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BALANCE SHEET OF FOOD BOARD SHOWS CREDIT

Statement of Expense and Revenue is Included in Year's Report Which Has Just Been Compiled.

HOW CONTROL WAS KEPT

The statement of expense and revenue of the Canada Food Board, as given in the review of the Board's work for 1918, shows that the Board has a surplus of \$39,751.19, due chiefly to the balance of revenue from licenses. The total expenditure made by the Food Controller from July 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, was \$131,143.34. During that period no money was received as revenue, and a large part of the expenditure was made for propaganda work very necessary to put before the people the then little known policy of food saving.

WHY FEES WERE CHARGED.

To carry out the work of food control in a democratic manner many committees were called to Ottawa to advise the Food Controller on the best methods of securing the largest quantity of foodstuffs for overseas shipment, while protecting the domestic supply. It was decided to charge fees for licenses in order that the cost of administration should be borne by the trades concerned, rather than by the general public. The statement of expenditure and revenue for the period from February 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918, shows that the desired object was attained. During the period \$24,066.70 was expended to promote the "Soldiers of the Soil" movement, \$4,646.44 in securing other labour for farm work, \$76,278.46 for educational and informative work, including advertising, making a total of \$104,991.60 expended for work other than the general operation of the Board.

CONTROL OF FOOD.

The three means employed by the Canada Food Board to secure the control of food in the Dominion, as shown by the review of the Board's activities during 1918, were as follows:—

1. Direct purchase and export by Allied Government representatives.
2. Licensing of all dealers at home and their regulation by order issued

BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS NOT NEW; OLD REGULATIONS ARE RENEWED

Latest Announcement Merely Restores to Controlled List Articles Which Were Temporarily Allowed as Unrestricted Imports.

FULL LIST OF COMMODITIES AFFECTED BY DECISION

In reference to restricted British imports, the Canadian Trade Mission authorizes the statement that it has been assumed in some quarters that the restrictions of imports is the result of a recent order. The fact is that a very extensive list of restricted imports was adopted by Great Britain during the war, the last official list of these restrictions having been published in the British Board of Trade Journal on January 24, 1918. On November 14, 1918, a large group of miscellaneous commodities were relaxed, and on December 27, 1918, further relaxations were adopted, principally affecting machinery.

It was not assumed at the time that the relaxation of these restrictions would be other than temporary. Now the announcements of the new restrictions practically restores the control of the same commodities which had been granted temporary free importation.

The Sugar Supply Commission have announced the removal, from February 24, 1919, of all restrictions limiting the importation and sale of syrup, molasses, and other articles of like nature.

The following articles, as to which the British import prohibitions have hitherto been removed, will again be on the list of prohibited imports after March 1, 1919, and can then only be imported under special license:—

- Aluminum, manufactures of.
- Aluminum powder.
- Apparel not waterproofed.
- Baskets and basketware.
- Baths of metal, all kinds.
- Cartridges, all kinds and parts thereof.
- Cement.
- Diatomite, or infusorial earth.
- Electrotypes.
- Fatty acids.
- Fire extinguishers.
- Guns, carbines and rifles.
- Hats and bonnets.
- Lawn mowers.
- Linen yarns and manufactures thereof.
- Machine tools, and machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping or working metal, including lathes, grinding machines, milling machines, boring and turning mills, drilling machines, power presses, planers, punching and shearing machines, shapers, forging machines, screw machines, cutting-off machines, chucking machines, gear-cutting machines, boring machines, centering machines, slotting machines.
- Machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working, or operating on wood, including sawing machines of all descriptions, general joiners' mortise, tenon, boring machines, lathes and rounding machines, box and cask making machines and all machines accessory thereto, scraping and sandpapering machines, wheelwright machinery, firewood making and bundling machinery.

[Continued on page 10.]

RISE IN VALUE OF CANADA'S ANIMAL PRODUCTS SHOWN.

Rise in the value of Canada's animal products, and increase in the number of food animals on Canadian farms during three war years, as shown in the report of the Canada Food Board for the year 1918.

Value of animal products of Dominion:—	
1916.....	\$111,331,000
1917.....	157,415,000
1918.....	163,488,000
Increase in food-supplying animals in Canada:—	
Number of milch cows in	
1914.....	2,673,000
Number of milch cows in	
1918.....	3,324,000
Number of other cattle in	
1914.....	3,363,000
Number of other cattle in	
1918.....	6,507,000
Number of sheep in 1914.	
	2,058,000
Number of sheep in 1918.	
	3,037,000
Number of hogs in 1914.	
	3,434,000
Number of hogs in 1918.	
	4,289,000

STOCK COMMISSIONER LEAVES FOR LONDON

Mr. H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, has been directed to proceed to London, says a statement by the Department of Agriculture. He will back up Canada's representatives in London with facts and details as to the live stock situation in Canada, and will work in every way possible through any channels that may seem to open towards bringing about an immediate renewal of the export movement of bacon and other animal products from Canada.

direct by the Board with personal responsibility on the part of the licensee.

3. Import and export permits regulating incoming or outgoing commodities not governed by the purchases of the Allied Governments.

"Another class of control, intangible and hard to define, was the voluntary aid given by the Canadian people, and especially the women," the report states. "This service was so immeasurably great that it cannot be more than alluded to with gratitude and pride in such a review as this. It was the pivot on which turned that successful voluntarism which so marked a feature of food control in Canada."

The complete review of the work of the Canada Food Board is now on the press and will be published shortly.

UNITED STATES RULING AFFECTS THE DOMINION

The United States War Trade Board announce in ruling 536 of January 22, 1919, supplementing W.T.B.R. 406, issued December 14, 1918, that, as a general policy, they will not consider applications for licenses to import from Canada into the United States commodities shipped to Canada from overseas, which are, or have been at any time, on the restricted list of imports, until sixty days shall have elapsed from the date when the general import restrictions on such commodity were removed.

Raw Hides for Britain.

The prohibition on the importation of raw hides of all descriptions and weights into Britain has been removed, and dealings in raw hides are now freely authorized.

Government Telegraphs.

According to the report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year 1917, the Dominion Government telegraph lines have a total mileage of 12,016½ miles. The number of offices is 1,058, and the messages sent during the year numbered 411,934, as against 371,833 in the preceding year.

Contract Awarded.

The contract has been awarded under Order in Council at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., for the construction of a stable in connection with military hospital. Contractors, Quinlan & Robertson, Ltd., of Montreal, at \$5,750. Order in Council dated January 14, 1919.

Going to Siberia.

The Department of Trade and Commerce states that Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, of Montreal, member of the Canadian Economic Commission to Siberia, will leave during this month for Siberia.

SHOWING CANADA'S NATIONAL GALLERY BY TRAVELLING EXHIBITION

Director Explains how Works of Art are Shown in Towns Throughout the Dominion.

NO PICTURES DAMAGED

In respect of the National Gallery and the purpose which it serves, Mr. Eric Brown, Director, makes a statement in which he desires to remove any impression which may exist that the present exhibition of National Gallery pictures in Toronto is the first and only one of its kind and to give a brief survey of exhibitions held in the past and to outline generally the objects in view. He states: "There is not a town of any size from Halifax to Vancouver which has not had from one to four annual exhibitions of pictures, or has been visited by a more temporary travelling show of the same kind.

"The policy of making these loan exhibitions from the National Gallery was instituted before the war and was greatly extended during it, especially after the closing of the galleries in Ottawa on account of the Parliament Buildings fire releasing so many works of art for distribution.

"The work was divided into two parts, annual exhibitions of from twenty to thirty pictures to any art society or body in the country capable of keeping them on free public exhibition, with the option of a renewal or exchange at the end of the year, and special temporary exhibitions, either travelling or isolated.

"Beginning in the East with a cursory survey of the list: St. John has had three annual exhibitions; Halifax has had one, the explosion putting a stop to further proceedings at the Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts. Sherbrooke, in Quebec, has had four annual exhibitions; Hamilton, Ont., three; Winnipeg has had four; Moosejaw has had two, Regina two, Fort William two, and Port Arthur one. This is only a part. There have been special and temporary exhibitions at Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto (two).

ARE WIDELY SHOWN.

"The whole of the Western Fair circuit of 1917 was visited by a travelling show of National Gallery pictures, and the circuit included Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and the tour finished up at Vancouver.

"From a perusal of this list, which is incomplete and the very slightest consideration of the work that is involved in arranging and safeguarding these exhibitions, it would seem something of a difficult task to support the contention that much more might be done with the possessions of the National Gallery. Not a picture has been seriously damaged since the work began, and even in the Halifax explosion not a print was more than slightly scratched."

The Director pays a compliment to Canada's place in the Art world and states that it "has a school of painting in its midst more peculiarly national and virile than any other on the western continent, a school which, it is true, is as yet in its inception, but one to secure its growth and permanency only two things are necessary: public understanding and support." He claims that Canadian painting in its most modern phase "has more honesty, sincerity, and real greatness than ever was true of the Dutch dealer-painters, and it only requires that to be realized to bring about a renaissance in Canadian art comparable only to the renaissance of Elizabethan England."

The War Savings habit is both convenient and profitable.

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between January 25 and 31, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE—		
Blue cloth riding breeches.	Ottawa	February 17
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
White lead, paints, etc.	Sault Ste. Marie	February 3
Electrical material.	"	" 5
Sand and stone.	Ottawa	" 5
Electrical material.	Welland	" 7
White pine.	Sault Ste. Marie	" 11
White pine.	Welland	" 11
Spruce.	Lachine	" 9
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Bed pan sterilizers.	Guelph	February 3
Linseed oil cake meal.	"	January 29
Miscellaneous tools and equipment.	Charlottetown	February 6
Miscellaneous tools and equipment.	Halifax	" 7
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Creamery butter.	Amherst	February 3
Coal oil.	Kapuskasing	" 3
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Yarn.	Edmonton	February 11
Cement.	Kingston	" 11
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Brass fittings.	Farnham	February 5
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Propeller boss.	Quebec	February 7
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Blue wove No. 3 bond paper.	Ottawa	February 6
P.O. tags, No. 81.	"	" 10
P.O. manila envelopes.	"	" 10
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Hoop iron (box strapping).	Ottawa	February 10
Files, shaft hanger, etc.	Quebec	" 3
Elevators.	Ottawa	" 3
Fire hose, etc.	Winnipeg	" 5
Lacings.	Quebec	" 3
Saws, etc.	"	" 3
Screws, etc.	"	" 3
Incubator.	London	" 7
Surgical instruments.	Kingston	" 5
Laboratory supplies.	Ottawa	" 12
Locks.	"	" 6
Surgical supplies.	Montreal	" 3
Electrical supplies.	Ottawa	January 30
Surgical instruments.	"	February 3
Beef, bacon, cheese, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, butter, raisins, and currants.	M.D. No. 11.	January 31
Tea, jams, marmalade and evaporated milk.	" No. 11.	February 6
Bacon.	" No. 12.	January 30
Sago.	" No. 6.	February 1
Filling ice-house.	Rockliffe.	January 30
Butter.	M.D. No. 10.	February 2
Sugar, tapioca, sago, rolled oats and raisins.	" No. 13.	January 31
Bran.	Kingston.	" 31
Fresh fruits, etc.	Regina.	" 31

MORE FOOD RESTRICTIONS ARE WITHDRAWN BY BOARD

Retail Dealers, Wholesale Grocers and Public Eating Places are Affected by Recent Cancellations and Can Return to Pre-War Trade Conditions.

All restrictions on three classes of food licensees—i.e., retail dealers, wholesale grocers, and public eating-places—have been withdrawn by order of the Canada Food Board, announced on January 30, 1919.

They may now return to pre-war trade conditions. Such dealers shall not be required to obtain licenses or renewals of same. Previous orders of the Board affected by this revocation are Nos. 17, 21, 22, 46, and 63.

The orders cancelled are as follows:—

Order No. 17, dated February 21, 1918, provided for licensing of wholesale grocers, wholesale jobbers, whole-

sale grocery commission agents or wholesale grocery brokers, and limited the number of transactions which might be made in any commodity dealt with by these classes.

Order No. 21, dated February 25, 1918, made regulations for the licensing of retail grocers and provided that the licensee should not handle or deal in any food or foodstuffs for the purpose of unreasonably raising the prices, of restricting supplies, of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize any food, and ordering that every licensee keep such books and records as would enable the Food Board to verify any report or statement required from them.

Order No. 22, dated February 25, 1918, made regulations in the main similar to those above, concerning the

retail jobbers, retail bakers, retail produce merchants, retail flour and feed merchants, retail fruit and vegetable dealers, and retail fish dealers.

Order No. 46, dated June 5, 1918, regulated the serving of beef, veal, and pork (specifying weights, etc.), bread, butter, and sugar in public eating-places. This order made Wednesdays and Fridays practically meatless, limited butter to one-half ounce to each serving, and prohibited sugar receptacles being placed on the tables, etc.

Order No. 63, dated September 6, 1918, regulated the prices payable to British Columbia fishermen for various classes of salmon taken in different districts.

The announcement adds that all restrictions on bakers and confectioners have also been removed, to take effect on February 10.

Grocers, according to another order, are now unhampered by the necessity of having licenses.

Cold storage plants still have to operate under license, however, and their profits are limited, as well as the amounts held in storage. In the case of produce, their profits are limited by Order in Council.

Fruit and vegetable wholesalers are still licensed, as well as the manufacturers of breakfast cereals and the millers. The price of bran and shorts remains fixed; flour and feed dealers must have their licenses, as well as the canners. The manufacture of standard flour continues.

CANADA'S RECORD IN MAKING MUNITIONS

Over 65,000,000 shells, ranging in size from 13-pounders to 9.2 inches in calibre were purchased in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board since its inception in December, 1915, the actual value of the orders placed being \$937,456,826.

The following gives the quantities of the different size shells produced in Canada for the Imperial authorities:—

18-pr. shrapnel (empty)	8,664,920
18-pr. shrapnel (filled)	24,939,798
18-pr. high explosive	5,629,411
4.5 How. explosive	12,571,344
60-pr. How. explosive	1,104,276
6-in. How. explosive	10,519,219
8-in. How. explosive	753,517
9.2-in. How. explosive	782,355
15-pr. shrapnel	299,258
13-pr. shrapnel	79,550
Total	65,343,648

In addition to the expenditure on shells, the Imperial Munitions Board have spent nearly \$300,000,000 in Canada on other materials and equipment for the British Government, including aeroplanes, ships, chemicals, etc.

MAJOR WILL EXPLAIN REPATRIATION PLANS

The announcement is made that Major Beresford Topp, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed a special representative of Repatriation and Employment Committee in London, England. Major Topp will work in conjunction with the office of the Overseas Minister of Militia. He will engage in the work of informing soldiers overseas of the plans of the Repatriation and Employment Committee for restoring demobilized men to civil life and will act as a medium between the Repatriation Committee and the soldiers overseas.

To Maintain Public Buildings.

The sum expended in the construction, maintenance, and repair of public buildings in the Dominion during the fiscal year 1917 was \$5,717,450.28, a decrease of over \$1,000,000 from the preceding year, according to the report of the Minister of Public Works for that year.

STOCKS OF FOOD IN THE DOMINION

STORAGE PLANTS HOLDING LARGE FOOD RESERVE

*Cost of Living Branch Issues
Monthly Report to Minister
of Labour Giving Figures
to January 1st.*

BEEF SUPPLY PLENTIFUL

The Cost of Living Branch has made the following report to the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, concerning stocks of food in storage on the 1st of January.

Canada had 11,355,271 pounds of creamery butter and 1,344,712 pounds of dairy butter on hand January 1. Comparison between storages reporting this year and last January indicates that this is 7 per cent more than a year ago. It is about four and three-quarter million pounds less than a month ago.

Oleomargarine stocks are 761,182 pounds. This is a slight decline from last month. No figures are available for a year ago.

Cheese stocks have declined from last month and are now 4,430,303 pounds. Comparative data indicates this to be a decrease of 67 per cent as compared with a year ago.

Canada has 2,075,716 dozen eggs in cold storage, which is less than half those on hand December 1; 395,113 dozen on hand other than in cold storage, which is about one-half of the stocks of a month ago; and 1,935,295 pounds of frozen eggs, compared with over 2,500,000 pounds a month ago. Comparative figures show that we have now 3'05 per cent less eggs on hand than a year ago.

The stocks of pork amount to 38,291,329 pounds, including 15,008,897 pounds still in process of cure, 12,762,447 pounds sweet pickled, 3,343,355 pounds dry salted, 2,479,550 pounds fresh unfrozen, and 4,697,060 pounds frozen pork. Comparative data indicates this to be 3'8 per cent more than a year ago.

The stocks of beef amount to 57,166,998 pounds, including 51,109,590 pounds of frozen beef, 4,607,227 pounds unfrozen fresh beef, 549,518 pounds cured, and 900,663 pounds of beef in process of cure. Comparative figures indicate that this is 20'52 per cent greater than a year ago.

The stocks of mutton and lamb include 8,783,967 pounds frozen and 179,986 pounds not frozen. Comparative figures show this to be about 78 per cent more than a year ago.

The stocks of fish are 22,460,883 pounds, a drop of about half a million pounds from last month and about 39 per cent more than a year ago.

The stocks of chickens are 3,172,869 pounds, and other poultry 2,665,961 pounds. Comparative figures show this to be about 115 per cent more than a year ago.

The reports of some firms are not included in the totals for January 1, 1919.

Statements of Food Commodities in Canada, January 1st, 1919, compared with the previous month, December 1st, 1918, and with the same month of the previous year.

