....	11,093,089	18,269,177	64.68	
" For bait.....	3,660,776	3,466,192		5.32



## 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."

## CANADIANS TO GET NAVAL PRIZE MONEY

They Will Share Pro Rata  
with Men of the  
British Service.

A royal proclamation dealing with the distribution of prize money to the fleet has been received by the Department of the Naval Service. In this distribution members of the Canadian navy who performed service at sea are included in exactly the same basis as those of the British navy.

The proclamation defines the necessary service "as having been borne for service at sea on the books of a sea-going ship of war which goes to sea, or on the books of a parent ship for service in armed sea-going tenders." Offensively armed auxiliary vessels serving with the fleet are classed as ships of war, as are also trawlers, drifters, armed boarding vessels, and ships of the military patrol.

Pilots, observers, and crews of naval airships of the Royal Navy Air Service and others who have had to fly continuously at sea while borne on the books of a British ship are also entitled to their proportion of the prize money, but no service on shore with the army or in training is considered.

The proclamation provides for the method by which the money shall be divided. The commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet receives 1,000 shares, a squadron commander receives 750 shares, and it is graded down until the able seaman is given five shares and the ship's boy three.

### Ontario's Forest Resources.

It is stated by the Commission of Conservation that Mr. Roland D. Craig, of the forestry staff of the commission, will commence at once a survey of the forest resources of Ontario, especially pulpwoods. Mr. Craig has just returned from British Columbia, where, as chief inspector of the Aeronautical Branch, Imperial Munitions Board, he has had under his supervision the production of spruce for aeroplane construction. Mr. Craig is the author of a report on the forest resources of British Columbia, to be published shortly by the Commission of Conservation.

Buy W. S. Stamps and let your  
money work.

## JUDGMENTS ARE GIVEN OUT IN SUPREME COURT

Results in Appeals in Alberta,  
Saskatchewan and Mari-  
time Province Cases are  
Announced—Nova Scotia  
Cases Up.

### HALIFAX TERMINALS CASE

In the Supreme Court on March 14 the appeal of Maritime Coal and Power Company v. Herdman was argued. This company runs trains between Strathcona and River Hebert in Cumberland county, N.S. Dr. Herdman, respondent's husband, travelled by train from River Hebert to Strathcona, where he left it to visit a patient. Afterwards he started to walk back to his home on the railway track, and his dead body was afterwards found between the rails less than half a mile from River Hebert, and blood was found on the rails near it. An engine and tender reversed, without lights, had passed over the track not long after deceased had left his patient's house.

In an action by his widow the jury found that the negligence of the company in not having lights and having a defective whistle caused the accident by which Dr. Herdman was killed, and that, to the knowledge of the company, the public habitually travelled on the track between the two places mentioned and the practice was never interfered with.

On these findings a verdict was returned against the company, which was maintained by the full court.

Jeuks, K.C., and A. G. Mackenzie, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Milner, K.C., and Hanway for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on March 17 judgment was given in the following cases:—

### MARITIME PROVINCES—

O'Leary v. Smith.—Appeal allowed with costs in this court and the Appellate Court and the judgment of the trial judge restored. The Chief Justice, dissenting, would dismiss the appeal.

Lewis v. Boutlier.—Appeal dismissed with costs, the Chief Justice dissenting.

Ackles v. Beattie.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Mignault J. dissenting.

Mitchell v. Tracey.—Motion by way of appeal from the Assistant Registrar dismissed with costs.

### ALBERTA—

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company v. Dearborn.—Appeal allowed with costs throughout, Idington J. dissenting.

### SASKATCHEWAN—

Reynolds v. Tonopah Mining Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Union Bank v. Boulter-Waugh.—Appeal allowed with costs throughout, and judgment of the trial judge restored.

The argument was then heard in Halifax Electric Railway Company v. The King. This was a case of expropriation by the Crown of the electric company's land for purposes of the Halifax terminals. A part of the compensation was by exchange of lands, and the appeal is brought from the Exchequer Court judgment on one matter only, namely, that the court should have allowed substantial consideration for the advantages the company would have had if they could have retained the land taken by the Crown, for which they claim some \$500,000.

