

# Canadian Official Record

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Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, March 4, 1919.

No. 23.

## COMPOSITION OF THE DOMINION'S PEACE FORCE

List of Regiments which will be retained as Permanent Force after demobilization is completed.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF 5,000

A statement issued by the Department of Militia and Defence says an Order in Council (No. 204 of 30th January 1919, amending P.C. No. 29 of 11th January, 1919) has been passed providing for the reconstitution of the Canadian Permanent Force on the following lines:—

1. The Permanent Force shall be reconstituted at an establishment not exceeding 5,000 men (Militia Act, Section 24).

2. Its composition, establishment and disposition of its component units shall be left to the discretion of the Minister of Militia in Council.

3. The term of enlistment shall be for a period of two years, re-engagement being permitted within authorized establishments.

4. The rates of pay and allowances authorized for officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force shall be paid to the members of the Permanent Force as reconstituted under this order, according to their rank or appointments therein.

The regulations governing pay and allowances of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, except Articles 239 to 245 of the Financial Instructions, 1916, shall be made the pay and allowances of the Reconstituted Permanent Force, provided (1) that in case of the Permanent Force the term "dependents' allowance" shall be used in the place of "separation allowance"; (2) nothing in this Order in Council shall affect adversely any present member of the Permanent Force in respect to his pay and allowances.

### COMPOSITION OF FORCE.

By an Order in Council (No. 29 of 11th January, 1919) the Permanent Force is to be composed of:—

#### CAVALRY—

Royal Canadian Dragoons—a regimental headquarters and two squadrons.

Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)—a regimental headquarters and two squadrons.

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## WORK IS REVIEWED BY ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN

Mr. James White at Annual Meeting of Commission Summarizes Achievements in Conservation and Dealt with Subject of Canada's Resources in Relation to Economic Situation.

At the annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation in Ottawa on February 18 and 19, which took the form this year of a national conference on the conservation of game and fur-bearing animals, and other wild life, the assistant to the chairman and deputy head of the Commission, Mr. James White, F.R.G.C., F.R.S.C., gave a comprehensive review of the work of the Commission, during the year, and dealt with it in its relation to the resources and economic conditions in the Dominion. This address is reproduced below, in part, as follows:

"Since our last session, Sir Clifford Sifton has resigned his position as chairman of the Commission. Pending the appointment of his successor, the acting chairman, Senator Edwards, has instructed me to prepare an annual statement of the operations of the Commission, along much the same lines as Sir Clifford has done in the past.

"First, I desire to refer to the great loss the Commission has suffered through Sir Clifford's resignation. His untiring energy, his broad outlook, his ability to grasp the factors of a problem and arrive at its solution made him invaluable to the Commission.

#### WAS UNIQUE ORGANIZATION.

"When we commenced our operations we were without any precedent to guide us, inasmuch as we were a unique

organization. No other body, governmental or private, had ever undertaken conservation work on a large or comprehensive scale. The organic Act establishing the Commission, draughted by Sir Clifford Sifton, provided for the appointment of representatives of the Dominion Government, of the Government of each province, and of at least one university in each province. At the same time, it also provided for the appointment of representatives from each province and representatives who were interested in our great natural resources.

"In commencing the work of organization, Sir Clifford laid down rules which are worthy of record. First, he gave instructions that all materials, printing, binding, etc., were to be purchased in the cheapest market, irrespective of any consideration. Second, that the staff should consist of a limited number of experts, so selected that, in a general way, we would have one expert adviser respecting each of the great national resources. Third, that when special investigations which could be carried out in a limited space of time were undertaken, special investigators would be employed only until the investigation was completed, such action permitting the payment of ample remuneration without in the aggregate incurring excessive total cost.

"As a result, the Commission can fairly claim that its achievements are out of all proportion to its expenditures. An enormous mass of data has been collected, and much of it has been incorporated in published reports. These

[Continued on page 2.]

## PERMIT BACON AND LARD IMPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

British Board of Trade has Issued Open General License Arriving after March 10---General Overseas Trade Notes.

One of the most important steps tending favourably to affect Canadian trade has been taken by the British Board of Trade in the issue of an open general license to permit the importation of bacon, hams, and lard arriving on or after March 10. Consignments which may be imported under this general license before March 31 may not, however, be sold before that date, according to the information cabled on March 2 to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa. This restriction, it is believed, has been dictated partly by

the difficulties of allotment under the ration plan in Great Britain.

The Board of Trade also announces the removal as from the end of April of all restrictions on the importation of paper, including wallpaper and paper-making materials. Meanwhile the number of import licenses will be increased to 75 per cent of the pre-war standard.

The Canadian Mission at No. 1 Regent street, London, S.W., is prepared to advise importers into the United Kingdom who may be experiencing difficulties in importing goods from Canada.

## ADVANCE GIVEN TO MEN GETTING VOCATIONAL PAY

Scale of Allowances to Returned Soldiers in Civilian Training is now Highest of Allied Countries.

### NEW SCALE ARRANGED

An Order in Council has been passed changing some of the regulations in force by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment by which further facilities are placed at the disposal of returned soldiers and also an increase of vocational pay and allowance is granted while a man is undergoing retraining. These have been increased from 20 per cent in the case of single men to from 18 per cent to 40 per cent in the case of married men. The allowances for single men are now \$60 per month, instead of \$50 as previously, while married men will receive \$85 instead of \$75 where there are no children, with a gradual increase up to \$110 instead of \$89 per month in the case of man and wife with three children. The allowances for a man with dependents other than wife and children have been correspondingly increased.

The scale of allowances for men receiving training in Canada is now higher than in any other of the Allied countries, the allowances in the United States, which are the next highest, being \$65 per month for a single man and \$75 per month for a married man without children.

In Australia the allowance for a single man is two guineas a week, or, say, \$43.75 per month, while for a married man without children the allowances are £2 12s. 6d. per week, or, roughly, \$55 month.

#### COMPARISON OF ALLOWANCES.

The following is a detailed comparison of the Canadian allowances with those paid in the United States, Australia, and England:—

Single man: Canada, \$60; Great Britain, \$28.66; United States, \$65; Australia, \$43.80; New Zealand, \$62.57.

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

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

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

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

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

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# OUTLINE OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES IN 1918.

## WORK IS REVIEWED BY ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN

Mr. James White at Annual Meeting of Commission Summarizes Achievements in Conservation and Deals with Subject of Canada's Resources in Relation to Economic Situation.

[Continued from page 1.]

publications have made this information available to the public in such enduring form that they will be standard works of reference for years to come.

### WORK FOR FARMERS.

"Owing to our limited financial resources, we were from the beginning forced to adopt the plan of spending more money upon one or two investigations than upon any others. Thus for a time we expended a maximum on agriculture, particularly on our illustration farms. Having demonstrated the great value of such farms as forcible educative agents, we thus proved to the farmers of the neighbourhood that one of themselves was obtaining these results without any assistance other than the advice of our experts and at no greater cost than their own farming operations. It was a demonstration that by following our advice our illustration farmer could obtain an increased yield and that practically the whole of the increase was profit.

"At another period we expended a maximum on water-power investigations. We published a general work on the water-powers of Canada in 1911, followed by the "Water-powers of the Prairie Provinces" in 1918, and the work on the "Water-powers of British Columbia" will be issued this year.

### TOWN PLANNING SCHEMES.

"For a time we directed special attention to town planning and to the question of housing, and we now see the partial fruition of our efforts in an appropriation of \$25,000,000 for housing.

"Conditions created by the war have directed attention to the necessity of adopting measures of conservation. It is not too much to say that the subject of conservation is uppermost in the minds of the thinking men of the world.

"We are now endeavouring to re-adjust ourselves to post-war conditions, but it must be borne in mind that if we burden ourselves with extravagant and wasteful methods of developing or of utilizing our national resources, if we destroy our created resources by fire, if we lock up our floating capital in unremunerative works, we are fatally handicapping ourselves in the great race for world trade, or for any considerable portion of it.

### RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

"Reconstruction in Canada is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Cabinet. The subject is a vast one, presenting many difficult problems. We may safely leave it in the hands of this committee, but it is of interest to note briefly what Great Britain is doing, and what she proposes to do. In a recent address Sir H. Babington Smith stated that during the present period of demobilization men described as 'demobilizers' are being released first. The demobilizers are men whose services will be required for working the mechanism of demobilization. Secondly, the 'pivotal' men; that is, men who are necessary for the re-establishment of industry on a peace basis and for preparing the way for the re-employment and reabsorption of labour.

"Special intensive educational training will be given to the men who have lost touch with their particular professions and businesses, and men who have been maimed, or otherwise incapacitated for their former employment, will receive vocational training."

Mr. White made a brief reference to the housing question, and stated that the question would be fully dealt with in an address to be given before the meeting by the expert on that subject,

Mr. Thomas Adams. He then took up the subject of public health.

"With so much evil resulting from the war", continued Mr. White, "it is a satisfaction to find that some good came of it. The Lancet states that in Great Britain, functional nervous diseases among the civil population practically disappeared during the war. In Vienna, it was found that all degrees of diabetes were favourably influenced. The Lancet does not speculate why these good effects were produced. The starvation method of treating diabetes may throw some light on the matter, but it is also not improbable that the great mental and nervous strain involved in the concentration of the mind on the outside circumstances may have reacted favourably upon the whole economy.

### CURES FOR SHELL-SHOCK.

"On the other hand, many nervous affections that it is customary to call 'shell-shock', have affected the soldiers. As a result of the work of the British Research Committee, it is now possible to take wider and more hopeful views of the nervous diseases of the war. Incidentally, mental disease generally has passed from the region of mere expectancy to a reasonable anticipation of beneficial results under proper treatment. Here, again, the war has left a legacy of benefit.

From a health standpoint the most important occurrence during 1918 was a world-wide epidemic of influenza and pneumonia. Had the same death rate prevailed during the four and a half year period commencing July, 1914, it would have caused the deaths of 108,000,000 persons, or been five times deadlier than the war. The medical correspondent of the London Times, says that never since the black plague has such an epidemic swept over the world, illustrating, as never before, the need of a new survey of health measures.

"Alarmed by statements respecting the prevalence of goitre in British Columbia and Alberta the residents of these provinces requested the Commission to investigate the question. Inquiry indicated that there was no foundation for the scare, but eventually, as we were requested by the Provincial Board of Health of Alberta, and as the alarm instead of decreasing, appeared to be increasing, we agreed to investigate. We requested Dr. Shepherd, of Montreal, late Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University and one of the highest authorities in America, to undertake the investigation. Dr. Shepherd visited Alberta and calmed the fears of the people respecting the prevalence and effects of goitre. Later, Dr. Shepherd contributed a pamphlet on goitre which will be issued at an early date. It is proper also to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Commission, and of the people of Canada generally to Dr. Shepherd for his valuable services, which have been rendered without remuneration other than his travelling expenses.