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

	Lbs. or doz.	
Butter—		
Creamery..	11,355,271	
Dairy..	1,344,712	
Cheese..	4,430,303	
Oleomargarine..	761,182	
Pork—		
Frozen..	4,697,060	
Not frozen..	2,479,570	
Dry salted..	3,343,355	
Sweet pickled..	12,762,447	
In process of cure..	15,008,897	
Total..		38,291,329
Beef—		
Frozen..	51,109,590	
Not frozen..	4,607,227	
Cured..	549,518	
In process of cure..	900,663	
Total..		57,166,998
Mutton and lamb—		
Frozen..	8,783,967	
Not frozen..	179,936	
Total..		8,963,908
Fowl—		
Chickens..	3,172,869	
Poultry..	2,665,961	
Fish—		
All kinds..	22,460,883	
For bait..	1,184,703	
Eggs—		
In cold storage..	2,075,145	
Other than cold storage..	395,113	
Frozen..	1,935,295	

Statement comparing Holdings of January 1st, 1919, with January 1st, 1918, taken from such limited lists of firms as the records of last year allow.

	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
Butter..	11,509,252	12,335,961	7'18%	
Cheese..	10,746,688	3,558,342		66'89%
Eggs..	3,759,269	3,644,980		3'05%
Pork..	35,184,334	36,522,026	3'80%	
Beef..	43,131,780	51,984,596	20'52%	
Mutton and lamb..	4,334,568	7,724,358	78'20%	
Poultry..	2,359,322	5,068,330	114'82%	
Fish..	15,886,190	22,084,764	39'01%	

Statement comparing Holdings for all Canada January 1st, 1919, with December 1st, 1918, based upon limited lists of firms reporting both of these dates.

	Lbs. or doz. January.	Lbs. or doz. December.	Increase.	Decrease.
Butter—				
Creamery..	15,631,588	11,145,534		28'70%
Dairy..	1,615,639	1,344,557		16'78%
Cheese..	5,558,377	4,407,552		20'71%
Oleomargarine..	803,021	761,182		5'22%
Eggs—				
In cold storage..	4,561,020	2,055,466		54'94%
Other than cold storage..	566,735	256,576		54'73%
Frozen..	2,623,686	1,928,309		26'51%
Pork—				
Frozen..	3,525,387	4,675,185	32'61%	
Not frozen..	5,167,282	2,479,570		52'02%
Dry salted..	4,139,162	3,335,863		19'41%
Sweet pickled..	10,944,449	12,524,018	14'43%	
In process of cure..	16,837,598	15,008,897		10'87%
Beef—				
Frozen..	37,133,311	50,034,129	36'62%	
Not frozen..	6,359,354	4,394,910		30'90%
Cured..	2,443,470	532,771		78'20%
In process of cure..	516,790	900,663	74'28%	
Mutton and lamb—				
Frozen..	7,493,443	8,730,817	16'51%	
Not frozen..	602,654	178,296		70'42%
Poultry—				
Chickens..	2,321,058	3,141,114	35'33%	
Other poultry..	3,329,752	2,662,520	100'22%	
Fish—				
All kinds..	23,457,990	22,414,707		4'45%
For bait..	900,069	1,184,703	31'62%	

Value of Rain and Snow.

From rain and snow the soil receives per acre per annum approximately 6'5 pounds of nitrogen in forms available for crop use, as shown by results obtained in the work of determining the fertilizing value of rain and snow carried on by the Chemistry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Assigning the reasonable figure of 20 cents per pound for the nitrogen, the precipitation supplies annually plant food to the soil worth approximately \$1.30 per acre, according to the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1918.

Dominion Parks Figures.

The Dominion parks of Canada, which are maintained as wild life sanctuaries, include an area of 7,927 square miles, or more than 5,000,000 acres, nearly equal to one-half the total area of Switzerland, almost as large as Belgium, and nearly 1,000 square miles greater than the area of Wales. Jasper Park alone, which includes 4,400 square miles, is larger than Montenegro and almost twice the size of Prince Edward Island, as shown by data furnished by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

A "quarter" buys a Thrift Stamp.

DATE OF SEEDING IN EASTERN QUEBEC

Experimental Farm Note
Advises Farmers of This
District When to Sow.

If it were not yet admitted by all good farmers that grain first sown gives the best harvest, both as to yield and quality, the conclusive results obtained at the Experimental Station, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., as well as by the best farmers, during the last few years, would forcibly prove this fact, at least as far as eastern Quebec is concerned, where the good growing season is relatively short. By carefully noting the results and the yields obtained from different grains sown at different dates on this station, the following conclusion has been arrived at: the best grain and the highest yields in each case and in each year have been obtained from early sowings. Wheat, oats, peas and field beans require to be sown, in the order named, at the earliest possible moment in spring. Information obtained from numerous practical farmers in the district have fully confirmed the observation made at Ste Anne on this point, says an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Since upon early sowing and good seed depend the success of next year's harvest, farmers should be ready to commence work in the fields at the earliest possible moment; to be ready to commence work is to have it already commenced. No date for starting operations can be fixed, but there is always a proper time for commencing, and the farmer should be on the look out for this and ready to take advantage of it by frequent visits to the fields which he proposes to sow. A field or part of a field which is wet in the morning is often ready to be worked by the afternoon; any small obstacle may be enough to dam up a trench or ditch, so that a visit to the field will be worth while if it enables the farmer, by removing such an obstacle, perhaps to be able to work the field much earlier. Working a muddy or wet field is to be avoided, above all if it is clayey but, on the other hand, one discing of a soil just firm enough to carry the horses will cause the exposed surface to be considerably increased, by the crumbling of the soil, which will thus be warmed more quickly and allow sowing to be commenced one day or even several days sooner.

The farmer should prepare his horses for the spring work by increasing the ration a little each day before the regular field work commences, and should look to his cultivators, harrows and drills. A careful examination of all machinery before seeding-time will permit of forgotten and necessary repairs being made. At least one good pair of traces and a good set of whipple trees should be kept in reserve, in order to avoid running the risk of losing a single one of the minutes which are so precious at seeding-time. All precautions taken, and every foreseen contingency being provided for, success will undoubtedly crown this efforts.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONSERVATION EXPERTS

The Commission of Conservation has announced that the annual meeting of the Commission will be held in Ottawa on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of February. Particular attention will be given to the subject of wild-life conservation, which will be the principal subject of discussion at the coming conference. Among other eminent authorities on the preservation of wild-life who will take part in the proceedings will be Dr. E. W. Nelson, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey in the United States Department of Agriculture. It is stated that Senator Edwards, of Ottawa, acting chairman of the Commission, will preside at the meeting.

Exhibit for Italy.

The Department of Trade and Commerce is arranging to send to Milan, Italy, for exhibition there, the Canadian exhibits at the Lyons (France) Fair, after the close of that exhibition.

RECORD OF PERMANENT FORCE DURING WAR ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Five-Sixths of Officers Went Overseas and of These 65 Were Casualties—Instructional Staff Compelled to Remain in Canada.

FIGURES OF DEPARTMENT

Part of the military organization of Canada before the war was the Permanent Force; its members were professional soldiers who were given special training for military duties. The various staffs, both in the military districts and at headquarters, were largely drawn from this force. When the war broke out the country had a right to expect special services from these officers.

A statement issued by the Department of Militia explains that some of these services naturally were of a technical nature. A soldier who had qualified himself to manage an arsenal, or to conduct the tests for rifles or artillery, or to manage the peculiar and complicated methods of military finance, or to conduct the procuring and issue of military stores, clearly would be most useful in the work for which he had been specially trained. A proportion also of officers had to be retained in Canada to manage the recruiting and training of new troops who had to be raised; it clearly would be unwise to enrol men and ship them overseas without expert military advice and without giving them any training.

When the war began there were in Canada rather more than 300 officers of the Permanent Staff and the Permanent Force. Of these, nearly five-sixths went overseas.

Of those who went overseas, 13 were killed and 52 were wounded, making a total of 65 casualties. The exact figures are:—

Total number in 1914	317
Went overseas	247
Killed	13
Wounded	52
Proportion who went overseas.	78 p.c.
Proportion who remained...	22 "
Proportion casualties among those who went overseas..	26.7 "

Of the 70 who did not go, 28 were over age, or medically unfit; of these, 13 have died during the war. Of the remainder, 15 belonged to the ordnance or pay corps and two are superintendents of arsenals. The remainder are officers who were retained in Canada by higher authority for the purpose of employing them in tasks for which their special qualifications peculiarly fitted them.

Of the 247 officers who went overseas, a few were senior officers who were sent to England on special missions. Of the rest, nearly if not quite every one had front-line experience and saw fighting.

As for the other ranks, a number of the instructional staff were compelled, by the orders of their superior officers, to remain in Canada; in pursuance of their duty they worked hard and most of them suffered in loss of pay, seniority and chance of promotion and honours.

As regards the rank and file, all the larger units—the cavalry, artillery, and infantry—proceeded overseas and saw very heavy fighting. The Canadian Cavalry Brigade, which included the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, saw much heavy fighting in March and April, 1918, and distinguished themselves in the battle of Le Cateau in October, 1918. The Royal Canadian Regiment saw much fighting; several times its establishment has passed through its ranks, and on one occasion, at the Somme in 1916, hardly a hundred men returned from an attack.

W.S. Stamps pay well.

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR LAKE OF WOODS WATER

Many Power Plants Will Come Under Jurisdiction of New Body Which Will Preserve Levels of Lake—Federal and Provincial Co-Operation.

In order that there may be sufficient and proper conservation and control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Ont., in the interest of navigation, of the water-powers, and of other interests, it has been decided by an Order in Council passed on January 21 to create a board of control representing and acting for the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario. It is to be known as the "Lake of the Woods Control Board," and the Dominion has named W. J. Stewart, hydrographer for Canada and consulting engineer for the Department of External Affairs, and J. B. Challice, superintendent of the Dominion Water-power Branch, Department of the Interior, to represent the Dominion, the former as presiding officer. The province of Ontario has been asked to appoint two representatives.

The Order in Council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th January, 1919, from the Minister of the Interior submitting as follows:—

That by Order in Council dated 5th April, 1887, the Dominion of Canada granted \$7,000 to Mr. John Mather for the construction of a rollerway dam in the outlet of Lake of the Woods, to increase the level of the lake for both navigation and power purposes.

That between 1893 and 1895 a new dam, called the Norman dam, was built in the same outlet and in 1898 the Government of the province of Ontario, by agreement with the owners of the Norman dam, undertook to operate the stop logs in the dam "for the purpose of improving the navigation of the said lake."

That the operation of this dam and the levels maintained have not been satisfactory to the riparian owners around the lake, who have complained that they have suffered considerable inconvenience from both high and low water.

That the Norman dam has for several years past been operated under an arrangement between the Department of Public Works of the province of Ontario and the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada, in the interest of the water-powers on the Winnipeg river between Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg.

That the water-powers at the outlet of Lake of the Woods and in Winnipeg river between the said outlet and the boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba are administered by the province of Ontario.

That there are at the outlet of Lake of the Woods the following:—

- (1) Two power plants owned by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.
- (2) One power plant owned by the municipality of the town of Kenora.
- (3) The Norman dam owned by the Keewatin Power Company Limited, and operated (under an agreement) by the Government of the province of Ontario.
- (4) And a small opening capable of development at the western end of Portage bay.

That the water-powers on the Winnipeg river in the province of Manitoba are under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada.

That under leases from the Department of the Interior, the city of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company have completed two important power developments.

That there are seven other power sites on the Winnipeg river capable of economical development when a market

for the power output arises.

That this water-power is vital to the future development of a large area contiguous to the Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg river, and it becomes absolutely necessary to conserve every foot of the water of the lake and watershed.

That in view of the above conditions the efficient and proper conservation and control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods in the interest of navigation, of the water-powers and of other interests, can best be realized by the creation of a Board of Control representing and acting for the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the province of Ontario.

That this control requires special technical knowledge and careful study, as the unskillful and ignorant manipulation of the same might cause great damage to important interests on both sides of the international boundary.

That informal proposals for such a Board have been discussed with and agreed to by representatives of the province of Ontario.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that a Board, to be known as the "Lake of the Woods Control Board," be constituted, to consist of four qualified civil engineers, two to represent the Dominion of Canada and two to represent the province of Ontario.

The Minister further recommends that Mr. W. J. Stewart, hydrographer for Canada and consulting engineer to the Department of External Affairs regarding international waters, and Mr. J. B. Challice, superintendent and chief engineer of the Dominion Water-power Branch, Department of the Interior, be appointed to the Board to represent the Dominion of Canada, the former to be presiding officer of said Board with a casting vote in case of a tie, the latter to be secretary.

The power and duties of the Lake of the Woods Control Board shall be:—

(1) To see that all the works and all power canals in the outlet from the lake, including the headgates and by-passes, shall be so operated as to maintain the level of the Lake of the Woods as nearly as may be between 1056 and 1061, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey datum.

(2) To establish an automatic gauge or gauges at some convenient point or points in the lake as in its judgment will be most suitable for obtaining the level of said lake, and to keep an accurate record of such levels as well as of the inflow to and outflow from the lake.

(3) To obtain as far as possible from existing departmental agencies, and where necessary by original surveys, all essential meteorological, hydrological, and other essential data relating to the regimen of the waters of the Lake of the Woods watershed.

(4) To record, co-ordinate, and keep all such data in available and usable form, and if considered necessary by the Board, to make it available in printed form or otherwise to all interested persons, companies, or municipalities.

(5) To from time to time confer with any municipalities, companies, bodies, or persons affected by or interested in the regulation of the levels of the Lake of the Woods respecting any matter arising from such regulation, and to from time to time hear and receive any complaints or representations from such municipalities, companies, bodies, or persons respecting such regulation.

(6) To formulate rules under which the compensating works, power-canals, headgates and bye-passes shall be operated to secure the regulation of Lake of the Woods as set forth. To see that any rules or regulations now and hereafter made by proper authority for the control of such works are duly obeyed.

(7) In addition to controlling the out-

ARRANGE CEREMONY FOR PARLIAMENT'S OPENING

Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and Supreme Court Judges to Attend on Floor.

Details for the ceremony for the opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor General on Thursday, February 20, have been decided upon.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is inviting the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces and the Judges of the Supreme Court to attend on the floor of the Senate chamber.

On account of lack of accommodation in the temporary Senate precincts, no other invitations will be issued for the floor of the Senate chamber, and there will be no ladies present.

As the war is still in progress, pending the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace, the naval and military officers in attendance upon His Excellency will be in service uniform.

CANADIAN SEED FOR FORESTS OF SCOTLAND

Dominion Government Has Sent Half Ton of Fir and Spruce Seed.

For use in reforestation in Scotland, the Dominion Government has recently shipped overseas half a ton of conifer seed, supplied by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The seed was principally that of the Douglas fir and the Sitka spruce, and was extracted from the cones at the extracting plant of the Forestry Branch at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. The cones were gathered in British Columbia. Small quantities of the seed of other conifers were included in the shipment, according to a statement made officially by the Forestry Branch. The process of extracting the seed from the cones is carried out in an apparatus whose operations are similar to those of a grain separator.

flow for the maintenance of the level of the lake as set forth above to cause the works to be so operated as to furnish the largest dependable flow of water from the lake to secure navigation in the Winnipeg river and to the advantage of the water-powers of the Winnipeg river between Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg and other interests both on the lake and in the Winnipeg river.

(8) To consider and take appropriate action through the proper authorities of the Dominion and provincial Governments, to secure all necessary authority and to have everything done to enable the Board to carry out the purpose and intent of this minute.

At the request of the Board, concurred in by the Minister, the head of any department may attach officers of his department to the Board, to be placed under its direction.

The Minister further recommends that the Government of the province of Ontario be requested to appoint two qualified civil engineers to act as its representatives.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Fall Wheat in 1918.

The area sown to fall wheat in 1918 in Canada was 840,000 acres, as compared with 885,700 acres in 1917, and the percentage of land in the Dominion under summer fallow in 1918 was 90 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent in 1917 and 92 per cent in 1916, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Be a Thrift Stamp collector.

MILITIA WILL TAKE OVER BUILDINGS OF MUNITIONS BOARD

Department is Authorized to Purchase Structures at Long Branch and Camp Borden for \$500,000.

FOR ORDNANCE DEPOTS

The Department of Militia and Defence is authorized to purchase buildings and improvements at Long Branch, Toronto, and Camp Borden, by an Order in Council passed on January 27, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 21st January, 1919, from the Minister of Militia and Defence submitting that it is desirable that the Department of Militia and Defence should acquire all buildings and improvements erected and carried out by the Imperial Munitions Board on Militia and Defence property at Long Branch, Toronto, and Camp Borden.

Long Branch, Toronto: The buildings and improvements at Long Branch comprise barracks and quarters for officers and cadets, with mess rooms, hospital, etc., providing complete accommodation for 270 n.c.o.'s and men and 1,230 officers and cadets, including water, sewerage, permanent roads, lighting, and fire protection.

Roads connect all the buildings with the main Toronto-Hamilton highway.

The Board of Medical Consultants recommend that these buildings and improvements be acquired for immediate use for hospital purposes for 1,000 beds, to replace hospital accommodation at present in use at Whitby, which of necessity must be abandoned by June, 1919.

The cost to the Imperial Munitions Board of the buildings and improvements on Long Branch was \$500,000, and although in good condition and offered to the Department at 50 per cent cost, the Imperial Munitions Board has agreed, after negotiation, to accept \$125,000, which amount represents a fair and equitable value of the benefits which will accrue to the Department through the occupation of the properties.