Judgment was reserved.  
Jeuks, K.C., appeared for the appellants; Rogers, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on the afternoon of March 17 the first case on the Quebec list was called—the appeals of the Central Vermont Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company and Dame Margaret Bain. It is an appeal from a judgment rendered by the Court of King's Bench confirming

the judgment of the Superior Court and condemning the appellant, the Central Vermont Railway Company, to pay \$10,000 to respondent, and maintaining the action in warranty of the latter company against the Grand Trunk Railway. The respondent is the widow of one Hedges, a fireman in the employ of the G.T.R., who was killed in a collision near Bonaventure station. The accident occurred through the negligence of an engineer named Frost. The respondent exercised her claim under the Compensation Act against the Grand Trunk Railway and recovered \$2,025, and then took a common law action in damages against the Central Vermont Railway. The whole question on appeal is whether Frost was an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway or the Central Vermont Railway, and the answer was to be had from the construction of the contract between both railways as to the use of railway passageway of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and St. Johns, P.Q.

Eug. Lafleur, K.C., and A. E. Beckett, K.C., for the appellant, the Central Vermont Railway Company; H. Jodoin, K.C., for the appellant, the Grand Trunk Railway Company; Surveyer, K.C., and Ogden, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court judgment was reserved in the appeals of the Central Vermont Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company v. Bain.

The next case heard was Gano Moore Company, Limited, v. Burtner Coal Company. It is an appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court sitting in review at Montreal, maintaining the judgment of the trial court. It is an action by the respondent for \$26,653.23, as the price and value of coal sold and shipped. The appellant pleaded that any amount due had become compensated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania by a larger sum due appellant as liquidated damages for breach of contract. The trial court maintained the respondent's action on the ground that in the absence of a written contract complete admissions from the respondent had not been obtained according to article 1235 C.C., and consequently the court refused to allow appellant to prove by testimony the existence of the contract.

Walker for the appellant; J. C. Lamothe, K.C., for the respondent.

In the appeal of Gano Moore Company v. Burtner Coal Company judgment was rendered dismissing the appeal with costs without the Court calling on the respondent's counsel.

Argument then proceeded in the appeal of Lachance v. Blodeau. It is an appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court sitting in review at the city of Quebec, affirming the judgment of the trial court and dismissing the plaintiff's action. The appellant took an action to have it declared that the construction of a shop by respondent was encroaching on the public road, that it was constituting a public as well as a private nuisance, and that the respondent should be ordered to demolish it. The parties are residents of Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

Grant, K.C., and Prévost, K.C., for the appellant; Lemieux, K.C., and St. Laurent, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court of Canada on March 20 argument was heard in the case of Findlay v. Howard. It is an appeal from the judgment of the Court of King's Bench reversing the judgment of the Superior Court sitting in review at Montreal, and modifying the judgment of the trial court. The action is one in damages for breach of a partnership agreement, which had for its object a general real estate and insurance business. The amount claimed was \$350,000. The trial judge, Lafontaine J., awarded respondent \$80,000. The Court of Review modified this judgment by reducing the award to \$22,000. Then the Court of King's Bench increased this award in respondent's favour to \$40,000. From this last judgment both parties appealed to the Supreme Court, the appellant Findlay asking that the judgment of the Court of Review be restored, and the respondent Howard, by way of a cross-appeal, asking that the judgment of the trial court be restored. The main question in the appeal resolves itself largely into

## STANDARD WHEATS FOR PRAIRIE GROWERS

High Baking Strength and  
Earliness Essential says  
Official Bulletin.

In a bulletin on "Standard Wheats for the Prairies," an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture states:—

In the Prairie Provinces high baking strength and earliness are essential in any variety of wheat. Canadian wheat commands a place in the markets of the world on account of the high baking strength that they possess, while earliness is the farmer's protection against loss by frost, and enables him to produce grain having a sound, plump berry and of a uniform quality.