### FORESTS RESEARCH WORK.

"At the present time we are spending more money on the investigation of our forests than upon any other resource.

"Statesmen and business men have emphasized repeatedly the part that the further development of our natural resources must play in reconstruction, after the war. Any such programme must take full account of the forests.

"A large export trade is particularly essential to Canada, to redress her unfavourable trade balance. In this direction our forests hold a position of peculiar strategic importance both actual and potential. In British Columbia for example, it has been shown that the annual lumber cut can be increased five-

## CANADIAN PULP STATISTICS PLACED BEFORE CONSERVATION COMMISSION MEETING

Value of output of Canadian pulp and paper mills, 1918	\$110,000,000
" " " " 1917	85,000,000
Exports of pulp and paper in half year ended Sept. 30, 1918	\$40,636,919
" " " " 1917	31,074,168
" " " " 1916	20,040,745
Exports of pulpwood during same half year:	Quantity. Value.
980,652 cords,	\$9,327,901
Output of 3,000 timber and pulp plants in Canada, 1917	4,142,711,000
Total cut of spruce	1,466,558,000
" " white pine	791,609,000
" " Douglas fir	706,996,000
" " hemlock	332,722,000

One-fourth of the news print used in the United States comes from Canada, and 15 per cent of the pulp wood consumed in that country is the product of Canadian forests as shown in address by James White, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C., at annual meeting of Conservation Commission, February 18 and 19.

fold under good management, without impairing the forest capital stock.

"Britain has recently placed an order in Canada, for lumber aggregating around \$40,000,000 in value. It has been estimated that reconstruction in France and Belgium will require 25,000,000,000 feet.

"Mr. F. J. Campbell, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, estimates that the value of the output of Canadian pulp and paper mills during 1918, was from \$110,000,000 to \$115,000,000 as compared with about \$85,000,000 in 1917. During the half year ending September 30, 1918, Canada exported pulp and paper valued at \$40,636,919 as compared with \$31,047,168 during the corresponding period of 1917, and \$20,040,745 in the same half year of 1916. If our exports were maintained at the same rate during the second half of the present year, they would aggregate about \$90,000,000, or, allowing for a decrease since the signing of the armistice, say \$70,000,000. During the six months ending September 30, 1918, we exported 980,652 cords of pulpwood valued at \$9,327,901, or at the rate of 18½ million dollars per annum.

### TOTAL FOREST CUT.

"In 1917, the output of the 3,000 timber and wood-pulp plants of Canada, totalled 4,142,711,000 feet. The total cut of spruce was 1,466,558 feet, that of white pine, 791,609,000 feet, Douglas fir, 706,996,000 feet, and hemlock 332,722,000 feet.

"One-fourth of the news print paper used in the United States comes from Canada, and 15 per cent of the pulpwood consumed in that country is the product of Canadian forests.

"As repeatedly stated by Dr. Fernow and Mr. Leavitt transmuted the wealth producing possibilities of our forests into permanent actualities require the acceptance by the people in general and the Government in particular, of the fundamental principle that the forest is a crop rather than a mine, and cutting operations on non-agricultural lands must be conducted always with a view to the perpetuation of the forest, as such.

### IS BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

"The practice of silviculture is still in its infancy in Canada, as it is over most of the North American continent. There is still far too strong a tendency toward the practice of forestry anywhere except in the woods. At the same time it must always be realized that forestry is essentially a business proposition, and that business considerations place definite limitations upon what it is feasible to do in the direction of intensive methods.

"On the other hand, the forest lands of Canada are predominantly Crown lands and are therefore for the most part the property of the people. It follows that the public interest, from a long-time viewpoint, should govern in determining the conditions under which exploitation takes place. With the present increased stumpage values, many things

in the direction of better management are now becoming economically feasible which would have been out of the question in years past.

"Notwithstanding war conditions, remarkable progress has been made toward better forest conservation, during the past year."

### PROGRESS DURING 1918.

Mr. White gave a review of progress made in this direction in the different provinces, during 1918. He said that fire losses due to railway agencies have remained satisfactorily low. He referred to the white pine blister rust and the measure taken to control it.

The very serious injury to our forests from fungous and other diseases urgently demanded the appointment of a forest pathologist to study these diseases, he said. After speaking on the subject of forest planting, and referring to the field of forest research, Mr. White mentioned aeroplane spruce production.

"British Columbia has 14,165,345,000 feet board measure, of Sitka spruce, according to estimates" he stated. "The production of spruce increased from 116,000 board feet, in January, 1918, to 6,850,000 feet in December. The production of Douglas fir increased from 209,000 in January to 1,332,000 in December. The total production in 1918 was: spruce, 26,124,000 feet, fir, 9,224,000 feet. Nearly all the aeroplane material was obtained from trees 500 to 600 years old, and such trees cannot be replaced for centuries, if ever. It has been estimated that cutting on a war basis for another year would have practically exhausted all the aeroplane wood procurable at a reasonable expenditure of money and effort."

### PULPWOOD REFORESTATION.

The speaker referred to reforestation of pulpwoods in Quebec, undertaken by pulp companies.

"In Quebec" he said "the Laurentide Company and the Riordan Pulp and Paper Company have realized that nature, if unaided, makes very slow progress toward restoring the pulpwood species on cut-over lands.

"To date, the Laurentide Company has planted 680,000 trees, mostly spruce, on 453 acres. They expect to plant 500,000 in 1919, 700,000 in 1920, and 1,000,000 in 1921. The Riordan Company has planted 780 acres to spruce and pine. From 1920, they expect to plant 1,000,000 spruce and 100,000 white and red pine per annum.

### ILLUSTRATION FARMS.

"During 1918 the work on the sixteen farms in Dundas county where better farming methods are being practised under the supervision of the Commission of Conservation included the following:—

"1. System and methods of farming, embracing planning, crop rotation, seed and variety selection, tests of different thicknesses of clover seeding, tillage, live stock, and manures.

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"2. Labour, machinery, and equipment.

"3. Business methods, buying and selling, co-operation.

"4. Educational work, schools, clubs, school fairs.

"At our first annual meeting the late Mr. C. C. James said that the solution of the problem of better agriculture was not the taking of the farmer to the experimental farm, but the taking of the experimental farm to the farmer. The latter is the policy adopted by us in initiating illustration farms in each province.

"Later we transferred these farms to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, that they might be extended and carried on on a much larger scale than our limited financial resources would permit.

"In Dundas county, selected as being a typical area and easily accessible from Ottawa, we have sixteen illustration farms in the four townships of the county. We can now see the results of work done by our advice, such as the effect of adding lime to the land prior to growing clover, results from thick seeding and from thin seeding of clover seed, from the use of certain varieties of seed, particularly of barley, oats, potatoes, and corn.

"Our agriculturist, Mr. F. C. Nunick, has held numerous meetings on our illustration farms in Dundas county and delivered addresses at numerous other points throughout Canada.

### WATERS AND WATER-POWERS.

"Cessation of manufacture of munitions will release some 30,000 to 40,000 horse-power of hydro-electric energy, which will be absorbed by municipalities and other power users whose demands have been curtailed. During the war this shortage of electric power in southwestern Ontario continued to affect production. Municipalities receiving energy from the Niagara system of the Hydro-Electric Commission were required to reduce their consumption by from 15 to 30 per cent of their maximum demands in December, 1917.

"All the water at Niagara Falls allotted to Canada and the United States under the Boundary Waters Treaty, 56,000 cubic feet per second, has now been apportioned to the various development companies. Certain interests are now urging that the treaty be amended to permit the diversion of a large quantity of water, one proposal being that each country be permitted to divert 60,000 cubic feet, or 120,000 cubic feet in all. It is a sufficient answer to say that if sufficient power is not obtained by means of the present diversion, it can be practically doubled by utilizing the water in the same way as the Ont-

tario Hydro-Electric in the Chippewa-Queenstown development by using the descent in the rapids above and below the falls as well as the fall in the cataract itself."

### WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT.

After reviewing the power development during the year on both sides of the international boundary, Mr. White said that the subject of water-power development was receiving considerable attention at the present time, particularly in the United States, where 76 per cent of the total power was at present generated by steam prime movers. Steam also generated 72½ per cent of the power in electric generating stations in the United States. Data for Canada respecting the total power generated are not available. The recent investigations of the Conservation Commission showed in the Dominion only 13.7 per cent of power in electric stations is generated by steam. That steam had been able to hold its own in spite of the higher efficiency of water-power was largely due to the extraordinary success of steam turbines.

Mr. White dealt with the mining situation in the Dominion during 1918, briefly, and stated that with the exception of gold-mining, the industry had been much stimulated by the war. The mining production of Canada had increased from \$103,220,994 in 1911, to \$220,000,000 in 1918. The output of coal had increased in all the provinces except Nova Scotia. The greatest increase was in the production of Alberta. The tonnage of nickel produced in 1918 was nearly double that produced in 1914. In 1905 the nickel output of Canada had been 9,503 tons, in 1910 18,636 tons, in 1914 22,759 tons, and in 1918 44,700 tons, with a value of \$26,000,000. Three-quarters of the world's production of nickel was mined in Ontario.

Copper production had been stimulated by the demands of war—the war. Most of it was derived from the low-grade ores of British Columbia, and the nickel-copper mines of Sudbury, which produced about 23,000 tons during the year, valued at \$8,500,000. The British Columbia mines had produced 30,000 tons.

The gold production of Ontario in 1918 was valued at \$8,800,000, slightly greater than that of 1917. The Hollinger mine, one of the great gold mines of the world, had yielded two-thirds of the output, or \$5,752,370. Referring to petroleum, Mr. White stated that the chances of the discovery of oil in Alberta may "fairly be described as fair."

### UTILIZATION OF COAL.

He made a reference to the work of the Commission in the interest of more efficient utilization of coal; the objects aimed at, he said, were the use (1) lignite either as mined or with the expenditure of the minimum of cost and effort (2) the more efficient utilization of coking coal in plants near a market producing coke as a primary, and gas, tar, etc., as by-products (3) the manufacture of carbo-coal. He urged greater economy in furnace operation. There were about 24,500,000 tons of bituminous and lignite coal consumed in Canada each year. If our consumption were reduced by only ten per cent, it would represent a saving of at least \$7,500,000. Some large industrial plants in the United States, he declared, had in this way effected a saving of from 20 to 30 per cent in their fuel accounts.

Speaking of the briquetting of carbonized lignite in Western Canada, and experimental plant for the erection of which \$400,000 had been appropriated, he said that as far as was known, the construction of the plant had not yet been commenced.