Camp Borden, Ontario: The buildings and improvements constructed at Camp Borden comprise storage accommodation of 202,491 square feet in hangars, workshop and stores, for heavy ordnance stores, all on the ground floor and adjacent to railway and asphalt roads. In addition, barracks, officers' and cadets' quarters, mess rooms, hospitals, etc., central steam heated, with accommodation for 620 officers and cadets and 1,020 n.c.o.'s and men, with sanitary fixtures connected to camp sewerage system are available. The latter will provide storage for lighter ordnance stores, or with the former, accommodation for militia units in training to the number of 5,000.

In addition, the aerodrome provides 1,200 acres clear, level sward, excellent for drill purposes. There are 60,000 square yards of permanent asphalt roads, all street lighted, connecting with existing camp roads.

Sanitary plumbing, electric lighting and telephone services, and railway sidings are provided, as is also fire protection, from hydrants surrounding all building groups.

The Quartermaster-General recommends the purchase of the buildings and improvements for the storage of vehicles and ordnance stores which will be returned from overseas on demobilization, for which storage facilities are not now available, but will be required.

It is anticipated that in the spring the overseas authorities will endeavour to materially increase the number of returning convalescents, in which case hospital accommodation will be required, probably on short notice, for their treatment. The Imperial Muni-

tions Board buildings at Camp Borden would be a valuable addition to the resources of the Department in this regard, and are easily convertible for this purpose.

In the event of the Government wishing at some future date to encourage aviation, the advantages of Camp Borden, above noted, would afford invaluable assistance to any proposed organization.

The cost to the Imperial Munitions Board was \$1,492,300, and although the buildings, etc., are in good condition and were offered to the Department at 50 per cent cost price, the Imperial Munitions Board has agreed, after negotiation, to accept \$375,000, which amount represents the value to the Department of such buildings and improvements, and bears a fair relation to the expenditure which it is estimated would have to be made by the Government to provide storage here or elsewhere for ordnance stores.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to purchase the buildings and improvements at Long Branch and Camp Borden, and to pay therefor \$125,000 and \$375,000 respectively, on the acceptance by the Imperial Munitions Board of the amounts above stated.

Such purchase to be chargeable to War Appropriation.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

LOBSTER FISHERIES NEED CONSERVATION

The report on the lobster fishery of Canada, prepared by Professor Knight, of Queen's University, shows that the fishery urgently needs conservation and protection measures to save it from becoming unremunerative. The larger and more mature lobsters, 15 to 19 inches long and weighing from 3 to 12 pounds, have all been fished out, and the bulk of the fishing now consists of immature lobsters of decreasing lengths, down to 5, 6, and 7 inches, weighing from 10 to 12 ounces, according to the report.

SENDER'S NAME ON PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS

As demobilization is proceeding rapidly, it is strongly recommended by the Post Office Department that the name and address of the sender be placed on all letters and parcels that are being sent overseas to our soldiers, in order that if found to be undeliverable they may be returned to the sender with the least possible delay.

New Brunswick Sardines.

New Brunswick possesses the only sardine fishery in Canada. It is carried on in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay and around the islands in the Bay of Fundy. The fish are really young herring, called sardines when canned. Of such importance is the fishery, and in such quantities do the fish appear, that the fishermen on that part of the coast depend on it largely for a livelihood, according to a recent booklet on New Brunswick issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch.

St. Lawrence Water-power.

The water-power of the St. Lawrence river belonging to Canada is estimated at 1,800,000 low-water continuous horsepower, according to a report of Arthur V. White, consulting engineer, Commission of Conservation, on the "Power Possibilities of the St. Lawrence River."

Quebec's Forest Revenue.

The Quebec Provincial Government receives a revenue in the neighbourhood of \$1,700,000 a year from its forests, according to a report of the Commission of Conservation.

25c. buys a Thrift Stamp.

CANADA WILL EXHIBIT AT LYONS FAIR IN MARCH

Trade and Commerce Department has Reserved Booths for Manufacturers—Mineral Resources of the Dominion Will be Shown Through Large Selection of Specimens.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce has applied for thirty booths at the Lyons Fair, which opens on March 1, 1919, at the French city, and continues for two weeks. A few of the booths will be used for a general Government exhibit of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, minerals and metals, but most of the booths will be placed at the disposal of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for allotment to manufacturers for a display of samples and catalogues or photographs of articles which will be available for exportation to France. It is understood upwards of eighty firms will take advantage of the Government's offer.

In accordance with the general system recognized by the management of the Lyons Fair, the conditions attached will be that no booths shall be allotted unless proper arrangements are made for representation by qualified and authorized parties who can give information about the articles exhibited.

The Department of Trade and Commerce will pay for the booths and will also pay the freight upon the exhibits from the port of embarkation to Lyons.

The Lyons Fair is not a mere exhibition, according to a special bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The firms represented are encouraged to accept orders, and the orders actually taken in 1918 were valued at 750,000,000 francs.

For many years before the war the famous Leipzig Fair annually attracted buyers from all parts of the world. France hopes that after the war the Lyons Fair will attract a much larger number of visitors than the Leipzig Fair, and the success so far achieved in spite of all the difficulties of the time makes it seem probable that France will not be disappointed.

WHY CANADA WAS LAX.

The Lyons Fair is not designed merely as an annual sale of French goods. It is far broader in its scope. Other nations can share its advantages with France, and quite a large number of British and American manufacturers have realized the importance of exhibiting. Very few Canadian manufacturers have hitherto paid any attention to the Lyons Fair. This is partly due to the fact that Canadian manufacturers have been very busy in the production of war supplies and have also found it peculiarly difficult to get shipping facilities for private business. Many of them have had trouble also in obtaining raw materials. They did not think it wise under the circumstances to offer to take orders for what they might never be able to deliver.

The whole situation is altered by recent developments. With permanent peace in sight it is important

that Canadian manufacturers who wish to participate in after-war export trade should be represented at the next Lyons Fair.

CANADA'S MINE EXHIBIT.

Amongst those departments which will be represented at the Fair, is that of Mines. A decision to this effect was reached about two months ago and at the instance of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of the Department of Mines, there has been prepared at the Exhibit of Economic Mineralogy, 227 Sparks st., a large and representative collection of the more important commercial ores and products of this country. The specimens are for the greater part of large dimensions and have been selected with the greatest care compatible with the short period that intervened between the beginning of preparations and the date set for shipment with a view to bringing to the attention of consumers the varied nature of Canadian mineral resources.

The Lyons Fair is attracting widespread interest amongst business men and will receive participants and visitors from a great many of the more important commercial centres of the world, excepting those pertaining to enemy countries.

For these reasons it is felt in official circles that it affords an excellent opportunity for disseminating information in a way presented by few enterprises of the kind.

OVER 200 SPECIMENS.

The exhibit comprises considerably over two hundred specimens and includes ores of nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver and other metals. Amongst the non-metallic minerals there is a fine series of asbestos, talc, feldspar, graphite, apatite, barite, fluorite, etc.

In order to guard against delays in arranging the exhibit on arrival at Lyons all necessary stands have been prepared in the workshops of the Geological Survey and have been shipped in take down form along with the specimens. As a further assurance in this connection the specimens were arranged previous to packing on dummy stands of the general dimensions of the regular stands.

Bulletin on Hawks.

The 18-page bulletin, by P. A. Taverner, entitled "The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces in their Relation to Agriculture," contains information extremely useful to farmers, and can be procured without charge by applying to the Distribution Clerk, Geological Survey, Ottawa. A large edition has been issued by the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, which it is desirable to distribute to as many farmers as possible before spring, according to a statement made by the Geological Survey. The publication, which is Museum Bulletin No. 28, is illustrated by eight coloured plates.

Gophers Expensive Pests.

The loss per acre caused by gophers in some portions of the Prairie Provinces is approximately 11 bushels of oats and 18 bushels of barley per acre, according to records obtained by comparisons made of the yield per acre on portions of field attacked by gophers and portions unattacked, by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan.

Condensed Milk Output.

The output of condensed milk and milk powder in the Dominion increased 100 per cent in 1917, according to the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1918.

Put \$4 into W.S. Stamps.

Canadian Official Record.

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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."

CANADIAN CORPS IS NOW IN BELGIUM

Overseas Minister in Cable to Militia Department Gives Locations.

Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Militia, in a cable to the Department of Militia, says the first of Canada's fighting divisions to be returned as a unit will, without doubt, be in Canada before April 1. This will be the Third Division.

His cable also gives the location of all the Canadian fighting divisions which are now in Belgium, those that were in Germany having been withdrawn.

The First Division, it states, is now at Huy, midway between Liege and Namur, where it arrived from the Rhine about ten days ago.

The Second Division is located at Namur, having reached that place from the Rhine just about the time the cable was despatched.

The Third Division is at Tournai, also in Belgium, and is expected to begin the movement from there to England the second week of February, and from England to Canada about March 1.

The Fourth Division is stationed at Nivelles, 25 miles south of Brussels. Certain corps troops, such as garrison artillery, cavalry, and hospital units, will, the cable states, be moving to England between the movement of the divisions.

MARRIED WOMEN NOT ELIGIBLE FOR C.A.M.C.

Married women will not hereafter be eligible for appointment to the Canadian Army Medical Corps Nursing Service, according to a statement from the Militia Department.

It is further stated in orders that married women, not being widows, who are now employed in the Nursing Service will be relieved of duty, except in the case of those whose husbands are still overseas. Such nursing sisters may be continued on duty, if so desired, but not after the return of their husbands from overseas.

No nursing sister married without permission during her service will be retained on duty.

Special cases may be considered if the circumstances of the married nursing sister and her dependents appear to the district authorities to warrant such submission.

WATER POWER NOW DEVELOPED 2,305,310 H.P.

One of Greatest Assets Canada Has, Says Report, and Practical Use is Fully Realized.

INCREASE IS SHOWN

A census of the developed water-power in the Dominion just completed by the Dominion Water-power Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Census Bureau, discloses exceptionally interesting figures.

The water-power resources of Canada, with their strategic locations adjacent to practically every industrial centre, constitute one of the our greatest assets, and it is satisfactory to note that the economic advantages accruing from utilization of these powers for industrial purposes is being fully realized in practice.

The accompanying table analyses the installed turbine or water-wheel capacity of the Dominion by provinces, and by use of power. The returns indicate a total developed water-power capacity of 2,305,310 horse-power. This figure is several hundred thousand in excess of any estimate previously published, and indicates that Canada's utilization of hydro-power is even more marked than had been realized.

IN CENTRAL STATIONS.

Of the total water-power developed, 1,727,471 horse-power is installed in central electrical stations—that is to say, in stations developing electrical energy for distribution and sale; 352,214 horse-power is installed in plants owned and operated by pulp and paper companies, and 225,625 horse-power is installed in other miscellaneous manufacturing and general industrial establishments. The foregoing figure for pulp and paper companies does not, however, represent the total amount of water-

power used in that industry; upwards of 100,000 hydro-electric power in addition is purchased by pulp and paper companies from central electrical stations, making the total hydro-power utilized in pulp and paper industry some 450,000 horse-power. If this figure is added to column 2, it should be subtracted from column 1 to maintain the correct tabular totals.

Returning to the central electrical station total of 1,727,471 horse-power, it is of interest to record that the central stations already constructed throughout the Dominion are designed for a machine installation of 530,000 horse-power in addition to the machinery now installed. Of this amount, the installation of some 270,000 horse-power is at the present time under contemplation in various parts of the Dominion. These figures do not include the 300,000 horse-power Queenstown plant which the Hydraulic Power Commission of Ontario has under construction at Niagara.

HYDRO-POWER BY PROVINCES.

Column 5 of the table discloses interesting figures respecting the hydro-power development in the various provinces on a per capita basis. In the Yukon the hydro-power developed per thousand population totals 1,574 horse-power; in British Columbia, 506 horse-power; in Quebec, 376 horse-power; in Ontario, 359 horse-power; and in Manitoba, 133 horse-power. The other provinces average smaller figures. The ratio for the entire Dominion averages 276 horse-power developed, per 1,000 population. The availability of hydro-power, the distribution, density, and occupation of the population have a very direct bearing upon the amount of power developed. The exceptionally high ratio in the Yukon is accounted for by extensive use of hydro-power in the mining industry in conjunction with the comparatively small population.

The per capita figures of hydro-power developed for the Dominion, when compared with similar figures for other countries, are indicative of the advanced position which this country takes both in the extent and in the utilization of its water-

SUGGESTIONS FROM "RECORD" READERS ARE WELCOMED.

It is the aim of this publication to present each week a record of the principal activities of the various departments of Government and to serve as a medium through which federal, provincial, and municipal officers and the public generally may obtain up-to-date official information.

If there is public demand for information which the "Canadian Official Record" does not now print, the editors would like to be advised. The "Canadian Official Record" invites its readers to communicate freely any suggestions they have to offer. Communications should be addressed: "Canadian Official Record," Department of Public Information, Ottawa. Letters addressed in this way do not require postage.

power resources. Norway and possibly Sweden are the only countries where the per capita utilization of water-power exceeds that of Canada. The most recent figures available for the United States would indicate a utilization of less than 100 hydraulic horse-power per 1,000 population, as compared with 276 per 1,000 in Canada. The fundamental reason underlying the extensive use of water-power in Canada is the fact that practically every commercial centre from coast to coast, excepting only a few in the middle Prairie Provinces, have abundance of water-power available, not only for present needs, but for all anticipated requirements.

Homesteads in West.

The Dominion Lands Agents at Winnipeg reported during the week 48 homestead entries as compared with 78 reported in the same period 1918. Included in the 48 entries last week are nine soldier grants.

Ask for War Savings Stamps.

DOMINION WATER POWER BRANCH AND DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Distribution of developed water power in Canada by provinces and by use of power, 1918. Figures represent installed turbine horse power.

	†Central Elec- tric Stations. H. P.	*Pulp and Paper. H. P.	Other Industries. H. P.	Total H. P.	H. P. per 1,000 population.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Yukon	10,000		3,392	13,392	1,574
British Columbia	221,625	46,450	44,348	312,423	506
Alberta	32,580		300	32,880	63
Saskatchewan					
Manitoba	64,100		12,072	76,172	133
Ontario	791,163	133,952	59,945	985,060	359
Quebec	597,601	155,512	89,648	842,761	376
New Brunswick	6,878	2,800	5,191	14,869	41
Nova Scotia	3,854	13,500	9,170	26,024	51
Prince Edward Island	170		1,559	1,729	19
	1,727,471	352,214	225,625	2,305,310	276

†Column one includes only hydro-electric stations which develop electrical power for sale.
 *Column two includes only the water power owned by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, upwards of 100,000 hydro-electric horse power is purchased by pulp and paper companies, mainly from the central electric stations included in column one. The hydraulic power utilized in the pulp and paper industry of Canada therefore totals to 450,000 horse power.

BRITISH "HOME BOYS" ENLISTED IN C.E.F.

Records of Immigration Department Show Nearly All Joined Up.

Figures furnished by Mr. G. Bogue Smart, chief inspector of British immigrant children, Department of Immigration and Colonization, show that 9,875 British "home boys" voluntarily enlisted in the Canadian forces during the war. Records kept by the Department of Immigration show that these young soldiers have won their full share of honours in the field, including a large number of decorations for conspicuous bravery. Several who enlisted as privates have gained commissions.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, 17,916 applications have been received from Canadian farmers and others for boys from the homes in England, but owing to the war conditions of ocean transportation, there was no immigration of children during the year.

Since the beginning of the work in 1869, 73,524 children of both sexes have been brought to Canada, the majority from the Barnardo homes, and, according to Mr. Smart, all but a very small number have turned out well. Of the total number brought out, approximately two-thirds were boys, for whom there is a much greater demand among farmers and others than can be supplied. During the fiscal year of 1911-12 there were 31,040 applications received for these boys, but the total child emigration was 2,689, while the following year 2,643 children were emigrated, and 33,493 applications for them were received. During the year 1913-14, 32,417 persons applied for these juvenile immigrants, while 2,318 were brought to Canada. The following year over 30,000 applications were received, but only 1,799 children were brought over. During the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 the total emigration of children was but 1,072, while there was only a small decrease in the number of applications.

As the boys nearly all become farm apprentices, fully 75 per cent, as shown by the statistics of the Immigration Department, take up farming as their permanent occupation.

In drawing attention to the large enlistment of these emigrant boys, Mr. Smart pointed out that if those prevented, who for various reasons were ineligible, were deducted, it would be found that practically every qualified young man of this class had joined the colours.

Feeding Poultry.

When feeding corn to poultry it should not be forgotten that when using the whole grain fowls can readily obtain a full meal with very little exercise. This is detrimental to egg production inasmuch as birds are apt to become too fat. It is much better to have the corn cracked and scattered in the litter so that the flock will have to work for it. Oats when fed whole are not eagerly eaten unless prepared in some way. A new oat called "Liberty," originated at the Central Experimental Farm, and now being introduced into public use, threshes out free from hull, and has therefore a special value in poultry feeding.

These points are brought out in a recently issued bulletin, No. 91, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, and

SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE FOR 12 MONTHS

Drop in Exports to Britain But Those to United States Show Increase Over Similar Previous Period.

A reduction of \$317,632,611 in Canadian export trade for 1918 from that of 1917 is shown by a summary of the trade of Canada for the twelve months ending in December, 1917 and 1918, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the data of the Department of Trade and Commerce. It will be seen from the summary that the value of Canadian exports in 1918 was \$1,229,708,244, while in 1917 they reached a value of \$1,547,340,855. A falling off of \$12,191,758 is shown in the collections of duty in 1918 from the 1917 collections. The duty collected in 1917 amounted to \$167,041,230, while in 1918, \$154,849,472 was collected.