Now there are being grown over the prairies varieties that are unsuitable as wheats for export. Being low in baking strength, poor in colour and shape of kernels, these varieties are a menace to our reputation for hard spring wheat. The most of these have been brought in by speculators or else have been introduced by men who see a strange head in their field of wheat and immediately are possessed with the idea that they have found a new and wonderful variety. No disparagement is intended by this remark to the work of those men who have carefully selected and produced varieties of value; it refers only to the hasty introduction by some enthusiast of a kind of wheat which has not been tested out and of which neither he nor any one else has any certain knowledge. For the introduction of unknown sorts of wheat the grain grower is as much to blame as the speculator. Instead of procuring varieties of proven merit, he is anxious to try something new that will surpass in yield any variety known. Too often these much-lauded varieties are absolutely inferior sorts, and their propagation threatens the reputation that we now hold for our wheat, a reputation that we cannot afford to lose, especially at this critical time of trade readjustment.

The ideal wheat is a hard, red wheat of high baking strength, maturing sufficiently early to escape frost, and giving the highest possible yield in conformity with these other requirements. The varieties Marquis, Early Red Fife, Pioneer, Ruby, and Prelude are wheats that have been introduced by the experimental farms to meet the varied conditions of the prairies. These wheats all conform to the above standard, and their adoption according to their adaptability to local conditions would do more than anything else to reduce the annual injury from frost and maintain the quality of our wheats, on which our place in the markets of the world depends.

one of quantum of damages.

Eug. Lafleur, K.C., Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., and G. H. Montgomery, K.C., for the appellant; W. N. Tilley, K.C., J. L. Perron, K.C., and Cook, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on March 19 judgment was reserved in the appeal of Lachance v. Blodeau.

Argument was afterwards heard in the appeal of Malone v. The King. It is an appeal from a judgment in the Exchequer Court awarding appellant \$1,000 as compensation for timber cut on his timber limits by the respondent's officers and servants while engaged in the construction of the National Transcontinental railway in the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, outside of the right-of-way. Appellant had claimed \$40,080 and at trial reduced his claim to \$29,466.

St. Laurent, K.C., for the appellant; Lafleur, K.C., for the respondent.

### Canada's Tungsten.

About 3,415 pounds tungsten, having a value of \$3,007, were produced in the Dominion last year, as shown by a report of the Department of Mines just issued.



**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 are constantly being invited by the different departments of the Government, tender forms and specifications being distributed by mail to all individuals or firms concerned, known to the Commission.

The War Purchasing Commission keeps a register of the different firms and lines of business they are interested in, and it is, therefore, advisable that those wishing to have tender forms sent them should register their names, addresses, catalogues, etc., with the War Purchasing Commission, which co-operates with all other departments.

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between March 8 and 14, as follows:

**DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—**

Agricultural implements . . . . .	Fredericton . . . . .	March 20
Surgical instruments . . . . .	Edmonton . . . . .	" 24
Miscellaneous paint supplies . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	" 19
White duck jackets . . . . .	Guelph . . . . .	" 15
Double spindle shaper . . . . .	Winnipeg . . . . .	" 25
Induction motor . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	" 24
Shoulder badges . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	" 20

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—**

Indexes . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	March 24
White Index Bristol . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 17
Memo, books and refills . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20
White wove envelopes . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20
Manila envelopes, No. 11 . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 24
Manila envelopes, No. 12 . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 24
Scratch pads . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 24
Manila envelopes . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20
White wove envelopes . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20
Kraft envelopes . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20
Wire baskets . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—**

Meat . . . . .	St. Vincent de Paul . . . . .	March 24
Flour . . . . .	Edmonton . . . . .	" 20
Meat . . . . .	Kingston . . . . .	" 24
Lumber . . . . .	New Westminster . . . . .	" 18

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—**

Beef and bacon . . . . .	Amherst . . . . .	March 20
Dry green peas . . . . .	Kapuskasing . . . . .	" 13
Meat . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20

**DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—**

Wire fencing . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	March 20
Suction centrifugal pump . . . . .	Welland . . . . .	" 22