In referring to the fuel shortage, Mr. White said Canada should endeavour to formulate a sane and wise policy respecting the development of our great water

## COMPOSITION OF THE DOMINION'S PEACE FORCE

List of Regiments which will be retained as Permanent Force after demobilization is completed.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF 5,000

[Continued from page 1.]

#### ARTILLERY—

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery—a brigade headquarters and three batteries.

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery—a regimental headquarters and five companies (four coast defence companies and one heavy battery).

ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS—Two fortress companies.

#### INFANTRY—

The Royal Canadian Regiment—a regimental headquarters and five companies.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry—a regimental headquarters and four companies.

#### DEPARTMENTS AND SERVICES—

Detachments of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, the Canadian Permanent Army Medical Corps, the Canadian Permanent Army Veterinary Corps, the Canadian Permanent Ordnance Corps, the Canadian Permanent Army Pay Corps and the Corps of Military Staff Clerks. Detachments of each as required.

#### ARMAMENT, R.C.H.A.

The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery will be armed with 18-pounders, on a 6-gun basis.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The C.E.F. Regiment, Royal Canadian Dragoons, will be demobilized into a permanent unit and reorganized at Toronto.

The C.E.F. Regiment, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), will be demobilized into a permanent unit and reorganized at Calgary.

The C.E.F. Brigade, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, will be demobilized into a permanent unit and reorganized at Kingston.

The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, will be reorganized at Halifax, Quebec and Victoria.

The Royal Canadian Engineers, will be reorganized at Halifax and Victoria.

The C.E.F. Battalion, the Royal Canadian Regiment, will be demobilized into a permanent unit and reorganized at Halifax.

The C.E.F. Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, will be demobilized at Ottawa and the permanent regiment will be

reorganized at Toronto from where companies will be moved later to their allotted stations.

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### COMMISSIONS—PERMANENT FORCE.

A limited number of commissions will be open in the Permanent Force. The standard of military and educational qualifications must be high. All applicants must have had service in the theatre of operations of the war 1914-1918. The applicant must state age, and what rank he is willing to accept, the name of the C.E.F. unit or units he served in, his educational and military qualifications.

Applications received from overseas, England and Siberia, must be accompanied by a confidential report.

### CATEGORIES.

The category of all ranks of the fighting units of the Permanent Force, viz:—Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers and Infantry, shall be category "A". The categories of all ranks of the departments and services may be lower than category "A". Other ranks now serving, with fighting units with categories lower than "A" will be transferred to the services and departments.

### MARRIED ESTABLISHMENTS.

The married establishments of the other ranks of the Permanent Force may be up to 10 per cent.

### Tenders Asked For.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Alterations and Additions, Pavilion "A", Military Hospital, Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.", will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, March 13, 1919, for the alterations and additions to existing stone building for conversion into Military Hospital, Pavilion "A", Kingston, Sydenham, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the overseer of Dominion Buildings, Central Post Office, Montreal; Power & Son, architects, Kingston; and of the superintendent of Dominion buildings, postal station "F", Toronto.

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

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

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, February 25, 1919.

### Quebec's Forest Products.

Forestry Bulletin No. 63, on the subject of wood-using industries of Quebec, contains statistics compiled from reports received from 364 manufacturers, showing that the wood-using industries of the province consume yearly a quantity of raw wood material equal to 44.55 per cent of the total log output of its forests and 64.8 per cent of the total lumber sawn in the province. Eighty-five per cent of the material consumed is native to the province, 10 per cent is purchased in the other provinces of the Dominion, and 5 per cent outside of Canada, mainly in the United States, according to the bulletin, which is issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Buy W. S. Stamps. They pay well.

### HOW FIRE LOSS IN THE DOMINION IS INCREASING.

How fire loss in the Dominion is increasing, as shown by James White, F.R.S.C., M.E.I.C., in address before the annual meeting of the Conservation Commission, February 18 and 19:—

Total value of property destroyed by fire in Canada:—

1918 . . . . .	\$33,623,000
1917 . . . . .	24,800,000
1916 . . . . .	25,160,000
1915 . . . . .	19,022,000

## SUPREME COURT CASES ARGUED; JUDGMENTS

*Several Appeal Cases Heard at Ottawa in which Decisions Were Given during the week.*

### NOVA SCOTIA LIST

The Supreme Court on March 3 heard *Jodoin v. Molson's Bank and Jodoin v. Pennington*, in which motions were made to quash for want of jurisdiction. The action in these cases claimed \$2,600, and the appeal is from the judgment of the Court of Review. Appellants' counsel argued that appellants really had a claim for \$70,000, but the court held that the appeal did not lie.

Perrault, K.C., appeared to support the motion.

P. H. Coté, K.C., contra.

Argument was then heard on the appeal of *Ettinger v. Atlantic Lumber Company*, in which the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia dismissed the action.

The case is one of trespass between the holdings of both parties granted by the Crown. The question to be decided is the location of the dividing line between the two parties, and this has to be established by old plans and surveys and some oral testimony.

Henry, K.C., and Sangster appeared for the appellant.

Paton, K.C., and Hanway for the respondents.

In the Supreme Court on February 26 argument in *Fawcett v. Hatfield* was concluded and judgment reserved.

O'Leary v. Smith was next argued. The appellant sold respondent 500 bushels of potatoes coming by water from Shippigan, Gloucester county, to be loaded on cars at Newcastle. The goods were loaded as agreed, consigned to Centreville, and when arrived there part were found to be frozen. In an action by appellant for the price the case turned on the condition of the potatoes when loaded. The jury found all facts in favour of appellant, but the Appeal Division set aside a verdict in his favour and ordered a new trial for misdirection and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

Teed, K.C., appeared for the appellant.

Baxter, K.C., and R. P. Hartley for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on February 27, the argument in *O'Leary v. Smith* was concluded. Judgment was reserved.

The next case heard was *McLellan v. Downey*. The respondents were creditors of the commissioners of sewers for the parish of Hopewell in Albert County, New Brunswick. They had a claim for work and labour on the dykes and aboideaux protecting the marsh lands in said parish, and brought action against the commissioners and owners of the marsh lands on which the work was done asking for a declaration of their rights, an account of the amount due them and of the property of the commissioners and of the rates levied since the work was done, the appointment of a receiver of such property and rates and an order for the defendant owners of marsh lands to pay the assessments due thereon.

The defendants pleaded the Statute of Limitations, want of jurisdiction of the commissioners and that plaintiffs took the wrong proceeding, the only remedy being mandamus. The court below held against these contentions.

Baxter, K.C., appeared for the appellants.

Teed, K.C., for the respondents.

In the Supreme Court on February 28 the argument in *McLellan v. Downey* was concluded and judgment was reserved.

*Nagle v. The King* was next heard. This was an appeal from the judgment of the Exchequer Court in an expropriation case. Fifty-nine out of 105 acres of appellants' land was taken in 1917 for the Government railway. Ap-

pellants had bought the whole tract in 1914 for \$525, more especially for the pine on it, and afterwards discovered that it contained considerable gravel.

The Crown offered \$1,492 as compensation, which was refused. The Exchequer Court held that this was sufficient and that the Crown was the only possible purchaser of the gravel. The appellants claimed that there might be a future market for it elsewhere which should be considered. The witnesses put a much higher value on the property than the sum offered.

Baxter, K.C., for the appellants.

Nansen, K.C., for the Crown.

At the conclusion of the argument for the appellants the appeal was dismissed with costs.

The following judgments have been given out:—

*Clarkson v. Dominion Bank*.—Appeal dismissed as to Ontario mortgage. Appeal allowed as to Quebec mortgage, Anglin J. dissenting on latter point. Appeal as to other securities under the Bank Act dismissed, subject to a modification as to the \$17,600 advanced after the presentation of the petition for winding up as indicated in the Chief Justice's notes for judgment. Appellant to have one-quarter costs of appeal. Subsequent costs, if any, to be disposed of by a judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario in Chambers. Idington and Brodeur J.J. dissenting would allow the appeal as to the said other securities.

*Adolph Lumber Company v. Meadow Creek Lumber Company*.—Appeal is allowed with costs here and in court appealed from and judgment of the trial court restored, Idington J. dissenting.

*DeVall v. German et al.*—Appeal allowed and the judgment of the trial judge restored with costs throughout, and modification of the damages as indicated in notes of Mr. Justice Anglin. Idington J. would limit the damages to \$750 and dispense with a reference, and Brodeur J. dissents and would dismiss the appeal.

*Thompson v. Merchants Bank*.—Appeal allowed and action dismissed with costs throughout, the Chief Justice and Idington J. dissenting.

*Larsen v. Boyd*.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

*McCarthy v. Regina*.—Appeal allowed with costs in this court and costs of motion to vary the judgment in Court of Appeal. Chief Justice dissenting would dismiss the appeal.

*C.P.R. v. Hay*.—Appeal allowed with costs throughout and action dismissed.

*Fawcett v. Hatfield*.—Appeal allowed with costs here and in Court of Appeal and judgment of trial judge restored, Brodeur J. dissenting.

## REGULATIONS AFFECTING ALIENS ARE CANCELLED

### Orders which Allowed Easy Means of Naturalization Rescinded.

Three Orders in Council passed during 1917 dealing with enemy aliens are cancelled by a new order passed on February 24, 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 that the following Orders in Council shall be and the same are hereby cancelled:—

P.C. 2552 of the 13th September, 1917, providing for the naturalization of alien enemies who have resided for many years in Canada on its being shown that they are clearly in sympathy with the United Kingdom and its Allies in the present war, and that they have no pro-German or other alien enemy affiliations or connections;

P.C. 2948 of the 20th October, 1917, providing that the ordinary notice of applications for naturalization, in cases under the above-mentioned order, shall not be required; and

P.C. 3297 of the 30th November, 1917, providing for the amendment of the Tariff of Fees under the Naturalization Act, so that in the case of applications under the above-mentioned Order in Council, P.C. 2948, fees shall not be taken by the judge or the clerk of the court.

## WORK OF SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD PROCEEDS SMOOTHLY

*Committee of Inquiry and Appraisal Organized to Inspect Districts where Settlement is Anticipated.*

### NOW INVESTIGATING B.C.

No commissions will be paid on the purchase of land for soldier settlers, according to a statement by Mr. W. J. Black, chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board. The land will be purchased direct from the owners and commission men will not be considered.

It is the purpose of the Board to give the settler the benefit of every method that can be employed to save him money. Land will be appraised according to its real value, and it is that value which the soldier will have to pay, and no more.

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board throughout Canada is proceeding smoothly and soldier settlers are being prepared for the land as rapidly as possible. Qualification committees are at work in all the provinces and large numbers of veterans are coming forward, especially, in the West, to make their claims. Many veterans are taking up farms and homesteads and will be in a position as soon as the season opens to break land.

