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No. 24.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN LABOUR MARTS

Unemployment Reported from all Cities with exception of Halifax--Shipyard Workers were Busy Generally.

BUILDING PERMITS INCREASE

During February unemployment was reported in practically all the cities and towns in the Dominion with the exception of Halifax, according to the Department of Labour report for that month. There appeared, however, to be no distress. The mildness of the weather had the effect both in decreasing and adding to the amount of unemployment. Slightly more outdoor work was undertaken, but, on the other hand, the reduction in the consumption of coal was responsible in a great measure for a very considerable amount of unemployment among miners in all the coal-fields of the country. Due also to the mild weather, railways were able to haul almost the equivalent of summer

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MINISTER OF RAILWAYS IS APPOINTED AS RECEIVER OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

GENERAL PAU
THANKS CANADA FOR
HER WARM WELCOME.
FROM GENERAL PAU TO
GOVERNOR GENERAL.
Montreal, 7th March.

On behalf of the French Mission, and at the moment we are leaving Canada, permit me to express to you our heartfelt gratitude for the charming reception which was extended to us by Your Excellency and which leaves in our memories a deep and lasting recollection. In the personal welcome of Your Excellency as well as in the welcome which was given to us by the Government and people of Canada we could feel as representatives of France a striking symbol of the feelings of sympathy existing between Canada and France--between the British Empire and France--and which a common fight crowned by a common victory has magnificently developed. We shall feel proud and happy if our mission has succeeded in making clear to this great Dominion the profound gratitude and sincere friendship of France.

(Signed) GENERAL PAU.

Announcement made Saturday that Order in Council is Passed to Ensure Continued Operation of Line.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER AUTHORITY OF WAR MEASURES ACT

Sir Thomas White, Acting Premier, announced in a statement issued on Saturday, March 8, that a receiver had been appointed for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The official statement was as follows:--

"Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, has been appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system. The appointment follows an official notification which Sir Thomas White received on Thursday from the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company--a notification that, in view of the fact that the increased rates applicable to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have not been sufficient to meet the increased operating expenses, it would not be possible for the company, owing to lack of funds, to continue its operation beyond March 10.

UNDER WAR MEASURES ACT.

"In view of this notification, it became necessary that the Government should, in the public interest, immediately take steps to insure the continued operation of the system. Under existing legislation this could not be accomplished by an application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. The War Measures Act, however, was found to provide adequate authority for action by the Government, and consequently an Order in Council was passed appointing the Minister of Railways receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system, which includes the branch lines, telegraph, steamships, hotel, and development and other companies. Mr. W. P. Hinton, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system, has agreed to conform to the requirements of the order and to facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties required of the Minister as receiver. The immediate object of the order--viz., to prevent interruption in the operation and management of the system--has therefore been already attained."

The full text of the Order in Council passed on March 7 is as follows:--

Whereas under the authority of "The

Appropriation Act No. 2, 1918", the Governor in Council, advanced the sum of \$7,471,399.93 or thereabouts to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for certain purposes in said act defined, including the meeting of "deficit in operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System", such sum being in addition to other large sums previously advanced under previous authority for similar purposes.

And whereas a letter dated 4th March, 1919, from the vice-president of said company was received by the Minister of Finance, as follows:--

"I am instructed to inform the Government that in view of the fact that the increased rates applicable to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have not been sufficient to meet the increased operating expenses, it will not be possible for that company to continue its operations when the present funds have been exhausted, which will be about 10th instant. May I ask you to be so good as to acknowledge receipt of this letter."

And whereas should the operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system be discontinued, great detriment to the public interest would ensue, and the intention of parliament in authorizing the said advances would be defeated.

And whereas the continued operation of said system is essential in the present position of Canada resulting from the war, which has not yet been terminated by peace, especially in connection with the transport of returning Canadian troops and of supplies and equipment and freight, and other services made necessary by the war.

And whereas for the protection of the public interests and for the purpose aforesaid, it is essential that the operation of said system should be continued without interruption.

And whereas the duty of continuing such operation is thrown upon the Government of Canada, inasmuch as there are no effective provisions in existing laws whereby such continued operation could be otherwise secured.

And whereas immediate action by the Government is imperative.

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the

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Contracts Awarded.

The following contracts have been awarded under order in council of January 6:

- STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.--re Military Hospital.
- Construction of Guard House,--Contractors: John Quinlan & Co., of Montreal, at \$7,800.
- Construction of Recreation Building,--Contractors: John Quinlan & Co., of Montreal, at \$55,600.
- Construction of Physiotherapy Building,--Contractors: Quinlan & Robertson, Ltd., of Montreal, at \$68,565.

BRITISH RESTRICTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OFF

Goods of British Empire Origin are now Allowed to Enter Great Britain--Important Decision Affects Canadian Shippers.

A cablegram to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa confirms and supplements the information published that the British Board of Trade (Department of Trade and Commerce) has announced the definite removal of all restrictions on imports into Great Britain which come from within the British Empire.

The Canadian Mission in London further states the all important fact that the Board of Trade regulations will insist that only goods of British Empire origin shall be exempted from the rigid general restrictions which were imposed in continuation of the wartime trade regulations. "Canadian manufacturers and producers," the message adds, "should comprehend the importance of the fact that foreign goods cannot, therefore, reach England by way of Canada."

"The market here is now being opened," the cablegram continues, "and Canadian manufacturers have a big opportunity, as stocks in everything are very low. As this is

business which does not involve government credit, it is up to Canadian business men to make the necessary effort to get orders. Our business is to find the markets."

The shipping situation is also easier, so that prompt and good business may be looked for. A previous communication to the Canadian Trade Commission from London states that there are now over 200 representatives of Canadian exporters in Great Britain, a fact which in itself proves the eagerness and modern business spirit of Canadian firms.

In answer to a question in the British House of Commons, on March 7, the secretary of the Board of Trade said:

The Government has decided no import restrictions shall be or continue to be imposed on goods coming from any part of the Empire without the assent of the cabinet which shall not be given unless some unforeseen necessity arises. Stop. It is not possible at present to remove all restrictions on imports from foreign countries because of the state of the exchange, but all raw materials will be free from import restrictions.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS IS APPOINTED AS RECEIVER OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Acting Prime Minister Announces that Order
in Council is Passed to Ensure Continued
Operation of Line.

ACTION TAKEN UNDER AUTHORITY OF WAR MEASURES ACT

[Continued from page 1.]

authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, and of all other authority in that behalf, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In this order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) "Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System" means and includes (1) the lines of railway and their appurtenances and the undertaking and works of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company and of the Grand Trunk Pacific Saskatchewan Railway Company, (2) the lines of telegraph and other appurtenances and the undertaking and works of the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company, (3) the steamships, vessels and their appurtenances and the undertaking and works of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships Company, (4) the properties, hotels, and appurtenances and the undertaking and works of the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company.

(b) "Officers" means and includes directors, president, vice-presidents, managers, secretary, treasurer, clerks, servants and employees.

(c) "Books and papers" means and includes books of accounts or of entries relating to the business or operation or maintenance of the said lines of railway or telegraph or steamships, vessels, hotels, properties or works, or any of them or any part thereof also records, statements and documents relating to such business operation, or maintenance or any part thereof.

(d) "Exchequer Court" means the Exchequer Court of Canada.

(e) The singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular, the male gender includes the female, and the female the male.

(f) "Person" includes corporation.

(g) "Government Receiver" means the receiver appointed by this order.

2. The Minister of Railways and Canals is hereby appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, and such receiver shall have and exercise with respect to the said system and every part thereof and to the companies included therein, powers and duties similar to those of a receiver under section 26 of the Exchequer Court Act.

3. On the application of the government receiver the Exchequer Court of Canada may make such orders respecting such receiver and his powers and duties and the carrying out thereof including the issue of receiver's certificates, as the court may deem necessary or expedient in the public interest.

4. Subsections 5 and 6 of section 26 of the said Act shall apply to the government receiver and to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System and every part thereof and to the companies included therein except that no remuneration of the receiver shall be fixed by the court.

5. The government receiver may, on or after the 10th day of March 1919, or on such earlier day as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System may cease to operate efficiently its undertaking and works, or any portion thereof, take possession of such undertaking and works, and the Exchequer Court may from time to time make and enforce such orders in aid of the government receiver with respect to taking of such possession or otherwise as the court may deem expedient for the carrying out of the provisions of this order according to their true spirit and meaning.

6. Each company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System and its officers shall facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties of the government receiver, and all books and

papers, real or personal property of each of the said companies, in its possession or under its control or the control of its officers or any of them, shall without delay be handed over to the said receiver or his nominees or placed under his control in such manner as he may direct.

7. Any officer of the company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, who obstructs the government receiver in carrying out his powers and duties, or fails to hand over to him or his nominees, or to place under his control, any book or paper, real or personal property in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall incur a penalty for each breach of said provisions of the amount hereinafter stated, viz., in the case of a president, a vice-president or a director, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); in the case of a manager, with the authority of or similar to that of a general manager or of one acting for or assisting a general manager, the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000); in the case of a secretary or of a treasurer, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500); in the case of any clerk, servant or employee, the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

8. Any penalty incurred under the foregoing provisions may be sued for and recovered, with costs, in the Exchequer Court, by suit or proceeding in such court instituted by the Attorney General of Canada.

9. Nothing in this order contained, and nothing done or to be done under the authority hereof, shall render the Government of Canada or the government receiver, or anyone acting under the authority of the government receiver, or of the Exchequer Court, liable to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of Canada, or to any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, or to any creditor, or holder of any bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the said companies, or any of them, for any claim by reason of the making of this order, or of anything done or to be done under the authority hereof, or under the authority of the government receiver or of the Exchequer Court, nor shall afford any defence to, nor shall prejudice any claim, action, or proceeding of the Government of Canada which the Government might lawfully make or take, had this order not been made.

10. All officers except the board of directors of any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System shall continue to discharge for the government receiver, till further orders or directions by him, duties in connection with the operation and management of the undertakings and works of any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, similar to their present duties, so that no interruption in the operation and management thereof may occur.

11. Nothing herein contained or done, or to be done hereunder shall prejudice the exercise by the Exchequer Court or by any court of any province of Canada of its present jurisdiction under the Exchequer Court Act, or under any other law or jurisdiction, to appoint a receiver or to order or decree a sale or foreclosure of any railway, or section thereof, or other property affected by this order; provided that before any such sale or foreclosure is ordered or decreed or any receiver is appointed by any such court, notice of the application shall be given to the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, and he, or counsel for him shall be heard upon the application; and the court in granting or refusing or postponing the application, shall take into consideration the public interests involved, and shall make such order as shall in the opinion of the court protect the public interests.

12. The Minister of Railways and Canals mentioned in this order means

the Minister for the time being, and upon a vacancy occurring his successor shall become the government receiver. The powers and duties of the government receiver may be exercised by such member of the Government as may from time to time be the acting Minister of Railways and Canals.

13. Should it be made to appear to the government receiver that any book or paper is or has been used for the purposes of the operations of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, as well as the operations of any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, and that for such reason the same should not be handed over to the receiver or placed under his exclusive control, the government receiver may, on such terms and conditions as he may deem necessary, allow the joint use of same to be continued. The government receiver may open such books and accounts as in his opinion may be necessary, to separate and transfer from any such book or paper, jointly used, accounts and entries relating to any of the companies included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, and may so separate and transfer the same; and the said receiver shall keep the accounts of his receipts, expenses and disbursements in connection with each of the companies included in the said system, and their works, undertakings and properties, or parts thereof, in such manner that one may be distinguished from another, and that the interests of the various parties interested therein may be ascertained.

14. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, under the order of the Exchequer Court, and upon the security of receiver's certificates, or otherwise, advance to the government receiver such sums as may be required to enable him to exercise his powers, and to perform his duties as receiver; the sums so advanced shall be paid out of any unappropriated monies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

15. No transfer of any shares in the capital stock of any company included in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System shall after the appointment of the government receiver, be made, and no such transfer shall be entered on any register or transfer book. Any transfer contrary to this provision shall be null and void; provided that the government receiver may, on the application of any person interested, or of his own motion, permit any transfer to be made or completed.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ST. JOHN COMMITTEE HAS BEEN DISSOLVED

The Committee of Public Safety at St. John, established during the war, is dissolved by the following Order in Council passed on March 5th:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Committee of Public Safety, which was established at St. John, N.B., by the Order in Council of the 23rd February, 1918 (P.C. 415), shall be and the same is hereby dissolved, and the services of this committee being no longer required in connection with the defence of St. John harbour.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS FOR BELGIUM

The Post Office Department announces that the exchange of Post Office money orders with Belgium, which was suspended in August, 1914, has been resumed, and Post Office money orders may now be obtained for payment in that country as formerly.

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

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. James Stark, 31st Bn. (50616).
Pte. John Whistlecraft, P.P.C.L.I. (11183).
Spr. James McGugan, Eng. Training Depot (58995).
Pte. Edwin Grace, 38th Bn. (19358).
Pte. James Eaton, 6th Bn. C.G.R. (4906G).
Pte. Thomas Harrigan, 14th Bn. (38967).
Cpl. William Manser, Welland Canal Force (43390).
Pte. H. Pearce, 28th Bn. (11023).
Pte. Wilfred Kirk, No. 2 District Depot (58370).
Pte. Joseph Fisher, No. 12 District Depot (47558).
Pte. John Stevens, No. 1 District Depot (55261).
Spr. John Sainio, No. 1 District Depot (59689).
Pte. Victor Wickett, 78th Bn. (57909).
Pte. H. Bough, 20th Bn. (56174).
Pte. Gordon High, 43rd Bn. (19987).
Pte. Thomas Morgan, 6th Bn. C.G.R. (4647G).
Pte. Jean Caron, No. 4 District Depot (4672G).
Pte. J. Chincharuk, 4th C.G.R. (52751).
Cpl. Harry Jonnop, 75th Bn. (28556).
Pte. Sam Afremsky, 2nd Depot Bn. (59188).
Sgt. R. Truach, 49th Bn. (56063).
Sgt. A. McTavish, C.R.T. Depot (56578).
Pte. William Eriscoe, 75th Bn. (49153).
Pte. Joseph Coward, 24th Bn. (59189).
Spr. W. White, 64th Bn. (59431).
Pte. William Soles, No. 3 Special Service Co. (30192).
Pte. H. Williams, No. 4 District Depot (57131).
Pte. Edward Solomon, No. 2 District Depot (47593).
Pte. Albert Angel, 258th Bn. (58612).
Pte. Lewis Gabel, C.A.S.C., T.D. (3603).
Pte. James Galvia, 4th C.G.R. (4829G).
Pte. Angus Ross, 53rd Bn. (58464).
Pte. Jerry Peltier, 226th Bn. (58260).

