

Canadian Official Record

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Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, March 25, 1919.

No. 26.

CANADA'S CREST TO BE OFFICIALLY BROUGHT TO DATE

Only four Senior Provinces represented under old authority of Warrant given by Queen Victoria in 1867.

ALL PROVINCIAL CRESTS

Although the proper armorial bearings of the Dominion of Canada should be those of the four senior provinces quartered under the Royal Warrant of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated May 1867 it has been the custom of Dominion and provincial authorities to add the armorial bearings granted as each new province joined the federation. On the recommendation of the Secretary of State a committee has been appointed to report on the advisability of petitioning His Majesty the King, through the College of Heralds, for an amendment to the Armorial Bearings of Canada. An order in council appointing such a committee was passed on March 26 as follows:

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th February, 1919, from the Secretary of State, stating that by Royal Warrant of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 26th day of May, 1867, armorial bearings were granted to the Dominion of Canada and the various provinces of the Dominion as it was then constituted, the arms of the Dominion being those of the four provinces quartered. Since that date, provinces have from time to time been added to the Dominion and armorial bearings have been granted to them. In at least one case supporters, crest and motto have been added by Royal Warrant to Provincial Arms, and in other cases, such additions have been under consideration.

Although no variation has been made in the Royal Warrant of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, officials of the Dominion and of the provinces as well as the general public have been adding the armorial bearings of the added provinces to those of the four original provinces without authority therefor, and it is represented that the armorial bearings of the various provinces other than the original four should be added to the achievement.

The minister, therefore, recommends that a committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the advisability of requesting His Majesty the King, through the College of Heralds, for an amendment to the Armorial Bearings of Canada, and that such committee consist of the Under-Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Dominion Archivist and Major General W. G. Gwatkin.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION EXPECTS PERIOD OF GREAT ACTIVITY FOR CANADA

TRADE ALLOWED WITH ALSACE-LORRAINE NOW

Regulations are Embodied in Report from British Colonial Secretary.

Terms by which Canada may resume trading with Alsace-Lorraine, now counted as French territory, are embodied in a report passed by Order in Council on March 29, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, dated the 14th February, 1919, communicating the text of a proclamation, dated 10th February, 1919, intitled "Licensing Trade with Alsace-Lorraine," permitting, subject to certain express limitations therein specified, the right to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, also referring to His Majesty's proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, and to the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, wherein certain prohibitions specifically set forth as regards trading or having commercial or financial transactions with persons resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary were imposed upon persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the Dominion of Canada, and moreover also referring to the eighth paragraph of the said Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, which provided that nothing in that proclamation should be taken to prohibit anything which should expressly be permitted by a license given on behalf of His Majesty by a Secretary of State, which right so conferred upon the Secretary of State was expressly extended by His Majesty's proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, to be exercised in Canada by Your Excellency.

TEN MILLION ACRES BROKEN IN ALBERTA

According to a report issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, there are approximately 10,000,000 acres broken in the province. In 1919 there were 7,727,792 acres under crop, as compared with 1,242,444 acres in 1909, or over six times as much in 1919 as in 1909. In 1919, 2,141 homesteads were granted, 15 pre-emptions, 6 homesteads purchased, and 431 soldier grants.

Homesteads Entered.

During the week ending March 18, 37 homesteads entered, against last year 55, says a report of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

Board receives many daily inquiries from Canadian producers for information on market openings abroad.

COMPLEX CHANGES IN BRITISH & OTHER RESTRICTIONS RECORDED

A considerable quickening of interest in everything bearing on domestic and foreign trade is reported by the Canadian Trade Commission in a special summary of the situation. The pending signing of the peace protocol is expected by all trade bodies with which the commission is in touch to lead almost immediately to a relaxing of the tied-up purse strings throughout the manufacturing and producing countries. Expansion of trade on reconstruction work and on permanent peace contracts will probably be unusual in that it will be on a wartime scale both with respect to size and the time limit within which it must be completed.

Meanwhile the Canadian Trade Commission has completed its organization so as to be able to deal efficiently with what may reasonably be expected to be a period of much activity in trade in Canada. It has been found that the example of similar bodies in the United Kingdom and in the United States offers little of value as a guide. Problems in Canada require their own special solution. A great deal of preliminary work of investigation into conditions which followed so sweepingly on the armistice five months ago and of study of possible developments in the near future have been steadily carried on. This work has been both heavy and complex.

GET DAILY INQUIRIES.

Daily inquiries for information on market openings abroad are a feature of the correspondence, showing a healthy readiness among firms to take up a new field of activity made apparent by the Canadian example in munition-making and other war work. Their spirit and enterprise could not be improved.

A second class of inquiry relates to the changes, complex in their rapidity, in British and foreign restrictions by the war to peace transition regulations. To meet these difficulties a hand-book setting forth existing conditions in over fifty British and foreign countries has been compiled. It is intended primarily for exporters and merchants who request it. Each of the self-governing British dominions and colonies had

to be dealt with as a separate country. Many neutral countries come under regulations due to the measures taken by the Allied Governments.

Prospects for export trade are now extremely good. The announcement of a British preference to Empire-made goods promises a fillip to trade and commerce, and agreements with foreign countries are in a satisfactory stage. That between the Canadian and Rumanian Governments for the allocation of the \$25,000,000 credit is already in Ottawa; Grecian and Belgian agreements, each for \$25,000,000, have been signed and are expected on this side shortly; while a French credit of the same amount is pending and an Italian credit is under consideration.

STABILIZE FOOD PRICES.

With the idea of stimulating trade within the Dominion by encouraging immediate buying, the Canadian Trade Commission has just secured returns of foodstuffs now offering at prices favourable to buyers. It is the belief of the commission's advisors that no immediate drop in general prices can take place in Canada yet. The commission is doing everything possible to urge a stabilization of prices to restore confidence in the domestic market, and it suggests that wherever possible it would be wise to undertake buying now. It is known that retail stocks are low, and that large numbers of merchants are "holding off" in the hope that there will be a general slump. As the peace treaty is not yet signed, and it may be many months before anything approaching normal conditions can be expected in Europe, there is no sign that expectation of this drop is justified.

From the returns already made to the commission it appears that Atlantic producers are able to fill large orders for choice grade split herrings and cod at really very favourable prices; New Brunswick packers have quantities of the small herrings prepared as "sardines," and there is a considerable quantity of chum and salmon available on the British Columbian market.

[Continued on page 4.]

PENSIONS STILL WAITING.

The Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, issues the following list of pensioners whose present addresses are unknown to them. The number with each name should be quoted in any correspondence to the Board dealing with the matter:—

Pte. William Paterson, 52nd Bn. (59933).
 Pte. Alfred Cottle, 62nd Bn. (60359).
 Pte. Cyril Boone, 148th Bn. (26334).
 Pte. T. Beaumont, 30th Bn. (60101).
 Spr. James Capps, 9th C.R.T. (57709).
 Cpl. John Peers, 2nd Bn. (61109).
 Pte. John Currie, 62nd Bn. (59406).
 Pte. J. Sullivan, 4th Bn. (60560).
 Mrs. Thorsen, widow of Pte. A. Pilkington, 29th Bn. (15909).
 Pte. Arsen Huard, 187th Bn. (61528).
 Pte. J. Stannard, 75th Bn. (59078).
 Pte. M. Tremblay, No. 4 District Depot (59419).
 Pte. Harry Brown, No. 3 District Depot (61403).
 Pte. Joe Barbo, 228th Bn. (61704).
 Spr. H. Foley, 9th Field Co. (14099).
 Pte. George Kay, 10th Bn. (61186).
 Pte. Wilfred Gale, 94th Bn. (59593).
 Gnr. J. Johnson, No. 2 District Depot (53371).
 Spr. Robert O'Neil, No. 10 District Depot (5066G).
 Pte. Alfred Reid, 1st Bn. (4568).
 Pte. Wm. Beardsall, R.C.R., C.O.E.F. (32109).
 A.-S. A. H. Pederson, M.H.C.A. Niobe (30667).
 Cpl. A. J. Lewis, 1st Depot Bn., W.O.R., C.O.E.F. (46766).
 Pte. G. E. Garbutt, 74th Bn. (39146).
 Pte. A. Fernandez, 48th Bn. (48117).
 Pte. John Murphy (54442).
 Pte. J. M. Webber, 1st Depot Bn. (44948).
 Pte. M. Beloff, No. 6 District Depot, 193rd Bn. (44192).
 Pte. A. K. Saroian, 15th and 51st Bn. (46949).
 Pte. Harvey Gordon, 59th Bn. (61435).
 Pte. George Norman, 6th Bn. C.G.E. (57666).
 Pte. Howard Leighton, No. 2 District Depot (46339).
 Pte. Louis Joseph, 1st Depot Bn. (47529).
 Pte. P. Huard, "A" Unit, M.H.C.C. (27782).
 Pte. Frank Potts, 49th Bn. (8699).
 Co. Sgt. Major J. Marshall, 68th Bn. (22179).
 Sgt. James Holt, 3rd Bde. C.F.A. (3327).
 Pte. James Kelle, 53rd Bn. (407).
 Cpl. George Cole, 86th Bn. (22555).
 A./Sgt. Arthur Golding, 75th Bn. (55844).
 Pte. Herbert Hodges, 12th C.M.R. (44082).
 Pte. Ronald Gardiner, 40th Bn. (38874).
 Pte. G. Williamson, 41st C.F.C., (59737).
 Pte. John Cruickshank, R.N.W.M.P. (58623).
 Pte. Thomas Wilson, 113th Bn. (57539).
 Pte. George Smith, 13th C.M.R. (49639).
 Sgt. A. Maclean, 9th Bn. (52330).
 Pte. Edward Hodgins, 6th Bn. (58262).
 R. S. Major H. Reid, 12th C.G.R. (60823).
 Pte. Henry Bradford, 32nd Bn. (4455).
 Pte. John Wither, 97th Bn. (59309).
 Spr. Thomas Spence, Can. Engineers, (20666).
 Pte. M. Walmsley, 4th Bn. (38675).
 Pte. Patrick Doyle, 230th Bn. (32554).
 Pte. John Oakley, 10th Bn. (4032 G).
 Pte. John Bateman, 151st Bn. (56185).
 Pte. Colin Brodie, 6th Bn. (47023).
 S./Sgt. O. McLean, "F" Unit, M.H.C.C. (21312).
 Miss E. Hansen, unmarried wife of Pte. Richard Campbell, Rly. Constr. Corps (5093C).
 Cpl. F. Leslie, No. 6 Special Service Co. (19049).
 L./Cpl. E. Seaford, 11 Det. C.M.P.C. (4666 G).
 Pte. Edward Johnson, 12th Bn. (4169).
 Pte. Joseph Spence, 50th Bn. (58762).
 Gnr. James O'Meara, C.A.S.F. (34948).
 Pte. Paul Punka, 192nd Bn. (30399).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF ONE POUND OF BREAD DELIVERED TO CONSUMER FOR JANUARY, 1919.