**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—**

Paints . . . . .	Prescott . . . . .	March 17
" . . . . .	Parry Sound . . . . .	" 17
" . . . . .	Sorel . . . . .	" 17
" . . . . .	Quebec . . . . .	" 17
Pure manila rope . . . . .	Parry Sound . . . . .	" 19
" . . . . .	Prescott . . . . .	" 19
" . . . . .	Sorel . . . . .	" 19
" . . . . .	Cushing . . . . .	" 19
" . . . . .	Quebec . . . . .	" 19
" . . . . .	Dartmouth . . . . .	" 19
Canvas and duck . . . . .	Prescott . . . . .	" 18
" . . . . .	Parry Sound . . . . .	" 18
" . . . . .	Sorel . . . . .	" 18
" . . . . .	St. John . . . . .	" 18
" . . . . .	Dartmouth . . . . .	" 18

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—**

Raisins . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	March 15
-------------------	-------------------	----------

**DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—**

Surgical supplies . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	March 24
Castile soap . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	" 24
X-Ray supplies . . . . .	Regina . . . . .	" 20
Disinfectants . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	" 20
Surgical supplies . . . . .	Montreal . . . . .	" 21
Band rings . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	" 18
Mosquito netting . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 20
Hats, sou'wester, black . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 19
Coats, waterproof, I.R. . . . .	" . . . . .	" 19
Sweeping chimneys . . . . .	St. John . . . . .	" 15
Bran and rock salt . . . . .	Kingston . . . . .	" 15
Dry cleaning . . . . .	London . . . . .	" 22
" . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	" 22
" . . . . .	Quebec . . . . .	" 22
" . . . . .	Calgary . . . . .	" 22
" . . . . .	Kingston . . . . .	" 20
" . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	" 20
" . . . . .	St. John . . . . .	" 21
" . . . . .	Winnipeg . . . . .	" 21
" . . . . .	Port Arthur . . . . .	" 21
" . . . . .	Vancouver . . . . .	" 24
" . . . . .	Victoria . . . . .	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter . . . . .	Port Arthur . . . . .	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter . . . . .	Winnipeg . . . . .	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter . . . . .	Brandon . . . . .	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar . . . . .	Calgary . . . . .	" 15
Beef, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar . . . . .	Edmonton . . . . .	" 15
Conservancy . . . . .	Lévis . . . . .	" 19
Removal ashes, conservancy . . . . .	London . . . . .	" 20
Fish . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	" 20
Beef, bacon . . . . .	Charlottetown . . . . .	" 24

**CARE OF THE MILKING MACHINE EMPHASIZED**

Experimental Farms Note Gives Advice to those Using Machines.

The following Experimental Farms note on the care of the milking machine is issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

In the production of pure milk with a milking machine great care is necessary in the handling and washing of the machine. Milk that is allowed to become dry on the parts is very difficult to get off. To avoid this, as soon as the last cows are milked and the milk emptied, but while the pump is still running, cold water should be drawn through the teat cups into the can. The machines should then be removed to the dairy and dismantled. The can covers to which the pulsator is usually attached should be washed, wiped dry, and hung up. The teat cups and tubes should be washed in hot water to which has been added some alkaline washing powder. This will dissolve any fats adhering to the parts. Once a day a brush should be used on the interior of the teat cups. These parts should now be put into a sterilizing solution until next milking time. Once a week the teat cups and attached rubbers should be taken apart and thoroughly washed in hot alkaline water with the special brushes supplied for this purpose. The cans may be handled with the rest of the dairy utensils in the ordinary way, steaming or scalding and draining in a room free from dust being important.

On taking the teat cups from the sterilizing solution for the next milking, they should be rinsed in fresh, cold water and then be assembled. At this stage the drawing of scalding water through the teat cups into the cans would have a beneficial effect, but is liable to injure the rubber. When adjusting the milker and attaching the teat cups to the cow's teats be careful not to draw barn air through the tubes into the can. In shifting the machine from one cow to another and changing the cans let the milk and cans be exposed to the barn air as little as possible.