A report from the Soldiers' Settlement Board states that in some provinces where there are special problems to be dealt with the Soldier Settlement Board is organizing committees of inquiry and appraisal. These committees will visit districts in which it is anticipated that the settlement of soldiers will be carried out.

A committee is now at work in British Columbia and is giving consideration to such matters as the size of individual farms for the different types of farming, the length of the period from the time of settlement until profitable production becomes possible, availability of water supply, capital investment in equipment, market conditions, and such other matters affecting the possibility of profitable farming and the enjoyment of such social conditions as relate to the contentment of rural residents.

In Ontario a committee has been formed to determine the best policy to be pursued in regard to settlement on small holdings. A large number of veterans are desirous of locating on small farms for the purpose of engaging in poultry farming, market gardening, fruit gardening, bee keeping, and other activities of like character.

A committee has also been appointed to deal with the expropriation of lands held under grazing leases in Southern Alberta to ascertain what lands would be suitable for mixed farming of such a character as will be followed by soldier settlers. The latter will commence operations as early as weather and field conditions will permit.

W.S. and Thrift Stamps pay well.

## TO FORM TRADE GROUPS TO WORK WITH COMMISSION

*It is hoped to enable Information Secured to be more rapidly Communicated to Trades.*

The Canadian Trade Commission has issued invitations to manufacturers to attend conferences at Ottawa for the purpose of forming groups through which information secured by the Commission may be communicated to the trades. Much of the business to be secured at the present time in Europe is of an urgent character and it has been found necessary to organize in the manner indicated so that information coming to the Commission may be made immediately available to all concerned. Any manufacturer or exporter who has not received an invitation but who wishes to attend the conferences is invited. The date of the first meeting, for the Agricultural Machinery Industry, is Wednesday, March 5, at 10.30 a.m. The dates for the other meetings will be announced later.

## ADVANCE GIVEN TO MEN GETTING VOCATIONAL PAY

[Continued from page 1.]

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

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

The main features of the Order in Council are summarized as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 February 22 and 28, as follows:—

Article	Point of delivery	Date due
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—</b>		
Cloth garnet	Toronto	Mar. 7
Corrugated cotton	Ottawa	" 7
Surgical supplies	Toronto	" 8
White lead, oils, etc.	Guelph	" 3
Cast-iron steam jacket kettle	Tranquille	Feb. 28
Pillow covers	Ottawa	Mar. 1
Custom hemlock leather	Vancouver	Feb. 28
Bridle leather	Toronto	Mar. 3
"Box calf" boot leather	"	Feb. 28
Emery cloth	"	Mar. 6
Harmostatic forceps	Kingston	" 6
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—</b>		
Hardware	Sault Ste. Marie	Mar. 1
Galvanized pipe	"	Feb. 27
Canthooks	Montreal	Mar. 8
Galvanized sheets, etc.	Prescott	" 6
Padlocks	Quebec	" 6
Iron and steel bars	Sorel	" 5
Drills	"	" 5
Taps	Prescott	" 5
"	Sorel	" 5
"	Quebec	" 5
Wrenches	Prescott	" 5
"	Sorel	" 5
"	Quebec	" 5
Hammers and axes	Sorel	" 6
"	Quebec	" 6
Hack saws and saws	Prescott	" 8
"	Sorel	" 8
"	Parry Sound	" 8
"	Quebec	" 8
Files	Sorel	" 5
"	Quebec	" 5
"	Dartmouth	" 5
Wire nails	Quebec	" 5
Solder	"	" 7
Wrought-iron nipples	Sorel	" 4
Machine and carriage bolts	"	" 4
"	Quebec	" 4
Block iron pipes	Sorel	" 4
Locks	"	" 4
Calcium carbide	Quebec	" 12
"	Caraquet	" 12
"	Dalhousie	" 12
"	Prescott	" 12
"	Amherstburg	" 12
"	Parry Sound	" 12
"	Sault Ste. Marie	" 12
"	Victoria	" 12
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—</b>		
Meat	New Westminster	Mar. 3
Fish	"	" 3
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERNMENT OPERATIONS)—</b>		
Butter	Kapuskasing	Mar. 1
Cheese	"	" 1
Groceries	Amherst	" 6
<b>POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—</b>		
Small stamping pads	Ottawa	Mar. 1
<b>DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—</b>		
Manila envelopes No. 11, printed	Ottawa	Mar. 3
" " " 11	"	" 3
" " " 12	"	" 3
" " " 6 1/2 by 4 1/2, O.S.	"	" 3
" " " 7 1/2 by 10 1/2, O.E.	"	" 3
Kraft envelopes	"	" 6
Olive cover paper	"	" 6
Brown cover paper	"	" 6
Typewriter ribbons	"	" 6
Reporters' notebooks	"	" 10
<b>DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—</b>		
Rubber-lined hose	Ottawa	Mar. 4
Cast-steel bucket lips	Dalhousie	" 6
<b>DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE—</b>		
Paint dry colours	Halifax	Mar. 3
Orange shellac	"	" 5
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—</b>		
Post-mortem case	Ottawa	Mar. 5
Drugs	"	" 7
X-Ray supplies	St. John	" 3
X-Ray supplies	Montreal	" 3
Vaccine	Toronto	Feb. 24
X-Ray supplies	Halifax	Mar. 6
Primus stoves	Ottawa	" 10
Laboratory supplies	"	" 10

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Con.		
Paper bags	St. John	Feb. 21
Flour	M.D. No. 12	" 26
Fish, potatoes, vegetables	Edmonton	" 27
Flour	M.D. No. 13	" 22
Bran	Vancouver	" 22
Linseed	"	" 22
Fresh vegetables	Calgary	" 24
Beef	M.D. No. 5	" 27
Compressed soups, canned tomatoes, malted milk	Vancouver	" 27
Canned soups, lime juice, cocoa, jelly powder	"	" 27
Oxo cubes, Bovril	"	" 27
Beef	M.D. No. 4	Mar. 3
Bread, fish, forage and straw	Victoria	" 14
Laundry	"	" 14
Special meats, special fruits, special groceries	"	" 14
Aerated waters, milk, etc.	"	" 14
Bread, forage, straw, horse shoeing, Laundry	Regina	" 10
Special groceries, special fruits, ice, Bread, forage, straw	"	" 10
Special meats, special groceries, milk, cream, etc.	Moosejaw	" 10
Laundry	"	" 10
Bread, fish, forage, straw	Winnipeg	" 11
Milk, aerated waters, eggs, ice, special groceries	"	" 11
Special meats, fresh fruits	"	" 11
Laundry	"	" 11
Bread, fish, forage, straw	Quebec	" 19
Special meats, special groceries, milk, cream, ice	"	" 19
Aerated waters	"	" 19
Laundry	"	" 19
Bread, fish, vegetables	Brandon	" 15
Bread, fish, vegetables	Port Arthur	" 18
Special meats, special groceries	"	" 18
Laundry	"	" 18
Bread, forage, straw	Vancouver	" 17
Special groceries, special meats, fruits, etc.	"	" 17
Aerated waters, ice	"	" 17
Laundry	"	" 17
Bread	Edmonton	" 21
Special meats, special groceries, eggs, fruits, etc.	"	" 21
Bread, fish, vegetables	Charlottetown	" 20
Special meats, special groceries, fruits, etc.	"	" 20
Milk, etc., aerated waters	"	" 20
Ice	Camp Borden	" 5
Bread, fish	St. John	" 14
Laundry	"	" 14
Special meats, special groceries, fruits, etc.	"	" 14
Milk, etc., eggs	"	" 14
Fish, bread, forage and straw, vegetables, horseshoeing	Fredericton	" 18
Laundry	"	" 18
Special meats, special groceries, fruits, etc.	"	" 18
Milk, etc., ice, aerated waters	"	" 18
Bread, fish, forage and straw	Montreal	" 17
Laundry	"	" 17
Special meats, special groceries, fruits, etc.	"	" 17
Eggs, aerated waters	"	" 17
Bread, fish, forage and straw	Kingston	" 19
Laundry	"	" 19
Special meats, special groceries, fruits, etc.	"	" 19
Aerated waters, ice	"	" 19
Glasses, gauge	Ottawa	" 3
Operating gowns	"	" 1
Cloths, glass	"	" 1

### CAPITAL INVESTED IN CANADIAN CREAMERIES

The total capital invested in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada in 1917, when the last statistics were taken was \$19,628,000. The number of employees was 10,346 and their salaries and wages amounted to \$5,446,446. The amount paid to patrons was \$73,873,245 and the total expenditure, including fuel, \$834,036, materials, \$3,844,698 and miscellaneous expenses \$2,498,334, was \$86,496,759. In addition to the value of the production of butter and cheese \$75,397,746, other products were manufactured to the value of \$18,424,485, so that the total value of the dairy products of dairy factories in 1917 amounted to \$93,822,231, according to figures contained in the December issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### Heating Value of Wood.

As given in a bulletin issued by the Commission of Conservation, a standard cord of hardwood (4 by 4 by 8 feet, or 128 cubic feet) equals one ton of anthracite coal in heating value.

### BAN ON IMPORT OF UNSET DIAMONDS IS CANCELLED.

The Order in Council passed during the war prohibiting the importation of unset diamonds into Canada has been cancelled by an order passed on February 24, as follows:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to cancel the Order in Council of 20th September, 1915 (P.C. 2191), prohibiting the importation of unset diamonds into Canada except when imported direct from the United Kingdom, and the same is hereby rescinded accordingly."

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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.

**GET INFORMATION AT  
DISTRICT COMMANDS****Memorandum of Department  
of Militia Advises  
Enquiring Public**

A memorandum issued by the Department of Militia and Defence says:

"Since the armistice the Militia Department is in receipt of an ever-increasing volume of inquiries regarding individual soldiers, the movement of units and kindred matters. The widespread public interest and the natural desire for the fullest possible information is appreciated at militia headquarters and a considerable staff is kept busy answering the innumerable inquiries forwarded by correspondents from all parts of Canada.

"As demobilization progresses, public interest will increase rather than abate and for this reason the department desires the public to be informed that questions can be more quickly answered if they are directed in the first instance to the headquarters of the military district in which the inquirer resides. Daily routine orders are published at Ottawa and forwarded to every military district. These orders contain a vast amount of information regarding troops and the progress of demobilization. They are designed to place the military authorities in the various districts in a position to answer readily questions which may be asked and generally to diffuse throughout the country the fullest possible information regarding Canadian troops. In many cases the inquiries received at militia headquarters, Ottawa, are of such a nature as to require a reference to the military district concerned before the inquiry can be answered. This being so, it is pointed out that if the district authorities are approached in the first instance the information can be promptly given in the great majority of cases. Should reference to militia headquarters, Ottawa, be necessary this can be done by district officials and much time and unnecessary correspondence avoided.