	Average cost of flour per barrel.	Average cost of flour per lb. of bread.	Average cost of ingredients per lb. of bread.	Average cost of baking per lb. of bread.	Average cost of delivery per lb. of bread.	Average cost of management and overhead per lb. of bread.	Total average cost of one lb. of bread.
	\$	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Halifax and Amherst.....	11.39	4.091	.849	.756	.787	.586	7.069
Milford.....	11.50	4.238	.857	.834	.835	.609	7.373
Montreal, Group No. 1.....	11.28	4.236	.514	.664	1.400	.746	7.560
Montreal, Group No. 2.....	11.17	4.461	.354	.519	.351	.482	6.667
St. Hyacinthe.....	11.38	4.524	.255	.965	.649	.363	6.756
Quebec City.....	11.13	4.342	.332	.742	.707	.378	6.701
Ottawa and Hull.....	11.13	4.248	.552	.650	.782	.400	6.632
Kingston, Peterboro, Brockville, Pembroke.....	11.31	4.558	.464	.597	.531	.601	6.751
Sudbury and New Liskeard.....	11.19	4.300	.288	.788	.622	.262	6.260
Barrie and Collingwood.....	11.04	4.297	.338	.668	.704	.478	6.525
Toronto.....	11.05	4.108	.552	.591	1.109	.561	6.921
Hamilton.....	11.17	4.305	.606	.578	.875	.562	6.926
Brantford.....	11.16	4.078	.539	.620	.879	.484	6.600
Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, Stratford and Woodstock.....	11.04	4.234	.488	.577	.825	.579	6.703
London.....	10.97	4.136	.394	.648	.610	.553	6.341
Sandwich.....	10.21	3.904	.540	.448	1.160	.398	6.450
Guelph, Windsor, Sarnia.....	11.29	4.030	.596	.493	.813	.583	6.515
Port Arthur and Fort William.....	10.85	4.057	.582	.645	.828	.511	6.623
Winnipeg.....	10.29	3.913	.421	.909	.726	.727	6.696
Brandon.....	10.42	3.959	.589	.665	1.095	.582	6.890
Lethbridge.....	10.33	3.815	.254	.483	.630	.899	6.081
Edmonton and Edmonton South.....	10.24	3.771	.549	.972	1.126	.550	6.968
Calgary.....	10.20	3.863	.450	.862	.872	.577	6.624
Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster.....	9.91	3.710	.682	.823	1.482	.523	7.220
Dominion average.....	10.75	4.002	.506	.790	1.252	.550	7.100
	10.98	4.129	.543	.648	1.090	.585	6.995

Sgt. L. Mooney, 28th Bn. (14979).
 O./Seaman Alex. Norton, "Pembroke" (18440).
 Pte. Edgar Spafford, "J" Unit, M.H.C.C. (23464).
 L./Cpl. Athol Cornell, 8th Bn. (23915).
 Pte. William Carr, 66th R.F.A. (4706 G).
 Spr. John Jones, 26th Bn. (4955 G).
 Pte. Eric Perssen, 197th Bn. (4867 G).
 Pte. F. Bataglia, No. 2 District Depot Bn. (61981).
 Pte. John Cassel, Div. Cyclists Corps, (27700).
 Tpr. Herbert Waters, 34th F.G.H. (60592).
 Mrs. Carrie Morales, widow of Pte. R. Morales, 20th Bn. (54303).
 Pte. D. Keracher, 134th Bn. (60935).
 Pte. George Green, 82nd Bn. (43186).
 Pte. Harry Calvey, 185th Bn. (17474).
 Pte. D. Roberts, No. 2 District Depot, (59298).
 Pte. John Abrams, No. 2 District Depot (51218).
 Pte. Edwin Gregory, Welland Canal Force, (50848).
 Pte. William Potter, No. 3 District Depot (53395).
 Pte. Alex. Homenuck, 77th Bn. (53400).

HASTEN SELECTIONS IN LAND SETTLEMENT

Hope to have Inspections in West completed in time for Seeding.

The Soldier Settlement Board has authorized its loan committees in the Western Provinces to take special action towards overtaking the accumulation of applications for land by employing immediately additional competent inspectors to pass on the value of the land for soldier settlement.

There has been a delay owing to snow being on the ground, but the board's representatives in the West are instructed to make a special effort to have inspections completed within the next three weeks, so that spring seeding operations will not be delayed. These inspections will be made by temporary land experts or loan company inspectors as may be advisable. Urgent cases are to be brought to the attention of the loan committees without delay.

IMPORTS TO ENGLAND BY PARCEL POST

Present Position explained in Memorandum to High Commissioner's Office.

The Canadian High Commissioner's Office in London has received from the Colonial Office a copy of the following memorandum of the British Board of Customs and Excise showing the present position with regard to the importation of prohibited goods into the United Kingdom from British Overseas Dominions without license:—

- Imported by parcel post—
 - Sugar and molasses; and
 - Maps and plans, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, price lists and books may now be admitted without license up to the parcel post limits of weight.
 - Other prohibited goods; may be admitted without license if they are bona fide presents to the addressee (but this concession does not extend to articles of gold, silver, or jewellery exceeding £1 in value per parcel).
- Imported in passengers' baggage—

Prohibited goods in reasonable quantities as bona fide personal effects may be admitted without license (limited in the case of spirits to one liquid gallon and of books and periodicals to one copy of each publication or issue per passenger).
- Imported either as cargo or by post and consigned to overseas troops—

Prohibited goods of any description consigned to one of the institutions approved for receiving dutiable goods duty free.

BIG IRRIGATION CANAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The British Columbia Government's irrigation project in the Osoyoos district on land recently purchased from the Southern Okanagan Land Company has been announced. Ten miles of the main channel will be constructed this season on gravity principle, and water will be supplied from Okanagan river. It is estimated 300 or 400 men will be employed on this work, says a report from the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

MAY WAIVE THREE YEARS' OFFICE RECORD

"Bonus" to Returned Men taking examination for Civil Service.

An addition of a clause to the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, passed by an Order in Council on March 29, allows persons who have been on active service with an honourable record are not required to have three years office experience in order to be admitted to examinations. The Order in Council reads as follows:—

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

The following subsection is hereby added to Clause 6 and Clause 7 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission:—

"Persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, or of any of the Allies of His Majesty, during the great war, who have left such service with an honourable record, or who have been honourably discharged, shall not be required to have had three years' office experience in order to be admitted to the examination, but marks in the nature of a bonus for their military or naval service shall be given to such candidates who obtain the required percentage in all other subjects."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
 Clerk of the Privy Council.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF CANADIAN WATERS

Report issued by Mines Branch on Development of Mineral Springs.

That Canadian mineral springs have a considerable economic value is shown in a bulletin on the subject of the mineral springs of Canada, issued by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Part II of which has recently been published. In this bulletin, which was prepared by R. T. Elworthy, B.Sc., the value of mineral water shipped from mineral springs in bottles or barrels during 1916 is shown to have amounted to \$127,806, as compared with \$115,274 in 1915, \$134,111 in 1914, \$173,667 in 1913, and \$172,465 in 1912.

These figures do not include the value of the mineral waters used at spring resorts for drinking and bathing purposes, nor, of course, the money spent by visitors to such resorts. The value of pure spring waters, sold in the bottled form in considerable quantities, is also not included in the returns.

CHANGES ARE MADE IN RESEARCH COUNCIL

Professor W. L. Goodwin, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., has been appointed a member of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in place of Professor S. F. Kirkpatrick, who has resigned. Sir George Garneau, of Quebec, is appointed a member of the council in place of Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, of Montreal, who has been unable through business pressure to attend meetings of the council. The appointments date from April 1, 1919, and are for a period of two years.

Spruce via Panama.

The British Shipping Board is arranging to ship 2,000,000 feet of spruce cut in northern mills, British Columbia, during last year, to Europe via Panama canal. It is expected the first shipment will be made next month, says a report from the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

INCREASE IN POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE SHOWS PROGRESS IN TRADE

*Indications of Dominion's
General Growth in Post-
master General's Report
just issued.*

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

The report of the Deputy Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1918, shows that on that date there were 12,622 post offices in operation in Canada, of which 216 have been opened during the year. The number of offices closed was 366, the reason for closing in nearly every case having been that the post office was rendered unnecessary owing to the establishment of rural and delivery routes. During the year 88 additional rural mail delivery routes have been established and the number of boxes increased by 8,065.

SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS.