One of the best sterilizing solutions to use is composed of chloride of lime. Use fresh chloride of lime, preferably from sealed tins, and provide an earthenware crock. Into this put one pound of chloride of lime and add a gallon of cold water. Break up the lumps, stir thoroughly, and then allow to settle. Cover and keep in a cool place. This is a stock solution, and only the clear liquid off the top is to be used. In making up the solution for the teat cups use one pint of this stock solution to every ten gallons of water. As the sterilizing action gradually decreases, add another half-pint of the stock solution every three or four days as long as this solution is kept in use. The old solution should be emptied out and a new solution made as often as is necessary to keep it clean. A new stock solution should be made at least every two weeks.

The keeping of the outside metal parts of the teat cups and pails bright is not so important, but improves the appearance of the machines. For this purpose such polishing substances as Bon Ami, Dutch Cleanser, etc., may be used.

**ALLOWANCES FOR HIGHER OFFICERS IN THE CANADIAN NAVY**

*Larger Separation Grant is Given in Order to Equalize Allowance with that of corresponding rank in Militia.*

**EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 1**

In order to equalize the separation allowances of officers in the Canadian army and Canadian navy, on recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, the allowances to lieutenant commanders and upwards in the naval service have been raised as by the following Order in Council passed on March 14:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th February, 1919, from the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service have reported that the dependents of officers of the rank of major in the Canadian Militia draw separation allowance at the rate of \$50 per month, and that dependents of officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel and upwards in the Canadian Militia draw separation allowance at the rate of \$65 per month, while the maximum separation allowance payable to the dependents of officers in the Naval Service is \$40 per month.

It is, therefore, recommended that separation allowance be approved for the dependents of officers of the rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant commander and upwards in the Canadian Naval Service at the following rates:—

Lieutenant commander and officers of equivalent rank, \$50 per month.  
Commanders and officers of equivalent rank, \$60 per month,  
with effect from 1st January, 1919.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the technical officers, recommends the same for approval.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**Increase in Petroleum Output.**

The production of petroleum in Ontario in 1918 was 42 per cent in excess of that of 1917, it is shown in the Preliminary Report of Mineral Production in Canada for 1918, issued recently by the Mines Branch. The increase was due to the development of the new Mosa field in the county of Middlesex. The production in Ontario was 288,692 barrels (10,104,220 imperial gallons), which at the average price of \$2.70½ per barrel was worth \$780,912. The production in New Brunswick was 3,009 barrels, worth about \$7,402. The production of the Alberta oil fields in 1918 was 13,040 barrels, valued at \$78,240. The total production of petroleum in Canada from all sources was therefore 304,741 barrels, valued at \$866,554, as against 213,832 barrels, worth \$542,239, in 1917, according to the report.

Special meats . . . . .	Regina . . . . .	" 24
Removal ashes . . . . .	Victoria . . . . .	" 25
Beef . . . . .	London . . . . .	" 17
Beef . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	" 21
Beef, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar, straw . . . . .	Medicine Hat . . . . .	" 15
Ice . . . . .	Charlottetown . . . . .	" 15
Bread, beef, and straw . . . . .	Revelstoke . . . . .	" 22
Milk . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 22
16-inch wood . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 22
Coal . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 22
Tapioca, nutmeg, cornstarch, arrow-root . . . . .	Vancouver . . . . .	" 22
Cinnamon, castile soap, chocolate . . . . .	" . . . . .	" 22
Eggs . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	" 19
Eggs . . . . .	Hamilton . . . . .	" 20
Fruits, etc. . . . .	Quebec . . . . .	" 21



## RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS WITH WAR DISTRICTS

*Parts of Belgium, France and Luxembourg formerly occupied by enemy now open for trade with Canada.*

### OLD ORDER AMENDED

The resumption of commercial intercourse with persons residing or carrying on business in those parts of Belgium, France, and Luxembourg formerly occupied by the enemy is allowed by an amending Order in Council passed on March 19, as follows:—