As shown by the summary, the merchandise exported to the United

Kingdom in 1918 was worth \$594,250,690, while during 1917 it reached a value of \$875,705,892. There was also a decline in imports from the United Kingdom, goods imported from Great Britain decreasing in value from \$91,136,728 in 1917 to \$72,879,109 in 1918.

Exports to the United States, however, increased in value from \$401,479,287 in 1917 to \$433,232,149 in 1918, but in return the United States sold to Canada goods valued at \$738,142,064 in 1918, as against \$828,886,594 worth of merchandise in 1917.

Trade with France has also fallen off from \$200,289,282 in 1917 to \$101,501,396 in 1918. Canadian imports from France during 1918 have decreased to \$3,754,761, from \$5,715,770 in 1917 and \$6,371,086 in 1916.

SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF CANADA.

	Twelve months ending December	
	1917.	1918.
Imports for consumption—		
Dutiable goods.....	\$ 557,636,509	\$511,125,417
Free goods.....	447,435,207	395,829,483
Total imports, merchandise.....	\$1,005,071,716	\$906,954,900
Duty collected.....	\$167,041,330	\$154,849,472
Canadian exports—		
The mine.....	\$ 77,889,963	\$ 75,708,425
The fisheries.....	28,323,877	33,577,772
The forest.....	52,280,875	65,436,204
Animal produce.....	170,561,884	176,407,332
Agricultural products.....	531,300,259	320,524,859
Manufactures.....	682,431,692	552,683,692
Miscellaneous.....	5,052,305	5,369,960
Total exports, merchandise.....	\$1,547,340,855	\$1,229,708,244
Imports by countries—		
United Kingdom.....	\$ 91,136,728	\$ 72,879,109
Australia.....	979,018	6,084,963
British East Indies.....	13,311,740	17,026,095
British Guiana.....	8,120,098	5,088,972
British South Africa.....	510,765	1,331,842
British West Indies.....	11,117,883	8,930,109
Hong Kong.....	1,712,920	2,343,958
Newfoundland.....	2,743,597	3,287,340
New Zealand.....	3,351,394	7,014,313
Other British Empire.....	1,591,579	1,371,069
Argentine Republic.....	1,761,799	1,726,489
Brazil.....	1,036,788	1,128,616
China.....	1,268,662	1,867,405
Cuba.....	1,047,062	2,034,654
France.....	5,715,770	3,754,761
Italy.....	855,900	642,071
Japan.....	11,100,455	13,184,893
Netherlands.....	1,130,855	582,507
United States.....	328,886,594	738,142,064
Other foreign countries.....	17,692,109	18,533,670
Exports by countries—		
United Kingdom.....	\$ 873,706,892	\$ 594,250,690
Australia.....	8,145,426	11,169,474
British East Indies.....	4,131,651	2,814,378
British Guiana.....	2,070,809	2,216,001
British South Africa.....	4,831,526	9,704,215
British West Indies.....	6,319,644	8,352,253
Hong Kong.....	1,000,475	968,766
Newfoundland.....	8,723,489	10,877,766
New Zealand.....	4,181,290	4,605,115
Other British Empire.....	1,519,281	2,505,588
Argentine Republic.....	1,516,914	2,683,179
Brazil.....	1,088,269	3,825,859
China.....	1,471,803	2,934,663
Cuba.....	3,640,784	4,879,779
France.....	200,289,282	101,501,396
Italy.....	2,218,838	9,516,642
Japan.....	3,766,267	10,624,274
Netherlands.....	2,102,426	1,026,052
United States.....	401,479,287	433,232,149
Other foreign countries.....	14,986,500	12,020,005

obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, which deals fully with poultry feeds and feeding. It takes up the balanced ration, grain and by-products, green foods, animal foods and mineral foods, and tells how to combine and use these in the feeding of hens, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, and geese.

Canada's Bean Production.

The bean crop of the Dominion last year was 3,937,400 bushels, grown on 228,577 acres, according to the provisional estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Save by the W.S.S. method.

RAILWAY COMMISSION WILL SIT IN WEST

Probably Open Session in Vancouver the Second Week of March.

The Board of Railway Commissioners is arranging to hold a series of meetings in Western Canada during February and March. It has not been definitely settled what commissioners will attend the western sittings, but the section of the Board to go West will leave Ottawa in the second week of this month.

Probable dates of sittings are as follows: Vancouver, February 14; Victoria, February 17; Vernon, February 19; Nelson, February 21; Lethbridge, February 24; Calgary, February 25; Edmonton, February 26; Saskatoon, February 28; Regina, March 1; Winnipeg, March 3; Fort William, March 5; Sudbury, March 7.

MAPLE SUGAR EXPORT INCREASED GREATLY

Conference Held to Consider Means of Keeping Trade Won During War.

The Canada Food Board has called into conference this week leaders in the maple sugar industry to consider means for increasing the production of maple syrup and maple sugar this spring. Last year, as the result of a similar campaign, more producers went to work in the sugar bush than ever before, and though the unusually cold weather held back the flow of sap to some extent in certain districts, the total production is estimated to have been increased by over 20 per cent. Figures recorded at the Customs Department of the Dominion Government show that exports of maple sugar increased from 2,800,000 pounds in 1917 to 3,550,000 pounds in 1918, or by 26 per cent, while in value the increase was 76 per cent.

"There is every need for the greatest possible production this year," said Chairman H. B. Thomson. "In view of our war debt, and the drain upon the country's resources during the last four years, natural production of all kinds is Canada's business duty. Maple sugar and maple syrup is our first crop of the year, and effort should be made to take full advantage of the run of maple sap this spring."

Authorities declare that the mild winter and the unusual degree of moisture in the ground will increase the run of sap in the trees this coming season, and granted favourable weather in March and April, the result of the 1919 operations should surpass that of last year.

DEPARTMENT DENIES "MISSING" IN GERMANY

Following the publication of an unfounded rumour to the effect that some 1,500 Canadian soldiers, previously reported "missing and presumed dead," had been located in Germany since the signing of the armistice last November, the Department of Militia and Defence has been deluged with letters from all parts of Canada from the next-of-kin of men falling in this category.

"The publication of the rumour has had distressing results," a statement from the Department says, "in that relatives of soldiers reported 'missing and presumed dead' have had hopes revived only to again be shattered. The Militia Department characterizes the story as a 'hoax' and is taking steps to discover its origin."

25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

NOW RECORDING REQUESTS FOR SEED GRAIN

Branch of the Department of the Interior Working Under New System Designed to Assist Settler.

HOW METHOD WORKS

The Revenue Seed Grain Office of the Department of the Interior is at present engaged in the receiving and recording of applications for seed grain from the holders of unpatented Dominion lands under the new system which was put into effect for this year's advances.

In an endeavour to effect a saving in distribution and collection expenses it was decided at a conference held at the instance of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, with the western provincial governments and the co-operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that the Government would guarantee to the bank payment of the advances made to holders of unpatented Dominion lands.

The system in operation is that the settler makes application to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which he resides, or, if the district be unorganized, to the provincial officer of the Department in his district.

SOLD TO FARMER AT COST.

The application is verified both by the secretary-treasurer and the Agent of Dominion Lands, who then forwards same to the Chief Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies, Winnipeg, who, if he approves, forwards the liens given on the unpatented entry, in conjunction with which the banks take the usual note used by them on advances of this nature. The settler is then in a position to purchase the seed from whomsoever he knows has the right class for his use, and in localities where there is no grain suitable for seed available locally, the Department of Agriculture is arranging for shipments to be sold to the farmers at cost.

The rate of interest on these advances is 7 per cent.

The Government guarantees the bank for the principal and 5 per cent interest only. The bank undertakes the collection and receives the sum of 1 per cent from the Government on the collections actually made up to and including the 1st of January, 1920.

The Minister was confident that this arrangement would save considerably in distribution and collection expenses, and the results, as far as the giving of these advances has gone, fully justify his confidence in this regard.

RECORDS KEPT IN OTTAWA.

All the necessary recording, registration and keeping of records in connection with these advances has been done at Ottawa in the Revenue Seed Grain Office, which is under the jurisdiction of the Controller of Revenue of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Geo. D. Pope.

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

The following pensions have been awarded, but the pensioner's address is unknown to the Board of Pension Commissioners:—

Sgt. Loraine Mooney, 28th Battalion, Pension Board No. 14979.
Pte. Harry Worrall, 11th C.M.R., Pension Board No. 49731.
Sapper James Ullock, 3rd Tunnelling Company, Pension Board No. 4176 G.
Pte. James Saltern, 3rd C.C.D.D., Pension Board No. 52939.
Pte. Richard Bennett, 2nd S.S. Company, Pension Board No. 24383.
Pte. Phillip Kay, 211th Battalion, Pension Board No. 36507.
Pte. Ephraim Gold, 2nd Battalion, Pension Board No. 55709.
Pte. William Bussens, 87th Battalion, Pension Board No. 37828.
Pte. William Ward, 67th Battalion, Pension Board No. 20040.
Pte. Percy Endall, No. 5 C.G.H., Pension Board No. 4053 G.
Gnr. Harold Marsden, 6th Battery, Pension Board No. 42072.
Pte. Thomas Robinson, 57th Battalion, Pension Board No. 55761.
Pte. George Martin, 62nd Battalion, Pension Board No. 38086.
Cpl. Arthur Gray, Welland Canal Force, Pension Board No. 48076.
Pte. Edward Neidig, No. 2 District Depot, Pension Board No. 52622.

The collection in connection with the large distribution of seed grain, fodder and relief made in the season of 1914-15 has been carried on successfully, as out of a total of approximately twelve and a half million dollars advanced the Department has collected in the neighbourhood of 75 per cent.

It will be remembered that under the conditions existing after the crop failure of 1914 it was necessary for the Dominion Government to come to the relief of the settlers with seed grain, fodder, and relief, not only making the advances to the settlers on unpatented land, but also to holders of patented land. Contracts were made with the Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, by which the Dominion Government was permitted to take security on the land, which security took priority over first mortgages, taxes, etc.

While this caused some difficulty in the beginning, it has now been worked out satisfactorily.

The taking of security on patented land has entailed a tremendous amount of correspondence, brought about by the fact that to insure the safety of the monies advanced by the Dominion Government the legislation provided was wide in its effect.

RESULTS JUSTIFY PLAN.

That the Dominion Government was fully justified in going into this matter of making advances to settlers on patented and unpatented lands can be best measured by the estimated crop grown from the seed distributed by the Government, which amounted to about 75,000,000 bushels wheat, 210,000,000 bushels oats, and 500,000 bushels barley. These figures show the incalculable good the distribution did in the way of providing food not only for the Motherland, but for the Allied countries at a period in the world's history when the need was greatest.

There is another point in favour of the Government's action in 1914-15, which will be of lasting benefit to the Dominion's western country: namely, it enabled the settlers to put a larger acreage under cultivation and increased the crops of the succeeding years considerably, which they would have been unable to have done had not the Government made this liberal provision, with the result that Canada was in a position to maintain her exports of cereals during the war period.

HELP SOLDIER SETTLERS.

Arrangements have also been perfected with the Soldier Settlement

Pte. Thomas White, 44th Regt., Welland Force, Pension Board No. 14120 G.
Pte. Joseph King, No. 10 District Depot, Pension Board No. 51615.
Dvr. Ambrose Collings, No. 1 District Depot, Pension Board No. 52586.
Pte. Edward Rademaker, No. 2 Casualty, Pension Board No. 52874.
Pte. Frederic Gill, 94th Battalion, Pension Board No. 52294.
Pte. Archibald Baxter, No. 12 District Depot.
Sgt. J. Plamondon, 69th Battalion, Pension Board No. 38898.
Pte. Walter Liddell, 103rd Battalion, Pension Board No. 45025.
Pte. Dixon Dalton, No. 10 District Depot, Pension Board No. 52388.
Pte. Henry Ricketts, 2nd C.G.R., Pension Board No. 53836.
Pte. Alex. Walker, No. 10 District Depot, Pension Board No. 48469.
Pte. Harry Powis, 176th Battalion, Pension Board No. 12550.
Pte. Alexander D. Donaldson, No. 12 D.D.
Pte. Lewis L. Lance, "H" Unit, M.H.C.C.
Pte. George L. Landry, 7th C.C.R.
Pte. Lauda Parent, 57th, 69th, and 22nd Battalions.
Pte. Frank Adcock, 23rd Res. Battalion.
Pte. John H. Hennessey, 10th C.U.
Pte. John Haltby, 16th Battalion.

Board in connection with the advances of this year, whereby returned soldiers can take advantage of these advances guaranteed by the Government.

The general policy of making advances of seed grain on unpatented Dominion lands is sound, as it has been the means of retaining on the land men who have proven to be our best farmers and a great many of whom to-day are our leading citizens, as an advance made to a new settler in a year when he has little, if any, capital is timely and goes a long way to assisting the worthy settler to establish himself.

SEED CONTROL ACT STRICTLY ENFORCED

Canadian farmers and gardeners are protected from the evils of planting inferior seed of many kinds of crops imported from other countries. By an Order in Council that came into effect in the autumn, importation is prohibited of unfit seed of clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field root and garden vegetables in lots of ten pounds or more.

In Pamphlet S-12 of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and obtainable from the Publications Branch, unfit seed is described as that which does not comply with the Seed Control Act requirements respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or if it has been refused admittance into any other country on account of low vitality.

The regulations will be carried out through the Custom's officials, who are required to take and forward to the Dominion Seed Laboratory for examination sample of lots of seeds of the classes named entered for consumption in Canada. Seed that has arrived in Canada and found to be unfit shall be deported under Customs supervision. The penalty for failing to comply with these regulations is \$500 for the first offence and not exceeding \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offence.

Lobster Catch Declines.

The annual catch of lobsters has declined from 31 pounds per trap in 1897 to 12 pounds per trap in 1917, as shown by the special report on lobster fishing recently issued by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service.

W.S. Stamps pay 4½% compounded.

LITTLE BARREN LAND ALONG PEACE RIVER

Report on District Issued by Department of Interior Describes Territory.

According to a report on the Peace River district, just published by the Department of the Interior, this district, the drainage basin of the Peace River, lies in the northern parts of Alberta and British Columbia, and extends approximately from latitude 54 degrees to 59 degrees north and from longitude 112 degrees to 125 degrees east. It is a part of the great Mackenzie River basin. Falling away from the Rocky Mountains, it embraces a part of their eastern slope, and sweeps eastward and northward over a huge plateau extending to Lake Athabaska and the Athabaska and Slave rivers. The area of the Peace River drainage basin is over 115,000 square miles, of which 66,395 square miles are in Alberta and 49,367 square miles in British Columbia. There are in the district 74,087,680 acres—42,492,800 in Alberta and 31,594,880 acres in British Columbia.

DISTRICT VERY FERTILE.

The report states that the climate is excellent, with winters remarkably moderate considering the latitude, and an average rainfall for the whole year of about 12 or 13 inches. The soil of the greater part of the district is especially suitable to the growing of grains, grasses, and vegetables, according to the report. The valleys of the upper sections are very rich in river silt and black and sandy clay loams. Clay, sandy clay, and black loam, with a subsoil of the same, are the prevailing soils of the entire district, and the usual run of soil is free from alkali and well adapted to growing wheat. The district, generally speaking, is level, or slightly rolling. There is very little gravelly land, and field stones and small boulders are found only in restricted areas, and even there in small numbers. Generally speaking, the entire district is exceedingly fertile, the percentage of barren land being practically nothing, says the report, which was prepared by F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., A.M. Can. Soc. C.E.

The district is well watered by numerous rivers and streams of pure water. Where homesteads have no stream, good water is easily obtained by digging or boring wells. The Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway penetrates the district, and on both sides of the railway the country has been opened up to a considerable extent by wagon roads. The railway runs northerly from Edmonton to Grande Prairie. Mail is carried twice a week from Edmonton to McLennan, Peace River, Spirit River, and Grande Prairie. From railway points it is distributed by carriers to various post offices throughout the district. The Dominion Government also operates a telegraph service and the Government of Alberta operates a rural telephone system. The district is already well settled, and the towns that have sprung up along the railway lines are growing fast. The district produces a considerable amount of grain, dairy products, and live stock. It has considerable resources of timber, minerals, water-power, and fish and game.

Natural Gas in West.

In Alberta four important gas fields have been discovered: the Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Viking, and Pelican Rapid fields. In the Medicine Hat fields there are 33 wells, with an approximate capacity "open flow" of from 90,000,000 to 92,000,000 cubic feet per day. This natural gas is used for lighting and for fuel. The largest well has been reported to have a capacity of 6,000,000 feet per day. The tested portion of this field has an area of about 30 square miles, as shown by a pamphlet entitled "Fuels of Western Canada," by James White, assistant to the chairman and deputy head of the Commission of Conservation.

Get the W.S.S. habit.

TO ERECT FEDERAL SANATORIUM FOR ONTARIO SOLDIERS

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment will Have Own Buildings on Land Purchased from Province.

COST TO BE \$320,000

To accommodate the number of men returning from overseas suffering from tuberculosis, who are domiciled in Ontario, the Government has been authorized by an Order in Council passed on January 27 to purchase a suitable site secured by the Provincial Government and to erect its own buildings for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The order is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th January, 1919, from the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, submitting that the number of men returning from overseas suffering from tuberculosis, who are domiciled in the province of Ontario, is continually on the increase. The nature of this disease is such that lengthened treatment is necessary and further accommodation is constantly demanded. In the summer of 1917 negotiations were entered into by the Military Hospitals Commission with the Government of Ontario for the erection of a central sanatorium, half the cost to be borne by the Government of Canada and half by the Government of Ontario.