The number of post offices transacting money order and savings banks have increased during the year. The amount of money withdrawn from post office savings bank accounts, and the number of accounts closed, were greater than in the previous year while a smaller number of new accounts were opened. The report states that this is believed to have been due to the fact that the money was used for the purchase of Victory Bonds. The number of accounts remaining open on March 31, 1918, 125,735; and the balance at the credit of depositors, was \$41,283,478.84.

POSTAL NOTE BUSINESS.

During the year 6,207,793 postal notes amounting in value to \$12,535,579.19, were paid, increases over the previous year of 28,286 in number \$591,719.75 in value. The revenue derived from the sale of postal notes was \$196,594.38. The total number of money orders issued during the year was 9,919,665, as against 8,698,502 for the previous year. The aggregate value was \$142,959,167.54, as compared with \$119,695,535.27 for the previous year. Of these money orders 1,908,142, with a value of \$26,194,676.43, were payable abroad. The number of orders issued abroad and payable in Canada was 668,990, with an aggregate value of \$9,385,627.24.

POSTAGE STAMP ISSUE.

The postage stamp issue during the last fiscal year shows an increase of \$996,568.44 over the previous fiscal year "thus exemplifying the steady progress of the Dominion in trade and population, of which the issue of postage stamps is a fair indication", says the report. The figures are as follows:

Fiscal year 1916-17 . . . \$23,174,601 59
Fiscal year 1917-18 . . . 24,171,170 03

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

During the last fiscal year, 65 Immediate Annuities and 122 Deferred Annuities, a total of 187, were purchased, aggregating in amount of annuities contracted for \$55,260.56. The amount of purchase money received during the same period was \$335,359.21. The number of annuities in force at the end of the year was as follows: Immediate, 853; deferred, 3,453, a total of 4,306, aggregating in amount of annuities contracted for \$967,007.53. The amount received on account of the purchase of annuities from September 1, 1908 to March 31, 1918, exclusive of amounts returned to purchasers was \$3,649,472.21.

Dominion Forest Reserves.

The Dominion forest reserves include an area of 23,024,640 acres, and the permanent staff employed thereon is: District inspectors, 4; supervisors, 13; forest assistants, 5; forest rangers, 98; total 120, according to the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the last fiscal year.

Put 25 cent pieces into Thrift Stamps.

CIRCULAR EXPLAINS INCOME TAX FORMS

Commissioner of Taxation
Names those who are
now Liable.

In order to inform the public as to the income tax regulations, the Commissioner of Taxation, Department of Finance, has issued a circular in which are specified those who should file returns and what forms should be used. The instructions to taxpayers are as follows: Those who should file returns, and on what forms:

On Form T. 1.—Every individual other than a farmer or rancher who during the calendar year 1918 received or earned \$1,000 or more and who during 1918 was unmarried or a widow or widower without dependent children under twenty-one years of age.

All other individuals other than farmers or ranchers who during the calendar year 1918 received or earned \$2,000 or more.

On Form T. 1A.—All those engaged in farming or ranching will use Form T. 1A instead of Form T. 1.

As partnerships of all kinds as such are not required to file returns the members of the firms must file returns in their individual capacity in the class to which they belong, attaching to the return full financial statement of the partnership.

On Form T. 2.—All corporations and joint stock companies in Canada and all foreign corporations carrying on business in Canada.

On Form T. 3.—All Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Agents, Receivers or Persons acting in a Fiduciary Capacity.

On Form T. 4.—All employers who have had in their employ during the calendar year 1918 any person (including Directors, Officials and Agents, etc.), who earned at the rate of \$1,000 or more per annum.

On Form T. 5.—All corporations and joint stock companies.

NOT APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN DEPENDENTS

Government Will Not Assist
those who left Canada
after November 11.

The Government will not financially assist the return of those soldiers' dependents who proceeded overseas after November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice as the following Order in Council explains:—

Whereas the Minister of Immigration and Colonization reports that the arrangement provided by the Order in Council of the 29th January, 1919, (P.C. 179), respecting the repatriation at Government expense of soldiers' dependents, is retroactive to include those sailing for Canada on or after the 11th November, 1918;

That it is apparent that a considerable number of soldiers' dependents presently residing in Canada, are now taking passage for the United Kingdom to join soldier relatives and later return with them at Government expense. This movement will not only further congest west bound ocean travel, but will also necessitate the expenditure of a considerable sum for the repatriation of these dependents;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said Order in Council of the 29th January, 1919, (P.C. 179), shall be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following clause:—

(8) No expenditure shall be incurred in the repatriation of any soldiers' dependents who left Canada for the United Kingdom, France or Belgium, on or after the 11th November, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

War Savings Stamps are convenient to carry and they pay well.

ASTRONOMICAL WORK FOR YEAR REVIEWED

Annual Report of Dept.
of Interior just issued
contains summary.

The following, taken from the newly issued annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, is a summary of the work done at the Dominion Astronomical Observatory during the year:—

During the fiscal year 1917-18 the 15-inch equatorial has been employed as formerly in the determination of the radial velocities of spectroscopic binary stars, with the view of securing the elements of their orbits; 350 plates have been secured on 136 nights, the exposures averaging much longer than in previous years, owing to the poor observing weather and fainter stars. Four orbits were completed during the year, and a number of others are under computation.

With the coelestat telescope and grating spectrograph 243 plates were obtained. These include 1,200 photographs, each comprising from seven to nine simultaneous registrations of spectra from various parts of the sun's disc, with iodine absorption and electric arc spectra in some cases. The observations cover several important problems in solar and terrestrial spectroscopy. A supposed "cyclic variation" in the rate of the solar rotation has been explained quite definitely as due to changes in haze, as suggested in the last report. Measurements of the equatorial velocity of the sun's rotation from the limb spectra yield values several per cent smaller than simultaneous measurements of spectra from points midway between limbs and centre of the solar disc. Variations in spectroscopic measurements of the solar rotation have been found to synchronize with variations in solar radiation, both being affected by terrestrial, interplanetary or solar haze. The dust from the volcanoes in the West Indies in 1902 and from Katmai, Alaska, in 1912, produced marked lessening in both measurements at various points on the earth; and there is reason to suppose that Canadian crops were lessened at the same time.

With the 6-inch camera 146 plates were obtained with over 400 exposures, and light variations of spectroscopic binaries studied. Several fields of stars of well-established magnitudes have been selected and photographed to provide a means for comparing our photometric scale with those of other observatories.

The seismographs at the observatory, together with a deformation instrument for detecting earth tides, have been in constant operation, and during the year, 104 earthquakes have been recorded. A wave-counter or undagraph has been maintained at Chebucto Head, Nova Scotia. Two other seismographs, one at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, and the other at Dalhousie University, Halifax, report regularly to the observatory. The Halifax seismograph was of considerable assistance in the recent explosion investigation, giving authoritative evidence of the exact time the explosion occurred.

Observations with the meridian circle were obtained on 105 nights; they were devoted in part to determinations of clock error for longitude work and the purposes of the time service, and in part to a continuation of observations for right ascension and declination on a selected list of stars, to be incorporated in a star catalogue. The list has been selected with a view to use in observations for latitude and longitude, as well as being a contribution in the general field of position astronomy. Three observers took part in the work. The printing chronograph was used throughout the year for the registration of transits.

Field observations for latitude and longitude were carried out at one station on the boundary between British Columbia and Alberta. Ottawa was the base for the longitude determina-

AEROPLANE LUMBER AND PARTS WANTED BY JAPANESE

*Should be great chance for
British Columbia Spruce
reports Canadian Trade
Commissioners at Yoko-
hama.*

PARTS NEEDED ALSO

During the last two years Japan has been giving special attention to aviation. While the war was on, the authorities had to be content with studying the art at home with the few aeroplanes that they were able to obtain prior to the year 1915. At the same time they sent officers to the various European fronts to learn as much as possible from observation.

Arrangements were made with France that as soon as the war was over, a party of experienced flyers should be sent to Japan to teach the Japanese. In January last a party of some fifty or sixty French flying officers arrived in Tokyo, and these men are now instructing at the various Japanese aerodromes. As there are only a few up-to-date machines in this country, the party from France brought their own aeroplanes with them. The coming of the French mission, as well as the various foreign experts who have given exhibition flights here in the past, has aroused the keenest interest in aviation. Just at present the Aero Club of Japan have Miss Ruth Law out here giving exhibition flights.

During the war the authorities were not able to get aeroplanes from manufacturers in America and Europe, who were all busy on war contracts. Since the armistice, however, they have imported a few up-to-date machines both from England and America.

It has now been decided to build aeroplanes in Japan. The authorities intend to build 600 planes during this year. The engines are to be imported from abroad, but the engines will be built here entirely. This will mean a new market for Canadian aeroplane spruce and also for the many materials and parts necessary for aeroplane construction, such as wire, screws, bolts, nails, forgings, stampings, turn-buckles, varnish, aluminium, rubber and "dope," etc. From the standpoint of geographical position, as well as from experience, British Columbia is the point from which all spruce for aeroplane construction should emanate.

The spruce lumber would no doubt have to be all "clear," and that which would not pass the test for aeroplane lumber would have to be culled before shipment.

As regards the many accessories, which require to be of such fine quality and so exact in detail, there are many firms in Canada who have been making parts for Canadian aeroplanes, and who should be in a good position to handle inquiries of this nature.

As the authorities intend to begin their aviation campaign at once, Canadian exporters should lose no time in answering these inquiries. The Canadian Trade Commissioner, Yokohama, will be pleased to receive samples of any aeroplane parts, and will show them to those interested.—*Report from Trade Commissioner A. E. Bryan, Yokohama.*

tion, the exchange of time-signals being along 3,000 miles of continuous wire.