SOLDIERS OVERSEAS ASK LAND RESERVE

Representations have been made by many of the soldiers who are still overseas and are anxious to participate in the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act that specially valuable Crown lands be held in reserve until the army is completely demobilized. These men are petitioning the Government to delay settlement on these lands until they have an opportunity of making claims.

The lands in question include those in reserve or under lease or otherwise.

Mill Capacity Wasted.

According to an estimate in a bulletin on the subject of the forest resources of British Columbia, to be issued shortly by the Commission of Conservation, the sawmills of that province have a capacity of cutting 2,555 million feet of lumber annually. It is pointed out that as the yearly cut of lumber in the province was never more than 1,157 million board feet, more than half the sawmill capacity is wasted.

Put your money into W.S. Stamps.

GOOD RESULTS FROM INSTRUCTION ACT SHOWN BY REPORT

Rural and Domestic Science and Agriculture now Taught in Public and High Schools throughout Dominion.

HOW ACT HAS HELPED

A full account of the progressive work carried on by the provinces of the Dominion with the assistance of the grant allocated to them under the Agricultural Instruction Act is given in the report on the Act for 1917-18, presented by W. J. Black, Commissioner under the Act, and issued recently by the Department of Agriculture.

The leading branches of work conducted are elementary agricultural education, including agricultural teaching in schools, vocational schools of agriculture, local short courses in agriculture and household science, and school and home gardening; co-operation and marketing, farm management surveys, soil surveys, and women's work, which includes women's institutes, home economic societies and homemakers' clubs, as shown by the report.

It is shown that good progress has been made throughout Canada in elementary agricultural education. In the province of Ontario there are 950 schools conducting classes in agriculture. The Ontario Education Department intends to maintain a strong course in agriculture in the normal schools, in order to make the teaching of agriculture effective. The special object of this course is to prepare the teacher-in-training to train pupils for farm occupations, and to broaden and deepen their interest in nature and their sympathy with rural life, according to the report. The following topics, with some attention to teaching the subject, are taken: Dairying, poultry, breeds of farm animals, field crops, horticulture, birds and insects, experimental plots, school and home gardens, and care of school grounds. A summer course in agriculture for teachers is held each year by the Department of Education at the Ontario Agricultural College.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

The report states that a movement is under way in Ontario to extend the teaching of household science in the public schools. In drawing attention to the need for introducing domestic science instruction into these schools, the report mentions the fact that it was found that the percentage of physical defectives as disclosed by the draft was 7 per cent higher from rural districts than from towns and cities, in the United States, and expresses the opinion that it is probable that the same conditions exist here, suggesting that these conditions are due partly to improper nourishment. Where domestic science is taught in schools, cooking is done for demonstration purposes and hot luncheons are served to the pupils at noonday.

In Quebec, it is stated, the official programme of the Roman Catholic schools of the province prescribes the teaching of the elements of agriculture from the third to the eighth year, inclusively. The teaching is based on the official text book on agriculture, with the assistance of the school museum, and very generally by the school garden. Some twenty thousand pupils perform school or home garden work. Teachers are given training in agriculture at the twelve Normal Schools, at all of which demonstration gardens are provided, and in many instances, a model poultry plant. Instructors of the Quebec Department of Agriculture give demonstrations in horticulture, fruit growing and poultry rearing to the students. There were in the province in 1917, 850 school gardens cultivated by 20,000 children. In this development Agricultural Instruction Act funds have greatly assisted, the report states.

In Saskatchewan, agricultural instruction in some form appears in the course for each grade in public schools and is

compulsory in the examination to qualify for entrance to high schools and collegiate institutes. In the public schools the work consists of nature study, school gardening and elementary agriculture. In about one-third of all the town and village schools of the province, as well as in those of the cities, household science is taught, as shown by the report. Agriculture is also taught in the high schools of the province.

"In British Columbia," the report continues, "elementary agriculture is regarded by the educational authorities as occupying a dual position in the training of boys and girls, (1) for its own sake as a preparation for practical work in farming, (2) for the broader educational or disciplinary value. The agricultural work of the public schools, which includes the entire programme of nature study and school gardening is the logical antecedent of a more scientific study of agriculture in high schools. In 1917, 283 schools gardens and 211 home plots were conducted."

In Nova Scotia 200 schools are doing special work in elementary agriculture, each with a school garden for demonstration purposes. Under the auspices of the schools, 4,176 home gardens were cultivated in 1917. New Brunswick has also made considerable progress in public school agricultural instruction. In Prince Edward Island the teaching of rural science including elementary agriculture, is compulsory in the public school. The tendency in the school work of this province is decidedly in the direction of home garden and other home project work, the report states.

The report summarizes the work done under the auspices of the Agricultural Instruction Act, in school fair movements, boys and girls clubs, and in vocational schools of agriculture in the various provinces. It is evident from the report that excellent progress has been made.

LENGTHEN LIFE OF RAILWAY TIES BY PRESERVATIVE

Laboratory Experiments by Forestry Branch Described in Bulletin carried on for purpose of finding Better Methods.

NEW TREATMENT USED

Canadian railroads prior to the war consumed twenty million railroad ties a year and this drain on the timber resources of the Dominion has led to an investigation by the Forestry Branch for the purpose of finding out efficient ways of treating timber used for this purpose, with preservative with a view to lengthening the life of the railroad tie in service, according to officials of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. These experiments have been carried on by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, maintained by the Forestry Branch, and the results are shown in a bulletin just issued by the branch entitled "Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross Ties," prepared by W. Kynoch, B.Sc., F.E., and J. A. Coderre, B.A., F.E., with a contribution from J. S. Bates, Chem. E., Ph.D. Superintendent, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. This bulletin, which is known as Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 67, may be obtained by applying to the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

The bulletin explains that the principal native timbers used for the purpose of railway cross-ties in the eastern part of the Dominion at the

present time are in order of importance: jack pine (*Pinus Banksiana*); eastern cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*); eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*); tamarack (*Larix laricina*); and the several species of eastern spruce. In addition to these, there is a small consumption of birch, maple and beech ties. For renewals alone, eight or ten million ties are required yearly by the Canadian railways.

Ties in service are subject to both wear and decay, but it is asserted that in a majority of cases the primary cause of the removal of a tie from service is decay. Therefore the importance of treating ties with preservative oils to arrest decay is apparent, as shown by the bulletin.

FUTURE SUPPLY OF TIES.

On the subject of a future supply of railway ties, the bulletin states that preservative treatment is absolutely necessary in the case of hardwood ties, which decay rapidly otherwise.

"Of the coniferous tie timbers, eastern cedar ranks highest in regard to natural durability and lowest in regard to mechanical qualities," the bulletin says, "In regard to tamarack, the available supply is small, and is rapidly being exhausted, much of the timber now cut being obtained from dead trees. The ravages of the larch sawfly largely account for this state of affairs. With regard to jack pine, hemlock and the spruces, there is no doubt that an efficient preservative treatment would result in considerable financial saving to the railways. Further, when it is considered that jack pine and hemlock together constitute over 50 per cent of the total number of ties annually used in eastern Canada in ordinary years, the reduction of the drain on forest resources which could be brought about by materially increasing the life of these ties, is of considerable importance to the country at large."

The bulletin describes the characteristics of hemlock and jack pine, and gives tables showing their strength and durability. A detailed account is given of the experiments carried out in impregnating the timber with coal tar creosote oil.

A special method of treating jack pine and eastern hemlock was used, that of making small holes in the timber before impregnation, with a view to facilitating penetration and distribution of the preservative. It was found by incising timber in this way every unit in a charge showed satisfactory penetration.

"By means of the incisive method", it is stated in the bulletin, satisfactory penetration can be secured in jack pine heartwood, even when not thoroughly air-dry in a considerably shorter time and with less preservative per cubic foot than when treated unincised. Air-dry eastern hemlock heartwood can be impregnated with creosote oil in a thoroughly satisfactory and economical manner by means of the incisive method."

Mounted Police in Alberta.

It has been officially announced that Lethbridge will be the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the new southern Alberta division of the Mounted Police.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN LABOUR MARTS

[Continued from page 1.]

tonnage, which resulted in a reduction in the number of train crews. Falls of snow in the Maritime Provinces enabled logging operations to be proceeded with, and there was considerable employment in this work until the latter part of the month. In the metals, machinery, and conveyances group there was a reduction in employment in the steel industry in the Sydney district.

IN THE SHIPYARDS.

In the shipyards employment generally was fairly well maintained, and in the rest of the group conditions were slightly below normal. In the food group there was a decided improvement in the baking and confectionery trades. In the flour mills and in the abattoirs and packing houses employment varied considerably. The sugar refineries were actively engaged. The textile group was inclined to quietness, although there was a slight demand for experienced workers. In ready-made clothing and whitewear there was in general some activity accompanied by the slight demand for help, particularly in the shirt, collar and button factories. There was a considerable reduction in employment in the pulp mills at Three Rivers, but otherwise employment, in the pulp and paper industry was steady.

In wood-working employment was good in the Maritime Provinces and on the British Columbia coast, but in the western provinces it was decidedly dull. In the leather and rubber group there was activity throughout the country. Chemical plants and drug and medicine plants were actively engaged, and employment was good in the paint factories.

In the transportation group the steam railways were active in transporting returned soldiers, but, owing to the mild weather, fewer freight trains were required, with the result that a number of train crews were either reduced or let off. Employment was normal in the railway repair shops. Street railways generally had a good month. Longshore work was quiet.

IN THE MINING GROUP.

In the mining group, the Cobalt silver mines continued to work to capacity, and there was an increase in the working forces of the gold camps. In the coal-mining industry unemployment was reported from all areas, in some cases mines being either shut down or working less than half-time. In the lumber industry there was marked activity until the latter part of the month, except in the Fernie and Vancouver districts, where the unsettled conditions of last month continued to prevail. Halifax was the only city to report activity in the building trades. In a few cities, however, there was a little employment for carpenters, but otherwise there was no employment for building tradesmen. The value of building permits issued in thirty-five cities increased from \$1,096,974 in January to \$1,863,462 in February, or 69.9 per cent. As compared with February, 1918, there was an increase of 106.8 per cent.

Vancouver Island Coal.

The Vancouver Island coal mines have produced 153,327 tons of coal in January, 10,000 in excess of any month in the history of the province, says a report from the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

Coast Lumber Shipped.

Reports from the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, state that during the week 498 cars of lumber were shipped over the C.P.R. from various British Columbia mills, against last year 473 cars.

Put Victory Bond interest into War Savings Stamps.

RISE IN PRICES AND LIVING COSTS SHOWN BY DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

How Index Number of Prices and Cost of Family Budget have Mounted Steadily for past five years.

TENDENCY STILL UPWARD

That the index number of foods showing the rise in food prices, rose from 132.2 in 1911, to 230.3 in 1917, that compared with the decade, 1890-1899, the percentage of increase shown by prices of all commodities in 1917 was 137 per cent; and that raw furs showed the greatest increase, 311.6 per cent, and among textiles there was an increase of only 17.3 per cent in the price of silk during that time, while the price of woollens increased 213.5 per cent; and that among foods, animals and meats led all others in the upward movement, increasing 188.1 per cent, are among the facts contained in the ninth report on Wholesale Prices in Canada, recently issued by the Department of Labour.

The departmental index number based on the quotations of prices of commodities, was up to 212.7 by January, 1917, as compared with 172.1 a year before, 138.9 in 1915, and 136.5 in 1914, it is stated in the report.

GENERAL PRICE ADVANCES.

"The period of the war in Canada," explains the report, "had been marked by successive general advances in prices with very little recession except the reaction in September, 1914. The second half of 1914 was marked by a rise in prices in some materials, but a fall in most materials. The year 1915 was marked by a recovery in materials, particularly in metals, though not so pronounced in iron and steel. This continued during 1916, extending to more classes of goods, but in the first half of the year, food prices were comparatively steady and showed tendencies to decline. In the latter half of the year, however, there was a steeply upward movement in food prices as well as in prices of materials. In 1917, the upward movement became still steeper and extended to more lines as the goods manufactured from higher raw materials and with dearer labour, were marketed. The only decrease occurred in the group Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, where lower prices for hides and some leathers, brought down the average. The greatest increase occurred in textiles where not only woollens and cottons were up steeply, but flax products and jutes more than doubled during the year, and were from four to six times as dear as before the war. Grains advanced very steeply until May and then eased off until November. Live stock and meats rose until May but were easier after July and did not advance greatly again until November and December. Dairy products were higher throughout than the year before. Fish rose considerably toward the end of the year. Fruits and vegetables were very high at the beginning of the year and rose steadily until June, but were down considerably by October, being then much above the level of a year before, and advanced during the rest of the year. Miscellaneous foods advanced steadily, flour, etc., being up the most in the early part of the year, but other items later. Textiles rose steadily, the scarcity in every line becoming greater as the year advanced. Hides and some leathers eased off in December, 1916, and continued to ease off until the end of 1917 as the demand for certain lines was weak. The demand for heavy lines, however, was good and maintained prices to a great extent. Metal prices continued to rise until August, when the United States Government set lower prices for many lines and steadied the market. Implements were affected by the high prices of metals and materials, and the cost of manufacture. Fuel rose considerably but the upward tendency was affected by the fixing of prices in the United States at lower levels in the autumn. Lumber advanced owing to the cost of labour, the shortage of supplies, and the main-

DIVISION OF HOUSING LOAN IN PROVINCES.