**FOOD BOARD PENALTIES.**

Incomplete records given in the report of the work of the Canada Food Board, show the following number of fines imposed throughout Canada by Provincial authorities, and the suspension of licenses, by Food Board's Enforcement Division: Fines, 142; imprisonments 4, suspensions 133, confiscations 17, forced sales 8.

**MINIMUM FINE FOR  
M.S.A. DEFAULTERS  
FIXED BY ORDER**

*New Regulations Affecting  
Deserters or Men Absent  
Without Leave names figures  
as Least Penalty.*

**PASSED ON FEB. 24**

Fines which may be imposed on defaulters under the Military Service Act are not to be less than \$250 and not more than \$5,000 by an Order in Council passed on February 24, amending the regulations. The text of the order is as follows:

Whereas the Acting Minister of Justice reports that by the regulations established by Order in Council of 9th November, 1917, every person who deserts or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force or the active militia of Canada is, subject to the provisions of the above mentioned regulations, guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years;

That no provision is, however made for imposing upon such offenders a fine or pecuniary penalty in lieu of imprisonment, although some of the magistrates before whom these prosecutions have been heard have interpreted their powers as affording them discretion to do so;

That the regulations were amended by Order in Council of 12th February, 1919, authorizing constables, police and peace officers to deliver deserters or absentees without leave to the military authorities, declaring these offences cognizable by the military tribunals and providing that the civil police service and duties shall be performed only by the Dominion Police, the Royal North West Mounted Police, or such provincial, municipal or local police as might be thereunto specially authorized by Dominion authority, and providing moreover that it should be incompetent to any court of summary jurisdiction or to the civil tribunals to proceed to the hearing or disposition of any charge of an offence of desertion or absence without leave unless the person charged were in such proper custody;

That there is thus adequate authority for resort to the military tribunals, and that procedure will be invoked where it is necessary or desirable for purposes of convenience or for the due administration of justice;

And whereas the Minister considers that a discretion may nevertheless properly be committed to the civil tribunals to impose fines or pecuniary penalties in lieu of imprisonment where in the opinion of the court it appears just or advisable in view of the circumstances, and that convictions heretofore made in which punishment has been imposed by way of fine or pecuniary penalty rather than by imprisonment should be validated, subject to the provisions of the regulations hereby enacted;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise existing in that behalf, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

**REGULATIONS.**

1. Where under the regulations approved by Order in Council of 9th November, 1917, (P.C. 3168) or any regulations amending the same, punishment by imprisonment only, with or without hard labour, is provided for the offence of desertion or absence without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the punishment may be by fine not exceeding \$5,000, and not less than \$250 or by imprisonment as aforesaid, in the discretion of the court, and if a fine be so imposed the sentence shall direct that in default of payment of the fine, the person convicted shall be imprisoned, with or without hard labour,

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"Canada's Triumphs."

as the case may be, until the fine is paid; provided that such imprisonment shall not be for any term in excess of that which might have been imposed for the offence, and that the person convicted shall not be liable or compelled both to pay a fine and to suffer imprisonment.

2. No conviction for any offence described in the last preceding regulation shall be invalid or objectionable, or subject to review upon appeal, certiorari or otherwise merely because the punishment thereby awarded or imposed was a fine or pecuniary penalty of an amount not exceeding \$5,000, and not less than \$250, if the person convicted is adjudged to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term not in excess of the maximum term of imprisonment by law authorized to be imposed for the said offence.

3. Nothing in the foregoing regulations contained shall be deemed to validate or affect any conviction for the making of which the jurisdiction of the court or magistrate was defective by reason of the Crown not being represented upon the prosecution, or by reason of lack of the requisite consent of the Attorney General as by law required, or otherwise than as specifically provided in the last preceding regulation.

4. These regulations shall apply to offences heretofore committed and to pending cases as well as to future offences.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**Canada's Crop in 1918.**

The final report of the 1918 crop of Canada gives the production of the different crops as follows: Wheat, 189,301,000 bushels, compared with 233,743,000 bushels in 1917; oats, 380,274,000, compared with 403,010,000 in 1917; barley, 77,290,000, compared with 55,058,000; rye, 8,497,000, compared with 3,857,000; flaxseed, 5,972,000, compared with 5,934,000; corn for husking, 14,214,000, compared with 7,763,000; potatoes, 104,513,000, compared with 79,892,000; and sugar beets, 180,000, compared with 118,000, according to figures in the February issue of the "Agricultural Gazette."

**Food Board Licenses.**

At present in Canada there are 936 wholesale grocers, 36,142 retail grocers, and 12,684 general retailers doing business under licenses issued by the Canada Food Board, and up to the present the wholesale grocery firms have paid in fees for licenses \$45,857.85, the retail grocers \$89,503.53, and the general retailers \$32,444.38, a total of \$167,805.76, paid by a total of 49,762 firms, according to the report of the Food Board, recently issued.

**PRACTICALLY 25,000  
BOYS IN "SOLDIERS OF  
SOIL" ORGANIZATION**

*Boy Volunteers Enlisted by  
Canada Food Board did real  
Service on Soil in 1918 says  
report.*

That 22,385 boys were enrolled and 20,431 assigned to farmers, as a result of the "Soldiers of the Soil" movement organized under the direction of the Canada Food Board, is shown in the report of the chairman of the Food Board, issued recently by the Department of Agriculture.

Of this enrollment, 10,324 were Ontario boys, 2,293 were from Nova Scotia, 1,925 from Saskatchewan, 1,800 were British Columbia boys, 1,650 belonged to Manitoba, 1,560 were enrolled in Quebec, 1,218 in Alberta, 855 in New Brunswick and 760 in Prince Edward Island.

On account of the shortage of farm labourers, and the urgent need of greater production steps were taken before seeding time in 1918, to enlist this army of from 15 to 19 years of age, and an appeal was launched simultaneously in each province, and was made particularly to boys of the High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Academies to give up their plans for vacation, and go out for three months or more to help the farmers to produce food, according to the report.

It was not altogether an experiment. In some parts of Canada groups had already been organized. In certain provinces the provincial governments had already established agencies through which the boys could be officially assigned to farmers through those departments. The Ontario Trades and Labour Branch, and the Manitoba Department of Immigration and Colonization rendered good service. In the other provinces it was necessary to establish practically a new department for the temporary requirements of the "S.O.S." Applications were received from farmers directly. With the aid of the boy labour, far more extensive seeding operations than had originally been planned by the farmers were carried out. Bronze badges of honor were presented, on behalf of the Food Board, to boys who had served three months on the farm, it is stated in the report.

The report acknowledges the services of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Labour and Education, the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, whose staff was loaned without charge and leaders of Boy Scout organizations, who rendered efficient service, and the work of hundreds of committeemen.

# RESTRICTED LIST OF IMPORTS BY BRITAIN

## CANADIAN COMMISSION HAS COMPILED THREE GROUPS

Many changes have taken place since previous list—  
Articles which may be imported under general license.

The Canadian Trade Commission has compiled from the latest information obtainable three lists of articles which are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom except under license. Considerable difficulty has hitherto been experienced by exporters in finding a properly classified guide, as the British authorities have never consolidated the numerous proclamations which from time to time were issued for the regulation of their imports. A list, complete up to January 24, 1918, was published, but since then many changes have been made as circumstances required. Additions and deletions were made and in some cases articles taken off the list were restored. In the compilation given below, List A includes articles, alphabetically arranged, that may only be imported into the United Kingdom under license; List B gives those commodities for which a general import license will be continued until July 1; and List C, those articles for which a general license for an indefinite period has been issued.

Royal proclamations altering these restrictions may be made at any time, but any changes of this nature will be announced in due course by the Canadian Trade Commission. Articles not included in the lists may be regarded as not subject to import restriction.

Further information on specific points will be furnished to intending exporters by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, while it should be noted that consignees in the United Kingdom should make application for the requisite import licenses where necessary to the Controller, Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlisle place, London, S.W.1.

### "A"

Abrasive wheels.  
Aerated, mineral and table waters.  
Aluminium, manufactures of.  
Aluminium powder.  
Animals, wild.  
Antimony ore; antimony, crude and regulus; and antimony sulphide.  
Antimony ware.  
Apparel, not waterproofed.  
Art, works of.  
Automatic machines for the retail sale of any article.  
Bacon.  
Baskets and basketware other than bamboo.  
Baskets and basketware of bamboo.  
Baths of metal.  
Beer.  
Binder or reaper twine.  
Birds, live, other than poultry and game.  
Bladders, casings and sausage skins.  
Bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares or other securities; with the exception of matured bonds redeemable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom.  
Bone, horn, ivory and celluloid, manufactures of.  
Boots and shoes of leather, and materials used for the manufacture thereof.

Boots, shoes, and slippers of all materials, not already prohibited.  
Brandy.  
Brass rod and brass wire.  
Bristlings, herrings, sprats, mousers, tinned, in oil, or tomato or other dressing.  
Brooms and brushes.  
Bulbs, flower roots, plants, trees and shrubs.  
Butter.  
Cans of all descriptions, unmanufactured or manufactured, not otherwise prohibited.  
Carbons for arc lamps.  
Carbons for searchlights.  
Carpets and rugs of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited.  
Carpet sweepers.  
Cartridges of all kinds and parts thereof.  
Cassia lignea.  
Cash registers.  
Cement.  
Cheese.  
China ware, earthenware and pottery.  
Clocks and parts thereof.  
Cloisonne wares.  
Cocoa, preparations of.  
Cocoa, raw.  
Coffee.  
Cotton hosiery, cotton lace and articles thereof.  
Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds except hosiery and lace.  
Crabs, prawns, shrimps and oysters, canned.  
Curios.  
Cutlery.  
Cycles, other than motor cycles.  
Coins, foreign, other than gold or silver.  
Cocaine and opium.  
Diatomite or infusorial earth.  
Diamonds, unset.  
Electrical motors up to one-half horsepower.  
Electrical motors over one-half horsepower.  
Electric dry cells and carbons therefor.  
Electric hand-lamps and torches.  
Electric meters.  
Electrotypes.  
Embroidery and needlework.  
Fancy goods, known as Paris goods.  
Fatty acids.  
Feathers, ornamental and down.  
Fibre flax seed for sowing.  
Fire extinguishers.  
Flowers, artificial.  
Flowers, fresh.  
Fruit, canned, bottled, dried and preserved (except currants).  
Fruit, raw of all descriptions (except lemons and bitter oranges) and almonds and nuts used as fruit.  
Fuses, fuse components and parts.  
Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures.  
Glass, window and sheet, plate and tableware.  
Glass, other manufactures.  
Gloves.  
Gold, manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold (except gold consigned for delivery at and sale to the Bank of England).  
Gum copal.  
Gum Kauri.  
Guns, carbines and rifles of all kinds.  
Hams.  
Hardware and hollow-ware.  
Hats and bonnets.  
Hides, wet and dry.  
Hops.  
Horns and hoofs.  
Ice.  
Incandescent gas mantles.  
Ivory, vegetable.  
Jewellery of all descriptions.  
Jute, raw.  
Kerosene (including white spirit), gas oil, fuel oil, and distillates from which any of the preceding can be produced.