The time service has been maintained as in previous years. There are now nine secondary master-clocks synchronized continuously from the Observatory; these in turn control 377 clocks and dials of various kinds in Government offices. In addition, relays beating seconds are maintained in two offices in the city; time-signals are sent out by telegraph and telephone, and the time is recorded on the various seismographs at the Observatory.

Save during 1919.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION EXPECTS PERIOD OF GREAT ACTIVITY FOR CANADA

DISTRICT OFFICES OF PENSION BOARD.

District offices are situated at the following points:—

Halifax, N.S.—405 Dennis Block.
St. John, N.B.—43 Canada Life Building.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Provincial Building.
Quebec, Que.—500 Merger Building.
Montreal, Que.—406 Drummond Building.
Ottawa, Ont.—McKinley Building, 52 Rideau St.
Toronto, Ont.—533 College St.
Hamilton, Ont.—Bell Telephone Building.
Kingston, Ont.—Bibby's Block, Princess St.
London, Ont.—Bank of Toronto Building.
Winnipeg, Man.—702 Notre Dame Investment Building.
Regina, Sask.—McCallum & Hill Building.
Saskatoon, Sask.—510 Canada Building.
Calgary, Alta.—Herald Building.
Edmonton, Alta.—316 McLeod Block.
Vancouver, B.C.—Rogers' Building.
Victoria, B.C.—Dominion Bank Building.
British Branch—403 Oxford St., London, W.1, England.

Head Office:

Transportation Building, Ottawa.
Telephone, Rideau 4000.

GRAIN STORED IN GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Large Stocks at Moosejaw, Saskatoon and Calgary Reported.

The Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg has reported the following grain movements:—

In store Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,590,557 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,638,126 bushels; Calgary, 1,807,592 bushels.

In store C.P. elevators: 1919, 11,362,400 bushels; 1918, 9,805,102 bushels.

In store all elevators at lake front, 38,921,725 bushels.

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

	Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—	104,434,300	30,524,850	134,959,650
1917—	130,455,600	54,533,400	184,989,000

HARD SEASON IN 1918 FOR DRY BELT FARMERS

Experimental Farm Note gives advice on planting Oats and Wheat.

The season of 1918 was certainly one of the hardest on the dry farmers of the dry belt, but where the most up-to-date methods were used a fair crop was harvested, says an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture. A deep soil is essential for dry farming so that moisture which

Board receives many daily inquiries from Canadian producers for information on market openings abroad.

[Continued from page 1.]

Wheat flour can just now be supplied in unlimited quantities at prices favourable to purchasers, and there are large stocks of oatmeal and rolled oats, as well as desiccated vegetables in cans, stored within the Dominion. Before the war Canada regularly imported large quantities of beans of all sorts, but owing to the very large production last year there are now some two and a half million bushels available for export.

LICENSES FOR EXPORT.

All functions and powers relating to licenses for export of any commodity from Canada, formerly vested in the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board, have been transferred by Order in Council to the Canadian Trade Commission. Proclamations on trading with the enemy are still in force.

A cablegram from the Canadian Mission in London states that notwithstanding certain orders of the British Army Council, leather from Canada may be imported under general license into Great Britain.

A new ruling makes it possible to resume exportations of wood pulp to Mexico. The following have been

added to the list of goods which may not be exported by a simple endorsement of shipper's export entry: Cinchona bark and products; quinine and its compounds; cocaine; opium; opium gum and its products.

The consolidated list adopted by the Associated Governments for such goods as may be exported without a license or guarantee against their re-export from neutral countries has been received at the Ottawa offices. It defines permitted exports in two hundred classifications to these neutral countries and to enemy destinations with which certain trade is permitted. The assurance is given that guarantee against re-export in these particular cases will not be required. The main classifications include books, brushes, caps, china, glass, cutlery, drugs, earthenware, fancy goods, dressed or manufactured furs, builders' hardware, hats, household furnishings and fixtures, certain iron and steel manufactures, leather goods, office furniture, pianos, sanitary ware, toilet preparations, turners' woodenware, and typewriters.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa.

falls when no crop is growing may be stored for future use. To retain moisture in the soil, cultivate and harrow the very moment it is possible to get on the land; that is, as soon as the soil is dry enough to crumble and will not work into mud. A couple of days makes all the difference in the condition of the land. We prefer fall ploughing, as this puts our land in condition to absorb all the moisture that comes in the late fall, and it will absorb snow very quickly in the spring. Seed as soon as good germination is possible, harrow well after seeding, and harrow the growing crop until it is four inches high. Do not harrow too soon after rain, as this has a tendency to pull the roots up. All dry farmers face depletion of soil fertility, and to maintain this we have to consider how to manure our land. In the first place, every pound of straw should be taken care of and fed to stock. Straw and roots (if it is possible to grow them) and a small grain ration will bring steers through the winter with profit per pound gain instead of loss per pound lost. Peas and oats make an early growth, and can be cut for hay. If this cannot be managed, sow spring vetch and plough under as soon as sufficient growth has been obtained. This will not only help to build up the soil, but will help to conserve the moisture. In many of the lighter soils with porous subsoil it is very difficult, and in some cases impossible, to store soil moisture by summer fallowing, and we would suggest that instead of fallow, a cover crop be grown and turned under, preferably some nitrogenous crop such as vetch or peas. This with good cultural methods will help to keep our dry farm crops on a paying basis much longer than we could otherwise hope for: $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel spring rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel vetches, and seed down with 10 pounds clover and 10 pounds timothy; second year, clover; and third year, clover and timothy.

If grain is wanted in this rotation, omit the timothy seed the first year and sow to grain; the second year, with clover and timothy; third year, clover; and fourth year, clover and timothy.

WINTER FUR MARKET WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Good Prices and Big Demand were the order in London.

At the winter fur sale in London it is reported that French buyers were in large numbers, the trade being well represented, while a considerable number of the finer furs were sold for American account.

Musquash skins were limited in quantity, but other staple fur offerings were large in number.

It is pointed out that the prophecy in the previous report that increasing supplies and diminishing purchasing power of the working people in England, due to closing of munition factories, would result in lower values has been justified, but the decline has been only moderate, and on the whole prices were considerably above those obtaining at the last spring sale.

Compared with last October sale, Australian opossum declined 30 per cent and Wallaby and Australian red fox 15 per cent. Opossum ringtail were difficult to sell, owing to the assortment being irregular.

Compared with last spring sale, fitch fell 20 per cent, and were neglected; moufflon and southern musquash declined to a similar extent, the former being dull; musquash kits dropped 60 per cent; spring, winter, and large fall musquash advanced 75 per cent, while small fall and III and black musquash realized old prices, as did ermine, blue fox, red fox, cat, badger, mole, white hare, Persian lamb, and skunk. American opossum rose 5 per cent, principal attention being given to large sizes. The entire offering was sold with the exception of 25,000 skins on which too high a limit had been placed. Beaver gained 10 per cent, as did otter and lynx. Advances of 15 per cent occurred in black bear, which sold steadily, kollinsky,

UNEMPLOYED TOTAL SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE FOR MARCH 22nd

Returns to Department of Labour were affected by figures sent in from the Western Provinces.

2,167 FIRMS REPORTED

Complete returns from employers have been received by the Employment Service of the Department of Labour for the whole of the Dominion for the week ending March 22, 1919. The returns from the Western Provinces showed a small increase in men laid off, so that the report for the whole of Canada is not quite as favourable as that already issued for Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

The 2,167 firms whose returns were compiled had a total pay-roll on March 22 of 218,169 persons. For the week ending March 29 they expected to be employing 217,991 persons. This represents a net decrease of only 178 persons, or less than one-twelfth of one per cent of the total pay-roll. Last week the anticipated reduction was approximately one-quarter of one per cent of the employees represented.

Only three out of fourteen industrial groups anticipate decreases, namely, the metal working industries and the pulp, paper and printing group. In the last two groups the reduction is merely nominal. Lumbering, however, shows a decline of 453 persons, or 3.13 per cent of the number of men employed. If the seasonal fluctuation in this industry were disregarded, Canadian industry as a whole would show a fair improvement.

Another encouraging feature is that eleven industrial groups, as compared with seven the previous week, expected to increase their employees during the week just ended. The building trades, both east and west, are beginning to "pick up." The other increases of greatest importance are in those industries engaged in the manufacture of ships, automobiles, furniture, food products, textiles, leather and leather products.

While the other provinces anticipated a nominal increase of 124 persons on a pay-roll of 179,495, the four Western Provinces registered a net decline of 302, or about three-fourths of one per cent of their total labour force. This, however, is almost solely due to Manitoba and Saskatchewan lumber firms laying off men engaged in woods operations.

white fox, and nutria. Twenty per cent higher prices were realized for marten and baum marten, civet cat—which were, however, difficult to sell—chinchilla, Russian badger, and raccoon. The last-named sold irregularly, large sizes and silvery colors being most in request; some 4,000 skins had to be withdrawn. Fisher advanced 25 per cent, together with silver fox and wild cat. The offering of silver fox was particularly large, and the demand centred in clear, silvery skins with good necks, while more attention was paid than usual to large sizes. Rises of 50 per cent were recorded for brown and grizzly bear, wolf, Russian sable, grey fox, and squirrel; 55 per cent for stone marten, which were in strong request; 65 per cent for cross fox, Labrador, northwestern, and fine-haired Alaska selling better than Russian; 75 per cent for mink, for which there is an increasing popularity, and kitt fox; while an advance of 100 per cent occurred in wolverine.—British Commercial Report.

Postal Cars and Mail Trains.

The distance travelled by mail trains and postal cars carrying the Canadian mails during 1918 was 120,813 miles daily and a total of 37,712,710 miles during the year, over 35,221 miles of railway, according to the report of the Post Office Department for 1918.

RESOURCES OF NORTH ARE DEALT WITH IN DEPARTMENT REPORT

Northern parts of Prairie Provinces have abundance of Water-power, Minerals and Land.