As shown by a statement made in a publication of the Commission of Conservation, the \$25,000,000 Dominion Government loan for the purpose of erecting houses for the working classes in Canada, will be approximately distributed among the provinces as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	\$ 326,000
Nova Scotia	1,716,000
New Brunswick	1,225,000
Quebec	6,980,000
Ontario	8,721,000
Manitoba	1,586,000
Saskatchewan	1,716,000
Alberta	1,304,000
British Columbia	1,336,000

tenance of a fair demand. Other building materials rose with the cost of raw materials. House furnishings were considerably affected by the high cost of labour and of some materials. Drugs and chemicals had eased off but rose again as some lines became scarce and difficult to replace. Raw furs continued to rise. Liquors and tobaccos were affected by the prices of farm products, barley, hops, raw leaf tobacco, etc. Paper, rope and binder twine were particularly high. Raw rubber continued to be the only commodity cheaper than before the war."

SUMMARY OF 1917.

In a general summary of the situation in 1917, the report says:—

"Prices moved steeply upward during the first part of the year, and less steeply thereafter. In Canada the index number of wholesale prices based on the average prices of 272 commodities in 1890-1899 rose from 212.7 in January to 257.1 in December, having advanced continuously from January to July, when it reached 248.7. In August, September, and October there were slight recessions, bringing it down to 244.7 in October, but in November and December the movement was steeply upward again. The index number at the end of the year had therefore more than doubled since 1910, when the figure was 124.2, or in 1917, when it had reached 126.2. In Great Britain the index number of 'The Economist' was up to 265.7 in December, double that of January, 1914; while the Sauerbeck index number, published by 'The Statist', was up to 185.1, as compared with 159.3 in January, 1917; 119.0 in January, 1914; and 78.0 in 1910. In the United States, Dun's index number reached 220.172 in December, as compared with 169.562 in January, 124.528 in January, 1914, and 119.17 in January, 1910. In France the index number of the General Statistical Office reached 288.2 in December, as compared with 217.0 in the first quarter of the year and 120.3 in the third quarter of 1914."

As supplementary to the wholesale price statistics which are the subject proper of the report, tables of weekly family budgets for a workingman's family of five, showing the changes in the cost of staple foods, fuel, lighting, and rent for the Dominion and for each province, are given. These tables show that the cost per week of the budgets, in terms of the average prices in sixty cities in Canada, rose from \$7.73 in January, 1914, to \$12.24 in December, 1917. It is shown that from 1900 to 1905 the average cost of food advanced from \$5.48 per week to \$5.96, less than 50 cents, but by 1910 had reached \$6.95 per week; that is, an advance of \$1 during the five years. By 1912, \$7.34 was reached, and the average for 1913 was the same. The cost of this budget in September, 1912, was \$7.68, and in December, 1913, \$7.75. Before the war, December and January were usually the months of highest prices. From January to July, 1914, there was a slight decrease (from \$7.73 to \$7.42), but the prices rose considerably until mid-winter. The food crops of 1915 tended, the report states, and there was a decrease from March, 1915, to October, followed by the usual winter advance. During 1916 the rise was not great until the autumn, when a steeply upward movement set in and continued.

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARMING LANDS PER ACRE HAS INCREASED

It was \$38 in 1914 and is now \$46 per acre according to Bulletin issued by Bureau of Statistics.

STOCK VALUES HIGHER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes its annual report on average farm values for the year 1918, consisting of estimates of (1) the values of farm land; (2) of the wages paid for farm help; and (3) the value of farm live stock and of wool. These estimates have been compiled from the returns of a numerous corps of crop correspondents throughout Canada.

VALUES OF FARM LAND.

According to the returns received, the average value of farm land for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917, \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915 and \$38 in 1914. By provinces, the value is highest in British Columbia, viz. \$149, this being exactly the same figure as in 1917. The higher value per acre in this province is due to orcharding and fruit-growing. Quebec and Ontario have the same average value per acre, viz., \$57, the average for 1917 in Quebec being, however, \$53, whilst in Ontario it was \$55. In Prince Edward Island the value is \$44 as in 1917; in Nova Scotia it is \$36 against \$34; in New Brunswick \$35 against \$29; in Manitoba \$32 against \$31; in Saskatchewan \$29 against \$26 and in Alberta \$28 against \$27.

WAGES OF FARM HELP.

The average wages paid for farm help in 1918 show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, and are again the highest on record. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the summer, inclusive of board, are for males \$70 as compared with \$64 in 1917, and for females \$38 as compared with \$34. For the complete year, including board the wages averaged for males \$617 and for females \$416, as compared with \$611 and \$364, respectively in 1917. The average value of board per month is \$21 for males and \$17 for females, as against \$19 and \$15 in 1917. Compared by provinces, the average wages per month for male and female help, respectively, in the summer season, including board, were in 1918 in order of value as follows: British Columbia \$89 and \$57; Alberta \$86 and \$50; Saskatchewan \$86 and \$49; Manitoba \$78 and \$45; New Brunswick \$69 and \$31; Quebec \$65 and \$33; Ontario \$62 and \$35; Nova Scotia \$60 and \$30; Prince Edward Island \$46 and \$25.

VALUES OF FARM LIVE STOCK.

Horses show little difference in value as compared with 1917; but the value of all descriptions of horned cattle has again increased. The prices of sheep are also higher, but swine are somewhat less. For the Dominion as a whole, horses under one year average in price \$56 as against \$57 in 1917, for horses one year to under three years the average is \$112 against \$116, and for horses three years and over the value is \$162 against \$167. Milch cows are \$87 against \$84, cattle under one year are \$25 against \$24, cattle from one year to under three years old are \$57 against \$52 and cattle three years old and over are \$88 against \$77. Sheep average \$16 against \$15 and swine per 100 lb. live weight are \$16 against \$17. The average value of wool per lb. is 62 cents for unwashed, as compared with 59 cents and for washed 80 cents as compared with 75 cents. Correspondents were requested to report as nearly as possible the average value per head of each description of farm animal, and the averages compiled from the returns received have been used for the calculation of total values according to the number of farm animals as returned last June. The resulting total values for the Dom-

inion are as follows, the totals for 1918 being given in brackets for comparison: Horses \$459,155,000 (\$429,123,000); milch cows \$307,244,000 (\$274,081,000); other cattle \$398,814,000 (\$270,595,000); total cattle \$706,058,000 (\$544,676,000); sheep \$48,802,000 (\$35,576,000); swine \$112,751,000 (\$92,886,000). The total value of farm live stock in Canada for 1918 is therefore estimated to be \$1,326,766,000 as compared with \$1,102,261,000 in 1917. It should be noted, however, that the comparison with 1917 is effected by the change in the method of collecting agricultural statistics, which went into operation last year, the increase in numbers being greater probably than that which was due to actual growth.

GRAIN IN STORE AT ELEVATORS ON PRAIRIE

Wheat Inspected on Railroads in West since September 1.

There was in store at the Government interior elevators on February 21 at Moosejaw, 1,771,128 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,654,679 bushels; Calgary, 2,175,292 bushels of grain, according to a report from the office of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

There was in store at the C.P. interior elevators 11,774,540 bushels; 1917, 9,823,530 bushels.

There was in store at all elevators at lake front, 34,315,695 bushels.

There has been inspected on all railroads since September 1, 1918:—

Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—101,511,600	27,953,250	129,464,850
1917—122,196,000	46,780,200	168,976,200

The average number of bushels of various kinds of grain per car as shown by out-turns at elevators on C.P. tracks, Fort William, during the week was:—

	1918.	1917.
Wheat	1,308	1,322
Oats	1,936	1,909
Barley	1,860	1,361
Flax	1,414	1,240
Rye	1,166	956

The report for the week ending March 1 was:—

Grain loaded since September 1, 1918, on the C.P.R., 67,830,285 bushels; 1917, 103,236,100 bushels.

In store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,686,462 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,654,546 bushels; Calgary, 2,026,337 bushels.

In store C.P. interior elevators: 1919, 11,626,900 bushels; 1918, 9,718,430 bushels.

In store all elevators at lake front, 35,843,531 bushels.

Inspected on all railroads since September 1, 1918:—

Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—102,294,000	28,471,000	130,765,000
1917—124,224,000	48,468,600	172,692,600

WATER POWER RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

As shown by the report of the Commission of Conservation on the water-powers of British Columbia, which will be issued shortly, the investigation of the water-powers of that province by the Commission has disclosed the existence of two great water-power centres, namely, Nelson, with 400,000 h.p. within a radius of 50 miles, and Vancouver, with 300,000 h.p. within the same distance. The report states that, based on experience at Toronto, these quantities would suffice for a population of 1,700,000 at Nelson, or for ten manufacturing cities of 170,000 each. The power in the vicinity of Vancouver would be sufficient for one manufacturing city of 1,250,000 population, or for ten cities of 125,000 each. There are 12 water-power sites in British Columbia of 50,000 h.p. each and upwards, 29 power sites of between 10,000 and 20,000 capacity, and 585 of less than 10,000 h.p., according to the report.

Every Victory bondholder should be a War Savings Stamp collector.

POWER COMPANY MAY GO TO THE EXCHEQUER COURT

Settlement of Disputes over Apportionment of Power for Munition Factories in Ontario is Referred to Judicial Body.

Believing that time would be saved and a fair and judicious method provided for the settlement of disputes arising out of the apportionment of power to munitions factories by Sir Henry Drayton, controller of the production and distribution of electrical energy, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice, has had passed an Order in Council referring the matter to the Exchequer Court. Action was made necessary because the Toronto Power Company, Limited, claim to have delivered, since October, 1917, by order of Sir Henry Drayton, large quantities of electrical energy to the Ontario Power Company, and the value of this energy is in dispute between the two companies. The Toronto Power Company, Limited, takes the position that the Government of Canada is responsible for payments, and has applied for a reference to the Exchequer Court.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under consideration a report from the Acting Minister of Justice submitting as follows:—

By Order in Council (P.C. 2531), dated the 11th September, 1917, Sir Henry L. Drayton, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, was appointed a commissioner to investigate into the matter of the exportation of electricity by the Ontario Power Company, the Canadian Niagara Power Company, and the Electrical Development Company, in reference to the actual and full needs of the Canadian consumers and also in reference to all circumstances which might justify further reduction of the exportation of electricity.

By Order in Council (P.C. 3142), dated the 6th November, 1917, the said Sir Henry L. Drayton was appointed controller of the production and distribution of electrical energy by companies generating or distributing electrical energy in the province of Ontario, and was empowered among other things, to determine preferences and priorities in the supply of such electrical energy to the end that a sufficient supply should, "be furnished to factories and users engaged, directly or indirectly, in munition work or work for any of the Allied Governments, and also for municipal and public utility requirements", and all companies governing or distributing electrical energy in Ontario were by said order required to supply to the fullest capacity of their plant and equipment such energy to users thereof entitled to preferences or priorities in the quantities and as and when from time to time directed by the said controller;

By said last mentioned Order in Council the said controller was further empowered, in the event of a dispute arising between any users of electrical energy supplied under such order and any company so supplying, to fix and determine the price which should be paid for such electrical energy. Penalties for disobedience to such order were also provided.

By Order in Council (P.C. 939), of the 17th April, 1918, the said controller was further empowered to require delivery of electrical energy to be used by any munition plant requiring such energy, although such plant was not situated on the line of the company so delivering, and was further empowered to oblige companies to operate steam plants which they might possess or which might be under their control, to meet the requirements of munitions manufacturers and to apportion the extra cost of generating such electrical energy by steam among such users;

The said Sir Henry Drayton had before his said appointment as controller required the delivery of electrical energy

by the Toronto Power Company, Limited, to the Ontario Power Company by telegram, dated 26th October, 1917, addressed to the said company as follows:—

"Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26, 1917.

"At a meeting of the sub-committee of the cabinet appointed to deal with the power question I was to-day directed to wire your company that the thirteen thousand five hundred horse power supplied by your company to the Ontario Power Company and used by the Union Carbide Company must be continued until further notice. Union Carbide Company willing to pay at rate of twenty dollars per horse power as against present rate of sixteen. Committee has not considered price but supply must be maintained.

(Signed) H. L. DRAYTON."

Afterward by written order of 20th April, 1918, Sir Henry L. Drayton directed the Toronto Power Company to furnish from that date forward approximately 11,000 horse power extra to the Ontario Power Company as required to carry out its contract with the American Cyanamid Company, and moreover from and after the following Saturday that 6,666 additional horse power was to be furnished in like manner, and for the like purpose to the Ontario Power Company.

The Toronto Power Company claims to have duly complied with the aforesaid orders or directions.

By Order in Council of 3rd June, 1918, representing that the Toronto Power Company was pressing for immediate settlement for power delivered to the Ontario Power Company it was directed that "in view of the circumstances and the intricacies surrounding the question, and the further fact that ever since this power was ordered to be supplied by the cabinet other power has been ordered to be supplied by the power controller, . . . the whole question should be left in the hands of the power controller, and that he be required to fix the compensation to be paid the Toronto Power Company for power supplied under the order of the said committee."

That the Toronto Power Company, Limited, claim to have delivered in pursuance of the requirements of the said controller, large quantities of electrical energy to the Ontario Power Company, inclusive of quantities of electrical energy generated by steam, and that such deliveries have continued since the receipt of the said telegram on the 26th October, 1917, up to and including the 28th day of February, 1919, and accounts have been rendered to the Government through the said controller for what the said company claimed to be the value of electrical energy so delivered, inclusive of interest on overdue accounts at the rate of 6 per cent.

The said company further claims that no moneys whatever have been received on account of the said deliveries or in respect of services performed in pursuance of the above orders and the said controller reports that the Ontario Power Company dispute the value claimed for such power and services by the Toronto Power Company, Limited, and that he has been engaged in an endeavour to arrive at a sum which in his opinion would represent a fair and reasonable value therefor.