Lacquered wares.  
Lard (other than neutral lard).  
Lawn mowers.  
Leather, dressed and undressed.  
Leather, manufactures of, other than belting, boots and shoes and gloves.  
Linen yarns and manufactures of.  
Lobsters, canned.  
Machinery, agricultural and dairy.  
Machine tools and machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping or working metal, including lathes, milling machines, drilling machines, planers, shapers, screw machines, chucking machines, boring machines, slotting machines, grinding machines, boring and turning mills, power presses, punching and shearing machines, forging machines, cutting-off machines, gear-cutting machines, centreing machines.  
Machinery, driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including sawing machines of all descriptions; general joiners'; mortise, tenon and boring machines; lathes and rounding machines; box and cask-making machines and all machine accessory thereto; scraping and sandpapering machines; wheelwright machinery; firewood making and bundling machinery; wood, wool, fibre and pulp machinery, saw sharpening and setting machines, saw stretchers and brazing apparatus; all machines for grinding, planing or moulding irons.  
Magnetos.  
Matches.  
Mats and matting.  
Measuring tapes and rules of all descriptions, including verniers.  
Methyl alcohol.  
Micrometers.  
Molasses and invert sugar and all other sugars and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope, and on which customs duty is not otherwise charged.  
Mops.  
Moss litter.  
Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres).  
Motor spirit (including aviation spirit).  
Mouth organs.  
Musical instruments (including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments) and accessories and component parts and records therefor.  
Oilcloth.  
Oleo stearine and tallow.  
Olive oil.  
Onions.  
Painters' colours and pigments.  
Paper, materials for the manufacture of, including wood pulp, esparto grass and linen and cotton rags.  
Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard (except engravings, etchings, photographs, pictures, picture postcards, silk embroidered postcards—licenses for which must be obtained from The Controller, Board of Trade, Department of Import Restrictions, 22 Carlisle place, London, S.W.1), books, printed and other printed matter including printed posters, and daily, weekly and other periodical publications, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post.  
Pens, penholders, pencils and all other stationery of which the importation is not already prohibited.  
Perfumery and toilet preparations.  
Photographic apparatus.  
Pictures, prints, engravings, photographs and maps.  
Pimento.  
Plating of all descriptions.  
Plated and gilt wares.  
Quails, live.  
Rattan and Malacca canes.  
Red prussiate of potash.  
Revolvers and pistols.  
Rubber, manufactures of.  
Rum.  
Salmon, canned.  
Salt.  
Sewing machines.  
Silk and artificial silk, manufactures of, not including yarns.

Silver, manufactures of, other than silver watches and silver watch cases.  
Skins and furs, manufactures of.  
Slide rules for engineers and draughtsmen.  
Soap.  
Soya beans.  
Spectacles and eyeglasses complete.  
Spirits and strong waters, except brandy and rum.  
Stereoscopes.  
Stones and slates.  
Stoves and ranges.  
Straw envelopes for bottles.  
Straw plaiting.  
Sugar, articles and preparations containing, used for food (except condensed milk).  
Sugar cane.  
Sugar.  
Tanning extracts, the following, viz.: Chestnut, hemlock, mangrove, oak and quebracho.  
Tea.  
Time-recording instruments of all kinds, and movements and parts thereof.  
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes).  
Tomatoes.  
Toys, games and playing cards.  
Treadle lathes of 3-inch centres and over.  
Typewriters.  
Vacuum cleaners.  
Vegetables, canned, bottled, dried and preserved and pickled.  
Vegetables in brine.  
Verniers.  
Watches and parts thereof.  
Weighing machines, scales and balances of all descriptions not otherwise prohibited.  
Wine.  
Wood flour.  
Woods, the following, viz.: Hardwoods, furniture woods and veneers; wood manufactures (except lacquered wares); all other woods.  
Woolen and worsted manufactures of all kinds (except yarns).  
Wringers and mangles.

### "B"

The following restricted commodities will be admitted into the United Kingdom under general license until July 1, 1919:—

Aerated mineral and table waters, unsweetened.  
Almonds.  
Apples.  
Art, works of.  
Bananas.  
Bladders.  
Casings and sausage skins.  
Cocoa, raw.  
Coffee.  
Fruit from all sources, canned, bottled, or preserved.  
Goat and sheep skins, tanned.  
Gum copal.  
Gum Kauri.  
Hides, wet and dry.  
Horns and hoofs.  
Ivory, vegetable.  
Marble.  
Nuts.  
Onions.  
Pimento.  
Rum.  
Sheep and lamb skins, dressed.  
Sugar cane.  
Timber (dunnage used as temporary ships' fittings and not entered on bills of lading).  
Tobacco, unmanufactured and manufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.  
Wood flour, cassia and lignea.

### "C"

The following is a list of restricted articles placed under general license indefinitely:—  
Gloves of leather.  
Incandescent gas mantles.  
Birds, live.  
Brooms.  
Brushes.  
Flowers, fresh.  
Raw hides of all descriptions and weights.

## CARDS TO GIVE INFORMATION AS TO UNEMPLOYMENT

*Department of Labour's  
Scheme to Obtain Accurate  
Figures from all parts of  
Dominion*

### SIX QUESTIONS ASKED

In a statement issued by the Employment Service and Research Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour is pointed out the importance of accurate and up-to-date information as a factor in the control of unemployment.

The transition period now entered is beset with obvious dangers. If nothing is done to ascertain the facts and meet the situation as it develops, unemployment will result and spread with increasing momentum. The Dominion and the provinces are co-operating to establish a nation-wide system of employment offices. For the first time Canada is to have adequate facilities for bringing "jobless men" and "menless jobs" together. But this new organization cannot render efficient service unless it is constantly in touch with labour conditions throughout the country.

In the past Canada has been lamentably wanting in information as to the extent of unemployment. Statistics, it is true, have been secured from trade unions since 1914. But these only show the men out of work in the unionized trades and, moreover, they are issued only at the end of each quarter. For historical and general statistical purposes, they are very interesting. But if the aim is to solve present practical problems, they are as obsolete as last summer's weather reports.

### POSTCARD CENSUS.

To provide the "live" statistics which are needed in the present emergency, the Employment Service is now receiving weekly returns from Canadian employers of labour. A questionnaire has been prepared in the form of a postcard which has simply to be filled in and dropped in the mails every Saturday. In a short time the department will be receiving these returns from every business man employing more than 10 persons.

Six questions only are asked, namely, the amount of pay-roll for the current week, the number of persons on the pay-roll on the last day of the week, the anticipated number for the following week, the anticipated additions or reductions next week by occupations, and the employer's willingness to use the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service in securing the needed additions. The requirements for information have thus been boiled down to the smallest possible compass. In other ways the greatest care has been taken to cause employers as little inconvenience as possible. All Dominion departments concerned in the matter of employment have agreed that only this questionnaire

## PENSIONS ARE WAITING FOR SOLDIERS NAMED BELOW

List Published by Board of Men Whose Addresses are Wanted by the Board of Pension Commissioners at Ottawa.

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. N. Latham, 55th Battalion (11358).  
Pte. Hubert Percy, 43rd Battalion (14321).  
Pte. David Jones, No. 12 District Depot (52754).  
Sgt. Walter Mackay, 209th Battalion (51168).  
Sgt. Paul McNeil, 6th Battalion (52833).  
Pte. George Wright, 74th Battalion (14347).  
Pte. Angus McDonald, 194th Battalion (55655).  
Cpl. S. Hart, 101st Battalion (56149).  
Pte. Guy Davidson, 2nd Battalion (43102).  
Pte. T. Callaghan, 154th Battalion (38774).  
Pte. Melvin Smith, No. 3 A.M.C.T. Depot (56695).  
Cpl. Thomas Allan, 137th Battalion (54463).  
Pte. Edward Howell, 89th Battalion (56162).  
Pte. J. Astegegus, 227th Battalion (56519).

Cpl. P. C. Neal, 2nd C.O.R. (56020).  
Spr. Thomas Connors, 257th Battalion (58799).  
Pte. Albert Wilkinson, No. 4 District Depot (59901).  
Pte. Joseph Dumont, No. 2 District Depot (54297).  
Pte. Thomas Wright, 144th Battalion (50578).  
Pte. William Daymond, Canadian Forestry Corps (52627).  
Pte. Alexander Walker, No. 10 District Depot (48469).  
Pte. Harvey Ferguson, 194th Battalion (21609).  
Pte. Gilbert Barber, 1st C.M.R. (11098).  
Pte. Charles Long, 137th Battalion (36782).  
Lieut. John Sturrock, 142nd Battalion (53635).  
Pte. Alexander Grossart, "A" Unit, M.H.C.C. (31365).  
Pte. George Jewell, Canadian Railway Troops (40111).  
Pte. James O'Dowds, 34th Battalion (59238).  
Pte. Michael Palovich, 43rd Battalion (38470).  
Pte. Arsen Saroian, 15th Battalion (46949).  
Cpl. Clarence Duncan, 40th Battalion (8223).  
Sgt. George Richardson, 49th Battalion (50244).  
Pte. R. Reese, 51st Battalion (50274).  
Pte. Frederick Miles, C.A.S.C. (56627).

shall be issued on the subject. The return to the Canada Registration Board will be discontinued and reports will be so published that no individual return can be identified.

### PENALTY FOR FALSE FIGURES.

The Order-in-Council imposes a maximum penalty of \$100, for false returns or failure to send in the cards. But so well have the employers' interest been safeguarded and so important is the national object desired, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has promised its hearty co-operation in "the good work". The Employment Service feels that it can justly urge all employers of labour to return promptly and regularly all the information required.

When the cards are received in Ottawa they are classified by provinces and by industrial groups. The information thus compiled gives a bird's eye view of the whole employment situation. The seriousness of the existing unemployment problem can at once be gauged, changes from week to week can be studied and the weak spots identified. More important still, an accurate forecast of unemployment in the immediate future is provided. Before the end of each week the Department of Labour will have a first-class estimate of the extent and character of unemployment for that very week—not for a period one month or three months previous. It will know the particular industries and the particular parts of the country in which men are to be laid off or taken on. Where reductions are anticipated, steps can be taken to prevent unemployment. Where additions are forecasted, the machinery of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service

can at once be called into play.