POTASH ON PEACE RIVER

The annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, deals as follows with conditions in the northern portion of the Prairie Provinces:

WATER-POWERS.

The water-power of northern Manitoba is derivable from several distinct systems. North of the Hudson Bay Railway there are the rapids of the Churchill, at Granville Fall; on the Nelson river, there is among other development sites one where the river narrows to 200 yards at the Kettle Crossing. Where the Saskatchewan flows into Lake Winnipeg at Grand Rapids is at present the best known undeveloped water-power of this region. There is a plan in hand to build a dam which can be used as a bridge for the extension of the railroad from Gypsumville on the Canadian Northern. Power (80,000 h.p.) can be developed here for the manufacture of the large body of pulpwood around Cedar Lake, and for transmission to the Pas and the mineral belt.

The total horse-power from the above water systems is roughly put at three and a half millions—a potential energy available in time not only for the local needs of manufacture and miners but for the electrification of railways and, above all, for the production of nitrogen.

COAL AND GAS.

Further search has proved the existence of a large area of comparatively high-grade coal in the district adjoining Hudson Hope and Peace River in Northern Alberta, and drills have tapped the flow of natural gas.

There are well founded hopes of potash discoveries in relation to the very thick beds of gypsum on the Peace River near Peace Point.

NORTHERN MANITOBA MINERAL BELT.

Of the 424 miles of the Hudson Bay railroad, 92 are still to be laid, but the part of the line now completed from the Pas serves in part the needs of the mineral belt of northern Manitoba. North of the railroad, drilling has been continued in the sulphide deposits and ore has been crushed with good results; south of the railroad, new discoveries of gold-bearing quartz are lately reported from the Hayes River. Now that the output of the district is assured, hopes are turning to the erection of a smelter. Though proving the high grade of the ore, it is a handicap to ship, as is now the case, for a distance of 1,200 miles to the smelter at Trail, B.C.

LAND FOR SOLDIER SETTLEMENT.

A large amount of land has been set aside for soldier settlement in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, not only in the more populous districts, but in those especially alluring to the pioneer, in the Peace River district and in the High, Grand, and Pouce Coupe prairies.

ALBERTA MINES ARE WORKING AT NORMAL

The weather in the Alberta mines district has moderated and the output of the mines has increased again to normal. The C.P.R. say they have not unloaded any coal to the dumps for some days past as the mines have just been putting out about enough to keep them going. The C.P.R. is now using western coal on the Manitoba district as far as Brandon, and will extend its use as soon as an adequate supply comes in.—Report from Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between March 22 and 28, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Sheet piling	Edmonton	April 3
Groceries	"	March 23
"	Kingston	April 7
"	Dorchester	" 4
Lumber	Stony Mountain	March 30
Conduit pipe	Kingston	April 4
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Manila envelopes	Ottawa	April 3
Kraft filing pockets	"	" 3
Erasers	"	" 3
Calendar pads and stands	"	" 3
Chaldean vellum envelopes	"	" 3
Rolland parchment envelopes	"	" 3
Coloured buckram cloth	"	" 3
No. 1 wrapping manila	"	March 31
White wove envelopes	"	" 27
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—		
Flags	Ottawa	April 4
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Chauffeurs' caps	Ottawa	April 2
"	Toronto	" 2
"	Montreal	" 2
" coats	Ottawa	" 2
"	Toronto	" 2
"	Montreal	" 2
"	Fredericton	" 2
Gas engines	Calgary	March 31
Drop-foot boring machines	Ottawa	" 29
Tables	Toronto	" 31
Feed water filter	"	April 2
Air-cooled compressor	Ottawa	" 3
Cotton warp	"	" 2
Screw-cutting engine lathe	Victoria	" 2
Steam tables	"	" 2
Coffee urns	"	" 2
Utensil truck	"	" 2
Dish carriers	Toronto	" 4
Chip chisels, etc.	Ottawa	" 5
Earthenware foot warmers	Victoria	" 2
Double-oven range	Guelph	" 1
Red gumwood	"	" 1
Poplar clear sap	"	" 1
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Rock ballast	West St. John	April 4
Drift bolts	"	" 4
Fireproof safe	Powell River	" 4
Pure white lead, etc.	Ottawa	" 4
Trays, wooden	"	" 8
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Manila rope	Port Colborne	April 3
Miscellaneous hardware	Ont. & St. Lawrence canals	" 7
Round iron and steel bars, etc.	"	" 7
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Packing	Sorel	April 3
Vercheres boats	"	" 8
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
War badges	Montreal	March 28
"	Toronto	" 28
"	Ottawa	" 31
"	"	" 31
"	"	" 31
"	"	" 29
Buttons	Montreal	April 1
"	"	" 1
Dies and tools	"	" 1
Bedsteads	Ottawa	March 31
Electrodes	Montreal	" 31
Drugs	Ottawa	April 1
Surgical instruments	St. John	" 4
Forceps, needles	Ottawa	" 3
Scavenging	St. John	March 31
Conservancy	Halifax	" 31
Fresh vegetables	Brandon	" 31
"	Ottawa	" 28
"	St. Catharines	April 1
Bread, fish, ice, milk	M.D. No. 13	March 31
Jams and marmalade	Fredericton	" 31
Removal ashes	Medicine Hat	April 3
Bread	Esquimalt	" 3
Removal ashes	Regina	" 2
Fish	Ottawa	March 31
Ladies and shapes	"	" 27
Spoons	"	" 27
Hose and reels	Kingston	" 27
Lumber	Ottawa	" 31
Fire extinguishers	Kingston	" 31
Bolts	Ottawa	" 31
Pins	"	" 31

AUSTRALIA HAS BIG STOCKS OF SALMON

Unlikely to take any of 1918 Pack from Canada says Report.

Investigation made in Melbourne and Sydney, on behalf of some British Columbia exporters offering large quantities of Chum salmon, demonstrated that practically all the wholesale importers of canned fish have full stocks and the market is somewhat depressed.

The grade of Chum salmon is chiefly imported by Sydney merchants for the South Pacific Islands trade and its consumption in Australia is practically negligible.

In 1918 orders for salmon were placed at the high prices then ruling, and in larger quantities than usual, in anticipation of a longer duration of war conditions. Under normal conditions the importations would have been disposed of profitably, but a mild summer (at which season there is the largest demand for canned fish), and a more plentiful supply of meat at cheap prices, restricted the sale of salmon in a marked degree. Under the circumstances the consumer preferred cheap meat to dear fish. The market has been somewhat disorganized during the last two months through speculators—outside of the regular wholesale importers—desiring to unload at a sacrifice immediately after the armistice was declared.

Under present conditions it would appear unlikely that importers will take on further commitments, and the Australian market does not appear to offer encouraging prospects to Canadian packers for the disposal of any of the 1918 pack which may be held for realization.—Trade Commissioner's Report.

Paper for Australia.

During his recent visit to Canada and the United States, the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments' printer placed orders for £100,000 worth of printing paper in about equal values in each country of origin.

Before leaving Australia, the printer was supplied by the Canadian Trade Commissioner's office at Melbourne with an itinerary, suggestions as to sources of supplies of particular grades, and numerous letters of introduction to the proprietors of Canadian mills.

It has been pleasing to receive some complimentary letters from Canadian companies (who benefited by these orders) in recognition of the efforts made by the Trade Commissioner's service to render practical assistance to paper and other manufacturers in the Dominion.

If the initial bulk shipments are satisfactory, it is anticipated that in future the Federal and State printing offices in the Commonwealth will, to a much larger extent than hitherto, import a considerable portion of their requirements from Canadian mills.—Trade and Commerce Bulletin.

Prairie Tree Planting.

Since the inauguration of tree distribution by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, 45,357,146 trees have been distributed for planting on the farms in the prairie districts. All these trees were planted on farms, and 85 per cent or more of them are growing successfully, but there is room and necessity for as large a distribution for many years yet, according to the report of the Director of Forestry, which is a part of the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the last fiscal year, which has just been issued.

The number of trees distributed to farmers in 1917 was 8,400,000, the largest in the history of this work, and these were distributed to 4,561 applicants. Owing to poor seed conditions in 1916 and an unfavourable year in 1917, the supply available for distribution in 1918 was considerably smaller.

Put your money into W.S. Stamps.

Canadian Official Record.

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information.

Offices: Hope Chambers, Sparks St., Ottawa.

Tel. Queen 4055 and Queen 7711.

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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."

ASSISTANCE TO SOLDIER SETTLERS FOR LIVESTOCK

Order in Council adjusts differences in Settlement Act and later authority.

An Order in Council adjusting differences between the Soldiers' Settlement Act of 1917 and the Order in Council of February, 1919, relating to Government assistance to the soldier settler in regard to the purchase of live stock was passed on March 20, as follows:—

Whereas the provisions which are embodied in the Order in Council of the 11th day of February, 1919 (P.C. 299), as to assistance to soldier settlers purchasing land from the Soldier Settlement Board for the procuring of live stock and equipment, differ from the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, and confer upon the Board more extensive powers;

And whereas in the opinion of the Soldier Settlement Board, in which the Minister of the Interior concurs, it is advisable that the Board have power to extend to settlers who have been granted entries on Dominion lands advantages, apart from those which refer to the purchase of land by settlers, commensurate in so far as possible to those which may be granted under said Order in Council, to settlers purchasing land from the Board;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, Section 6, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that in addition to any assistance which a settler as defined in the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, holding entry on Dominion lands, may have secured, or is entitled to secure under the provisions of said Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, the Soldier Settlement Board shall have power to sell to such settler live stock on the terms of payment as set out in the Order in Council of the 11th February, 1919 (P.C. 299); provided that the balance of sale price left unpaid to the Board at the time of sale shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and provided that all other provisions of said Order in Council relating to sale of live stock to settlers shall be deemed *mutatis mutandis* to refer and apply to any sale so made under the provisions of any order which may be the result of this order, and provided further that the total advance of principal to any such settler shall not exceed three thousand dollars.

SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Imports for consumption—			
Dutiable goods	\$ 441,917,609	\$ 546,253,779	\$ 528,030,603
Free goods	363,112,013	431,348,256	403,918,958
Total imports, mdse	805,029,622	977,602,035	931,949,561
Duty collected	142,722,151	162,861,605	159,061,948
Canadian exports—			
The mine	83,641,039	76,969,040	78,316,975
The fisheries	24,570,488	31,610,187	34,509,763
The forest	55,540,515	51,591,269	68,317,442
Animal products	121,612,208	178,000,273	189,373,753
Agricultural produce	369,303,875	551,789,208	285,893,798
Manufactures	455,173,956	667,842,339	554,797,764
Miscellaneous	7,532,612	4,794,798	5,106,937
Total exports, mdse	1,117,374,693	1,562,588,114	1,216,316,432
Imports by countries—			
United Kingdom	106,246,557	83,901,839	74,806,773
Australia	733,911	2,330,339	4,974,470
British East Indies	6,832,228	15,032,141	16,190,976
British Guiana	6,317,677	7,313,402	4,433,167
British South Africa	172,003	595,874	1,291,016
British West Indies	13,786,708	10,830,004	8,857,904
Hong Kong	1,310,663	1,856,973	2,230,156
Newfoundland	2,128,704	2,889,720	3,141,673
New Zealand	2,511,964	3,329,782	7,901,813
Other British Empire	1,597,759	1,787,461	1,073,809
Argentine Republic	2,270,936	1,330,892	1,353,964
Brazil	1,037,946	912,262	1,269,562
China	1,130,412	1,278,343	1,989,186
Cuba	572,722	1,121,953	2,649,763
France	6,450,397	5,325,766	3,716,338
Italy	1,207,963	778,510	600,087
Japan	7,967,876	11,961,084	13,412,873
Netherlands	1,280,405	1,036,702	501,998
Other Foreign Countries	14,303,204	17,869,936	18,607,763
United States	627,169,532	806,119,052	760,896,270
Exports by countries—			
United Kingdom	724,432,879	874,157,192	546,790,141
Australia	6,881,142	8,095,753	13,220,983
British East Indies	1,395,505	3,950,992	3,430,791
British Guiana	1,582,507	1,987,914	2,371,791
British South Africa	4,300,885	5,224,158	11,505,527
British West Indies	5,110,618	6,617,934	9,525,065
Hong Kong	603,329	1,025,491	1,011,844
Newfoundland	6,520,067	9,866,752	11,466,594
New Zealand	3,265,943	4,121,155	5,162,321
Other British Empire	3,994,235	1,585,515	2,628,480
Argentine Republic	1,622,283	1,202,301	4,043,755
Brazil	901,070	1,118,196	4,021,616
China	401,753	1,668,187	2,785,289
Cuba	2,867,668	8,660,879	5,353,107
France	58,936,624	202,602,893	96,404,532
Italy	11,911,106	2,215,031	14,192,238
Japan	1,335,525	4,615,898	11,289,097
Netherlands	1,569,109	2,124,510	564,225
United States	269,261,819	412,103,503	454,948,642
Other foreign countries	10,450,626	14,643,860	15,600,394

PLANS CHEAP HOUSES FOR SOLDIER FARMS

Soldier Settlement Board has prepared sets of Standard Type.

Plans have been completed, says a statement by the Soldier Settlement Board, for supplying standard houses to soldier settlers in the Prairie Provinces.

Four types are contemplated, ranging in price from \$300 to \$775, beginning with a moderately convenient and comfortable two-roomed house suited to the needs of a bachelor settler, which can be erected for \$300. This house is 17 feet 10 inches by 14 feet, and is so constructed that as the home needs of the farmer increase he can add to it without waste of material used in the original construction. This house is called type "A."

Type "B" is merely an extension of "A," one room being added and basement excavated. This building, which has dimensions of 24 feet by 14 feet, when completed will cost approximately \$590.

Type "C" is "B" with a portion of the roof lifted and an upstairs bedroom added. Total cost, \$700.

Type "D" is the same as "C" with the remainder of the "B" roof lifted and two extra upstairs bedrooms added. The cost complete of "D" is approximately \$775. This type of house will give the farmer living-room, kitchen and parlor downstairs and three bedrooms upstairs. If, in the course of time, he requires a still more pretentious home, plans are being prepared by the Board for a wing, which will give him a much more commodious and comfortable structure.

CHEAP AND COMMODIOUS.

Great care has been given by the Board's architect to combine cheapness of construction with utility. The plans and specifications were submitted to a number of the leading pioneer women of the West, whose suggestions were incorporated. The proposed houses have been endorsed by these women. When a settler is ready to go on his land, he has the opportunity of selecting the type of house he requires and he is given full particulars as to cost and the amount of lumber required for construction. As previously announced, the settler may buy from any of 1,200 lumber dealers in the West at greatly reduced prices. The settler may erect his own house, or he may ask the Board to do it for him. In any case, construction will be under the supervision of the Board's architect.

The plans have been made to meet the needs of settlers who may require a small and inexpensive house in the beginning. If at some future time he wishes to enlarge to "B" or "C" types, there is no loss of material. Everything in connection with the construction has been standardized with this idea in view. Plans and specifications of the four standardized houses will be supplied to soldier settlers at any time.

BUILT IN EIGHT DAYS.

From three to eight days, according to the type, will be required to complete one of these houses, if building materials are on the ground. In the case of grouped farms, where a number of settlers may propose to locate together and build together, there will be material reduction in cost of construction.

The Board also plans to erect standard stables and implement sheds at the lowest possible cost to the settler. A settler may get along with a small stable, say, 24 feet by 12 feet, sufficient for the housing of two cattle and four horses, erected at a cost of approximately \$200. The plans are so drawn that these buildings can be enlarged without loss of material.

With regard to Eastern Canada and British Columbia, where different conditions are found, the architect of the Board is planning suitable types for different locations.

VETERANS CAN ENTER EXAMINATIONS FREE

Do not have to pay Entrance Fees for Civil Service Exams.

Candidates who have served overseas in British forces or in any of the Allies' forces who have been honourably discharged or any who have been disabled as a result of military service before proceeding overseas, as well as the widow of any such soldier, will not be required to pay entrance fees for the inside or outside Civil Service examinations, under the following Order in Council passed on March 26:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that Sub-section (3) of Section 65 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission shall be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

"A candidate who has served overseas in His Majesty's forces, or in the forces of any of the Allies of His Majesty, during the great war, and has been honourably discharged therefrom, or a candidate who has been certified by a medical board to have become disabled as the result of military service

before proceeding overseas, or a candidate who can produce proof that she is the widow of a soldier who has been on military service in His Majesty's forces or in the forces of the Allies of His Majesty during the great war, shall not be required to pay for admission to any of the several examination held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission for admission to or for promotion in the Civil Service, whether in the inside or the outside service."

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND FRENCH MARKET

Mr. Philippe Roy, Commissioner General of Canada in Paris, France, has received the following letter from a dealer in book paper, wrapping paper, and fine paper:—

"I take the liberty to point out that the Canadian paper manufacturers should study immediately the proper means of organizing their trade on the French market. Scandinavian paper-makers have already put forth a serious effort in that direction, and it would certainly be regrettable if our Canadian friends and allies should find their places taken."

Put money into W.S. Stamps.

A "quarter" buys a Thrift Stamp.

FRANCE'S IMPORT LIST WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS

French Consul General issues List of Articles which may now freely be Exported to France--Decree of 1917 is Repealed.

The French Consul General to Canada has received a detailed list of merchandise which under the French Government decree of January 20 it is now permissible to import into France. For other goods, those not mentioned in the list given below, there is still a prohibition decree against imports by France.

The list of goods which can be imported without license is as follows:

LIVE ANIMALS.

Horses; horses for the butchery; mules, male and female; donkeys and she asses; cattle; game, poultry, pigeons, rabbits.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Fresh meats; hams and salt meats; pig meats, manufactured; beef muzzles; poultry and pigeons, killed; deer, stag, rabbits and other game, killed; goose liver, fresh and salted; canned meats; extracts of meats, in cubes or otherwise; casings, fresh, raw, dried or salted; raw peltry; hairs (horse); hairs, raw, combed or carded in bottle; feathers; raw silk cocoons, diapered or thrown, silk waste; human hair, unwrought; Messina hair; greases from animal other than fish; margarine, oleo-margarine, alimentary fats and similar substances; train-oil scourgings of hides; animal wax; eggs of game and fowl and egg yolks sweetened and not sweetened; eggs of silkworm; milk; pure condensed milk; condensed milk with sugar added in the proportion of less than 50 per cent; powdered milk with sugar added in a proportion less than 50 per cent; cheese; butter; honey; manure; bones, calcined white; bone-black; oreillons (leather or hide clippings); other animal products, raw.

FISHERIES.

Fresh soft-water fish, fresh sea-fish; fish, dried, salted or smoked; preserved fish, pickled or otherwise prepared; oysters; lobster, spiny lobster, fresh, preserved, natural or prepared; mussels and other shell-fishes; fat of fish; spermaceti (whale or cachalot); cods' roes and mackerels' roes; raw fins of whale; raw hides of sea-dogs and seals; raw coral; natatory bladders of fish, raw or simply dried.

RAW ANIMAL SUBSTANCES TO BE USED IN MEDICINE OR PERFUMERY.

Sponges of all kinds, raw; other raw substances (musk, muskrat tails, dried cantharides, civets, castoreum, grey amber, etc.).