The Toronto Power Company, Limited, takes the position that the Government of Canada is responsible for payment therefor and have applied for a reference to the Exchequer Court of Canada under the provisions of section 7 of the War Measures Act, 1914, to determine the value of the energy and services so supplied.

By the said section 7 of the War Measures Act, it is provided as follows:

"Whenever any property or the use thereof has been appropriated by His Majesty under the provisions of this Act, or any Order in Council, order or regulation made thereunder, and compensation is to be made therefor

and has not been agreed upon, the claim shall be referred by the Minister of Justice to the Exchequer Court, or to a Superior or County Court of the province within which the claim arises, or to a judge of any such court."

The powers exercised as above set out and the powers conferred upon Sir Henry Drayton by the Orders in Council above referred to were exercised and conferred under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, and the Acting Minister of Justice submits with the concurrence of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council of the 15th November, 1918, to which all matters arising from time to time concerning questions of power shall be referred, that if or in so far as the taking of the power or the action of the said sub-committee or of Sir Henry L. Drayton in pursuance of his duties under said orders in ordering deliveries of such electrical energy, was in the nature of an expropriation, the proper tribunal to adjudicate as to the value of what deliveries may have been made in pursuance of such orders, was and is the Exchequer Court of Canada.

It seems indeed questionable that the Government acted within its powers in directing the price to be fixed by Sir Henry Drayton, and he himself in a letter of 14th December, 1918, to the Acting Minister of Justice, says that:—

"In a sense the taking of this power has been expropriation. All claims for expropriation in which the Dominion is interested are settled by the Exchequer Court, which has a very large experience in dealing with such matters.

"If it becomes necessary, as I have no doubt it will, for a recommendation of the matter, you might perhaps consider referring the matter of an appeal by any of the parties to the controversy from any decision that I may have made, to the Exchequer Court."

In any case all questions of quantity, value and amount, as well as liability, may be conveniently determined upon reference to the Exchequer Court, and any question as to the competency of the tribunal would by such a reference be avoided.

The Toronto Power Company, Limited, urge very strongly that they have been put to a very great inconvenience in being compelled to deliver the said power to the Ontario Power Company without remuneration over so long a period of time during which they were under the necessity of making large expenditures for coal and other requirements in the production of such power, and urge that an injustice is being done them by the Government in so long withholding payment from them.

In these circumstances the Minister is of opinion that time would be saved and a fair and expeditious method adopted, as well as one fully in accord with the intention of Parliament as set out in said Section 7 of the War Measures Act, 1914, if the entire question as to the amount which the Toronto Power Company, Limited, should receive be referred to the Exchequer Court of Canada with power to receive and act upon all and any evidence already taken and data compiled or obtained by the said controller, together with such data and information as may be furnished by the engineers or experts heretofore employed by the said controller, and with power to employ such engineers or experts as the said court may see fit and to receive and act upon either wholly or in part any report of any such engineer or expert and to take any evidence it may deem proper, and that the powers of the said controller in respect of the fixing and determining of the said price be withdrawn.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice and with the concurrence of the above-mentioned Committee, is pleased, by virtue of the authority conferred on the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing, to order and it is hereby ordered that the powers of the said controller with respect to the fixing of the price or value to be paid, or which the Toronto Power Company is entitled to receive be withdrawn and terminated and the Honourable Arthur Meighen,

Acting Minister of Justice and Chairman of the above-mentioned Committee, is hereby authorized to refer the matter accordingly for the determination of the Exchequer Court of Canada.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice and with the concurrence of the said Committee, to empower and doth hereby empower the said Honourable Arthur Meighen to take such steps and make such other provisions as may be deemed necessary for the determination of the questions involved by the Exchequer Court of Canada and for the collection of said moneys from the Ontario Power Company or such other companies or persons as may be liable therefor.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TRADE NOTES.

The Canadian Trade Commission is informed that owing to there being a heavy accumulation of wheat flours in Cuba, the Food Administration there has placed certain restrictions on flour imports. Importers must purchase two sacks of flour from the Cuban Food Administration for every sack they import. It is not known whether this regulation is to be of long duration. Exporters in Canada should consult with consignees in the Cuban Republic.

BRITAIN'S BEAN CROP.

Information reaching Ottawa from London shows that the extensive precautionary measures taken to build up the food reserve which was vital to the Allied cause as a countermove to the menace of the German U-Boat were so successful that there are temporarily, owing to the sudden ending of the war considerable surpluses of some classes of foods. The stock of beans on hand is very large. In reply to an inquiry as to the possibility of disposing of the Canadian bean crop in Europe it was stated that the supply in Great Britain was enough for three years. This will now be available for distribution in other countries, including Rumania, and until these supplies are liquidated the prospect for the export of beans from Canada does not appear bright. The demand for tonnage to move the Allied cereal crops is so great that the Royal Wheat Commission do not find it advisable to send ships long distances to carry foodstuffs which can be secured close at hand.

TIN TRAFFIC ALLOWED.

The British Colonial Office announces, according to a cablegram received by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, that no licenses are now required for the shipment of tin from the Straits Settlements to Canada direct. Tin, which is the chief export of the Straits ports and which is peculiar in being largely transit trade, was listed as follows: Tin ore, import value, \$43,000,000; tin, export value, \$49,600,000.

BRITAIN ADMITS EFFECTS.

The Canadian Trade Commission has received a cablegram amplifying the information on British regulations respecting entry of personal effects into Great Britain. When included as bona fide passengers' baggage, even goods classed as prohibited for war purposes will be admitted without license, subject to special directions regarding tobacco, tea and spirits. Commercial samples are admitted without license.

ENEMY TRADING ALLOWED.

The resumption of trade under general license is announced by the British Board of Trade through the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, with Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Commission is also notified that restrictions imposed by the proclamation on trading with the enemy (occupied territory) no longer apply to trading with Montenegro and Albania, consequently commercial transactions with the above countries may be resumed except insofar as Trading with the Enemy Legislation prevents. The general license does not remove certain existing restrictions in respect to the payment of pre-war debts and of the return of property held or managed before the war for persons in enemy territory.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

"The Committee of the Privy Council further observes that as this war is being waged by the whole people of Canada, it is desirable that the whole people should be kept as fully informed as possible as to the acts of the Government which are concerned with the conduct of the war, as well as with the solution of our domestic problems; and for this purpose an Official Record should be instituted to be issued weekly for the purpose of conveying information as to all Government measures in connection with the war and as to the national war activities generally."

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE KEEPS TO AVERAGE

Reports from Trade Union Regarding Work are Reassuring.

The employment service of the Department of Labour reports that for the week ending February 22 employment returns were received from 1,561 firms in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The total number of persons on the payrolls of these firms, February 22, was 168,137, and the number of persons anticipated to be on the payroll on March 1 was 166,806, a reduction of 1,331, or .791 per cent. The most marked reductions were in the vehicles division of the manufacturing industries, in building and construction and in lumbering.

Reports from trade unions for January 31, which have been received by the Employment Service indicate that while there was a considerable volume of unemployment on that date—3.9 per cent—the country is still far from the hard times of the winter of 1915, the percentage of trade union members reported unemployed on December 31, 1915, being 8.7. For January 31, 1,416 unions with a membership of 186,259 reported 7,354 members unemployed, or 3.9 per cent. The building and construction trades were of course the worst off with 18 per cent unemployed, and the food and tobacco trades reported an unemployment percentage of 8. The metal trades do not seem as poorly employed as might be anticipated; 184 unions with a membership of 27,847 reported 894 members unemployed, or 3.2 per cent. The total trade union unemployment percentage of 3.9 for January 31 compares with a percentage of 2.7 for the last day of December, 1918.

Seed Oats at Calgary.

The Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission is offering seed oats for sale at the following prices, f.o.b. Calgary: No. 1, \$1.06; No. 2, \$1; Minnesota and Ontario oats in bulk car lots, \$1.12; Canada Western oats, No. 2 seed, \$1.04; and Prince Edward Island pure Banner No. 1 seed at \$1.34 per bushel.—Office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.

A War Savings Stamp is a government Bond.

MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE FOR RETURNED MEN

Aim of Soldier Settlement Board is to Offset Lure of City—Problem is now being Carefully Studied.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

High hopes are expressed that the widening of the powers of the Soldier Settlement Board, to enable it to acquire land wherever situated for the benefit of returned heroes, will meet all demands of many thousands of soldiers, who have served the Empire in its great emergency will find opportunity to become owners of productive land under favourable conditions that have never been equalled in any country.

The following statement of plans and aims has been issued by the Soldier Settlement Board. "The Board is officered by men who know the needs of the farming community and those of the soldiers as well. The position of chairman of the Board was given to a man who stands at the head of his profession. Mr. W. J. Black was born on a farm in Dufferin County, Ontario, where he gained the practical experience to fit him for his life work. He has taught scientific agriculture, edited one of the leading farm journals of the country, and held many important public posts by reason of his outstanding qualifications. As president of the Manitoba Agricultural College he inaugurated many reforms and brought that institution up to a standard of efficiency that gave it a foremost place among the great farm universities of North America.

MAKE FARM ATTRACTIVE.

Mr. Black believes that farm life should be made so attractive that the lure of the city will not appeal to men who are best fitted to pursue agriculture, but who are driven away from the broad acres by the horror of loneliness and by the absence of many ordinary comforts of life. He believes that soldiers who settle on the land should be assisted in organizing for community betterment so that they will immediately become factors in rural citizenship. How this organization is to be effected is a question to which Mr. Black has been giving much attention. The fact that men of wide vision and splendid ideals are thinking and working out these problems of rural life is a guarantee that in the near future it will not be considered a hardship to live removed from the noise and glamor of the urban community. Our farm boys, many of them have been away fighting a stern battle with the foe. They don't want to go back to live alone on the farm. There will be difficulties in the way of the successful rehabilitation of these soldier boys. There are many changed conditions. If we are to accomplish something in the way of making life better for everybody we must give attention to the problems of rural life and it is such men as Mr. Black who will be able to evolve something out of the mass of suggestions that will mean a real benefit to the country. The Soldier Settlement Board, with Mr. Black at its head, is working night and day on the rehabilitation of our soldiers. It has done some things that are worth while, very much so, and it is working out a programme that will unquestionably lighten the burdens of the rural community. Especially will this be true with respect to the soldier settlers who will be established on farms under conditions more favourable than anything hitherto devised in this country for new settlers.

Mr. Black's chief concern, in connection with the re-establishment of soldiers in civil life is to "make the farm safe for the returned man." He does not want any chances taken with these overseas boys. No encouragement will be offered a candidate for land settlement unless there is reasonable evidence that the individual is serious in his intention to make farming a suc-

cess and that he possesses the qualifications necessary for doing so. The returned soldier has earned more than the right to a 50-50 chance of making a living. He is going to be placed, if the intentions of the Soldier Settlement Board are carried out, in a better position than that. It ought to be a moral certainty that the soldier settler will make good. Everything is going to be in his favour, as far as it can be determined. In the purchase of agricultural implements for the soldiers going on the land Mr. Black has laid it down that the Board must get better prices for soldier settlers than the prevailing figures, and to this end he is working to buy direct from the factories and to ship to central distribution points so as to eliminate much of the cost of handling.

TRAINING OF CANDIDATES.

In the training of candidates who may not have sufficient practical experience in farming to equip them for the duties which they are going to undertake, Mr. Black intimates that the course is not to be academic or scientific. The aim is to familiarize the men with the everyday pursuits of farm life and the things that every man must be able to do well before he can start to till the soil. In the preparatory instruction, the idea is to enable the candidate to prove to himself whether farm life will be congenial to him and whether he has the necessary qualifications to make a success of the farming business.

Though still a young man Mr. Black has crowded his life with much useful public service. He secured the best education that his native country afforded and at the age of 25 entered the Ontario Agricultural College, where he gained the distinction of being the first Canadian to participate in the International Student Judging Competition at Chicago, and was successful in winning a larger share of prizes than any other competitor. He afterwards took the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from Toronto University and joined the staff of the "Farmer's Advocate," going to Winnipeg as editor-in-chief and manager of its western edition. His wide knowledge of agricultural topics brought him to the attention of the Government of that province and in 1904 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and the following year was entrusted with the task of organizing Manitoba Agricultural College. He was president of that institution for ten years, during the last year of which a larger number of students were enrolled than in any similar college at the same age of existence. The college, under his management, was the first in Canada to organize courses in agricultural engineering; household science for women; home nursing for women; in steam and gasoline tractors; for municipal weed inspectors; and in road construction for municipal officials. The college was the first in North America to run demonstration trains equipped for demonstration work in household science, household art, and home nursing.

In 1915 Mr. Black was appointed secretary of the Economic and Development Commission, and in July of the following year, on the death of Dr. C. C. James, was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, which position he relinquished on being urged to undertake the chairmanship of the Soldier Settlement Board. While Commissioner of Agriculture he made a survey of the activities of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and there is perhaps no one in the Dominion more familiar than he is with the activities of the various provincial governments.

Thanks from Lady Patricia.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor General from Lady Patricia Ramsay:—

Please convey to Government of Canada my heartfelt thanks for their good wishes and congratulations.

(Sgd.) PATRICIA RAMSAY.

Salmon Fishery Workers.

The British Columbia salmon fishery employs 18,000 persons and over \$8,000,000 is invested in fishing and canning equipment, according to the Commission of Conservation.

\$15,000,000 IS VOTED PENSIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Expenditure on Account of Pensions to January 31st Amounted to \$13,878,000 According to Report.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

Provision is made for soldiers' pensions for the fiscal year of 1918-19 by an Order in Council, based on the report of the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, passed on March 3, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th February, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, stating that the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada estimated that the expenditure for the fiscal year 1918-19 would be \$16,000,000, made up as follows:—

Pensions \$15,000,000
Salaries and contingencies 1,000,000

2. These estimates were submitted to the Minister of Finance, who approved of the \$15,000,000 for pensions, but cut the estimate for salaries and contingencies to \$750,000.