The Minister further submits that in anticipation of this agreement a suitable site was secured by the Government of Ontario, but it has not been possible to conclude this agreement, as the policy of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has been, and is, to erect buildings of a semi-permanent character, while the Government of Ontario requires that these buildings should be of such a substantial and permanent nature as to be suitable for a tuberculosis sanatorium for the insane.

In these circumstances it has been deemed advisable that the Department should erect its own sanatorium, and the site secured by the Government of Ontario has been taken over for eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars, the cost price. The costs of transfer and other incidental expenses will raise this figure to not more than twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars.

The Minister states that the present proposal contemplates an expenditure of three hundred and twenty thousand (\$320,000) dollars and the entire property will remain vested in the Government of Canada.

The Minister, therefore, recommends:

(a) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment be granted an appropriation of seventy thousand (\$70,000) dollars out of the twelve million (\$12,000,000) dollars voted by Parliament at the last session from War Appropriation for the purposes of this Department;

(b) That the Department of Public Works be authorized to erect a sanatorium on the site indicated, subject to the approval by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment of all plans before calling for tenders, in order to give effect to the established requirements of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as to special features necessary in sanatorium erection for the treatment of tuberculosis;

(c) That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, granted under authority of (P.C. 2070) of the 27th July, 1917, together with fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars of the amount now asked for, making a total of three hundred thousand (\$300,000) dollars, be transferred to the Department of Public Works for the erection of the said sanatorium.

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

TO RECLAIM AREAS OF DOMINION LAND IN WEST

Regulations Now Promulgated, Outline in Detail the Methods Agreed Upon Between Federal and Provincial Authorities to Carry on Work.

Regulations recently promulgated by the Dominion Government, on recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, for the drainage of vacant Dominion land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, should go far towards effecting the reclamation of large areas of now vacant and comparatively valueless swamp land or land covered by shallow lakes.

The ownership and control of all sources of surface water supply in these provinces, including lakes, marshes, etc., is vested in the Dominion Government, which also owns the unalienated public land, while control of the drainage of land is vested in the provincial governments.

This divided jurisdiction has provoked controversy and has seriously interfered with the reclamation of submerged or swamp land and with the construction of roads, and generally has materially retarded the settlement and development of districts which comprise considerable areas of such land.

SHARE RESPONSIBILITY.

Agreement has at last been reached between the Dominion and the provinces. The Governments of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan have enacted legislation providing a simple and satisfactory method of sharing the responsibility, cost, and benefits of such reclamation as may be found feasible, and the Dominion Government, by an Order in Council passed some time ago, approved of this legislation and undertook to supplement it by regulations. The regulations now promulgated prescribe in considerable detail the methods agreed upon for carrying on the work.

Recognizing the importance of reclamation, whether of arid or swampy lands, and the desirability of concentrating all such work under the control of some one organization, a branch of the Department of the Interior has been created, to be known as "The Reclamation Service," for the purpose of supervising and controlling all irrigation and drainage work. Mr. E. F. Drake, the executive head of the new branch, has been appointed "Director of the Reclamation Service," and will in future control all reclamation work of this character.

The new regulations provide for four distinct classes of drainage reclamation, as summarized in the following statement, which is a synopsis of the regulations for the reclamation of Dominion Land by drainage:—

1. SMALL DRAINAGE PROJECTS.

Application is frequently made to the Dominion Government by owners of, or entrants for, fractional quarter sections of land, the remaining portions of which are covered by the waters of lakes or marshes, for permission to drain such bodies of water in order to reclaim the underlying land, which will thereafter be disposed of in one way or another

(usually free of cost) to the applicants. In other cases application is made for permission to drain such bodies of water and to purchase the underlying land.

It is usually found to be in the public interest that such small and shallow bodies of water should be drained, but in spite of the willingness of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments there has heretofore been no means of satisfactorily doing this except by following the procedure of the Private Ditches Acts of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or the Land Drainage Act of Manitoba, all of which provide unnecessarily elaborate machinery which is not well adapted to such small projects, although quite suitable to those somewhat more extensive.

The new regulations provide a simple and satisfactory method of dealing with such projects and adequately provide for the maintenance of the drainage works after construction.

2. DRAINAGE REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Provincial Governments in constructing roads through the central and northern portions of the prairie provinces and wide detours are often necessary to avoid shallow lakes or swamps. It has frequently been found that roads built at considerable expense are impassable for long periods and that the only practicable means of building good and durable roads is by first undertaking to drain bodies of water or vacant swamp land owned or controlled by the Dominion Government.

The Provincial Governments have not been willing to spend their limited revenues for works which would largely benefit vacant Dominion land, without receiving some financial assistance from the Dominion Government. The regulations provide for the sale to the provinces of a sufficient area of the land to be reclaimed by such works to pay for the cost of the drainage and road work, and further provide that the provinces shall sell the land so acquired at public auction, subject to such conditions as the Dominion Government may impose, and for the refund to the Dominion of any portion of the sale price after the cost of the works has been defrayed.

3. DRAINAGE OF DOMINION LAND INCLUDED IN ORGANIZED DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

In many of the more northerly portions of the prairie provinces the arable land consists of ridges or islands interspersed with shallow lakes or swamps. Settlement is sparse because of the limited area of arable land and the difficulty of access to it at certain seasons.

The few resident owners are unable to drain their own lands because usually a comprehensive scheme of drainage is required, the cost of which is beyond their means. The bulk of the land in such districts, or certainly a goodly proportion of it, is vacant Dominion land not assessable for any portion of the cost of the drainage works, although benefitting by such works equally with the land of resident owners.

The regulations provide for the sale of such vacant Dominion land to the Provincial Governments at a nominal price (it is at present worthless or practically so); for the subsequent sale of the land by the province when reclaimed, such sales to be at public auction, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Dominion at the time of sale; and for the expenditure by the provinces of all the proceeds of such sales on the construction of drains and roads within the rural municipalities in which the lands are situated.

4. THE INITIATIVE OF DRAINAGE WORKS BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

In certain cases where it is found to be in the public interest to drain shallow lakes or marshes and where the

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND BEE CULTURE

Work done at Sixteen Depots Show Profit to be Made in Honey.

Bees are now kept at sixteen of the experimental farms, as compared with only five in 1913. During the past few years the number of colonies at some of the farms have increased, while at others they have decreased, chiefly through loss in winter. Methods of preventing much of this loss were worked out.

Taking a period of six years (1913-18 inclusive), the highest returns have been obtained at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where the average annual yield of honey per colony, spring count, for the six years amounted to 121.6 pounds. The next highest yield was at Nappan, N.S., where the average yield was 102.2 pounds for a period of five years (1913-17); Lethbridge, Alta., gave 76.2 pounds (1913-18); Invermere, B.C., gave 70.5 pounds (1914-18); Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., 59.4 pounds (1913-17); Cap Rouge, Que., 58.7 pounds (1913-18); Lacombe, Alta., 52.6 pounds (1915-18); Fredericton, N.B., 50.9 pounds (1914-18); Kentville, N.S., 47.4 pounds (1914-18).

The above gives only the amount of surplus honey obtained; to this must be added the net increase made in bees during the same period. The average value of the honey, the price of which varied at the different farms, and of the increase of bees per colony during the same number of years is as follows: Ottawa, \$17.27, 1913-18; Lethbridge, Alta., \$16.49, 1914-18; Nappan, N.S., \$13.41, 1913-17; Invermere, B.C., \$13.26, 1914-18; Lacombe, Alta., \$12.79, 1915-18; Indian Head, Sask., \$11.83, 1915-17; Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., \$10.42, 1913-17; Fredericton, N.B., \$9.91, 1914-18; Summerland, B.C., \$9.38, 1916-17; Cap Rouge, Que., \$8.79, 1913-18; Kentville, N.S., \$8.11, 1914-18.

White and alsike clover were the principal sources of honey at all the farms except Lethbridge, where the honey came from alfalfa.

There are few places in Canada where bee-keeping cannot be carried on profitably. There are also many farming areas, excellent for bee-keeping, where it is largely neglected. For example, Prince Edward Island; certain marsh lands in Nova Scotia; the St. John River valley, N.B.; the Lake St. John district, Que.; and many places in Ontario and Manitoba.—Experimental Farms Note, Department of Agriculture.

adjacent lands have been alienated and are, for the most part, arable, the direct benefits of drainage accrue almost entirely to the submerged land which is owned by the Dominion. The settlers in the surrounding districts benefit only indirectly by the improved roads and more convenient routes of travel.

Under former conditions the Dominion Government could not undertake the improvement of its own land without encountering serious legal difficulties, particularly in the expropriation of right of way for ditches, etc., and in making adequate provision for the maintenance of the works after construction.

Under the regulations the Dominion Government will be deemed a "resident owner" and will have the right to construct works for the reclamation of such land and to exercise all needful powers under the provisions of the Provincial Drainage Acts. In any case where such work is undertaken by the Dominion Government it is intended that the reclaimed land shall be sold at public auction and subject to such conditions as to residence, cultivation, etc., as may be found necessary in each case, and that the proceeds of the sale shall be used to recoup to the Dominion treasury the entire cost of the work. Dominion legislation may possibly be required before any such work is undertaken; certainly the money for the work must first be voted by Parliament but the regulations remove any obstacles in so far as the Provincial Governments are concerned.

BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS NOT NEW

[Continued from page 1.]

wood, wool fibre, and pulp machinery, saw sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers, and brazing apparatus.

Machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons.

Mats.

Matting.

Methyl alcohol.

Mops.

Mouth organs.

Oilcloth.

Perfumery and toilet preparations.

Photographic apparatus.

Pictures, prints, engravings and photographs.

Plaiting, all descriptions.

Plated and gilt wares.

Revolvers and pistols.

Salt.

Sewing machines.

Skins and furs, manufactures of.

Slide rules, for engineers and draftsmen.

Stereoscopes.

Stoves and ranges.

Straw envelopes for bottles.

Soap.

Spectacles and eyeglasses, complete, not containing gold.

Time-recording instruments of all kinds, and movements and parts thereof.

Wringers and mangles.

Weighing machines, scales, and balances of all descriptions.

Vacuum cleaners.

General licenses admitting the importation into Great Britain of the following commodities without special licenses will be continued until July 1, 1919:—

Aerated mineral and table waters, unsweetened.

Almonds.

Apples.

Art, works of.

Bananas.

Bladders.

Casings and sausage skins.

Cocoa raw coffee.

Fruit from all sources, canned, bottled or preserved.

Gum copal.

Gum kauri.

Hides, wet and dry.

Horns and hoofs.

Ivory, vegetable.

Marble.

Nuts.

Onions.

Pimentoes.

Rum.

Sugar cane.

Timber (dunnage used as temporary ship's fittings and not entered on bills of lading).

Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.

Wood flour, cassia and lignea.

Save during 1919.

CANADA'S FISHERIES MAY BE LARGEST IN WORLD

Figures Just Issued by Bureau of Statistics Show Only Those of Norway or United Kingdom Can Claim Equal Supremacy.

The Fisheries Statistics, Part Three of the Census of Industry, 1917, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Departments, contains the following note on the Canadian fisheries:—

Canada possesses perhaps the most extensive fisheries in the world, those of Norway and of the United Kingdom alone disputing the supremacy, whether for the excellence or the abundance and variety of their product. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, and sardines, nearly all the haddock and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed are taken within ten or twelve miles from shore.

SOME HUGE AREAS.

The coast line of the Atlantic provinces from Grand Manan to Labrador, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, while the sea areas to which this forms the natural basin embrace the bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent; the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size; and other ocean waters aggregating not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition, there are 15,000 square miles of inshore waters, entirely controlled by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater than the Mediterranean; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures over 7,000 miles long, and is exceptionally well sheltered for fishermen; while throughout the interior of Canada is a series of lakes which altogether cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the globe, Canada's share of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin alone amounting to 72,700 square miles.

Of even greater importance is the abundance and general excellence of the product. The cod and the salmon have long disputed the primacy among these, though in recent years the heavy pack and the high price of lobsters has sometimes sent cod to third place.

DEEP-SEA AND INSHORE.

The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The method is that of trawling by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid, and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and halibut. The coastal fishery

is carried on in small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of from two to three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; while from the shore are operated trap nets, haul seines, and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery in the world is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, while excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the St. Lawrence, notably off Prince Edward Island. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia in large, well-equipped steamers and other vessels. The method of capture is by trawling, dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries the various means of capture in use are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hooks and lines.

HOW FISH WASTE MAY BE UTILIZED

Conservation Commission Bulletin Gives Result of Experiments.

That the Canadian fishing industry produces approximately 250,000 tons of fish waste yearly is stated in a bulletin issued by the Commission of Conservation, entitled "Utilization of Fish Waste in Canada," by J. B. Fielding. The writer gives as an example of waste the fact that it requires 88 pounds of salmon on the Pacific coast to fill forty-eight 1-pound cans, the balance, about 46 per cent, being waste. The bulletin states that in the lobster industry the percentage of waste is 75 per cent, in the Atlantic dry-fish curing industry 45 per cent is waste, and on the Great Lakes 44 per cent of the total catch is waste.

The bulletin is the result of an investigation into the subject of the utilization of fish waste in Canada which was undertaken for the Commission of Conservation by the author, who undertook work of an experimental character to determine the possibility of producing stock food and various

MAIL SERVICE TO TROOPS IN SIBERIA IS VERY FREQUENT

Post Office Department Points out that Despatch of Letters is by Several Routes.

SAILINGS IN FEBRUARY

With reference to a newspaper despatch from the Canadian Press correspondent with the Expeditionary Force in Siberia regarding the mail service to the troops, the Post Office Department, it may be pointed out that this was written two months ago, and the correspondent was evidently without a knowledge of the arrangements made to give most advantageous despatch to these mails.

The statement that mails destined for the troops are carried exclusively on Canadian transports is not in accordance with the facts. Not only are the mails for Canadian Forces in Siberia sent forward by direct Government transport from Vancouver, but they are also forwarded by regular Japanese mail steamers from Victoria to Japan and given onward transmission from there to Vladivostok, and also by United States transports sailing direct from San Francisco and Seattle to Vladivostok.

The following were the despatches during December and January:—

Name of steamer.	Date of sailing.
"Ning Chow".....	6th Dec., 1918.
"Chicago Maru".....	11th " "
"Teesta".....	21st " "
"Proteslaus".....	26th " "
"Atsuta Maru".....	30th " "
"United States Transport".....	5th Jan., 1919.
"Madras".....	10th " "
"Africa Maru".....	15th " "
"Canada Maru".....	21st " "
"Monteagle".....	30th " "

The next despatches will be as follows:—

"Fushimi Maru".....	1st Feb., 1919.
"Kamo Maru".....	3rd " "
"United States Transport".....	5th " "
"Kashimi Maru".....	9th " "
"Empress of Japan".....	12th " "

It will be observed that these mails are being despatched by every possible opportunity.

valuable by-products from fish waste, it is stated.

The following types of feed were experimentally compounded from fish waste at Port Dover Ont.: Cattle meal, 75 per cent fish meal; hog feed (cooked), 75 per cent fish meal; poultry scratch feed, 10 per cent fish meal; and dog biscuit (baked), 25 per cent fish meal, the bulletin states, and the market value of these feeds, in normal times, is estimated to be as follows: the cattle feed, \$40 per ton; hog feed, \$50 per ton; poultry feed, \$45 per ton; and dog biscuit, \$100 per ton. Experimental feeding demonstrated that all stock fed on this material properly compounded did well and relished it, according to the writer, who is of the opinion that fresh-water fish waste properly made up is a suitable and economic protein and fat concentrate for all farm live-stock. Analysis of the products showed that the cattle feed concentrates contained 39.13 protein and 11.00 fat; the hog feed concentrate, 49.07 protein and 15.70 fat; and the poultry scratch feed, 25.55 protein and 8.95 fat.

The bulletin discusses the problems associated with the manufacture of fish waste into economic products and describes the process of manufacture in other countries. "In my opinion," the writer states, "fish meal can be made at a cost that would admit of a fair profit to the manufacturer, assuming the waste were obtained free or at nominal cost."

Buy War Savings Stamps, and thus help Canada and help yourself.

CASUALTIES' NEXT OF KIN NOT LOCATED

The Department of Militia and Defence has made every effort to locate next-of-kin of the following soldiers who have been casualties, without success. Should any of the persons mentioned see this list, they are requested to inform the department at Ottawa.

Rank and Name.	Casualty.	Next of Kin.	Relationship.	Latest Address.
Pte. Hastings, Frank.....	K. in A., 16-8-18.....	George Franklin Hastings.....	Brother.....	27 Hancock St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Pte. Mack, Frank.....	D. of W., 2-9-18.....	William Dwyer.....	Friend.....	Silverton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Pte. Millington, John.....	K. in A., 14-10-18.....	Mrs. Annie Millington.....	R.N.S.....	Actons, Ontario.
L. Cpl. Macdonald, Norman.....	Died, 4-12-18.....	Mrs. Margaret Macdonald.....	Mother.....	Windsor, N.S.
Pte. McDonald, W.....	D. of W., 24-4-18.....	James McDonald.....	Father.....	Port Arthur, Ont.
Pte. Pigulsky, Joseph.....	Died, 9-10-18.....	Annie Pigulsky.....	Wife.....	117 Pacific St., Kansas, Kan., U.S.A.
Pte. Quinnie, Joseph.....	Died, 5-11-18.....	Mary Quinnie.....	R.N.S.....	Duck Lake, Sask.
Pte. White, Louis.....	K. in A., 1-9-18.....	Mrs. Weeseecat.....	Sister.....	Sweet Grass Reserve, Sask.
Pte. Woodbury, James Melvin.....	Died, 18-12-18.....	Frank McCormick.....	Friend.....	Globe Mills, Imperial Co., California.