Whereas the Secretary of State reports that the Enemy Debts Committee, appointed by Order in Council dated the 11th of November, 1918, for the purpose of considering certain matters therein referred to, has had under consideration the subject of the resumption of payment to, and commercial intercourse with, persons residing or carrying on business in those parts of Belgium, France, and Luxembourg formerly occupied by the enemy, and the said Committee recommend that there should be no further restriction of the payment of moneys to persons in such territory or upon dealings by such persons with their property in Canada;

That the said Enemy Debts Committee has further had under consideration the provisions of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy in so far as they relate to the powers conferred upon the Secretary of State, to order a company being wound up, and the said Committee report that such powers are limited so as to hinder appropriate action in certain cases;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, shall be and the same are hereby amended by inserting therein the following, as Order 39A:—

39A. Notwithstanding anything in these orders, where territory of France, Belgium, or Luxembourg formerly occupied by a state or sovereign at war with His Majesty has ceased to be so occupied—

(a) Every one may trade and deal with persons residing or carrying on business in such territory, and may pay money to or for the benefit of such persons, and may deal with property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of such persons or in which such persons are interested, in all respects as though such persons had never been enemies or treated as enemies.

Provided, however, that no debt which was due when such occupation began or which has since become due on account of dealings had before such occupation began, shall be paid to any such persons without the written permission of the custodian.

(b) The custodian may pay or transfer to or to the order of any person residing or carrying on business in such territory any money paid to the custodian which but for such occupation would have been payable or paid to such person, and any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), belonging to such person or in which such person is interested which has become vested in the custodian pursuant to these orders.

Nothing in this order shall affect any rights or liabilities arising from any prohibition by statute, proclamation, these orders and regulations or the common law against trading or

dealing during such occupation with persons residing or carrying on business in such territory during such occupation.

And His Excellency in Council is further pleased to order that Paragraph 1 of the 17th Order of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "mainly" and substituting therefor the words "in part," so that the said order shall read as follows:—

17. (1) Where it appears to the Secretary of State that the business carried on within Canada by any person, firm or company is, by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of that person, firm or company, or of the members of that firm or company, or any of them, or otherwise carried on wholly or in part for the benefit of or under the control of enemy subjects, the Secretary of State shall, unless for any special reason it appears to him inexpedient to do so, make an order either—

(a) prohibiting the person, firm or company from carrying on the business, except for the purpose and subject to the conditions, if any, specified in the order; or

(b) requiring the business to be wound up.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## GOOD PROGRESS MADE AT KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA OVERSEAS

*More than Fifty Thousand Soldier Students Attended Classes during one month -- Since Work Began there has been Attendance of 218,846.*

### POPULAR CAMP

According to information given out by the Overseas Branch of the General Staff, Canadian Military Forces, the total number of individual students registered in classes of the Khaki University of Canada at the end of January was 8,420, the largest total yet shown in connection with the work in England, and the total attendance at class lectures during the month was 53,649. The most popular subjects, as shown by the list of registrations, are agriculture and engineering and practical science, there being 2,296 registrations for the former and 3,365 for the latter.

The total number of teachers giving instruction during the month was 284. Since the beginning of the work there have been a total of 26,316 registrations and an aggregate attendance of 218,846.

Classes are being organized in France wherever possible, and 34,387 text-books on agriculture, commercial subjects, elementary practical science, engineering, etc., as well as over 500,000 pamphlets, have been distributed.

A Khaki University concentration camp has been established at Ripon, Yorkshire, for the purpose of assembling and giving instruction in the more advanced educational work to students recommended for such instruction by the Director of Educational Services. Accommodation has been arranged for approximately 200 students. The students selected to undergo these studies are being attached to the Second Canadian Command Depot, Ripon, for quarters and rations.

The establishment of this camp has proved very popular with all ranks, and keen competition to gain admittance has been apparent.

Approval has been given by the Overseas Ministry for arrangements to be made for officers and other ranks in the O.M.F. of Canada who have studied for at least two years at Canadian universities prior to enlistment to enable them to continue their studies at British universities.