HARD MATERIALS FOR HEWING.

Elephants' tusks; tortoise shells; ivory or artificial shells; hardened casein shells; bones and hoofs of cattle (raw); cattle horns.

MEALY FOODS.

Malt (germinated barley); sea biscuits and breads; meal, mealed semoula, husked or peeled grains, husked and peeled; gluten, dry, moistened, and flour enriched with gluten; semoula pastes and Italian pastes; sago, salep, flour of manioc; rices in stalks, whole, flour, semoula and broken; dried vegetables; chestnuts, sweet chestnuts; meals of chestnuts and sweet chestnuts; dari, millet, foxtail grass (flour and grain); potatoes.

FRUITS AND SEEDS.

Table fruits, dried or pressed; table fruits, pickled or preserved; fruits to be distilled, green anise, juniper berries and fennels, bilberries, whortle berries, sloes and figs of cactus; figs destined exclusively to distillation or manufacture of wine; dried raisins, dates destined exclusively to distillation and manufacture of wine; sowing seeds.

COLONIAL PRODUCE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Molasses; sirups; sweet biscuits (other

than those made of bread flours); preserves; cocoa; pepper; pimento; amomums and cardamoms; cinnamon; cassia lignea; nutmeg; mace; clove; vanilla; tea.

VEGETABLE OILS AND JUICES.

Fixed oils, aromatized; alimentary vegetable fats; volatile oils or essences; synthetic or artificial perfumes, pure, mixed with natural products or extracts of vanilla and its by-products; vegetable wax of carnauba, myrica and other gums (other than turpentine, resins, colophony, pitch, resin loafs and black resin); vegetable tar; oil of resin; resins and other exotic resinous products other than the pine and balm trees; balms; camphor, natural, raw and refined, artificial or synthetic camphor; rubber, balata, gutta-percha, raw or re-melted in bulks; lime (glu); manna; aloes; opium; Spanish juice; sarcocol, kino and other desiccated vegetable juices.

MEDICINAL SPECIES.

Roots; herbs, flowers and leaves; barks; lichens; medicinal fruits and seeds.

WOODS.

Logs, fagots and fagoted twigs; charcoal; fine woods; dye wood.

FILAMENTS, STALKS AND WORKABLE FRUITS.

Hemp; phormium tenax, abaca, aloes and other filamentous vegetables not designated; chinagrass; rushes, and reeds (raw), couch-grass, piassava, istle, mat-weed, fibre of cocoa; willows, raw, barked, rushes and reeds, called chinese rattan, for basket works; lime-tree bark for cords; empty cocoa shells and calabashes; hard seeds for hewing.

DYES AND TANNINS.

Roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds, fruits and barks for dyeing and tanning.

DIVERS PRODUCTS AND WASTES.

Vegetables, fresh, salted or pickled, preserved or dried; sourkraut cabbage; hops, lupinine of hop; beets, fresh, dried, whole, in husks, in powder; chicory roots; fodders, moss litter and dried beet pulp; yeast; millet straw for broom-making; straw of cereals, cleaned, bleached or dyed, with or without the ear; bran of all sorts of grains; oil-cakes other than from oleaginous seeds and malts (drèches); rags; peat and turf for fuel; plants of fruit trees or forest trees; products and wastes of vegetable not designated other than natural fresh flowers.

BEVERAGES.

Mistelles; vinegars other than those of the perfumery; ciders and pear liquor; beers; hydromel; orange juice; mashed apples and pears.

MARBLES, STONES, EARTHS, FUELS, MINERALS, ETC.

Alabaster, raw, hammer-dressed or sawed; rough precious stones; agata and other like stones, uncut hewn stones including dressed construction stones, cut or planed; lithographic stones; hones and Levantine and Arkansas stones, to whet and sharpen edge-tools, uncut, hewn, cut, polished, rough-hewn; kaolin; rough alunite; phosphates (natural), mica, raw asbestos; infusorial earths or kieselgum; pumice-stone, rough, in fragments, lumps or pulverized; slates; potteries, common, for buildings; rough stones for construction, paving blocks, crushed stone and plaster; pipes and moulded articles, in cement, concrete and armed cement; pressed cement tile; marl; ice (frozen water); sulphur not purified, including mineral and pyrites ground, purified, refined or sublimed mineral tar, obtain by the distillation of coal; bitumen; bitumen and asphalt, in rocks, in putty; tiles, pavings or flag-stones; mineral wax or ozokerite; jet; yellow amber; petroleum oil, rock-oil, and other mineral oils for lighting, raw, refined and essences; heavy oils and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils.

METALS.

Iron ore; iron straw (wire-mill chips); file-dust or blacksmith's cinders; copper ore; lead ore; tin ore; zinc ore; nickel ore; native mercury; arsenic, ore and metal; cadmium, raw; bismuth (tin-glass); ores not designated (with the exception of ores of chrome, molybdenite and wolfram) (ore of tungsten).

CHEMICALS.

Chemicals, excepting those hereafter described and of which importation remains prohibited; liquid bromine; bromides; acetic acid; stearic acid; oleic acid of animal origin; deglycerinized oils; potash and carbonate of potassium; caustic sodium; carbonate of soda, raw or refined; sulphate of nitrate of ammonia; acetate of soda; methyl alcohol; formic aldehyde; carburet of calcium; bleaching liquid; glycerine; cyanamide calcic; pyrolignite of lime; acetone; sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); chemicals derived from coal tar, as enumerated in paragraph 2 of section 280; celluloid.

PREPARED DYES.

Prepared dyes (excepting those derived from coal tar).

COLOURS.

Colours with the exception of varnishes.

DIVERS COMPOSITIONS.

Facings for the sizing of yarns and the preparation of tissues; compound medicaments (a) distilled waters, not alcoholic, (b) not designated but appearing in one official pharmacopeia; chicory, burnt, ground and succedaneous; starch, proper; starch of potato, corn and other; exotic tapioca, or native, raw, crushed and granulated; dextrine and other products from farinas, starches or other amylaceous not designated; sealing wax; isinglass, glue from whale tendons and others; glue from bones and hide ligaments; gelatine, in powder, sheets, leaves or slabs; rollers' pastes with gelatine or glycerine base, with or without addition of sugar; albumine; caseine, pure or combined with alkalis solid or dissolved; sugar of milk; greases called of extraction (wool grease, suintine, oil of wool grease).

POTTERY.

Drain pipes; other potteries of common earth, not glazed nor enamelled; potteries in terra-cotta (utensils and apparatus for the manufacture of chemicals; pipes of all forms; other common potteries of all sorts, sanitary apparatus, household articles, bottles and others); tiles and slabs, ceramic, from common earth, from potter's clay, baked as terra-cotta; crockery from common and tanniferous pastes; artificial teeth made of porcelain, enamel or similar materials, without adjunction of precious metals.

GLASSES AND CRYSTALS.

Watch glass and pendulum glass; wire-draw glasses, artificial glass balls and corals, glass pearls and other vitrifications in bead form, bored or cut; jewel stones, trinkets coloured or not, in glass; broken glass or ground glass; glass articles not designated.

TISSUES.

Wools and yarns twisted for weaving, varnished or not; transmission belts in camel's hair, with or without oil coating.

PAPER AND ITS USES.

Newspapers and periodicals. MANUFACTURED HIDES AND FURS.

Hides, dressed, tanned, tawed, curried, varnished, chamouis-dressed, parchment-dressed, harness-leathered or otherwise prepared; artificial leather, ordinary or cardboard leather; artificial leather with base of balata, rubber or other analogous material; loops for sabots, soles cut from beaten and glossed leather, heels, stiffeners and similars, whole or in parts, cut from natural leather; legs of boots, shoes, bottillions, gaiters, stohwasser gaiters, puttees, vamps, clogs, flaps in plain or patent leather; articles of collar-making; belts, bands and thongs for belts, transmission cords, leather pipes, stripes and cut pieces, plates and ribbons unflashed for cards, boxes and hide articles for pneumatics, spinnings, weavings and machineries, in natural leather; belts, bands and thongs for belts and other similar articles in natural leather; furs, prepared or in sewed parts.

METAL MANUFACTURES.

Paper-making machines; presses and printing machines for lithography, lithography, photo-engraving, half-tones and any other kind of printing on paper, cardboard, metal, celluloid, plastic materials, in black or colours, flat, hollow or embossed; folding machine, type-casting machine, arm-press, coating machine, varnishing, gumming, bronzing machines, automatic machines, book binding machines and materials; ruling and perforating machines for papers and cardboards; machines to manufacture envelopes; woods to clip, cut, cut out, stamp; lathes to dress and bore smooth stereotypes; presses and machines for moulding and stereotyping, other than hydraulic machines and presses; drying presses, stereotyping pots and ovens, moulding presses for cylindrical stereotypes; scoring cylinders, stereotype rolling machines; linotypes and other similar composing machines; machines for corking, rinsing, sealing, filling bottles; frigorific machinery and apparatus; stereotypes, plates and corners for printing on papers other than wall papers with or without designs, obtained by photo-mechanical process and others; sewing needles and sewing machine needles; needles for tulle loom, lace loom, knitting loom, manufactured and jointed; crochets, point for embroidering and cork-screws; office and store punches for perforate papers, tissues, etc.; pins; buckles, clasps, hooks and eyes, eyelets and rivets for gowns, pants, vests, suspenders, belts, gloves, shoes, and for any other object of iron, steel, copper, brass and all other common metals, and metallic parts of those objects; fish-hooks; umbrella mountings; household articles of iron, steel or black sheet-iron not designated; coffee-mill with wooden box, cast-iron or sheet-iron boxes; articles of domestic economy, meat presser, meat cutter, preserves presses; small household pumps; odourless apparels (water-closets) to be drawn or rocked.