### ASSISTS PUBLIC WORKS.

Both Dominion and Provincial Governments have recently stated their intention of embarking upon more or less elaborate programmes of public works, partly at least to relieve or prevent unemployment. A policy of this nature could not be wisely executed without some such system as described above for indicating just where and when such Government employment should be thrown in to supplement the normal course of industry.

So important, therefore, are the ends which these weekly returns will serve that the Department of Labour urges the hearty co-operation of every employer of labour. The card should be filled in by all employers so that the returns may be representative; they should be returned promptly so that the information may be up-to-date and useful for practical purposes.

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

### POPULATION OF THE DOMINION PER SQ. M.

The population of the Dominion per square mile is 1.1 in British Columbia; 1.5 in Alberta; 1.9 in Saskatchewan; 1.8 in Manitoba; 6.1 in Ontario; 2.8 in Quebec; 12.5 in New Brunswick; 22.9 in Nova Scotia; and 42.9 in Prince Edward Island, according to figures given in a publication of the Canada Food Board.

## CONSUL EXPLAINS WHAT BELGIUM ASKS FOR

Condensed Report of Minister's Speech Clears up Problem

From cabled official information just to hand the Consul-General of Belgium in Canada understands that the statement of Monsieur Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently delivered before the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers may be summarized as follows, according to the Belgian delegation to the Peace Conference:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs explained the necessity of revising the treaties of the 1st of April, 1839, which framed the international status of Belgium. The basis of the 1839 agreement was the permanent and guaranteed neutrality. In violating the Belgian neutrality two of the state signatories of the treaties of 1839, Prussia and Austria, destroyed the efficiency of the conventional system upon which the security of the kingdom was resting. Guaranteed neutrality, moreover, could not be understood but under certain conditions of European balance of powers which were disrupted by the war. Hence the necessity to procure for Belgium new guarantees of independence and prosperity. The Minister of Foreign Affairs subsequently explained the inconvenience of the present regime of the Scheldt and the Ghent-Terneuzen canal as also the question of direct communications by water between Antwerp and the Meuse and eventually between Antwerp and the Rhine via Maastricht and the province of Limburg. He gave expression to the aspiration of the Belgian nation towards a rapprochement between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the form of which rapprochement should be freely agreed upon by both parties. He finally justified the reattachment to Belgium of the territories which were taken away from the old Belgian provinces in 1815 with the sole object to add to Prussia, among other places the Malmédy Canton. The whole Belgian problem has been laid before the Powers. It has been explained both from the political and economical points of view, as also from the point of view of national defence. Its solution will necessitate negotiations in which the Great Powers and also the Netherlands, as signatories of the 1839 treaties, will participate. The Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the confidence that these negotiations, conducted in a friendly spirit, would create solutions resulting in good understanding between Belgium and all the Powers interested. The aspirations of Belgium are reasonable and moderate; they exclusively want to make sure the future and the security of the country."

Erroneous and incomplete accounts having been published by the press at large on the subject of the Belgian representations before the Peace Conference, the publication of the above may help dissipate any misunderstanding, concludes the Belgian Consul.

### Wood in Construction.

Bulletin No. 59, issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, shows by means of a table the comparative values of Canadian woods in constructional work. The estimate is based on cross-bending strength, available resources and actual lumber production. In structural strength Douglas fir heads the list, followed by Western hemlock, Western larch, Western yellow pine, tamarack, white pine, white and red spruce, Eastern hemlock, Western red cedar and Engelmann spruce. In available resources Douglas fir leads, followed by Eastern white pine, white spruce, other spruces, Western hemlock, Eastern hemlock, Western yellow pine, Western larch, red pine, Western red cedar, Western white pine, and tamarack.

Let Thrift Stamps take care of your change.



## PHOTOGRAPHIC FILES OF FORESTRY BRANCH ARE VERY VALUABLE

Huge Collection of Prints is of Supreme Importance for Purposes of Reference and as a Record.

### OVER 11,000 PICTURES

A collection of over 11,000 photographs is a part of the working equipment of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior. These photographs furnish the Forestry Branch with invaluable data, according to officials of the branch, and the collection is growing rapidly. In many instances, the branch receives from its various stations and offices throughout Canada the exposed film, and the work of development, printing, etc., is done within the head office in Ottawa. The collection is of the greatest importance for reference uses and as a record which could be obtained in no other way. Begun in 1901, the photographic collection of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior on January 1, 1919, numbered some 11,000 photographs. In some cases only a single print is included in the collection, but in by far the larger number of cases the negatives are included.

Nearly all the outside offices of the branch are provided with cameras; to these the films (plates are now practically never used) are either supplied from head office or purchased locally. Films may either be developed or sent to head office for development. In either case they are accompanied, when sent to head office, by a form (Form 123; see Sample A) filled in with title and other particulars. After development any unsatisfactory negatives are rejected, and the remaining ones numbered. The numbers are written with India ink, on the "shiny" side of the negative, and so appear in white letters on the prints.

#### RECORDS.

At first folio volumes were used in which were recorded, in writing, the particulars regarding each photograph as follows: serial number, class number, locality, subject, photographer, date and the number of any cut, or lantern slide made from a negative, a column headed "Remarks" being provided also for the entry of any particulars for which no other place was provided. Later, however, the older form of register has been replaced by a loose-leaf record book. This has the advantage that, at the time of typing the sheet for the permanent register, a carbon copy may be taken off, to be used as later described.

At the end of each month, prints of all negatives received and developed during the month are placed in the album and submitted to the director of the branch, along with the carbon copy of titles, etc., above referred to. As the standard camera (3A F.P.K.) takes a photograph of postcard size (3½ by 5½ inches) a postcard album is found very convenient for the purpose.

For ready reference a special scheme has been worked out which virtually constitutes a card index of the good photographs of the collection. Prints of all negatives (irrespective of size) up to and including 5 by 7 inches are mounted on 5 by 8-inch cards. At the top of these are typed the title and other particulars. These are then classified according to subject, according to the Yale Forest School classification of forestry subjects, which is based on the Dewey system of library classification.

### The 123rd Battalion.

The following letter has been received from Lt.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, deputy judge advocate general:

"I note in the issue of the Canadian Official Record of February 4, under the heading "Canada's Army as it was Mobilized," that the 123rd Battalion is stated to have gone overseas 7-8-16 with twelve officers and 369 other ranks. This is absolutely wrong, as the regiment proceeded overseas from Hal-

## SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE

	Twelve months ending January.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.
	\$	\$	\$
Imports for consumption—			
Dutiable goods.....	434,524,752	552,038,593	519,818,582
Free goods.....	354,188,358	441,387,463	400,220,361
Total imports, mdse.....	788,654,121	993,426,056	920,058,883
Duty collected.....	141,802,243	164,821,352	156,826,758
Canadian exports—			
The mine.....	83,462,893	76,082,491	79,650,972
The fisheries.....	24,696,944	28,920,640	34,129,743
The forest.....	55,076,911	51,695,847	66,857,990
Animal products.....	119,451,687	174,734,202	181,391,749
Agricultural products.....	371,753,651	535,139,629	326,974,133
Manufactures.....	444,275,942	673,000,725	555,725,934
Miscellaneous.....	7,763,450	4,869,346	5,119,826
Totals exports, mdse.....	1,107,081,478	1,544,450,880	1,249,850,347
Imports by countries—			
United Kingdom.....	105,084,715	87,386,221	73,882,683
Australia.....	754,708	2,331,893	4,966,943
British East Indies.....	6,360,775	14,131,529	16,843,115
British Guiana.....	5,180,185	8,362,299	5,707,719
British South Africa.....	289,496	554,652	1,318,194
British West Indies.....	13,699,375	11,024,092	8,911,982
Hong Kong.....	1,390,220	1,809,427	2,248,744
Newfoundland.....	2,111,832	2,721,333	3,366,942
New Zealand.....	2,859,387	3,338,307	7,758,214
Other British Empire.....	1,683,473	1,676,286	1,207,278
Argentine Republic.....	2,338,078	1,469,932	1,636,582
Brazil.....	1,019,423	979,493	1,165,207
China.....	1,089,220	1,276,178	1,953,899
Cuba.....	582,672	1,038,821	2,528,246
France.....	6,485,630	5,580,167	3,607,295
Italy.....	1,210,741	807,287	619,579
Japan.....	7,720,064	11,611,355	13,213,215
Netherlands.....	1,249,823	1,048,486	562,854
United States.....	612,598,052	818,498,937	750,060,921
Other Foreign Countries.....	16,946,298	17,760,228	18,478,271
Exports by countries—			
United Kingdom.....	716,317,869	865,484,516	592,470,607
Australia.....	7,314,583	8,358,283	11,459,918
British East Indies.....	1,355,483	3,974,113	3,010,280
British Guiana.....	1,725,641	1,987,092	2,381,358
British South Africa.....	4,206,153	5,608,239	9,140,200
British West Indies.....	5,180,224	6,231,499	9,324,460
Hong Kong.....	611,411	1,028,495	987,836
Newfoundland.....	6,649,735	9,537,243	11,112,528
New Zealand.....	3,419,286	4,071,279	4,649,527
Other British Empire.....	4,605,276	1,517,146	2,601,636
Argentine Republic.....	1,703,902	1,388,928	2,787,845
Brazil.....	829,828	1,085,434	3,938,833
China.....	224,932	1,608,023	2,917,267
Cuba.....	2,591,843	8,623,107	5,393,736
France.....	57,719,282	199,770,567	104,016,852
Italy.....	11,602,212	1,968,050	11,647,254
Japan.....	1,353,658	4,255,861	10,855,334
Netherlands.....	1,607,286	2,126,717	993,269
Other foreign countries.....	10,981,333	14,692,177	14,774,520
United States.....	267,750,836	406,134,111	445,387,307

## MILD WEATHER FOR WINTER FISHERIES ON ATLANTIC COAST

Total Catches Generally Show Increase Over Similar Period for Last Year According to Official Report.

### HADDOCK CATCH GOOD

Unusually mild weather prevailed on the Atlantic coast throughout the month of January, but fishing operations were conducted on the usual limited mid-winter scale, except from a few of the fishing ports such as Canso, Halifax, Liverpool, Lockeport and Digby. Little or no deep sea fishing takes place during the winter months.

A report from the Department of Marine and Fisheries says the total catch of cod and haddock for the month was 30,944 cwts., against 30,260 cwts. for the corresponding month last year. Guysboro and Shelburne counties gave increases, but Halifax, Queens and Digby show diminished landings. The work of salving the cargo of a large steamer which stranded at Brier Island claimed the attention of many of the Digby County fishermen during the month.