## TO BRING BACK SOLDIERS' BODIES FROM SIBERIA

*Government will, where possible, Return Remains of those who Died on Duty in Siberia, to Canada.*

### MILITIA ARRANGEMENTS

Provision is made to return to Canada when possible the bodies of those members of the Canadian force serving in Siberia who have died on duty. Where it is not possible to send the remains back, provision has been made, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, for the establishment of a Canadian burial ground in Siberia. Authority has been granted under an Order in Council passed on March 20, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th March, 1919, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that in connection with the Canadian forces now serving in Siberia great difficulty will, in all probability, be encountered in adequately maintaining the graves of the members of that force who may have died there, owing to the unsettled conditions now existing and likely to exist for some time to come, and further, that at the same time little or no opportunity will be available for the relatives of such deceased personnel to visit graves, as would have been afforded them had such persons been buried in Europe.

It is considered desirable, therefore, that, in all cases where the same is practicable, provision should be made for the transfer to Canada of the bodies of all members of the Canadian forces now serving or who may hereafter serve in Siberia, and who have died whilst so serving, and that such bodies be either handed over to the next of kin for burial, or where the next of kin do not reside in Canada, that they be buried in suitable cemeteries in Canada, under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be granted for the transfer to Canada, at the public expense, of the bodies of all members of the C.E.F. who have died or may hereafter die whilst serving in Siberia, in cases where such transfer is practicable, and that for the funeral and burial expenses, such allowances be paid as may from time to time be in force.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, with a view to insuring proper burial of those bodies which it is considered impracticable to transfer to Canada, authority be granted to acquire, at the public expense, ground in Siberia suitable for the burial of such bodies, and that authority be granted the G.O.C., Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force, to incur the expenditure necessary in connection with the proper marking, photographing, registration and maintenance of such graves.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

### Quebec's Bird Sanctuary.

As a result of the work of the Commission of Conservation in the interests of the preservation of bird life, the Quebec Legislature is about to pass a bill setting aside the Bird Rocks, Bonaventure Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as a bird sanctuary. The Commission of Conservation, it is stated by officials of the Commission, has persisted for some time in efforts to have these nesting places for sea fowl set apart as reservations.

## TRADE MISSION WILL REGULATE SOME LICENSES

*Takes over certain duties of Food Board and War Trade Board under authority of new Order in Council.*

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The duties and functions regarding the issuing of licenses for the export and import of certain goods formerly held by the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board have been transferred to the Canadian Trade Mission by the following Order in Council passed on March 19:—

Whereas the export from and import to Canada of certain goods have by Orders in Council been prohibited except under license obtained from the War Trade Board or the Canada Food Board;

And whereas it is desirable to relieve the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board from issuing such licenses and to confer all functions, powers and duties now vested in the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board relating to licenses for export and import of said prohibited goods upon the Canadian Trade Commission;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce and under and in virtue of the powers vested in His Excellency the Governor General in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, and otherwise, is pleased to enact and it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. All functions, powers and duties now vested in the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board relating to licenses for exports from and imports to Canada are hereby vested in the Canadian Trade Commission.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

### Will Meet in Canada.

The National Fire Prevention Association, which has a large membership in both Canada and the United States, will hold its annual meeting about the middle of May. It is due to the efforts of the Commission of Conservation that the association is to meet in Ottawa, according to officials of the commission. At the meeting the whole question of fire prevention will be discussed by experts and further measures will be taken in the interest of reducing fire losses, it is stated.

### Salt Production in 1918.

The salt production of the Dominion in 1918 by grades included: table and dairy salt, 34,324 tons; common fine, 53,908 tons; common coarse, 41,454 tons; and land salt, 2,041 tons, as shown by the Preliminary Report of Mineral Production in Canada, issued recently by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

### 1918 Output of Molybdenum.

The Canadian production of molybdenum in 1918 was 377,850 pounds, which at the average price of \$1.15 per pound would be worth \$434,528, as shown by the Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, issued lately by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

### Platinum Production.

Canada produced in 1918, 25 fine ounces of platinum, valued at \$2,560, according to a recent report of the Department of Mines.