3. The expenditure on account of pension to the 31st January amounted to \$13,878,000, and the estimated expenditure for the months of February and March will be \$3,700,000, a total for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1919, of \$17,578,000.

4. The expenditure for salaries and contingencies up to the 31st January was \$909,217, and the estimated expenditures for the months of February and March will be \$226,000, or a total for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1919, of \$1,135,217, which is only \$135,217 in excess of the estimate as submitted by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

5. The Minister, on the advice of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, recommends that provision be made in the Supplementary Estimates to be submitted to Parliament at the present session, as follows:—

European war \$3,500,000
Salaries and contingencies 500,000

Total \$4,000,000

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEASURES TO PROTECT THE SOCKEYE SALMON

Measures for the protection and preservation of sockeye salmon of Puget Sound are outlined in suggested regulations by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Similar regulations have been forwarded to the British Columbia executive bodies, and if both the State of Washington and British Columbia act favourably, fish treaty governing sockeye industry on Puget Sound, and in British Columbia waters, will be ratified. Regulations were drawn up by American-Canadian Fisheries Conference at Seattle last April, says a report from the Winnipeg office of the Commissioner of Colonization.

Fire Loss During 1918.

It is stated in the March issue of "Conservation," the monthly bulletin issued by the Commission of Conservation, that sixty-two fires alone were the cause of almost 50 per cent of the fire loss in the Dominion during 1918. The total number of fires was 17,355, which destroyed property worth \$33,623,000, but more than \$23,200,000, or 69 per cent of the loss, was caused by 276 fires, 62 of which were responsible for nearly half the total loss.

SUPREME COURT CASES HEARD DURING WEEK

Case arising out of Halifax Disaster when the "Imo" Collided with the "Mont Blanc" was before Court March 11th.

OTHER HEARINGS ; RESULTS.

In the Supreme Court on March 10 a motion was made to quash the appeal in Toronto Hockey Club v. Ottawa Hockey Association. The action brought by appellant claimed damages for interference with their players, but not stating any amount. An affidavit was filed in which it was sworn that \$2,000 was in controversy. Appellant urged that particulars should be given, but the court held it sufficient and refused to quash.

T. N. Harding supported the motion; J. A. Ritchie contra.

In The King v. Lee the argument was concluded and judgment reserved.

Ackles v. Beattie was next heard. The appellant, a real estate agent, sued for a commission on a sale of timber limits. It had been agreed that if a sale was made within sixty days the agent could have anything realized over \$29,000. It was not sold within the time, but respondent urged the agent to continue his efforts, which he did, and introduced a purchaser to whom the limits were sold, but on terms different from those in the agreement. The agent sued for the excess over \$29,000 on this sale and recovered that amount on the trial. The full court on appeal held that he was not entitled to the commission under the agreement, but only to 5 per cent on the price as a quantum meruit.

Paton, K.C., and Burchell, K.C., appeared for the appellant.

Milner, K.C., for respondent.

In Ackles v. Beattie the argument was concluded and judgment was reserved.

Morse v. Kizer was next argued. In this case the appellant, a barrister, defended a prisoner charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The prisoner was convicted, and before being taken to the penitentiary he gave appellant a mortgage on property in Kentville, which he had offered appellant when retaining him, but the latter then refused it.

The money which the convicted prisoner had received was procured from the respondent Kizer and a compensation order under the criminal code which had the effect of a judgment against the prisoner. This order was not registered until after registration of appellant's mortgage, and an action was brought by respondent to have it declared that the order should have priority. The courts below held that it should have priority.

The appellant appeared in person. O'Connor, K.C., appeared for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on March 11th the argument was concluded in Morse v. Kizer. Judgment was reserved.

The next case heard was Compagnie Générale Transatlantique v. The Ship "Imo". This case arose out of the great disaster in Halifax when the "Imo" collided with the "Mont Blanc" loaded with high explosives and other munitions of war. The appellant company is owner of the "Mont Blanc" and libelled the "Imo" claiming heavy damages from the result of the collision.

The "Mont Blanc" was in Halifax to join the convoy that was to accompany her to France. She had started for Bedford Basin on the morning of December 6th, 1917, and the "Imo" was coming from the Basin. When the "Imo" was sighted the "Mont Blanc" blew one blast indicating that she was keeping her proper course to starboard. The "Imo"

SUMMARIES OF CANADIAN TRADE FOR FEBRUARY

Total Exports from the Dominion of Canada for February and Eleven Months ending February.

	Month of February.				Eleven Months ending February.			
	1918.		1919.		1918.		1919.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	5,960,721	98,616	4,626,724	140,677	66,988,329	1,050,720	71,544,802	2,961,493
" Fisheries.....	4,336,162	99,350	4,716,182	50,007	29,236,929	526,942	31,144,541	699,586
" Forest.....	2,354,446	1,551	3,873,898	3,467	47,976,884	59,369	64,394,622	42,353
Animals and their produce.....	10,918,931	526,068	18,900,935	828,453	163,190,332	6,906,665	179,821,004	5,866,997
Agricultural products.....	28,089,659	75,603	17,081,105	446,647	529,817,950	9,565,025	247,998,170	21,113,244
Manufactures.....	34,346,308	1,509,047	33,418,138	1,570,828	598,602,853	22,159,616	516,798,101	12,938,158
Miscellaneous.....	355,890	93,056	342,501	153,787	4,359,518	2,009,678	4,760,205	1,844,033
Total merchandise.....	86,361,617	3,403,291	82,899,483	3,193,866	1,440,172,801	42,278,015	1,116,461,445	45,466,364

Canadian Trade for Month of February and Eleven Months to February.

	Month of February.		Eleven months ending February.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	52,206,448	64,117,126	875,266,149	844,693,863
" domestic-exported.....	86,361,617	82,899,483	1,440,172,801	1,116,461,445
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	138,568,065	147,016,609	2,315,438,950	1,961,155,308
Merchandise, foreign-exported.....	3,403,291	3,193,866	42,278,015	45,466,364
Grand total Canadian trade.....	141,971,356	150,210,475	2,357,716,965	2,006,621,672

Total Imports entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada.

	Month of February.		Eleven months ending February.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	30,705,474	38,917,555	491,682,329	477,393,309
Free goods.....	21,500,974	25,199,571	383,583,820	367,300,554
Total.....	52,206,448	64,117,126	875,266,149	844,693,863
Duty collected.....	9,449,747	11,684,937	145,789,221	143,262,702

SENDER'S ADDRESS ON BACK OF LETTERS

Post Office Department Advises this Precaution to Ensure Return.

The Post Office Department issues the following:—

It is strongly recommended that the name and address of the sender be placed on all letters and parcels in order that if found to be undeliverable they may be returned to the sender with the least possible delay. This is particularly desirable in the case of registered articles.

It is decidedly in the public interest to do this, as correspondence failing of delivery would not then have to be sent to the dead letter office to be opened and read in order to ensure its return to the sender. Last year, 38,222 registered letters and 161,214 letters containing value reached the Canadian dead letter office, and this could have been entirely obviated by placing the sender's name and address on the outside of the letters.

Wood as Fuel.

According to a bulletin on the subject of wood fuel issued by the Commission of Conservation, two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal.

Less Flour Shipped.

The Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg reports that during the week there were 185 cars of flour shipped from various mills in the Prairie Provinces over the C.P.R., against last year 696 cars.

POSTAGE TO RUSSIA.

Letters and postcards of a personal and domestic character can now be accepted for transmission to Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossusk, Ekaterinodar and Caucasia. Registered articles cannot be accepted.

Correspondence of all kinds, except parcels can also be accepted for Siberia generally, as well as for Semipiatinsk, Tchelabinsk, Ekaterinburg and Perm.

GREECE WANTS RAILS.

The Greek government is in the market for 500,000 steel railway ties of 242 pounds weight each, according to the official announcement made to-day by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa. Canadian firms contemplating bidding must take immediate action, as the demand is urgent. American firms are known to be already in the field. The Trade Commission has reason to believe that this may give Dominion manufacturers a chance to use surplus steel and the forging presses which were installed for munition making, possibly at better rates than their competitors.

Let W. S. Stamps help you save.

then sounded two blasts indicating a course to port which would bring her into the "Mont Blanc" water. The latter again sounded one blast and claims, which is disputed, that again two blasts came in answer. The "Mont Blanc" kept farther to starboard and then turned sharply to port and shortly after the collision occurred.

There had been an investigation into the cause of the disaster by Judge Drysdale and two assessors. On the trial of the action in this case the evidence on this investigation was used. The trial judge held that the action of the "Mont Blanc" in going to port could not be justified as being in the agony of collision and that she was solely to blame.

McInnes, K.C., and Mr. Nolan of the New York bar appeared for the appellant.

Newcombe, K.C., and Burchell, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on March 6 the case of Lewis v. Boutillier was argued. The action was brought by respondent, claiming compensation for the death of her son while working in a factory owned by a company of which appellant is president. The action was brought under the Fatal Accident Act of Nova Scotia, and the plaintiff alleged that appellant employed her son, a boy under fourteen, without the certificate required by the Act; that he was put to work in a dangerous place without proper supervision; and that the system by which the factory was operated was defective.

The jury found that the boy was employed and put to work by appellant, who was negligent in not having the place where the accident occurred properly guarded. A verdict for the plaintiff was maintained by the full court by an equal division of opinion.

Appellant claims that the findings were against the evidence and that appellant was not responsible for the acts of the persons in charge of the work.

Paton, K.C., and Burchell, K.C., appeared for the appellant.

J. J. Power, K.C., for the respondent.

Bounty on Petroleum.

The sum of \$101,428.28 was paid by the Government as bounty on crude petroleum during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, as given in the Public Accounts for that year.

INCREASE IN MINERAL PRODUCTION DURING 1918.

PRELIMINARY REPORT SHOWS LARGE OUTPUT

Increase Due to High Production as well as Prices, Eighteen Products reaching Highest Production in Actual Quantity during 1918 or 1917.

That the total value of the metal and mineral production of the Dominion during 1918 was \$210,204,970, an increase of \$20,558,149, or 10.8 per cent, over the value of the output of Canadian mines and smelters in 1917, which was \$189,646,821, is shown in the "Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada" for the calendar year 1918, prepared by John McLeish, B.A., chief of the division of Mineral Resources and Statistics, and just issued by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

It is stated in the report that "out of about 45 products, included in the mineral record, treating clay products and stone quarries each as a single item, no less than eighteen products have reached their highest production in actual quantity during 1918 or 1917."

The report points out that "more than half the total increase has been due to the higher prices obtained for coal and a considerable proportion of the balance of the increase to the higher price of silver, cobalt and asbestos, though each of these products, with the exception of silver, was also produced in greater quantity than in the previous year."

INCREASE IS SHOWN.

The value of the metal production in 1918 was \$113,563,111, an increase of \$7,107,964, or 6.7 per cent. There was an increase in production of the metals cobalt, lead, molybdenum, nickel, silver and zinc. There was a small decrease in the output of gold and silver from that of 1917, while in total value gold and silver also showed a decline.

The non-metallic production, including clay and quarry products, in 1918, was worth \$96,641,859, as compared with \$83,191,674 in 1917, an increase of \$13,450,185, or 16.2 per cent. "Excluding clay and stone quarry products, an increased production of which was hardly expected, almost every product on the list", the report states, "was obtained in greater quantity and value than during 1917. The principal exceptions were natural gas, mica, gypsum, and graphite."

PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

Copper production in 1918 amounted to 118,415,829 pounds, which at the average price in New York of 24.628 cents per pound, was worth \$29,163,450 as compared with 109,227,332 pounds, valued at \$29,687,989, at the average price of 27.180 cents per pound in 1917, an increase of 8.4 per cent in quantity, but a decrease of 1.8 per cent in value, says the report, which adds that the 1918 production was thus greater than the record output of 1916, which was 117,150,028 pounds.

"The electrolytic copper refinery installed at Trail, B.C., by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, began operations about November, 1916, with a capacity of ten tons of refined copper per day, which was increased to 20 tons per day in 1917, and it is to be enlarged to 50 tons per day in 1919", says the report.

"Of the total production, 92,769,167 pounds were contained in blister copper and in matte produced in Canada, part of which was refined at Trail, B.C., and 25,646,662 pounds estimated as recovered from ores exported.

"The production in Quebec from pyritic ores was 5,869,649 pounds valued at \$1,445,577, as against 5,015,560 pounds valued, \$1,363,229 in 1917.

PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO.

"The production in Ontario amounted to 47,047,801 pounds valued at \$11,586,932, as against 42,867,774 pounds valued at \$11,651,461 in 1917, an increase of 9.7 per cent in quantity.

The production in Ontario, according to the report, is derived principally "from the nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury district, and of the Alexo mine in Timiskaming, supplemented by a small recovery from the silver ores of the Cobalt district, and by shipments from a few copper properties under development."

The Pas mining district of Manitoba produced over 2,000,000 pounds, and British Columbia produced 62,858,628 pounds, worth \$15,480,823, as against 57,730,959 pounds, worth \$15,691,275, in 1917, an increase in quantity of about 9.0 per cent. The output included 43,429,172 pounds recovered in matte, blister and as refined copper, and 19,429,456 pounds estimated to have been recovered from ores exported to United States smelters.

The Yukon produced 300,000 pounds, valued at \$73,884, as against 2,460,879 pounds, valued at \$668,650, in 1917. "This great falling off," the report states, "is due to the closing up of the Pueblo mine and also the high cost of labour and supplies."

GOLD PRODUCTION.

"The total production of gold in 1918 amounted to 710,526 fine ounces, valued at \$14,687,875, as against 738,831 fine ounces, valued at \$15,272,992, in 1917. Of this, \$2,411,245, or 16.4 per cent, was derived from placer or alluvial mining; \$9,080,826, or 61.8 per cent was in the form of bullion and refined gold; and \$3,195,804, or 21.8 per cent contained in matte, blister copper, residues and ores exported. The Ontario production was 411,270 ounces, or about 57.8 per cent of the total production of Canada.

LEAD OUTPUT IN 1918.