WOODWARE.

Brooms of sorgo or camelina, and common brooms of birch and others; button moulds; sabots; spinned wood for blinds; white cooperage; articles of turner's shop; jaunt of curbed wood, not hollowed nor shaped for bicycles; shuttles for weavings of all kinds, finished and not finished; wood handles for agricultural instruments; other woodenwares.

ARTICLES OF DIVERS MATERIALS.

Riggings and furnitures of shpts; mica in sheets or slabs, articles of mica, mica-nite and pressed mica, papers and linen of mica (glittering) even when added of other materials; felts; branched burners for acetylene lighting; simple burners for acetylene lighting and separated pieces; ivory clippings resulting only from a first operation of the saw or others similar, neither polished nor glossed; plates, plaquettes, tubes, fruit-stones not over 3 centimetres in diameter; pieces of amber or ambroide, cut or moulded, not bored, nor mounted, nor polished, nor entirely shaped; common brush-making, wood mountings; brushes and other articles of brush manufactory; buttons.

COAST PROVINCE TO TRY ELECTRICAL SMELTING

It is probable, says a report from the western office of the Department of Immigration, that British Columbia Government will introduce a bill in order to assist the iron industry in the province, by way of a practical test in the electric smelting of ores, to take special powers for expropriation of several thousand tons of ore from various properties in the province. This ore will then be turned over free of cost to companies desiring to make practical tests of treatment in electrical furnaces and production of high class pig iron. Two Vancouver firms have approached the Government which is disposed to give consideration to their application for ore.

War Savings Stamps are better than money; they increase at the rate of 4½% compounded.

RECIPROCITY IN TREATMENT IS ASKED BY INDIA

Certain Modifications of Restrictions as Adopted by Resolution at Imperial War Conference Passed for Canada.

EAST INDIAN TRAVELLERS

The question of East Indian immigration to the other self-governing Dominions which was taken up at the Imperial War Conference in 1918 and especially to Canada is the subject of an Order in Council passed on March 26. It deals with the reciprocity of treatment of the several communities of the British Commonwealth and allows certain modifications of the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act. The Order in Council is as follows:

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred despatches dated respectively 7th August, 1917, 28th August, 1918, and 28th January, 1919, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, on the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions, submitting that the memorandum of the India Office, bearing date of March 22nd, 1917, which was under consideration by the Imperial War Conference, calls attention especially to:—

(1) The policy of restriction of British East Indian immigration adopted by almost all the self-governing Dominions;

(2) The policy of Canada which places the East Indian, who is a British subject, in a less advantageous position than Japanese and other Asiatics who do not belong to the Empire;

(3) The existing regulations of Canada which offer almost insuperable obstacles to the entry of wives and families of British East Indians now domiciled in Canada;

(4) The difficulties met with by tourists and other non-immigrant classes in establishing their right to free access to Canada, as provided by our law;

(5) The existing regulations, which practically constitute an embargo against the entry of immigrants of the labouring classes;

The memorandum also suggests the possibility of an agreement between India and the self-governing Dominions on the following lines:—

(1) As regards Indians already permanently settled in the Dominions, they should be allowed to bring in wives (subject to the rule of monogamy) and minor children, and in other respects should not be less privileged than Japanese settled immigrants.

(2) Future admissions of Indians for labour or settlement should, if possible, be regulated on lines similar to and not less favourable than those governing the admission of any other Asiatic race.

(3) If this is not possible, there might be reciprocal treatment in India and each Dominion of immigration for purposes of labour or permanent settlement. If a Dominion is determined to exclude these two classes of immigration from India, India should be free to do the same as regards that Dominion. It would be clearly recognized that the exclusion in either case was not motivated by prejudice of race, but was the outcome of different economic conditions.

(4) Along with such exclusion, reciprocal arrangements would be made for granting full facilities for the ad-

INCREASES AGAIN SHOWN IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Increases in savings deposits is again shown in the money bank statement issued by the department of Finance. During January, they increased by twenty-eight million dollars as compared with an increase of thirty million dollars in the previous month. They now stand again at over the billion dollar mark.

Demand deposits show a considerable decrease. Call loans in Canada are lower, and call loans outside show an increase. The principal figures are:—

	Feb. 1919.	Jan. 1919.	Feb. 1918.
Reserve fund	\$ 116,870,214	\$ 116,129,125	\$ 114,163,908
Note circulation	204,779,750	203,424,472	176,369,296
Demand deposits	566,775,434	623,919,410	569,266,542
Notice deposits	1,018,184,512	990,000,085	908,822,988
Deposits outside Canada	200,560,308	203,015,797	183,222,302
Current coin	80,178,615	80,563,677	80,003,942
Dominion notes	183,932,418	196,323,477	173,701,126
Deposits cen. G. R.	103,750,000	105,650,000	74,770,000
Call loans in Canada	70,154,121	87,598,427	76,722,163
Call loans outside Canada	155,983,681	140,819,656	160,239,494
Current loans out	180,590,063	126,513,338	109,678,140
Total liabilities	2,325,014,654	2,356,774,539	1,995,234,839
Total assets	2,575,191,491	2,603,275,584	2,242,555,598

mission of tourists, students, and the like, and for business visits entailing temporary residence, so long as this residence was not for labour purposes or for permanent settlement.

At the request of the representatives of India, the subject of reciprocity of treatment between India and the self-governing Dominions came up for further consideration at the Imperial War Conference in 1918. At this conference all the self-governing Dominions and India were represented, and it was unanimously agreed that:—

1. It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows:—

(a) The right of the Government of India is recognized to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(b) Such right of visit or temporary residence shall, in each individual case, be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires.

(c) Such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, on condition (a) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (b) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The principal movement of East Indians to Canada occurred in 1907-08, the total immigration being under seven thousand. Of this number, possibly not more than twelve hundred now remain in Canada, there having been a heavy exodus to the United States, in addition to which quite a number have returned to India. Climatic, industrial and social conditions in Canada have not, on the whole, been found congenial. Disease has made considerable inroads upon East Indians. Their caste system has seriously interfered with their employment in many walks of life. Notwithstanding the fact that only a small proportion of those who originally emi-

grated to Canada are now resident here, the minister submits that certain modifications of the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations should be made for the relief of such of our fellow-British subjects of the East Indian race as may be affected by the resolution of the Imperial War Conference of July 24th, 1918, as above recited.

The minister, therefore, with the concurrence of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, recommends that the following declaration unanimously adopted at the Imperial War Conference, July 24, 1918, be approved, viz.: that,

1. It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

2. British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education. The conditions of such visits should be regulated on the principle of reciprocity as follows:—

(a) The right of the Government of India is recognized to enact laws which shall have the effect of subjecting British citizens domiciled in any other British country to the same conditions in visiting India as those imposed on Indians desiring to visit such country.

(b) Such right of visit or temporary residence shall, in each individual case be embodied in a passport or written permit issued by the country of domicile, and subject to *visé* there by an officer appointed by and acting on behalf of the country to be visited, if such country so desires.

(c) Such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

3. Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition (a) that not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian, and (b), that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian.

The Committee of the Privy Council concur in the foregoing report, and the recommendations therein contained, and recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy thereof to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU
Clerk of the Privy Council.

W. S. Stamps will make Canadians systematic savers.

GRAIN LOADED AT POINTS IN THE WEST

Less than Corresponding Period up to March 14th of Last Year.

The following summary of grain movements in the West is reported from the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg, on March 14th:

Grain loaded since 1st September, 1918, on the C.P.R., 68,857,045 bushels. 1917—106,233,280 bushels.

In store Government Interior Elevators, Moose Jaw, 1,641,291 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,614,291 bushels; Calgary, 1,888,866 bushels.

In store C.P. Interior Elevators, 1919, 11,452,040 bushels. 1918, 9,797,815 bushels.

In store all elevators at Lake Front, 38,085,368 bushels.

Inspected since 1st September, 1918:

Wheat. Other grains. Total.

1918—103,898,400 29,683,900 133,582,300

1917—128,886,000 52,663,500 181,549,500

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

	1918	1917
Wheat	1315	1319
Oats	1912	1997
Barley	1582	1314
Flax	1154	1224

LUMBER LICENSES FOR BRITAIN CANCELLED

The British Board of Trade has cancelled from March 31 all orders relating to the purchase of imported timber abroad, and also has withdrawn the maximum prices for both imported and home-grown supplies other than pit wood. As regards importation, no licenses will now be required for the importation of hewn, sawn, planed or dressed timber of all kinds, including hard woods and sleepers. This does not include pit wood and manufactured or semimanufactured goods, such as box boards, for which licenses will still be required unless produced in parts of the British Empire.

Stocks of imported timber belonging to the Government will be disposed of after March 31 at the prevailing market prices. These stocks, including goods yet to arrive, amount to about 550,000 standards. Applications to purchase such goods should be made to the Government Timber Buying, Salisbury House, London.

EXPECT MANY SETTLERS FROM UNITED STATES

Immigration Reports state over thousand during month of February.

Western Canada will experience a revival of immigration from the United States this year, according to reports received by officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway from its land agents in the central states. The officials report heavy sales to American farmers and predict large numbers of settlers for Saskatchewan.

During the month of February there entered Western Canada, Port Arthur to Kingsgate inclusive, from the United States 1,130 persons with cash \$287,022, effects \$109,060; last year, 1,521 persons with cash \$222,671, effects \$67,095.—*Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization, Western Office.*

Farm Hands Needed.

Applications for farm work are already beginning to pour in to Mr. J. A. Bowman, Manitoba Government Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization. One of the largest "orders" so far was an application from the Souris district for fifty farm hands. Wages on the farm will be \$60 a month this summer, it is stated.—*Department of Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg.*