RAILWAYS IN SIBERIA ARE STILL BLOCKED

Transportation Difficulties, Reports Canadian Trade Commissioner, are Getting Steadily Worse and Affect Import Trade.

ECONOMIC LIFE PARALYZED

Canadian Trade Commissioner L. D. Wilgress, writing from Vladivostok, reports as follows: The relief of the present economic situation in Siberia may be said to be entirely contingent upon the restoration of normal railway facilities with the interior. Through communication with Western Siberia was re-established last September, when the line was cleared by the Czecho-Slovaks. It was then anticipated that a large quantity of supplies urgently required by the civil population would be transported from Vladivostok. The result was that the import business in foreign goods became brisk. It soon became evident, however, that the transport situation was unsatisfactory, and conditions have since been getting steadily worse.

The carrying capacity of the main Siberia line is hampered by the shortage of freight cars, the lack of co-ordination between the operating departments of the several systems into which the line is divided, the breakdown of a great number of locomotives and the impossibility of repair under existing conditions, the dissatisfaction among employees of certain systems owing to back pay, the bad state of the road-bed and the circumstances arising out of the political situation. Lack of adequate rolling stock is the chief difficulty. A large number of freight cars are being used for passengers in order to maintain the passenger services. Many cars are held up at points along the line owing to the need of repair. A great number of cars are congested at station Manchuria waiting to be carried further into the interior, since the Trans-Baikal railway has found it impossible to handle the traffic transferred to this system by the Chinese Eastern railway. Owing to difficulty of finding storage space, cars frequently remain at points of destination for long periods before being unloaded.

Practically every system comprising the main Siberian railway is at the present time being operated at a great loss. This is an inevitable result of the falling off in traffic due to decreased carrying capacity. The rates on goods have recently been increased from six to ten times the pre-war tariff. This is not sufficient, however, to relieve the financial position of the railways. In the case of the Trans-Baikal railway the employees have been without pay for several months and great dissatisfaction exists.

An average of 10 freight cars a day

including military supply cars have been despatched from Vladivostok for Western Siberia during the present month. This compares with from 50 to 130 cars a day during the greater part of 1917. In order to relieve the congestion at Manchuria station, the Chinese Eastern railway has declared an embargo for an indefinite period on the acceptance of goods for despatch to Western Siberia other than for military purposes.

The railway administration has lately decided to try the experiment of re-establishing the express passenger service and to operate a bi-weekly courier train between Omsk and Vladivostok, reducing the journey to eight days. In this way they hope to do away with the necessity of providing special cars for officials and other parties who are obliged to travel between the two cities.

The Stevens Railway Commission with its corps of 300 trained American railwaymen is still negotiating for permission to take over the operation of the Siberian railway, but up to the present it has not been found possible to come to any agreement.

EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

The critical position with regard to transport may be said to have paralyzed the economic and business life of the country. The relief of the great shortage of goods in the interior is not possible if adequate railway communication cannot be maintained. Private firms in Vladivostok are no longer contracting foreign supplies for future delivery and the import business is dull as compared with several months ago. The seriousness of the situation has led to a great deal of consideration being given to this problem by public organizations. The co-operative organizations with offices in Vladivostok recently held a conference and discussed the subject of transport fully whereupon it was decided to send the following telegram to the Central Co-operative Organization in Omsk:—

"We urgently request you to inform the proper Government authorities that the conference of representatives of all the co-operative organizations in Vladivostok report that their activity, as also the activity of private firms, in endeavouring to satisfy the urgent need of the population for articles of first necessity, is paralyzed by the breakdown of the transport facilities. The position is similar as regards economic relief by allied countries. The receipt of goods from abroad, such as tools, harvesting machinery and binder twine, is blocked by the absence of any guarantee that the goods in question can be carried further into Siberia than the port of entry. The disruption of normal transport is reflected by the falling off of the number of the freight cars passing from the Ussuri to the Trans-Baikal railway. At the present time on an average of ten cars a day, including cars for military purposes, is transferred from one system to the other, while for an indefinite period the acceptance in Vladivostok by the railway of all kinds of freight except that for military purposes has been suspended by the railway. In general there has been a great falling off in the carrying capacity of the various rail-

WHEAT STORED IN ELEVATORS ON PRAIRIE

Less Inspected Than at This Period Last Year According to Report from the West.

SEED GRAIN POSITION

The Office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg, reports on western conditions as follows:—

Grain: In store Government Interior Elevators, Moosejaw, 1,774,576 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,551,833 bushels; Calgary, 2,223,845 bushels.

In store C.P. Interior Elevators, 12,325,451 bushels; 1917, 12,804,112 bushels.

In store all elevators at Lake Front, 26,659,858 bushels. Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

	Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918.	94,674,000	24,323,900	118,997,900
1917.	114,522,000	40,007,950	154,529,950
Loaded since September 1, 1918,	65,304,455 bushels;	1917,	95,537,050 bushels.

way systems. This especially applies to the Trans-Baikal railway as compared to the carrying capacity of that line in the month of October. Cars with military supplies remain for a long time at points of destination without being unloaded; for example, at Chita. Having in view the great significance of Vladivostok as the only gateway through which the economic life of the country is in touch with outside markets, we request that energetic and radical measures be adopted towards improving the transport situation. From our point of view we consider first of all necessary the creation of a strong co-ordinated administration of the railways, the co-ordination through a committee of the interests of the allied military authorities on the one hand and of the management of the railway and of the Far Eastern District Committee on the other, the adoption of energetic measures towards improving the technical and operating departments and the locomotive works, the immediate satisfaction of the employees and workmen on the Trans-Baikal railway as regards salary, the creation of a co-ordinating organ for distributing and controlling freight facilities, both in regard to goods for the civil population and for military needs, the granting of a preference to goods of first necessity for the needs of the civil population and the determination of the proper proportions in the transfer of freight from one system to another, removing the unproportional despatch of goods from Harbin and other stations of the Chinese Eastern railway for the transfer to the Trans-Baikal railway as compared with goods from Vladivostok. At the present time it is evident that the latter point of despatch is at a disadvantage in this connection."

Daily average marketed and loaded:

	Marketed.	Loaded.
1919.. . . .	150,106 bushels,	98 cars.
1918.. . . .	246,166 " "	184 " "

Grain shipped by rail since September, 1918, C.P. tracks, 5,144,891 bushels; Lake Front, 6,216,000 bushels.

Cars grain unloaded Fort William since September 1, 1918, 40,761; 1917, 58,472; 1916, 55,497.

During week 413 cars flour shipped from various mills Prairie Provinces—last year 866 cars.

Average number bushels various kinds of grain per car as shown by outturns at elevators on C.P. tracks, Fort William, during week:—

	1919.	1918.
Wheat.. . . .	1,290	1,293
Oats.. . . .	1,754	1,928
Barley.. . . .	1,414	1,536
Flax.. . . .	1,171	1,242
Rye.. . . .	1,731	1,235

Dominion Seed Purchasing Commissioner reports that province of Alberta will have sufficient seed oats for its own requirements next spring and will not need to import from other sources of supply.

Arrangements have been completed by seed grain branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture and municipal districts for purchase and distribution of seed grain to settlers who by reason of total crop failure last year are unable to otherwise secure seed grain. In addition, mortgage companies operating in Alberta have agreed to advance to farmers who already have loans from any company, sum sufficient for purchase of seed grain, amount to be added to farmers' original mortgage.

As a result of the embargo on food-stuffs from Canada and United States, Maple Leaf Milling Co., at Brandon, has closed down and Western Canada Flour Mills expected to do likewise shortly.

Farming and agriculture: The Land Settlement Board has been authorized by the Provincial Government of British Columbia to acquire an area of land between Fernie and Hosmer on the Crows Nest Pass Railway. A block, which contains, approximately, 7,000 acres, has already been valued by appraisers and steps will be taken immediately to secure title and provide for early throwing-open of area for settlement.

E.D. & B.C. Railway Company has brought down 400 cars of hay from the Grouard district for south country.

During the week a car of butter was sold by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Co., at Moosejaw, for \$28,280, stated to be the largest price ever paid for a car of butter.

There are about sixty per cent more tractors being brought into Canada through Emerson than normal transportation, largely due to rumour that duty will again be assessed on tractors under value of \$1,400, after February 7.

Milk Yield Improves.

According to the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1918, the average yield of milk per cow for all Canada has increased fully 30 per cent since herd-record work, or cow testing, was first started by the Department of Agriculture, as indicated by the records.

CANADA'S ARMY AS IT WAS MOBILIZED

ORDER GIVEN IN WHICH CORPS WILL RETURN

Third, First, Second and Fourth Divisions to Come Back as Units in Order Mentioned.

ALL VIA ENGLAND

The Department of Militia and Defence has issued the following statement with regard to priorities of return of troops from overseas:—

“First. With regard to the Canadian Corps and certain other troops in France.

“The Ministry Overseas Military Forces of Canada in answer to inquiries with reference to priority of return to Canada has authorized the following interview as coming from Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., commander of the Canadian Corps:—

“Principles of demobilization of corps: As long as the corps constitutes a part of a larger military organization, such as an army of occupation, it must remain a fully organized unit from a military point of view. For that reason it is impossible to demobilize any part of it in a manner which involves men being withdrawn for any other consideration than a military one. If men are withdrawn on account of length of service, occupation, etc., it is conceivable that all administrative services of corps would break down and corps become immobile. These services are made up in many instances of men who have been withdrawn to a particular service after long experience in the fring line. Therefore it follows that to make ready any part of the corps for demobilization you must set aside a complete unit. As a division is a tactical unit, it has been considered wise to demobilize the corps by divisions, and for purposes of discipline it is essential to retain them intact.

COME HOME BY UNITS.

“The principle governing demobilization of a division is that men should be sent home by units in order that the organization under which they have been controlled, supplied, and fought should remain in existence as long as possible. It is believed that men will arrive in Canada happier and more contented and with discipline better maintained if the unit organization is adhered to until the last possible moment.

“When asked to nominate the order of return of units, the corps commander recommended that they be demobilized in the order in which they were formed, viz.: First, Second, Third, Fourth. For that reason the First and Second Divi-

[Continued on page 13]

INFANTRY.

Unit.	Original Officer Commanding.	Date of Sailing.	Strength on Sailing.		Headquarters on Mobilization.
			O.	O. R.	
P.P.C.L.I.	Lt.-Col. F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O.	3-10-14	33	1,083	Valcartier.
R.C.R.	Lt.-Col. A. E. Carpenter.	26-8-15A	34	1,052	Halifax.
1st Batt	Lt.-Col. F. W. Hill	3-10-14	47	1,106	Valcartier.
2nd "	Lt.-Col. D. Watson	3-10-14	45	1,098	Valcartier.
3rd "	Lt.-Col. R. Rennie	3-10-14	43	1,101	Valcartier.
4th "	Lt.-Col. R. H. Labatt	3-10-14	42	1,084	Valcartier.
5th "	Lt.-Col. G. S. Tuxford	3-10-14	45	1,095	Valcartier.
6th "	Lt.-Col. R. W. Patterson	3-10-14	40	1,115	Valcartier.
7th "	Lt.-Col. W. Hart-McHarg	3-10-14	47	1,176	Valcartier.
8th "	Lt.-Col. L. J. Lipsett	3-10-14	45	1,085	Valcartier.
9th "	Lt.-Col. S. M. Rogers	3-10-14	44	1,101	Valcartier.
10th "	Lt.-Col. R. L. Boyle	3-10-14	41	1,065	Valcartier.
11th "	Lt.-Col. R. Burritt	3-10-14	45	1,119	Valcartier.
12th "	Lt.-Col. H. F. McLeod	3-10-14	45	1,028	Valcartier.
13th "	Lt.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis	3-10-14	45	1,112	Valcartier.
14th "	Lt.-Col. F. S. Meighen	3-10-14	46	1,097	Valcartier.
15th "	Lt.-Col. J. A. Currie	3-10-14	44	1,109	Valcartier.
16th "	Lt.-Col. R. G. E. Leckie	3-10-14	47	1,096	Valcartier.
17th "	Lt.-Col. S. G. Robertson	3-10-14	39	717	Valcartier.
18th "	Lt.-Col. E. S. Wible	18-4-15	36	1,081	London, Ont.
19th "	Lt.-Col. J. J. McLaren	18-5-15	41	1,073	Toronto.
20th "	Lt.-Col. J. A. W. Allen	15-5-15	35	1,100	Toronto.
21st "	Lt.-Col. W. St. P. Hughes	6-5-15	42	1,057	Kingston.
22nd "	Lt.-Col. F. M. Gaudet	20-5-15	36	1,097	St. Jean, P.Q.
23rd "	Lt.-Col. F. W. Fisher	23-2-15	35	942	Quebec.
24th "	Lt.-Col. J. A. Gunn	11-5-15	42	1,082	Montreal.
25th "	Lt.-Col. G. A. LeCain	20-5-15	42	1,081	Halifax.
26th "	Lt.-Col. J. L. McAvity	13-6-15	42	1,108	St. John, N.B.
27th "	Lt.-Col. I. R. Snider	17-5-15	33	1,039	Winnipeg.
28th "	Lt.-Col. J. F. L. Embury	29-5-15	36	1,078	Winnipeg.
29th "	Lt.-Col. H. S. Tobin	20-5-15	37	1,090	Vancouver.
30th "	Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall	23-2-15	35	980	Vancouver.
31st "	Lt.-Col. A. B. Bell	17-5-15	36	1,033	Calgary.
32nd "	Lt.-Col. H. J. Cowan	23-2-15	35	962	Winnipeg.
33rd "	Lt.-Col. A. Wilson	13-3-16	40	946	London, Ont.
34th "	Lt.-Col. A. J. Oliver	23-10-15	41	1,102	Guelph, Ont.
35th "	Lt.-Col. F. C. McCordick	16-10-15	41	1,115	Toronto.
36th "	Lt.-Col. E. C. Ashton	19-6-15	39	1,004	Hamilton.
37th "	Lt.-Col. C. F. Beck	27-11-15	40	1,104	Sault Ste. Marie.
38th "	Lt.-Col. C. W. Edwards	30-5-16B	37	1,038	Ottawa.
39th "	Lt.-Col. J. A. V. Preston	24-6-15	40	1,003	Belleville.
40th "	Lt.-Col. A. Vincent	8-10-15	40	1,090	Halifax.
41st "	Lt.-Col. L. A. Archambault	18-10-15	36	1,082	Quebec.
42nd "	Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie	10-6-15	40	978	Montreal.
43rd "	Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomson	1-6-15	40	998	Winnipeg.
44th "	Lt.-Col. E. R. Wayland	23-10-15	36	1,076	Winnipeg.
45th "	Lt.-Col. F. J. Clark	13-3-16	38	720	Brandon.
46th "	Lt.-Col. H. Spell	23-10-15	36	1,115	Regina.
47th "	Lt.-Col. W. R. Winsby	13-11-15	36	1,114	New Westminster.
48th "	Lt. Col. W. J. H. Holmes	1-7-15	38	1,020	Victoria.
49th "	Lt.-Col. W. A. Griesbach	4-6-15	36	996	Edmonton.
50th "	Lt.-Col. E. G. Mason	27-10-15	41	1,036	Calgary.
51st "	Lt.-Col. R. DeL. Harwood	18-4-16	37	1,055	Edmonton.
52nd "	Lt.-Col. J. A. D. Hulme	23-11-16	40	1,032	Port Arthur.
53rd "	Lt.-Col. R. M. Ennistoun	29-3-16	35	1,063	Winnipeg.
54th "	Lt.-Col. W. M. Davis	22-11-15	36	1,111	Nelson, B.C.
55th "	Lt.-Col. J. R. Kirkpatrick	30-10-15	42	1,097	Sussex, N.B.
56th "	Lt.-Col. W. C. G. Armstrong	23-3-16	40	1,070	Calgary.
57th "	Lt.-Col. E. T. Paquette	2-6-16	18	419	Quebec.
58th "	Lt.-Col. H. A. Genet	22-11-15	40	1,091	Toronto.
59th "	Lt.-Col. H. J. Dawson	21-4-16	36	1,073	Brockville.
60th "	Lt. Col. F. A. Gascoigne	6-11-15	40	1,024	Valcartier.
61st "	Lt.-Col. E. J. Murray	21-4-16	37	1,091	Winnipeg.
62nd "	Lt.-Col. J. Hulme	23-3-16	36	1,037	Vancouver.
63rd "	Lt.-Col. G. B. McLeod	22-4-16	36	1,018	Edmonton.
64th "	Lt.-Col. H. M. Campbell	31-3-16	38	1,089	Halifax.
65th "	Lt.-Col. N. Lang	18-6-16	33	1,040	Saskatoon.
66th "	Lt.-Col. J. W. McKinery	28-4-16	36	1,071	Edmonton.
67th "	Lt.-Col. Lorne Ross	21-4-16	34	1,045	Victoria.
68th "	Lt.-Col. P. E. Perrett	28-4-16	34	1,067	Regina.
69th "	Lt.-Col. J. A. Dansereau	17-4-16	34	1,023	Montreal.
70th "	Lt.-Col. R. I. Towers	24-4-16	35	986	London, Ont.
71st "	Lt.-Col. D. M. Sutherland	21-4-16	35	963	Woodstock, Ont.
72nd Batt.	Lt.-Col. J. A. Clark	23-4-16	34	1,094	Vancouver.
73rd "	Lt.-Col. P. Davidson	31-3-16	36	1,083	Montreal.
74th "	Lt.-Col. J. M. McCausland	29-3-16	34	1,046	Toronto.
75th "	Lt.-Col. S. G. Rackett	29-3-16	36	1,114	Toronto.
76th "	Lt.-Col. J. Ballantine	23-4-16	36	1,006	Barrie, Ont.
77th "	Lt.-Col. D. R. Street	19-6-16	38	1,007	Ottawa.
78th "	Lt.-Col. J. Kirkcaldy	20-5-16	37	1,097	Winnipeg.
79th "	Lt.-Col. G. Clinglan	24-4-16	37	1,095	Brandon, Man.
80th "	Lt.-Col. W. G. Ketcheson	16-5-16	35	1,041	Belleville.
81st "	Lt.-Col. B. H. Belson	28-4-16	36	1,037	Toronto.
82nd "	Lt.-Col. W. A. Lowry	20-5-16	34	1,006	Calgary.
83rd "	Lt.-Col. R. Pellatt	28-4-16	35	1,081	Toronto.
84th "	Lt.-Col. W. D. Stewart	18-6-16	36	913	Toronto.
85th "	Lt.-Col. E. O. Phinney	12-10-16	34	1,001	Halifax.
86th "	Lt.-Col. W. W. Stewart	19-5-16	36	1,072	Hamilton.
87th "	Lt.-Col. I. P. Rexford	23-4-16	36	1,026	St. Jean, P.Q.
88th "	Lt.-Col. H. J. R. Cullin	31-5-16	34	1,029	Victoria.
89th "	Lt.-Col. W. W. Nasmyth	31-5-16	38	969	Calgary.
90th "	Lt.-Col. W. A. Monroe	31-5-16	36	1,087	Winnipeg.
91st "	Lt.-Col. W. J. Green	28-6-16	32	905	St. Thomas.
92nd "	Lt.-Col. G. G. Chisholm	20-5-16	36	1,096	Toronto.
93rd "	Lt.-Col. I. J. Johnston	15-7-16	36	863	Peterborough.
94th "	Lt.-Col. H. A. C. Machin	28-6-16	36	1,009	Port Arthur.
95th "	Lt.-Col. R. K. Larker	31-5-16	36	1,061	Toronto.
96th "	Lt.-Col. J. Glenn	26-9-16	29	768	Saskatoon.
97th "	Lt.-Col. A. B. Clark	18-9-16	31	798	Toronto.