The output of lead in 1918 is estimated in the report at 43,846,260 pounds, which at the average price of lead in Montreal, 9.250 cents per pound, would be worth \$4,055,779. The production in 1917 was 32,576,281 pounds, valued at \$3,628,020, an average price of 11.137 cents, showing an increase of 34 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in total value.

NICKEL PRODUCTION.

The total output of nickel in 1918 was 92,076,034 pounds, valued at \$36,830,414 at 40 cents per pound. The production in 1917 was 84,330,280 pounds, valued at \$33,732,112. The output was derived from the ores of the Sudbury district, and from the silver-cobalt-nickel ores of the Cobalt district, from which a small quantity of metallic nickel, nickel oxides and other nickel salts are recovered.

The nickel exports of Canada during 1918 were: fine nickel, 1,710,800 pounds, valued at \$707,206, or an average of 41.3 cents per pound; nickel in ore, matte, speiss, 85,767,700 pounds, worth \$10,556,040, or 12.3 cents per pound, as compared with a total of 81,272,400 pounds, valued at \$8,708,650, or 10.72 cents per pound, in 1917.

ZINC PRODUCTION.

"Previous to 1916, all zinc ores mined in Canada were exported for both smelting and refining", the report states, "but during the last three years much of the ore has been treated in Canada following the establishment of the electrolytic zinc refinery at Trail, B.C., by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. The production of refined zinc was 2,974 tons in 1916, 9,985 tons in 1917, and about 12,278 tons in 1918.

"The total production of zinc in 1918 from Canadian ores—including in addition to the above refined production, the estimated recovery from ores exported (20 per cent allowed for smelter losses) amounted to 33,663,690 pounds, which at the average price of spelter in New York, 8.159 cents per pound would have a total

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA DURING 1918.

	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		
		\$
Antimony ore (exports).....	*Tons 26	1,430
Cobalt metallic and contained in oxide, etc., at \$2.50 per lb.....	Lbs. 1,347,544	3,368,860
Copper, value at 24.628 cents per lb.....	118,415,829	29,163,450
Gold.....	Ozs. 710,526	14,687,875
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore.....	Tons 47,444	1,204,703
Iron ore, sold for export.....	" 112,886	469,352
Lead, value at 9.25 cents per lb.....	Lbs. 43,846,260	4,055,779
Molybdenite, (MoS ₂ contents at \$1.15 per lb.).....	" 377,850	434,528
Nickel, value at 40 cents per lb.....	" 92,076,034	36,830,414
Platinum.....	Ozs. 39	2,560
Silver, value at 96.772 cents per oz.....	" 21,284,607	20,597,540
Zinc, value at 8.159 cents per lb.....	Lbs. 33,663,690	2,746,620
Total.....		113,563,111

value of \$2,746,620, as against 29,668,764 pounds, valued at \$2,640,817, or an average price of 8.901 cents per pound, in 1917.

IRON ORE OUTPUT.

"The total shipments of iron ore from Canadian mines show a further falling off in 1918, being only 206,820 short tons, valued at \$863,186, or an average of \$4.17 per ton as compared with shipments in 1917 of 215,302 tons, worth \$758,621 or an average of \$3.52 per ton. The 1918 shipments included 8,153 tons from Quebec, 197,637 tons from Ontario, and about 900 tons mined in British Columbia. The ores comprised 170,907 tons of hematite and roasted hematite and siderite; 28,559 tons of magnetite, 6,324 tons of ilmenite titaniferous ores, and 900 tons (dry) of bog ores," says the report.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

"Subject to a possible slight variation when final returns shall have been received the total production of pig iron in Canada in 1918, excluding the production of ferro-alloys was 1,194,000 short tons (1,066,000 gross tons) having a value of \$3,000,000, as compared with a total production in 1917 of 1,170,480 short tons, (1,045,071 gross tons) valued at \$25,025,960" the report states. "Of the total production 1,163,520 short tons were made in blast furnaces and 30,425 tons were manufactured in electric furnaces from scrap steel, chiefly shell turnings.

"The production of blast furnace pig iron in Nova Scotia in 1918 was 415,870 tons as against 472,147 tons in 1917 and with the exception of the year 1914 was the smallest production in this province since 1911. In Ontario the production of blast furnace pig iron was 748,258 tons, as against 684,642 tons in 1917, and was the largest production made in this province.

"Pig iron was made from scrap in electric furnaces in three provinces: 7,449 tons in Quebec, and 22,976 tons in Ontario and British Columbia, the production in the latter province being a little over 1,000 tons," says the report.

The estimated production of steel ingots and castings in 1918 was 1,893,000 short tons (1,690,178 gross tons), of which 1,820,000 tons were ingots and 73,000 tons direct steel castings, according to the report. The total production in 1917 was 1,745,734 short tons (1,558,691 gross tons) of which 1,691,291 were ingots, and 54,443 tons were castings.

COAL AND COKE.

"The total production of marketable coal during 1918," continues the report, "(comprising sales, colliery consumption and coal used in making coke, or used otherwise by colliery operators), was 14,979,213 short tons, valued at \$55,752,671, or an average of \$3.72 per ton, and was with the exception of the year 1913, the largest production obtained in any one year from Canadian coal mines. The production in 1917 was 14,046,759 tons valued at \$43,199,831, compared with which the 1918 production shows an increase of 932,454 tons, or 6.64 per cent, and \$12,552,840 or 29.06 per cent in value.

"The 1918 production included 115,405 tons of anthracite, all from one mine in Alberta; 11,532,592 tons of bituminous coal and 3,331,216 tons of lignite.

"The total output of oven coke during 1918 was 1,234,347 short tons made from 1,945,475 tons of coal.

OUTPUT OF SILVER.

"It is estimated that 21,284,607 fine ounces of silver valued at \$20,597,540 were produced in Canada in 1918, as compared with 22,221,274 ounces, valued at \$18,091,895, in 1917, a decrease of 4.2 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 13.8 per cent in value, and exceeded in value the previous maximum in 1912.

"The production in Ontario amounted to 17,109,389 ounces valued at \$16,557,098 or 80.4 per cent of the total silver production for Canada. In 1911, when the Cobalt district production was at its maximum, the percentage was 93.8."

Tenders for Power House.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Alterations and Additions, Power House, etc., Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, March 21, 1919, for the alterations and additions to existing stone building, for conversion of same into power house, etc., Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; the Overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal; J. C. Newlands, Architect, Kingston; and of the Superintendent of Dominion Buildings, Postal Station "F," Toronto.

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

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

By order.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 4, 1919.

Janitors' Supplies.

The Department of Public Works has now in stock for distribution to other departments the following Janitors' Supplies:—

"Liquid Soap at 95c. per imp. gal.
Brown Windsor Soap at \$4.25 per gross.
Hand Towels at \$3.25 per doz.
Brooms, Rattan Centre, at \$7 per dozen."

Departments should make use of this source of supply rather than purchasing in the town.

Requisitions should be addressed to the secretary, Department of Public Works.

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 1 and 7, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Diet kitchen refrigerator	Ottawa	March 13
Wood-carving tools	Kingston	" 13
Tablets, B.C. fir	Toronto	" 18
Gas tube and nitrogen tank for pneumo-thorax apparatus	Calgary	" 13
Surgical supplies	Kingston	" 14
Motor	Tranquille	" 10
Tablets, B.C. fir	Montreal	" 10
Blocks, dried willow	Toronto	" 10
Soft steel shoe rivets	Halifax	" 16
Overalls, smocks	Calgary	" 18
Tire casings	London	" 13
Diet kitchen steam table	Montreal	" 14
Pot sink	"	" 14
Potoskey table	"	" 14
Watchmakers' lathe and repairing tools	Ottawa	" 17
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
White wove envelopes	Ottawa	March 17
Visiting cards	"	" 17
Pencils	"	" 13
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Sal soda	Prescott	March 17
"	Quebec	" 17
Battery parts	Sorel and Quebec	" 13
Caustic soda	"	" 13
Lamps and lantern burner	Ottawa	" 12
Brushes	"	" 10
Detonators	"	" 10
Tinware	"	" 10
Matches	Sorel and Quebec	" 10
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Plough steel wire rope	Port Burwell	March 14
Manila rope	Montreal	" 14
"	Ottawa	" 14
"	Port Burwell	" 14
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Plumbing	Kingston	March 18
Sole leather	"	" 10
Groceries	New Westminster	" 15
Bran	"	" 15
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Potatoes	Kapusksing	March 8
Oleomargarine	Amherst	" 13
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Coal	Trent Canal	March 13
Machine shop equipment	"	" 11
Smoke stack	Ottawa	" 10
Motor	Trent Canal	" 10
Electrical material	Welland Canal	" 10
NAVAL SERVICE—		
Ring gauges	Halifax	March 10
Sun hinges (Mammoth)	Ottawa	" 14
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—		
Khaki flannel	Ottawa	March 17
Summer hats	"	" 14
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Drugs	Ottawa	March 11
Electrical supplies	Toronto	" 13
Laboratory supplies	London	" 10
Motor truck tires	Ottawa	" 13
Dinner plates	"	" 7
Boiler	Halifax	" 6
Folding saws	Ottawa	" 10
Cabinets, steel	St. John	" 17
Surgical supplies	Victoria	" 17
Potatoes	Ottawa	" 8
Beef	M.D. No. 3	" 7
Eggs	Sydney	" 19
Lard	Kingston	" 17
Bread, fish, forage and straw	Calgary	" 17
Aerated waters, special meats, special groceries	"	" 17
Fruit, etc.; milk, etc.	"	" 14
Conservancy	Halifax	" 14
Removal manure	"	" 14
Laundry	"	" 14
Ice, milk, special meats and groceries	"	" 14
Bread, fish	Sydney	" 18
Laundry	"	" 18
Milk, etc.; ice	"	" 18
Conservancy	"	" 18
Bread, fish, forage and straw	Glace Bay	" 19
Laundry	Hamilton	" 19
Special meats and groceries	"	" 19
Fruits, etc.; aerated waters, ice, malted milk	"	" 19

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Concluded.		
Fish, forage and straw	Cobourg	" 20
Laundry	"	" 20
Special meats, special groceries	"	" 20
Malted milk, aerated waters	"	" 21
Laundry	St. John	" 21
Removing ashes	"	" 21
Special meats	"	" 18
Laundry	Woodstock	" 14
Potatoes	Halifax	" 14
Horseshoeing	"	" 14
Conservancy	Regina	" 21
Milk, etc.	Edmonton	" 15
Potatoes and vegetables	Victoria	" 17
Milk, etc.	Vancouver	" 7
Fresh vegetables	Halifax	" 7
Wrapping paper	Ottawa	" 10
Conservancy	Toronto	" 10
Milk, etc.	"	" 19
Milk	Kingston	" 19
Conservancy—Sweeping chimneys	Quebec	" 14
Conservancy	St. John	" 14
Aerated waters	"	" 18
Conservancy	Sydney Mines	" 18
Truckage	Sydney	" 20
"	Charlottetown	" 20
Conservancy—Scavenging	"	" 20
Cheese and butter	"	" 20
Removing ashes	Victoria	" 18
Eggs	"	" 10
Sugar	M.D. No. 3	" 22
Dry cleaning	Montreal	" 7
Potatoes and vegetables	Winnipeg	" 18
Sweeping, removing ashes	Fredericton	" 18
Potatoes	"	" 18
Fresh vegetables	Ottawa	" 20
Removing ashes	"	" 20
Ice	Burlington	" 7
Bread	St. John	" 21
Fresh vegetables and potatoes	St. John	" 14
Potatoes	Charlottetown	" 20
"	Brandon	" 15
"	Port Arthur	" 18
"	Calgary	" 17
Eggs and malted milk	Halifax	" 14

POSITIONS OPEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE Supervisor of Expenditures and Medical Stores Auditor Required.

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:—

A SUPERVISOR OF EXPENDITURES, —SALARY, \$3,500 PER ANNUM.

1. A supervisor of expenditures for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. Candidates must be citizens of Canada, in good physical condition. The appointee will be required to travel on business of the department from headquarters at Ottawa. Candidates must have had at least two years' experience in the offices of a chartered accountant.

A competitive examination will be held on April 3, in theory of accounts and auditing. Candidates must have reached their thirtieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examinations. Applicants should apply in writing on their own paper to the secretary of the Civil Service Commission not later than March the 27th. They should give full particulars as to name, address, age, qualifications and experience, and should furnish the names of three reputable citizens as referees as to qualifications and character. Candidates will be duly notified of the examination centres.

AN AUDITOR OF MEDICAL STORES, —SALARY \$2,400 PER ANNUM.

2. An assistant to take charge of the auditing of requisitions for medical stores in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at a salary of \$2,400 per annum, Grade C. of the first division. Applicants must be graduates of some Canadian College of Pharmacy, with three years practical experience as druggists, and must have a thorough knowledge of drugs, medical supplies, surgical instruments and operating room equipment. They should also have had overseas experience. This position was advertised September the 5th, 1918, and is now re-advertised.

AN ASTRONOMER FOR THE DOMINION OBSERVATORY, —SALARY \$2,200.

3. An astronomer for the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Ottawa,

at a salary of \$2,200 per annum, Grade C. of the first division. The candidates should hold a university degree with first class honours in mathematics, or equivalent qualifications; they should have had extended experience in handling instruments of precision, with at least two years actual experience in meridian circle observations and reductions. As to personal qualifications, they should possess enthusiasm and perseverance, and in particular the faculty of independent thinking and scientific initiative.

ASSISTANTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, —SALARIES \$1,400 PER ANNUM.

4. Four assistants to the superintendents of the experimental stations, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum, one assistant for each of the following stations: Morden, Man., Brandon, Man., Scott, Sask., Rosthern, Sask. Applicants should be graduates of a recognized Agricultural College and have specialized in Animal Husbandry. Preference will be given to residents of the province in which the vacancies occur.

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL ASSISTANT, —SALARY \$1,400 PER ANNUM.

5. An entomological assistant for the Division of Forest Insects in the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture on the outside service at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. Candidates should possess a university degree and must have a training in entomology and particularly of forest insects. They should be strong physically and have had practical experience of living in the woods. A general acquaintance of lumbering methods is desirable.