The smelt fishery was prosecuted with success, notwithstanding a lack of ice on the rivers and bays. The quantity taken amounted to 28,606 cwts., against 22,216 cwts. The increase is mainly due to an abundance of smelts of good quality in the Miramichi river.

There were 2,392 barrels of scallops taken in Chester Bay, N.S., against 750 barrels for January last year.

Lobster fishing has been in progress in the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., since the 15th of November, and in other Bay of Fundy counties from Albert, N.B., to Annapolis, N.S., inclusive, since the 15th of January. The total quantity landed up to the end of January was 3,271 cwts., against 2,694 cwts., landed during the same period last year. The whole catch was consumed fresh.

#### ON PACIFIC COAST.

In spite of rather adverse weather conditions on the Pacific coast, fishing results were quite satisfactory. The herring catch for the month was 31,000 cwts. greater than that for January last year. These were taken in the southern and Vancouver Island districts. Herring were also abundant at Bella Bella in the northern district; but being full of "red feed", they were unfit for canning or curing. Consequently, none was taken.

The total value of sea fish at the point of landing on both coasts was \$606,556. For the same month last year the value amounted to \$830,677. Owing probably to the mildness of the weather, which made it difficult to keep fish in good condition for any length of time, the price paid on the coast taking it over all, was about three-fourths of a cent less for cod and haddock, and 1½c. less for herring, and about 3½c. less for smelts, compared with that paid during January last year.

## LIFE-SAVING SERVICE HAS 37 STATIONS

As shown by the report of the Department of Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1917, thirty-seven stations were in operation in the Life-Saving Service of Canada during that year, of which twenty-four are located on the east coast, three on the west coast, and ten on the Great Lakes. Five of the stations have permanent crews on duty throughout the year, six have permanent crews on duty during the season of navigation, and the remainder have volunteer crews who drill twice a month and are called out in case of a wreck. These stations are not equipped for saving vessels or cargoes, but when practicable, after those on board have been taken off, salvage operations are carried out, according to the report.

## REMISSION OF DUTY ON TRACTION ATTACHMENTS

The remission of duty on traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles for use as traction engines for farm purposes is authorized by the following order in council passed on February 20:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of Section 92 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that from the seventh day of February, 1919, and until otherwise provided for, authority be granted for remission and refund of the Customs duty on traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repairs.

### Western Homestead Entries.

During the period ending February 11 there were 71 homesteads entered for, against last year 72. The nationality of those who made entry were: British, 22; Canadian, 20; American, 10; Scandinavian, 3; other Europeans, 3; not classified, 13. The figures are supplied by the Winnipeg office of the Commissioner of Immigration.

fax on the date mentioned with over 1,000 other ranks and 32 officers. I can see how the mistake has occurred, as the regiment sailed from Halifax in two ships, the Metagama and the Carmania, and you have published the figures of the 123rd that sailed on the Carmania.

The 123rd Battalion was one of more than one hundred regiments which survived the breaking up process in England, and the regiment afterwards proceeded as a unit to France and served for sixteen months as a pioneer battalion of the 3rd Canadian Division. On the 26th of May, 1918, the Canadian Engineers were re-organized and all field companies (C.E.) and pioneer battalions of the Canadian Corps were disbanded, and in their place a brigade of Engineers, consisting of three battalions, was organized in each of the four divisions. The officers and men of the 123rd Battalion were divided equally into the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineering Battalions. I was in command of the 123rd Battalion until it was disbanded, when I was given the work of organizing and commanding the 7th Engineering Battalion. I might also add that the old 123rd Battalion furnished adjutants for two of the Engineering Battalions of the other divisions.

Feb. 26, '19.

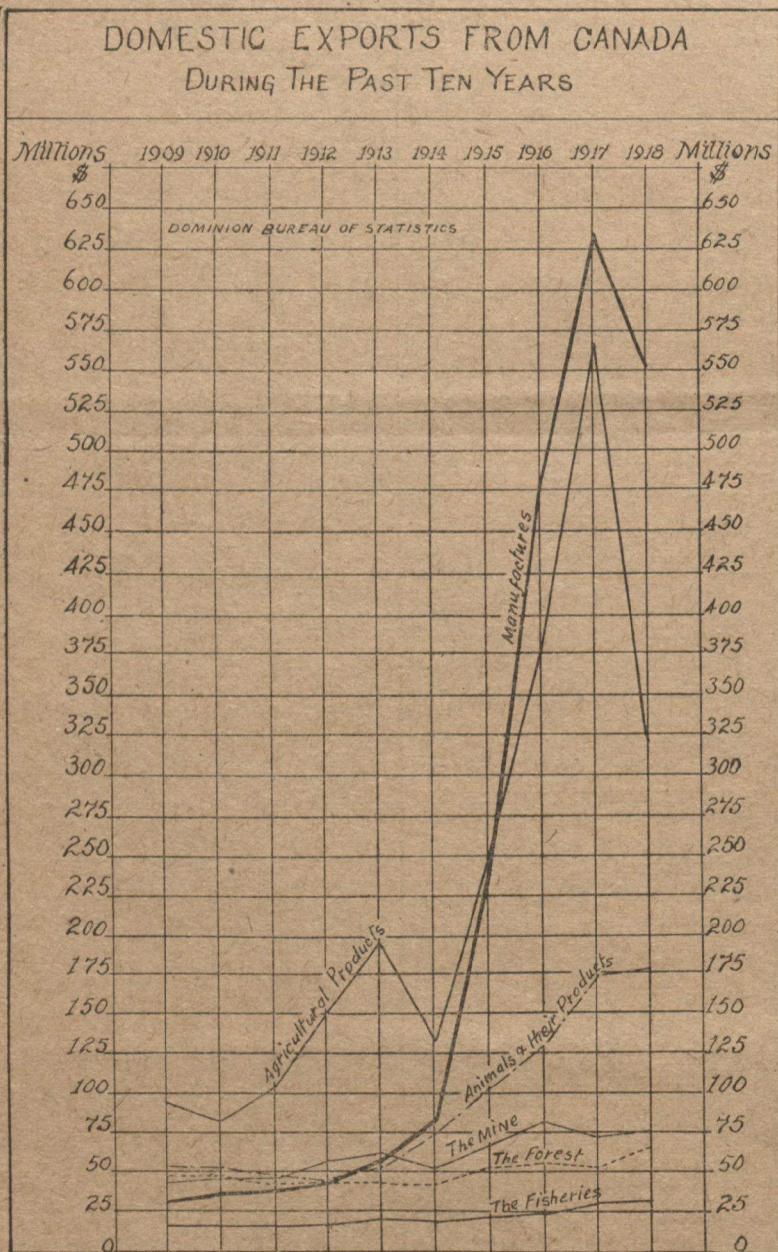
Save through War Savings Stamps.

# GIVE RECENT TENDENCIES IN FOREIGN TRADE TEN YEARS' FIGURES ARE SHOWN IN COMPARISON

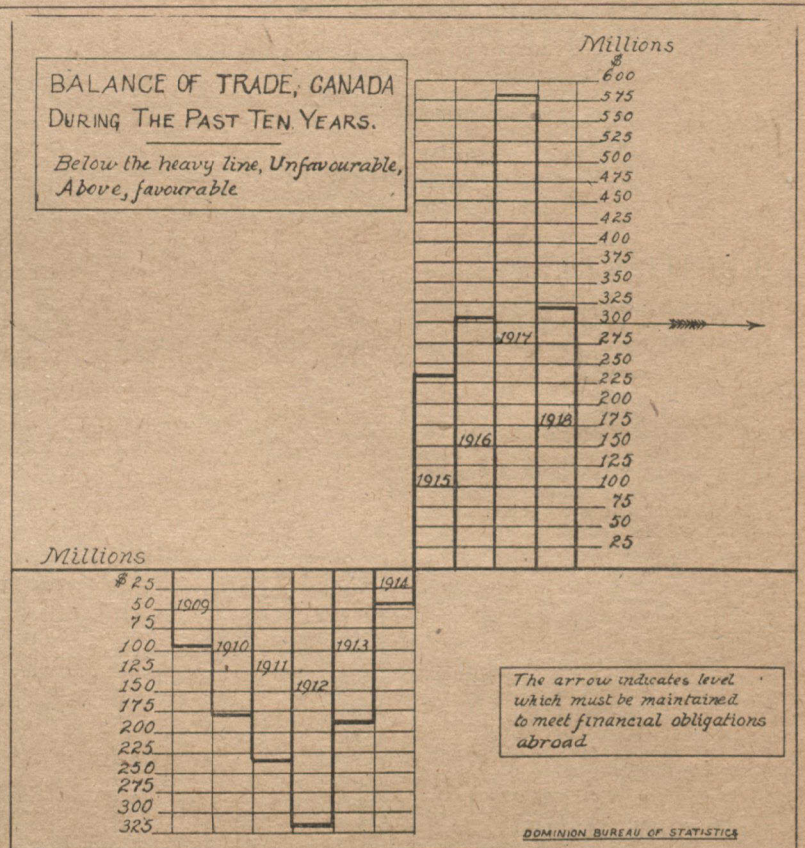
Marked Decline in Canada's Export Trade Feature of Recent Months, while Imports do not show Relative Decline.

The accompanying diagrams of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are of considerable significance as to recent foreign trade tendencies, and they will repay careful study by those whose interests are bound up with market conditions abroad.

Taking exports first, it will be noted that while forest products have gone up about 75 per cent in the last ten years, mining and fishery products have doubled, animal products have trebled, general agricultural products have quadrupled, whilst manufactures have increased nearly twenty times. This last, of course, is the trade in munitions and other war supplies. Comparing the last two years, it will be seen that while forest products have advanced materially, mining, fishery, and animal products have been about stationary and there has been a considerable slump in manufactures, and a still bigger slump in agricultural products.



The maintenance of a favourable balance of trade is of first importance to Canada. Altogether it has been estimated by the Minister of Finance that we will require to pay nearly \$300,000,000 annually in interest charges abroad, including private, municipal, provincial, and federal borrowings. This means that our excess of exports over imports must be around that figure. The diagram shows how the "unfavourable" balance of the opening years of the century, during which we were borrowing extensively abroad, gave way in recent years to a "favourable balance," which represents largely our successful meeting of interest charges. The arrow at the right indicates the level at which this favourable balance ought to be maintained.



The accompanying chart shows that in 1918, during October, November and December, exports, compared with 1917, declined \$30,000,000, \$80,000,000, and \$40,000,000 respectively, the total decline of exports for the six months indicated on the chart being no less a sum than \$240,000,000. In the face of this heavy decline in exports, the imports during November and December of 1918 were in excess of those of 1917.