CANADA'S ARMY AS IT WAS MOBILIZED

INFANTRY UNITS—Continued.

ORDER GIVEN IN WHICH CORPS WILL RETURN

[Continued from page 12.]

sions were sent to the Rhine first, because at that time it was the intention that all Canadian divisions should go to Germany, and if the First and Second went first they could later on be relieved by the Third and Fourth, after which they would be moved to the base and there get ready for demobilization.

"On account of factors governing the military situation it was not found possible to send the Third and Fourth Divisions to Germany, and as it was impossible to relieve either the First or Second by either the Third or Fourth, it became necessary to nominate either the Third or Fourth as the division to be demobilized first. For a similar reason to that which governed the first nomination the corps commander recommended that the Third Division be demobilized first, to be followed by the First, Second, and Fourth in order named. A certain proportion of corps troops and troops on line of communication will accompany the divisional troops to Canada.

"There are so many members of the Canadian Corps who were originally resident in the British Isles and who wish to see again relatives and parents before they return to Canada that more applications for leave to England were received than could be granted. Cordially sympathizing with this desire on the part of the men, and in order that all might be treated on the same basis, it was found that the only possible way in which to meet the wish of the men was that divisions should be returned to Canada via England. This has been arranged.

DRAFTEES COME LAST.

"With regard to troops in England: After the armistice was declared such troops in England as were available were immediately returned to Canada, not including draftees under the Military Service Act. This does not include the Forestry Corps in the British Isles, which has not been released from duty. On January 13 the adjutant-general overseas issued the following order:—

"All personnel who can be made available for return to Canada, other than draftees, are to be returned in accordance with their service groups as laid down in demobilization instructions, volume 1, appendix B. No priority of return will be accorded to men by reason of their being in low medical category. Every effort must be made to release men employed in England so that they may be returned in the order of priority set out in the above-mentioned demobilization instructions, subject to the necessity of safeguarding proper maintenance of discipline and of administration.

[Continued on page 14.]

Unit.	Officer Commanding.	Date of Sailing.	Strength on Sailing.		Headquarters on Mobilization.
			O.	O. R.	
98th	Lt.-Col. H. A. Rose	8-7-16	36	1,050	Welland, Ont.
99th	Lt.-Col. T. B. Welch	31-5-16	36	825	Windsor, Ont.
100th	Lt.-Col. J. B. Mitchell	18-9-16	31	880	Winnipeg.
101st	Lt.-Col. D. MacLean	28-6-16	36	1,025	Winnipeg.
102nd	Lt.-Col. J. W. Warden	18-6-16	37	968	Victoria.
103rd	Lt.-Col. E. C. J. L. Hemiker	23-7-16	37	939	Victoria.
104th	Lt.-Col. G. W. Fowler	28-6-16	42	1,084	Sussex, N. B.
105th	Lt.-Col. A. E. Ings	15-7-16	37	1,087	Charlottetown.
106th	Lt.-Col. R. Innes	15-7-16	36	1,009	Truro, N.S.
107th	Lt.-Col. Glen Campbell	18-9-16	32	965	Winnipeg.
108th	Lt.-Col. G. H. Bradbury	18-9-16	32	843	Selkirk, Man.
109th	Lt.-Col. J. J. H. Fee	23-7-16	35	775	Lindsay, Ont.
110th	Lt.-Col. J. B. Youngs	31-10-16	26	635	Strathford, Ont.
111th	Lt.-Col. J. D. Clark	25-9-16	25	637	Galt, Ont.
112th	Lt.-Col. E. B. Tremaine	23-7-16	36	1,090	Windsor, N.S.
113th	Lt.-Col. W. A. Pryce Jones	25-9-16	30	883	Lethbridge, Alberta.
114th	Lt.-Col. A. T. Thompson	31-10-16	30	679	Cayuga, Ont.
115th	Lt.-Col. F. V. Wedderburn	23-7-16	34	801	St. Johns, N. B.
116th	Lt.-Col. S. Sharpe	23-7-16	36	943	Uxbridge, Ont.
117th	Lt.-Col. L. J. Gilbert	14-8-16	36	856	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
118th	Lt.-Col. W. M. O. Lothead	23-1-17	15	231	Kitchener.
119th	Lt.-Col. T. P. T. Rowland	8-8-16	32	935	Sault Ste Marie.
120th	Lt.-Col. D. G. Fearman	14-8-16	32	838	Hamilton.
121st	Lt.-Col. A. W. McLellan	14-8-16	32	1,033	New Westminster, B. C.
122nd	Lt.-Col. D. M. Grant	2-6-17	26	686	Huntsville & Galt, Ont.
123rd	Lt.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill	7-8-16	12	369	Toronto.
124th	Lt.-Col. W. C. V. Chadwick	7-8-16	32	1,004	Toronto.
125th	Lt.-Col. M. E. B. Cutcliffe	7-8-16	32	974	Brantford.
126th	Lt.-Col. S. J. Hamilton	14-8-16	32	822	Toronto.
127th	Lt.-Col. T. Clark	22-8-18	32	972	Toronto.
128th	Lt.-Col. F. Pawlett	15-8-16	32	988	Moosejaw, Sask.
129th	Lt.-Col. W. Knowles	22-8-16	32	807	Dundas, Ont.
130th	Lt.-Col. J. F. DeHertel	23-9-16	25	573	Perth, Ont.
131st	Lt.-Col. J. D. Taylor	31-10-16	32	954	New Westminster.
132nd	Lt.-Col. G. W. Mersereau	25-10-16	32	809	Chatham, N. B.
133rd	Lt.-Col. A. C. Pratt	30-10-16	21	665	Simcoe, Ont.
134th	Lt.-Col. A. A. Miller	8-9-16	32	1,078	Toronto.
135th	Lt.-Col. B. Robson	22-8-16	32	910	London, Ont.
136th	Lt.-Col. R. W. Smart	25-9-16	18	492	Port Hope, Ont.
137th	Lt.-Col. G. W. Morfitt	22-8-16	32	932	Calgary.
138th	Lt.-Col. R. Belcher	22-8-16	32	870	Edmonton.
139th	Lt.-Col. W. H. Floyd	25-9-16	21	495	Cobourg.
140th	Lt.-Col. L. H. Beer	25-9-16	33	820	St. Johns, N. B.
141st	Lt.-Col. D. C. McKenzie	29-4-17	17	466	Fort Francis.
142nd	Lt.-Col. D. C. M. R. Graham	31-10-16	26	574	London, Ont.
143rd	Lt.-Col. C. M. R. Graham	17-2-17 C	32	883	Victoria.
144th	Lt.-Col. A. B. Powley	18-9-16	29	962	Winnipeg.
145th	Lt.-Col. A. W. Morley	25-9-16	19	524	Moncton, N. B.
146th	Lt.-Col. W. E. Forbes	25-9-16	26	581	Kingston, Ont.
147th	Major C. A. Lowe	13-11-16	32	910	Owen Sound.
148th	Lt.-Col. G. F. McFarland	26-9-16	32	953	Montreal, P.Q.
149th	Lt.-Col. A. Magee	28-3-17	18	439	Watford, Ont.
150th	Lt.-Col. E. G. C. Kelley	23-9-16	24	515	Montreal, P.Q.
151st	Lt.-Col. H. Barre	3-10-16	29	925	Strathcona.
152nd	Lt.-Col. J. W. Arnott	3-10-16	29	743	Wayburn, Sask.
153rd	Lt.-Col. S. Nells	29-4-17	17	511	Guelph, Ont.
154th	Lt.-Col. R. T. Pritchard	25-10-16	19	872	Cornwall.
155th	Lt.-Col. A. G. F. McDonald	17-10-16	29	826	Belleville.
156th	Lt.-Col. M. K. Adams	17-10-16	28	778	Brookville.
157th	Lt.-Col. T. O. D. Bedell	17-10-16	32	966	Barne, Ont.
158th	Lt.-Col. D. H. McClaren	13-11-16	31	966	Vancouver.
159th	Lt.-Col. C. Milne	31-10-16	32	972	Haliburton.
160th	Lt.-Col. E. F. Armstrong	17-10-16	31	978	Walkerton, Ont.
161st	Lt.-Col. A. Weir	30-10-16	28	749	Clinton, Ont.
162nd	Lt.-Col. H. B. Combe	31-10-16	30	766	Parry Sound.
163rd	Lt.-Col. J. Arthurs	27-11-16 D	38	822	Montreal.
164th	Lt.-Col. H. Desrosiers	11-4-16	26	710	Milton, Ont.
165th	Lt.-Col. L. C. D'Alzie	28-3-16	24	526	Moncton.
166th	Lt.-Col. W. G. Mitchell	12-10-16	32	859	Toronto.
167th	Lt.-Col. O. Readman	Converted into Quebec recruit-ing Batt.			Quebec.
168th	Lt.-Col. W. T. McMullin	30-10-16 E	26	688	Woodstock.
169th	Lt.-Col. J. G. Wright	17-10-16	32	887	Toronto.
170th	Lt.-Col. L. Reed	25-10-16	31	888	Toronto.
171st	Lt.-Col. Sir W. Price	23-11-16	27	574	Quebec.
172nd	Lt.-Col. J. R. Vickers	25-10-16	32	972	Kamloops, B.C.
173rd	Lt.-Col. W. H. Bruce	13-11-16	32	930	Hamilton, Ont.
174th	Lt.-Col. H. F. Osler	29-4-17	14	275	Winnipeg.
175th	Lt.-Col. N. Spencer	3-10-16	30	847	Medicine Hat.
176th	Lt.-Col. D. Sharpe	29-4-17	18	446	St. Catharines.
177th	Lt.-Col. J. B. McPhee	3-5-17	19	540	Simcoe, Ont.
178th	Lt.-Col. L. de la B. Girouard	3-3-17	20	415	Victoriaville.
179th	Lt.-Col. J. Y. Reid	3-10-16	32	890	Winnipeg.
180th	Lt.-Col. R. H. Green	13-11-16	31	833	Toronto.
181st	Lt.-Col. H. B. Combe	18-4-17	20	897	Brandon, Man.
182nd	Lt.-Col. A. A. Cockburn	3-5-17	9	208	Whitby.
183rd	Lt.-Col. W. T. Edgecomb	3-10-16	13	431	Winnipeg.
184th	Lt.-Col. W. H. Sharpe	31-10-16	32	1,042	Lisgar, Man.
185th	Lt.-Col. F. P. Day	12-10-16	33	1,008	Halifax.
186th	Major Neil Smith	28-3-17	18	469	Chatham, Ont.
187th	Lt.-Col. G. W. Robinson	15-12-16	24	744	Red Deer.
188th	Lt.-Col. C. J. Donaldson	12-10-16	32	1,004	Prince Albert.
189th	Lt.-Col. A. Piuze	28-9-16	26	595	Frazerville.
190th	Lt.-Col. G. K. Watson	3-5-17	15	372	Winnipeg.
191st	Lt.-Col. W. G. Bryan	28-3-17	6	246	McLeod, Alta.
192nd	Captain H. E. Lyon	31-10-16	23	424	Blairmore.
193rd	Lt.-Col. J. Stanfield	12-10-16	32	1,020	Truro, N.S.
194th	Lt.-Col. W. C. Craig	13-11-16	31	906	Edmonton.
195th	Lt.-Col. A. C. Gomer	31-10-16	31	998	Regina.
196th	Lt.-Col. D. S. Mackay	31-10-16	32	974	Camp Hughes.

CANADA'S ARMY AS IT WAS MOBILIZED

ORDER GIVEN IN WHICH CORPS WILL RETURN

[Continued from page 13.]

Care should be taken that any men released are substituted by draftees and not by men returned from France or by men belonging to groups to be returned earlier than draftees.

"The demobilization instructions lay down that married men, according to length of service, are to be returned to Canada first, and then single men according to length of service. For this purpose and in order to provide a practical system of priority the overseas military forces of Canada have been divided into thirty-four service groups, covering a period from 1914 down to December, 1918."

MAITOBA HAS LARGE PULPWOOD RESOURCES

At least 75 per cent of the entire land surface of Manitoba is covered by forests, according to a booklet entitled "The New Manitoba District; its Resources and Development," issued recently by the Department of the Interior from the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch. Manitoba possesses large timber and pulpwood resources, according to the booklet, which was prepared by F. H. Kitto, D.L.S., A.M.E.I.C. The fact that the total values of Sweden's forest products in 1905 were \$107,000,000 is referred to as an example of what might be done in Manitoba by following a similar forest policy, the northern portions of both countries having similar conditions of climate and soil. The booklet also refers to the agricultural, mining, water-power, fur, and other resources of northern Manitoba.

Conserve By-Products Now.

By-product coke ovens are gradually being introduced in Canada in place of bee-hive ovens, which waste valuable by-products such as gas, tar, and ammonia, according to a recent report of the Conservation Commission.

Ontario's Forest Protection.

The forest region of Ontario subject to the Forest Fires Prevention Act is divided into thirty-five districts, each of which is in charge of a chief ranger. In 1917 the chief fire rangers were assisted by thirty-four deputy chiefs and the maximum number of fire rangers for any one period during the season was 1,039, according to a report of the Commission of Conservation for that year. The Ontario forest region covers an area of over 100,000,000 acres.

Grand Falls Water-power.

Grand Falls, on the St. John river, New Brunswick, is 450 miles long, has a drainage area of approximately 26,000 square miles, and possesses the largest water-power and one of the largest sites in Eastern Canada, according to a new booklet on the province of New Brunswick prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch and issued by the Department of the Interior.

Eggs for Great Britain.

Since 1914 Canada has shipped to Great Britain annually from three to five millions dozens of eggs, according to the current report of the Minister of Agriculture.

INFANTRY UNITS—Continued.