A MOTION PICTURE ASSISTANT, —SALARY \$75 PER MONTH.

6. An assistant in the Motion Picture Division of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce at a salary of \$75 per month. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of photography.

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

Application forms for positions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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 Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon and Winnipeg or the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

By order of the Commission,
W. FORAN, Secretary.
Ottawa, 6th March, 1919.

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR ALL VETERANS.

VOCAATIONAL STUDENTS ARE GRANTED PAY INCREASE

Important Alterations Affecting all Former Members of the Fighting Forces of Canada are made by Order in Council recently passed on recommendation Civil Re-Establishment Department.

Free medical and surgical treatment for any ailment whatever, whether caused by war service or not, is now provided to all former members of the fighting forces of Canada by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for a year after their discharge. The same service is given to men who have been on the medical strength of the department for treatment for a year after their discharge by the department. An Order in Council to this effect was passed on February 24.

The granting of such treatment does not in any way give a man the right to a pension, and men taking this treatment are not put on the department's strength for pay and allowances. In the case of treatment for any war disability, the department continues to take men discharged from the fighting forces on its medical strength for whatever treatment may be necessary and for pay and allowances which are equivalent to military pay and allowances. It is pointed out in the text of the Order in Council that a man discharged from military service has, in many cases, a lowered power of resistance to disease and injury, so that any ailment which he may happen to incur is possibly indirectly caused by his military service.

By the Order in Council the pay and allowances given to vocational students during training are considerably increased, an increase of 20 per cent being made in the case of single men and from 18 to 40 per cent in the case of married men. Men marrying during their vocational training course are now placed on the scale for married men, whereas formerly they were considered as single men. Single men without dependents are now paid \$60 a month instead of \$50, while a married man without children will receive \$85 instead of \$73.

The Order in Council is as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment reports:—

That under Order in Council (P.C. 1366) dated 22nd June, 1918, certain powers were conferred upon the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in respect to former members of the naval and military forces of Canada, His Majesty's forces other than those of Canada, and His Majesty's allies in the present war;

That experience has shown that it is necessary to modify certain of these powers, and to extend others;

That the question of providing re-treatment for former members of the forces in cases where the disability is not clearly due to service has been considered by the department, and the following ruling has been made:—

"When any ex-soldier applies for re-treatment, and it is questionable whether his disability is due to, or aggravated by service, the unit medical director should give the ex-soldier the benefit of the doubt if in

his opinion the general resistive power of the ex-soldier against disease has been lowered by war service to such a degree that it has induced the disability from which he suffers when he presents himself for re-treatment."

That on the return of a member of the forces from overseas it has been found in many cases that there is a lowered physical resistance, which sometimes results in a disability not directly attributable to war service but which undoubtedly is indirectly caused thereby. It is considered that this lowered resistance will prevail for some time after the retirement or discharge of the former member of the forces and that the department should be empowered to grant treatment and medicine only, to all former members of the forces who fall ill during the twelve months following the date of their retirement or discharge, when such treatment or medicine is not necessitated by a war disability;

That it may be pointed out that in Great Britain, either through the Ministry of Pensions or through National Health Insurance, provision is made for the grant of free treatment for all disabilities, when such incapacitate a man for work;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, hereinafter called the department, as hereinafter set forth, such authority to supersede the authority granted under the Order in Council (P.C. 1366) dated 22nd June, 1918;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the powers vested in His Excellency by the War Measures Act, 1914, or by any other enabling authority, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Treatment and Training—Persons eligible for.

1. The provisions of the Order in Council of the 21st February, 1918, (P.C. 432), with respect to treatment and training, shall extend and apply to all persons who have served in the Canadian Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, and may in the discretion of the department be extended to all persons who have served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, during the present war and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada and who were bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war, (hereinafter referred to as former members of the Forces), subject as follows:—

(a) Any former member of the forces suffering from a disability, which in the opinion of a naval or military medical board or of a medical officer of the department, is due to or was aggravated by service, and which disability in the opinion of such board or officer prevents such former member of the forces from obtaining or continuing employment, shall be entitled to medical or surgical treatment and to such allowances as are provided herein for former members of the forces suffering from a disability preventing employment.

(b) Any former member of the forces within twelve (12) months after retirement or discharge from the forces, or in the case of a former member of the forces transferred to the department by the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Department of the Naval Service, for further continuance of treatment, within twelve (12) months of the completion of such treatment, shall be entitled to

medical or surgical treatment, whether such disability is the result of service or not, provided that the granting of such treatment shall not be deemed in any way to entitle such former member of the forces to pension in respect of any disability not due to or aggravated by service.

(c) Any former member of the forces suffering from a disability which in the opinion of a naval or military medical board, or of a medical officer of the department is due to or was aggravated by service, and which in the opinion of the director of vocational training of the department prevents such former member of the forces from returning to his previous trade or principal occupation shall be entitled to re-training for a new occupation in accordance with the regulations of the department, and such allowances as are provided herein for former members of the forces undergoing re-training.

Treatment and Training provisions of H.M. forces other than Canadian.

2. The department may, from time to time, and in its discretion, make arrangements through the officer paying Imperial pensions at Ottawa, or with the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the naval and military forces of His Majesty other than those of the Canadian forces during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements, and to the provisions of Clause 1, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment and Training arrangements for ex-members C.E.F., outside of Canada.

3. The department may, from time to time, and in its discretion, make arrangements for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the Canadian naval and military forces of His Majesty during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be stationed or resident outside of Canada, and may pay the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements and to the provisions of Clause 1, during the period of such treatment or training, pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Treatment and Training provisions regarding ex-members Allied forces.

4. The department, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may, from time to time, and in its discretion make arrangements with the Governments of His Majesty's Allies for the treatment and training of all persons who have served in the naval or military forces of His Majesty's Allies during the present war, and who have been retired or discharged therefrom and who may now or hereafter be resident in Canada, whether bona fide resident in Canada at the outbreak of the present war or not, and may render accounts for the cost of such treatment or training and may, subject to such arrangements and to the provisions of Clause 1, during the period of such treatment or training pay such persons and their dependents the allowances hereinafter set out.

Training Allowances to men without dependents.

5. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the department, for a former member of the forces who is without dependents shall be sixty dollars (\$60) a month.

Training Allowances to men with partial dependents.

6. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the department, for a former member of the forces who has neither a wife nor any children, but who has a person or persons partially dependent upon him, shall be sixty dollars per month, and the department may in its discretion pay to such par-

tially dependent person or persons such allowances as may, in the opinion of the department, be deemed necessary, provided that the total allowances paid to or on account of such partially dependent person or persons shall not exceed an amount of twenty-five (\$25) per month.

Training Allowances to married men.

7. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the department, for a former member of the forces who has a wife, or a wife and child, or a wife and children, and for such dependent or dependents, shall be as follows:—

- (a) for such former member of the forces, \$85 a month;
- (b) for one child, \$10 a month;
- (c) for two children, \$18 a month;
- (d) for three children, \$25 a month;

(e) for more than three children, \$25 per month, plus \$6 per month for each child in excess of three; provided that the department shall pay direct to the wife the sum of \$40 out of the amount payable to the former member of the forces plus the allowances for children.

Training Allowances to widowers with children.

8. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the department, for a former member of the forces who is a widower with a child or children, and for such dependent or dependents, shall be as follows:—

- (a) for such former member of the forces and one child, an amount not exceeding \$80 a month;
- (b) for such former member of the forces and two children, an amount not exceeding \$88 a month;
- (c) for such former member of the forces and three children, an amount not exceeding \$95 a month;
- (d) for such former member of the forces and more than three children, \$95 per month, plus \$6 per month for each child in excess of three;

provided that the department may in its discretion pay to a guardian or other person having charge of any such child or children such portion of the amounts set forth in this clause as it may deem necessary and may deduct the amount so paid from the allowances payable to the former member of the forces.

Training Allowances to men with dependents other than wife and children.

9. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing training by the department, for a former member of the forces who has neither a wife nor any children, but who has a parent or parents, or a person or persons in the place of a parent or parents, or a brother or a sister or brothers or sisters, any of whom are wholly or mainly dependent upon him for support, and for such dependent or dependents shall be as follows:—

- (a) for such former member of the forces, \$60 a month;
- (b) for such parent, an amount not exceeding \$25 a month;
- (c) for such parent and one such brother or sister, an amount not exceeding \$35 a month;
- (d) for such parent and two such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding \$43 a month;
- (e) for such parent and three such brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding \$50 a month;
- (f) for such parent and more than three such brothers or sisters, \$50 per month, plus \$6 per month for each of such brothers or sisters in excess of three;
- (g) for one such orphan brother or sister, an amount not exceeding \$20 a month;
- (h) for two such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding \$28 a month;
- (i) for three such orphan brothers or sisters, an amount not exceeding \$35 a month;
- (j) for more than three such orphan brothers or sisters, \$35 per month, plus \$6 per month for each of such orphan brothers or sisters in excess of three;

[Continued on next page.]

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR ALL VETERANS

VOCATIONAL STUDENTS ARE GRANTED PAY INCREASE

Important Alterations Affecting all Former Members of the Fighting Forces of Canada are made by Order in Council recently passed on recommendation Civil Re-Establishment Department.

[Continued from preceding page.]

provided that if such former member of the forces has two parents wholly or mainly dependent upon him for support, one of them shall, for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable in respect of such dependents, be regarded as a brother or sister.

Training Allowances are maximum.

10. The allowances set out in Clauses (8) and (9) for children of widowers or for parents, or for brothers or sisters, shall, subject to the provisions of Clause 13, be the maximum allowances payable for such dependents, but if in the discretion of the department less amounts are sufficient for the maintenance of such persons, the department may award such less amounts.

Training limitation of payment under one clause only—What children may be included.

11. No allowances shall be payable, while he is undergoing training by the department, for a former member of the forces or for his dependent or dependents under more than one of Clauses (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9), but any person or persons to whom a former member of the forces who is undergoing treatment or training by the department stands in *loco parentis* shall, at the discretion of the department for the purpose of estimating the allowances payable to such former member of the forces and for such dependent or dependents, be regarded as his child or children.

Treatment and training—Limitation of dependents—Department to decide dependency.

12. No allowances shall be payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the department, for any dependent or dependents of a former member of the forces other than those mentioned in Clauses (6), (7), (8), (9) and (11), and the decision whether or not a person is dependent upon a former member of the forces shall rest with the department, and any allegation of dependency shall be corroborated by such evidence as may from time to time be required by the department.

Training deduction for subsistence.

13. (a) In cases where a former member of the forces, while undergoing training by the department, is subsisted by the department the sum of \$30 per month (to cover the cost of such subsistence) shall be deducted from the pay and allowances of such former member of the forces, provided that when such former member of the forces has a dependent or dependents for whom allowances are payable under this Order in Council, and with whom he is residing at the commencement of his training by the department, and owing to his undergoing training is unable to continue to reside with such dependent or dependents, or finds it necessary, with the approval of the department to remove such dependent or dependents to another place of residence, the sum of twenty-two dollars only shall be deducted, and the allowances payable to or on account of such dependent or dependents may in the discretion of the department be increased by \$8 per month.

Training—Additional allowances in special cases.

(b) In cases where a former member of the forces who while undergoing training is not subsisted by the department, and who has a dependent or dependents for whom allowances are payable under this Order in Council with whom he was residing

at the commencement of his training, is, owing to his undergoing training, unable to continue to reside with such dependent or dependents or, finds it necessary, with the approval of the department to remove such dependent or dependents to another place in order to continue to reside with them, the allowances payable for such former member of the forces under this Order in Council shall be increased by an amount of eight dollars per month, and the allowances payable to or on account of such dependent or dependents shall also be increased by an amount of eight dollars a month.

Treatment and Training—Manner of payment.

14. The allowances payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the department, for a former member of the forces or for the wife of a former member of the forces shall be paid direct to him or her unless in the discretion of the department it is deemed advisable to pay such allowances to such other person as the department may determine, and the allowances payable, while he is undergoing treatment or training by the department, for the dependent or dependents of a former member of the forces other than his wife, shall be paid to such person as the department may determine.

Training—Men married during.

15. If a former member of the forces is unmarried or a widower at the time his training is approved by the department and marries during the progress of his training, the allowances for a married former member of the forces shall be paid to him from the date of his marriage, or in the event of the interruption of his training on account of his marriage, from the date of the resumption of his training, instead of the allowances he or his dependents, if any, were receiving prior to his marriage.

Treatment—Pay and allowances and allowance in lieu of Patriotic Fund.

16. (a) The allowances payable while he is undergoing treatment by the department for a former member of the forces passed immediately on discharge by the Department of Militia and Defence, or by the Department of the Naval Service to the department for further treatment which prevents him from obtaining employment and for a former member of the forces who is accepted by the department for treatment for a recurrence of disability due to or aggravated by service which prevents him from obtaining or continuing employment and for his dependent or dependents shall be equivalent to the amount of the pay and allowances paid by the Department of Militia and Defence or by the Department of the Naval Service for the rank held by the former member of the forces at the time of his retirement or discharge less subsistence allowance but with the addition of the following allowances for the dependent or dependents of such former member of the forces who held a rank below commissioned rank in lieu of the Patriotic Fund Allowances, if such dependents are residing in Canada.

Wife only, \$10 per month.

Wife and one child, \$19 per month.

Wife and two children, \$26 per month.

Wife and three children, \$31 per month.

For each child in excess of three children \$5 per month with a maximum allowance of \$45 per month for wife and children.

Provided that the allowance in lieu of Patriotic Fund allowances or such lesser amounts as may be determined by the department, may be payable to, or in respect of other dependents of a former

member of the forces below commissioned rank, than a wife or children if such dependents would be entitled to the same had the former member of the forces been reattested as a member of the forces.

(b) There shall be deducted from the allowances payable to such former member of the forces the sum of twenty dollars per month or such sum as he had while on active service assigned to his dependent, or dependents whichever be the greater, and this sum together with an amount equivalent to the amount of separation allowance to which, but for his retirement or discharge he would be entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service, shall, subject to Clause 14 hereof, be paid direct to such dependent or dependents.

(c) In the event of such former member of the forces being granted outpatient treatment provided that in the opinion of the department his disability is such as to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, there shall be added to the allowances payable to him under the authority of this clause an amount equivalent to the subsistence allowance to which, but for his retirement or discharge he would have been entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence or the Department of the Naval Service.

(d) No former member of the forces, who is undergoing in-patient treatment by the department and is entitled to the allowances payable under this clause, shall unless specially authorized by the department be paid, for his personal use, a larger sum than \$10 per month, out of such allowances and the balance of his allowances shall be retained by the department to his credit and paid to him on the conclusion of his treatment.

Treatment Allowances for men called in for medical examination and renewals of orthopaedic appliances.

17. (a) When a former member of the forces not in receipt of allowances under any of Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 or 16 is directed by an officer of the department, or by a medical practitioner acting under the authority of the department, to report to an institution for examination or observation or for treatment for a period not exceeding one week, or when a former member of the forces is directed by an officer of the department authorized in that behalf to report to an institution or other place for repairs to or replacement of, an artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance, provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than fourteen days, he shall be entitled to receive the following allowances:—

Return transportation, first class, with sleeping berths, if necessary; \$1 per day for the time absent from his home, plus \$1.50 for every night spent at a hotel or lodgings at his own expense, and 50 cents for every meal (three meals a day) purchased by him, while absent from home.

(b) When the institution or other place to which such former member of the forces not undergoing treatment or training is required to report is in the same town as or contiguous to his place of residence, he shall be paid at the rate of \$3 per day, in lieu of the allowances set forth in section (a) of this clause, provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than fourteen days.

(c) When it is necessary for a former member of the forces not in receipt of allowances under any of Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 or 16 to remain at an institution for observation or for repairs to his artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliances or should the repairs to his artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance take such time as to keep him from his home or prevent him following any remunerative occupation for longer than fourteen days he shall after the fourteenth day be paid the allowances set forth in Clause 16 hereof, less the amount of pension, if any, paid to or in respect of himself or his dependents.

(d) When a former member of the forces who is undergoing training is directed by an officer of the department to report to an institution or other

place for examination or for treatment or for repairs to or replacement of an artificial limb or other orthopaedic appliance, his allowances, subject to Clause 21, shall continue and he shall not be entitled to receive the allowances set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this clause, but any reasonable expenses which he may incur shall be paid by the department, provided that such expenses were authorized and approved by an officer of the department authorized in that behalf prior to their being incurred.

Treatment—Out-patients, Class 2.

18. When a former member of the forces not in receipt of allowances under any of Clauses 6, 7, 8, 9 or 16, whose disability does not prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, requires out-patient treatment, he shall be entitled to receive such treatment from the department and to receive such medicine as he may need. He shall not be entitled to receive the allowances set forth in Clause 16 hereof, but if attendance for such treatment or medicine causes such former member of the forces a monetary loss he shall be entitled in the discretion of the department to be reimbursed for such loss, provided that the amount shall not exceed one dollar (\$1) for each attendance for treatment, together with reasonable travelling expenses.

Training—Stoppage and continuation of pension.

19. When a former member of the forces commences training by the department, no further payment or payments of pension and allowances by the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension and Claims Board other than the payment or payments of such pension and allowances to the date of the commencement of training, shall be made to such former member of the forces, and the allowances payable under the authority of this Order in Council shall commence from the date of such commencement of training, provided that if a payment or payments of pension is or are received by a man during his period of training, the department shall have authority to deduct the amount of such payment under the authority of this Order in Council, and provided also that at the conclusion of his training by the department the Board of Pension Commissioners shall continue pension allowance or gratuity, if any, at such rate as they may then determine as from the day following the day on which the training of such former member of the forces was concluded.

Treatment—Pension to continue.

20. When a former member of the forces is accepted for treatment by the department and is entitled to the allowance set forth in Clause 16 hereof, there shall be deducted from each payment of such allowance the amount of pension, if any, to which he or his dependents may be entitled from the Board of Pension Commissioners or the Pension and Claims Board for the period for which he is undergoing treatment, such deduction being made from the amounts payable to the man himself or his dependents, or both, in the discretion of the department, provided that if the amount of pension is higher than the allowances under Clause 16 hereof, pension shall continue and no payment of allowances shall be made by the department.

Treatment and training—Institutional treatment for a man undergoing training.

21. If a former member of the forces who is undergoing training by the department requires institutional treatment during the period of his training, his training allowances and the allowances of his dependent or dependents shall continue during the period of such institutional treatment, provided that the payment of such allowances by the department during the period of such treatment shall be suspended if the treatment is made necessary by misconduct, provided also that at any time the former member of the forces may be transferred from training allowances to

[Continued on next page.]

VOCATIONAL STUDENTS ARE GRANTED PAY INCREASE

Important Alterations Affecting all Former Members of the Fighting Forces of Canada are made by Order in Council recently passed on recommendation Civil Re-Establishment Department.

[Continued from preceding page.]
treatment allowances at the discretion of the department.

Treatment—Men refusing to undergo treatment—Misconduct.

22. If a naval or military medical board or a medical officer of the department reports that a former member of the forces shall undergo treatment, and such former member of the forces unreasonably refuses to undergo such treatment, or if by any reason of the misconduct of such former member of the forces while undergoing treatment it is necessary in the discretion of the department to discontinue such treatment, the pension to which he or his dependents would otherwise be entitled may, in the discretion of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, be reduced or refused and any post discharge pay or war service gratuity to which former member of the forces and his dependents at the time such report is received, or such treatment is discontinued by the department may be withheld until the department has certified to the Officer in Charge of post discharge pay that such former member of the forces has undergone and completed to the satisfaction of the department the treatment so recommended or that such misconduct has been excused. The decision as to what under the provisions of this clause constitutes unreasonable refusal or misconduct shall rest with this department and its decision shall be final.

Treatment and Training—Post-treatment and training allowances.

23. (1) The payment of allowances authorized by this Order in Council may be continued for one month after the completion of training of a former member of the forces provided that (a) In the opinion of the department his conduct while undergoing training has been satisfactory (b) his training has occupied a longer period than two months, (c) In the opinion of the department such continuation of payment is necessary to assist him in obtaining employment or to tide him over a period of temporary difficulty.

(2) The payment of allowances authorized by this Order in Council may be continued for one month after the completion of treatment of a former member of the forces, provided that (a) In the opinion of the department his conduct, while undergoing treatment, has been satisfactory, (b) his treatment has occupied a longer period than two months, (c) he is not entitled to any payment of War Service Gratuity, (d) in the opinion of the department such continuation of payment is necessary to assist him in obtaining employment or to tide him over a period of temporary difficulty.

Department's requirements to be observed in discharges.

24. In carrying out the retirement or discharge of a person who has served in the Canadian naval or military forces of His Majesty during the present war the requirements of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall so far as possible be complied with.

Treatment and Training Department's disciplinary powers and regulations.

25. The department shall have power to make regulations respecting the administration and discipline of, and allowances payable for, a former member of the forces while undergoing treatment or training by the department and the allowances payable for his dependent or dependents and all deductions from or cancellations of such allowances for the purpose of discipline, and to require that before becoming entitled to treatment or training by the department a former member of the forces shall sign a document agreeing while undergoing treatment or training to submit to all such regulations.

Treatment and Training—Age limit child dependents.

26. No allowances shall be paid under authority of this Order in Council for any child or brother or sister of any former member of the forces who, if a boy is over the age of 16, or, if a girl, is over the age of 17 years, provided that if the child or brother or sister is unable owing to physical or mental infirmity to provide for its maintenance the allowances may be continued until such child or brother or sister has attained the age of 21 years. Provided also that no allowances shall be paid in respect of a child or brother or sister after the marriage of such child or brother or sister.

Cancellation of previous Orders in Council.

27. The provisions of the Order in Council, P.C. 1365, dated the 22nd June, 1918, are hereby rescinded as from the first day of March, 1919, but the allowances which at the date of this Order in Council are being paid under the provisions of P.C. 976, dated the 12th April, 1917, to a former member of the forces undergoing training and to his dependent or dependents may in the discretion of the department continue to be paid until his training has been completed.

Treatment and Training—Departmental decision final.

28. The decision of a naval or military medical board or of a medical officer of the department under the provisions of clause 1, and the decision of the department under the provisions of clauses 1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29 and 30, and the decision of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada under the provisions of clause 22, shall be final.

Insane former members of the forces.

29. The provisions of this Order in Council shall not apply to any former member of the forces who is certified by a naval or military medical board or a medical officer of the department to be insane, provided that an outpatient of a hospital for the insane may in the discretion of the department be paid the allowances set forth in clause 16 hereof.

Treatment and training to whom Order in Council does not apply.

30. The provisions of this Order in Council and of the Order in Council of the 21st February, 1919 (P.C. 432), shall not unless the department otherwise directs, extend and apply to any person who has served in the naval and military forces of His Majesty during the present war who—

(a) Has been cashiered or dismissed the service by sentence of court martial;

(b) has been deprived of his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct;

(c) has been called upon to retire or to resign his commission or warrant by reason of misconduct;

(d) has been discharged having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy, or in the naval forces with or without disgrace;

(e) has been discharged having been sentenced to penal servitude or having been sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for two years or more;

(f) has been discharged during his service having been convicted by the civil power of an offence punishable by imprisonment for more than two years committed either before or after enlistment, or

(g) has been discharged for misconduct, or to any person who has served in the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's Allies during the present war, who has been retired or discharged on any like ground.

31. The provisions of this Order in Council shall be operative from the 1st day of March, 1919, and the allowances hereby authorized shall continue until

the Governor in Council shall by Order in Council otherwise provide, provided that the provisions of sub-section 1 of clause 23 shall be made retroactive to the 1st July, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The following is the comparison between the vocational training rates paid in Great Britain, United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada:
Single man: Canada, \$60; Great Britain, \$28.66; United States, \$65; Australia, \$43.80; New Zealand, \$62.57.

Married man and wife: Canada, \$85; Great Britain, \$35.49; United States, \$75; Australia, \$54.21.

Married man, wife and one child: Canada, \$95; Great Britain, \$43.26; United States, \$80; Australia, \$57.28.

Married man, wife and two children: Canada, \$103; Great Britain, \$48.48; United States, \$97.50; Australia, \$61.50.

Married man, wife and three children: Canada, \$110; Great Britain, \$52.83; United States, \$112.50.

Married man, wife and four children: Canada, \$116; Great Britain, \$57.18; United States, \$117.50.

Married man, wife and five children: Canada, \$122; Great Britain, \$61.53; United States, \$122.50.

Married man, wife and six children: Canada, \$128; Great Britain, \$65.88; United States, \$125.

The comparison is borne out by the following notes:

1. The Canadian government increases its allowances if training compels a man to live away from his dependents, if the man has dependents for whom full allowances are payable.

2. Allowances are paid by the Canadian government in respect of children of a married man in excess of the number of 6, and at the rate of \$6 per child per month for each of such children. A man with wife and seven children would therefore be paid a monthly allowance of \$134, and such a man with wife and eight children would be paid \$140 per month.

3. No additional allowances are paid by the United States government to a married man for children in excess of the number of six.

4. No additional allowances are paid by the Australian government to a married man for children in excess of the number of two.

5. The allowances herein shown as being those paid by the British government are the minimum paid by that country. British allowances are graduated and payable according to the rank held by man at time of his discharge from the army or other force.

6. The allowance of \$62.57 paid by the New Zealand government is the only allowance paid and is payable to either a single or married man or a widower with children.

7. Allowances are payable by the Canadian government for the dependent children of a widower and the dependent parent or parents and brothers or sisters of a single man.

The regulation stating that men marrying while undergoing training would be considered as single men as far as pay and allowances are concerned, has been cancelled. A man marrying during the progress of his training will now receive the allowances paid to a married man.

VOCATIONAL FIGURES FOR JANUARY ARE GIVEN OUT.

The following figures for January of vocational training for invalid soldiers are given out by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department:—

Vocational:
Actually in training 3,990
Started during month 800
Graduates during month ... 229
Curative workshop 2,391
Graduates to date 2,292

Artificial limbs:
To date—Legs 1,482
Arms 453
Boots (pairs) 1,930
Minor 1,008
Repairs—Legs 2,038
Arms 75

Medical:
In-patients 3,052
Out-patients 1,509
Mental 459

Curative workshop are either medical patients of the department on medical pay and allowances or military patients on military pay.

Men actually in training (Industrial re-education) are on the department's vocational pay and allowances.

Medical in-patients are on the department's medical pay and allowances.

Mental patients are on pay and allowances and out-patients receive, where necessary, transportation and living expenses.

RESCIND REGULATION ON POWDER SHIPS

The Order in Council respecting the identification and safeguarding of ships carrying explosives on the river St. Lawrence is rescinded by the following order passed on March 5th:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Order in Council of the 15th June, 1918 (P.C. 1493), respecting the identification and safeguarding of ships carrying high explosives, while navigating the river St. Lawrence ship channel, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canada's Asbestos Output.

The production of asbestos in the Dominion has increased very greatly during the past four years, and average prices in 1918 were about three to four times those of 1914, as shown by the preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada during 1918, issued by the Department of Mines. The total value of the shipments of asbestos and asbestic in 1918 was \$8,970,779, as against \$7,230,383 in 1917. A total of 3,074 men were employed in 1918 in the asbestos industry, and the total wages paid were \$2,871,643.

Canadian Chromite Production.

The 1918 production of chromite of 23,712 tons of ore and concentrates, valued at \$581,796, while slightly less in tonnage than that of 1917, was more valuable on account of greater chrome content, it is stated in the Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, during 1918, just issued by the Department of Mines.

Homestead Entries.

During the week ending February 18 there were 61 homesteads entered, against last year 67, according to figures issued by the office of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.