Unit.	Officer Commanding.	Date of Sailing.	Strength on Sailing.		Headquarters on Mobilization.
			O.	O.R.	
197th	Lt.-Col. H. G. Tonseca	28-1-17	9	306	Winnipeg.
198th	Lt.-Col. J. A. Ceoper	28-3-17	81	841	Toronto.
199th	Lt.-Col. R. J. Trihey	15-12-16	33	860	Montreal.
200th	Lt.-Col. A. L. Bonnycastle	3-5-17	17	477	Winnipeg.
201st	Lt.-Col. E. W. Hegerty				Disbanded.
202nd	Lt.-Col. T. E. Bowen	23-11-16	27	746	Edmonton.
203rd	Lt.-Col. J. E. Hansford	26-10-16	32	957	Winnipeg.
204th	Lt.-Col. W. H. Price	28-3-17	27	789	Toronto.
205th	Lt.-Col. R. R. Moodie	Converted into	C.M.C. corps.		Hamilton.
206th	Lt.-Col. T. Pagnuelo	Sent drafts to	Bermuda.		Montreal.
207th	Lt.-Col. C. W. McLean	2-6-17	27	652	Ottawa.
208th	Lt.-Col. T. H. Lennox	21-3-17	27	686	Toronto.
209th	Lt.-Col. W. O. Smyth	31-10-16	20	915	Swift Current, Sask.
210th	Lt.-Col. W. E. Seaborn	11-4-17	18	462	Moose Jaw, Sask.
211th	Lt.-Col. W. M. Sage	15-12-16	25	662	Vancouver, B.C.
212th	Lt.-Col. E. C. Pitman	Disbanded, un-	able to obtain		Winnipeg.
213th	Lt.-Col. B. J. McCormick				St. Catharines-
214th	Lt.-Col. J. H. Hearn	18-4-17	20	595	Wadena, Sask.
215th	Lt.-Col. H. E. Snider	29-4-17	16	327	Brantford, Ont.
216th	Lt.-Col. F. L. Burton	18-4-17	30	783	Toronto.
217th	Lt.-Col. A. B. Gillis	2-6-17	24	684	Moosomin, Sask.
218th	Lt.-Col. J. K. Cornwall	17-2-17	32	883	Victoria.
219th	Lt.-Col. W. H. Muirhead	12-10-16	33	997	Halifax.
220th	Lt.-Col. B. H. Brown	29-4-17	18	446	Toronto.
221st	Lt.-Col. M. McMeans	18-4-17	23	596	Winnipeg.
222nd	Lt.-Col. J. Lightfoot	13-11-16	32	993	Winnipeg.
223rd	Lt.-Col. H. Albrechsten	3-5-17	17	507	Winnipeg.
224th	Lt.-Col. A. McDougall	19-5-16	47	1,526	Ottawa.
225th	Lt.-Col. J. MacKay	25-1-17	20	427	Fernie, B.C.
226th	Lt.-Col. R. A. G. Gillespie	15-12-16	32	1,035	Dauphin, Man.
227th	Lt.-Col. C. H. LeP. Jones	11-4-17	28	783	Hamilton.
228th	Lt.-Col. A. Earchman	16-2-17	31	756	North Bay.
229th	Lt.-Col. H. D. Pickett	18-4-17	17	526	Moose Jaw.
230th	Lt.-Col. R. deSalaberry	23-1-17	18	687	Brookville.
231st	Lt.-Col. F. E. Leach	11-4-17	28	661	Vancouver.
232nd	Lt.-Col. R. P. Laurie	18-4-17	13	286	Battleford.
233rd	Lt.-Col. E. Leprohon	Absorbed by 178	th Battalion.		Edmonton.
234th	Lt.-Col. W. Wallace	18-4-17	15	279	Toronto.
235th	Lt.-Col. S. B. Scobell	3-5-17	19	438	Belleville.
236th	Lt.-Col. P. A. Guthrie	9-11-17	27	1,029	Fredericton.
237th	Lt.-Col. Rev. C. S. Bullock	Disbanded.			Sussex.
238th	Lt.-Col. W. R. Smythe	11-9-16	44	1,081	Valcartier.
239th	Major V. L. MacDonald	15-12-16	26	738	Valcartier.
240th	Lt.-Col. E. J. Watt	3-5-17	14	375	Renfrew.
241st	Lt.-Col. W. L. McGregor	29-4-17	21	625	Windsor.
242th	Lt.-Col. J. B. White	23-11-16	44	1,006	Montreal.
243rd	Lt.-Col. J. E. Bradshaw	2-6-17	16	391	Prince Albert.
244th	Lt.-Col. E. M. McRobie	28-3-17	27	604	Montreal.
245th	Lt.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne	3-5-17	16	274	Montreal.
246th	Lt.-Col. N. H. Parson	2-6-17	14	233	Halifax.
247th	Lt.-Col. C. H. Ackerman	Absorbed by 236	th Battalion.		Peterboro.
248th	Lt.-Col. J. H. Rorke	2-6-17	13	259	Owen Sound.
249th	Lt.-Col. C. B. Keenlyside	21-2-18	15	709	Regina.
250th	Lt.-Col. W. H. Hastings	Amalgamated with 249th	Batt.		Winnipeg.
251st	Lt.-Col. G. H. Nicholson	6-10-17	4	170	Winnipeg.
252nd	Lt.-Col. J. J. Glass	2-6-17	6	127	Lindsay.
253rd	Lt.-Col. P. G. C. Campbell	29-4-17	17	461	Kingston.
254th	Lt.-Col. A. P. Allen	2-6-17	8	243	Belleville.
255th	Lt.-Col. G. C. Royce	2-6-17	13	284	Toronto.
256th	Lt.-Col. W. A. McConnell	28-3-17	18	531	Toronto.
257th	Lt.-Col. L. T. Martin	16-2-17	29	902	Ottawa.
258th	Lt.-Col. P. E. Blondin	6-10-17	16	215	Quebec.
259th	See Siberian Expeditionary Force.				
260th	"				
No. 1 University Inf. Co.	Capt. P. Melson	29-5-15	6	250	Montreal.
No. 2	Capt. G. C. MacDonald	29-6-17	6	264	Montreal.
No. 3	Lieut. F. L. Turnbull	4-9-15	4	323	Montreal.
No. 4	Lieut. J. R. Mitchener	27-11-15	5	250	Montreal.
No. 5	Lieut. O. S. Tyndale	2-4-16	5	250	Montreal.
Yukon Infantry Co.	Comm. Black	24-1-17	6	224	Dawson City.
No. 1 Jewish Infantry Co.	Capt. I. Friedman	28-3-17	3	83	Montreal.
No. 1 Independent Infantry Co.	Major T. J. Langford	6-10-17	3	102	Winnipeg.

MACHINE GUN UNITS AND TANK BATTALIONS.

No. 1 Auto. Mach. Gun Brigade	Major R. Brutinel	3-10-14	9	128	Valcartier.
Borden's Mach. Gun Battery	Major E. J. Morrison	17-5-15	6	53	Montreal.
Eaton's Mach. Gun Co.	Major W. J. Morrison	4-6-16	24	254	Toronto.
1st Tank Battalion	Lt.-Col. R. L. Denison	3-6-18	92	714	Ottawa.
2nd "	Major N. K. Cameron	6-10-18	47	888	Petawawa.

ARTILLERY.

A and B Batteries, R.C.H.A.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Panet, D.S.O.	3-10-14	18	484	Kingston, Ont.
1st Bde., C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. E. W. B. Morrison	3-10-14	32	850	Valcartier.
1st " Amm. Col.	Capt. A. A. Durdee	3-10-14	Included in 1st		Brigade.
2nd " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman	3-10-14	33	807	Valcartier.
2nd " Amm. Col.	Capt. J. M. Eakins	3-10-14	Included in 2nd		Brigade.
3rd " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. J. H. Mitchell	3-10-14	33	847	Valcartier.
3rd " Amm. Col.	Capt. C. V. Stockwell	3-10-14	Included in 3rd		Brigade.
4th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. W. J. Brown	20-5-15	8	37	Toronto.
4th " Amm. Col.	Capt. G. V. Taylor	16-5-15	4	141	Toronto.
5th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. G. A. Carruthers	20-7-15	2	30	Winnipeg.
5th " Amm. Col.	Capt. H. N. Cowan	20-7-15	4	151	Winnipeg.
6th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. E. W. Rathbun	23-2-15	5	36	Montreal.
6th " Amm. Col.	Capt. P. W. Cooke	23-2-15	4	135	Montreal.

CANADA'S ARMY AS IT WAS MOBILIZED

CANNOT ALWAYS GET BOATS THAT WERE PROMISED

Official Statement says British Ministry of Shipping Often Has to Cancel Trooping Accommodation

The following announcement was made by the Government on Thursday last:—

Some of the difficulties encountered in shipping in connection with the returning of soldiers to Canada, which, perhaps, have not been understood and appreciated by the public, are outlined in a cable received from the Canadian overseas authorities.

One of the difficulties is that frequently after certain boats have been promised to the Canadian Overseas Ministry by the British Ministry of Shipping, it has been found imperative to cancel the arrangements and at the last moment the Canadian authorities have had to look about for the best ships that are available. Ships must be used whenever they are made available. Should the Canadian authorities not take ships according to dates of sailings which are available, they then would be used for other purposes and would be lost to Canadian use.

Also it must be borne in mind that there are not only Canadian troops to be returned, but also United States, Australian, New Zealand, and South African, and troops to be transported to the Mediterranean, India, and many other places. To add to the problem, it must be remembered that some of the best ships which carried troops in the early part of the war are now, as a result of the submarines, lying at the bottom of the ocean. There is also the tremendous problem of transporting troops by boat from France.

It may be stated that everything possible is being done to return our soldiers to Canada as early as possible, and there is no better way of handling returning troops than that now in existence. Every effort is being made to return troops to Canada in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Canadian troops and to the public in Canada.

The details of remaining units of the C.E.F. including:

- Cavalry,
- Engineers,
- Cyclists,
- Pioneers,
- Divisional Trains,
- Supply Columns,
- Ordnance Workshops and Hospitals

will be published in the next issue of the "Official Record."

ARTILLERY UNITS—Continued.

Unit.	Officer Commanding.	Date of Sailing.	Strength on Sailing.	Headquarters on Mobilization.
			O. O.R.	
7th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. J. S. Stewart.	9-9-15	See Batteries...	Ottawa.
7th " Amm. Col.	Capt. F. A. Moseley.	9-9-15	8 142	Ottawa.
8th " C.F.A.	Appointed overseas.	5-2-16	31 718	Toronto.
8th " Amm. Col.	Capt. W. M. Fletcher.	5-2-16	Included in 8th	Brigade.
9th " C.F.A.	Appointed overseas.	5-2-16	24 723	Kingston.
9th " Amm. Col.	Capt. R. F. Massey.	5-2-16	Included in 9th	Brigade.
10th " C.F.A.	Appointed overseas.	26-2-16	25 729	Winnipeg.
10th " Amm. Col.	Capt. C. W. Birch.	26-2-16	Included in 10th	Brigade.
11th " C.F.A.	Appointed overseas.	26-2-16	22 568	London, Ont.
11th " Amm. Col.	Capt. D. A. McKinnon.	2-4-16	3 108	Halifax.
12th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. E. G. Hanson.	11-7-16	28 669	Toronto.
12th " Amm. Col.	Capt. H. B. Davis.	11-9-16	Included in 12th	Brigade.
13th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. Count de Bury.	18-9-16	27 656	Kingston.
13th " Amm. Col.	Capt. P. A. Wood.	18-9-16	Included in 13th	Brigade.
14th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. J. C. McKinnon.	11-9-16	23 631	Halifax.
14th " Amm. Col.	Capt. F. S. Burns.	11-9-16	Included in 14th	Brigade.
15th " C.F.A.	Lt.-Col. A. T. Ogilvie.	11-9-17	28 683	Vancouver.
15th " Amm. Col.	Capt. A. E. Sargisson.	11-9-16	Included in 15th	Brigade.
1st Bty. C.F.A.	Major C. H. L. Sharman.	3-10-14		Included in 1st Bde.
2nd " " " "	Lt.-Col. O. H. MacLaren.	3-10-14		" " "
3rd " " " "	Major R. H. Britton.	3-10-14		Included in 2nd Bde.
4th " " " "	Major A. G. McNaughton.	3-10-14		" " "
5th " " " "	Major E. G. Hanson.	3-10-14		" " "
6th " " " "	Major H. G. McLeod.	3-10-14		Included in 3rd Bde.
7th " " " "	Major W. B. M. King.	3-10-14		" " "
8th " " " "	Major H. G. Carscallen.	3-10-14		" " "
9th " " " "	Major E. A. McDougall.	3-10-14		" " "
10th, 11th and 12th Batteries were formed in England.				
13th Bty. C.F.A. (4th Bde.)	Major G. E. Vansittart.	20-5-15	4 138	Toronto.
14th " " " "	Major W. H. Merritt.	20-5-15	5 138	" " "
15th " " " "	Major L. E. W. Irving.	20-5-15	6 151	" " "
16th " " " "	Major W. T. Simpson.	20-5-15	5 151	" " "
17th " (5th Bde.)	Major J. F. Buckley.	20-7-15	4 152	Winnipeg.
18th " " " "	Major G. N. Marsh.	20-7-15	4 152	" " "
19th " " " "	Lt.-Col. G. A. Caruthers.	20-7-15	4 150	" " "
20th " " " "	Major A. Ripley.	20-7-15	4 150	Lethbridge.
21st " (6th Bde.)	Major W. G. Scully.	23-2-15	4 151	Montreal.
22nd " " " "	Major W. R. Rierdon.	23-2-15	4 151	Kingston.
23rd " " " "	Major J. K. MacKay.	23-2-15	4 151	Fredericton.
24th " " " "	Major B. A. Ingraham.	23-2-15	4 151	" " "
25th " (7th Bde.)	Major E. C. Arnodi.	9-9-15	6 169	Ottawa.
26th " " " "	Major G. R. Hall.	9-9-15	7 136	Kingston.
27th " " " "	Major J. B. Payne.	9-9-15	4 167	Montreal.
28th " " " "	Major R. Crooker.	9-9-15	5 150	Fredericton.
29th " (11th Bde.)	Major F. T. Coggan.	27-2-16		Included in 11th Bde.
30th " (8th Bde.)	Major A. B. Gillies.	5-2-16		" 8th Bde.
31st " " " "	Major F. A. Peacock.	5-2-16		" " "
32nd " (9th Bde.)	Major S. A. McKenzie.	5-2-16		" 9th Bde.
33rd " " " "	Major W. Sears.	5-2-16		" " "
34th Bty. C.F.A. (Converted to 9th Bde. Am. Col.)				
35th Bty. C.F.A. (11th Bde.)	Major R. E. Fletcher.	27-2-16		Included in 11th Bde.
36th " " " "	Major W. Crowe.	27-2-16		" " "
37th " (10th Bde.)	Major L. J. Ducharme.	26-2-16		" 10th Bde.
38th " " " "	Major A. L. Laughton.	26-2-16		" " "
39th " " " "	Major A. B. Stafford.	26-2-16		" " "
40th " (8th Bde.)	Major G. H. Southam.	5-2-16		" 8th Bde.
41st " " " "	Major J. W. Syer.	5-2-16		" " "
42nd Bty. C.F.A. (Converted to 8th Bde. Am. Col.)				
43rd Bty. C.F.A. (11th Bde.)	Major D. McCree.	27-2-16		" 11th Bde.
44th " (10th Bde.)	Major C. E. Gregory.	26-2-16		" 10th Bde.
45th " (9th Bde.)	Major A. Gill.	5-2-16		" 9th Bde.
46th " " " "	Major L. W. Gill.	5-2-16		" " "
47th " (12th Bde.)	Major W. Field.	11-9-16		" 12th Bde.
48th " " " "	Major E. K. Richardson.	11-9-16		" " "
49th " " " "	Major E. H. Lancaster.	11-9-16		" " "
50th " (13th Bde.)	Capt. D. A. Anglin.	18-9-16		" 13th Bde.
51st " " " "	Major M. V. Plummer.	18-9-16		" " "
52nd " " " "	Capt. W. E. Lawson.	18-9-16		" " "
53rd " " " "	Capt. H. MacDougall.	18-9-16		" " "
54th " (12th Bde.)	Capt. W. T. Henderson.	11-9-16		" 12th Bde.
55th " (14th Bde.)	Major E. N. Lewis.	11-9-16		" 14th Bde.
56th " " " "	Major V. J. Kent.	11-9-16		" " "
57th " " " "	Major T. A. View.	11-9-16		(Did not sail as a Unit).
58th " (14th Bde.)	Major C. M. O. Fisher.	11-9-16		Included in 14th Bde.
59th " (15th Bde.)	Capt. C. S. Riley.	11-9-16		" 15th Bde.
60th " " " "	Capt. L. C. Walker.	11-9-16		" " "
61st " " " "	Capt. C. H. Colinson.	11-9-16		" " "
62nd " " " "	Major W. M. T. Martin.	11-9-16		" " "
63rd, 64th, 65th, and those Batteries numbering from the 67th to the 79th, are Depot Batteries and only sent over drafts. The 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd and 84th Batteries were formed in England from the 12th Brigade.				
No. 1 Heavy Bty. and Am. Col.	Major F. C. Magee.	3-10-14	8 189	Valcartier.
No. 2 " " "	Lt.-Col. J. W. Odell.	14-6-15	7 212	Halifax.
No. 1 Siege Bty.	Lt.-Col. F. M. Cole.	22-11-15	6 210	" " "
No. 2 " " "	Major A. G. Peake.	27-11-15	6 273	Charlottetown.
No. 3 " " "	Major G. M. Cape.	18-12-15	6 216	Montreal.
No. 4 " " "	Major L. W. Barker.	2-4-16	6 212	St. John.
No. 5 " " "	Major A. G. Peake.	27-11-15	6 152	Charlottetown.
No. 6 " " "	Major W. D. Tait.	18-9-16	6 150	Montreal.
No. 7 " " "	Major L. P. Allen.	31-5-16	6 153	St. John.
No. 8 " " "	Major S. A. Heward.	26-9-15	6 152	Halifax.
1st Div. Am. Col.	Lt.-Col. J. J. Penhale.	3-10-14	20 559	Valcartier.
2nd " " " "	Lt.-Col. W. H. Harrison.	16-5-15	8 304	Halifax.
No. 2 Sec. 2nd D.A.C.	Capt. E. G. Lovelace.	16-5-15	3 103	Toronto.
3rd Div. Am. Col.	Lt.-Col. W. G. Hurdman.	11-3-16	4 35	Ottawa.
No. 1 Sec. 3rd D.A.C.	Capt. G. G. Mills.	11-3-16	3 169	Kingston.
No. 2 " " "	Capt. H. Roche.	11-3-16	3 170	Toronto.
No. 3 " " "	Capt. W. A. Kruger.	11-3-16	4 170	Winnipeg.
4th Div. Am. Col.	Lt.-Col. R. Costigan.	12-9-16	14 506	Montreal.

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