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No. 9.

DOMINION'S RECORD IN MUNITION MANUFACTURE

POSITIONS ARE HELD OPEN FOR MANY SOLDIERS

Census of men overseas show that out of 124,000, over 50,000 state their old employment is waiting.

REGISTRATION FIGURES

Of 124,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who do not wish to follow agricultural pursuits after the war over 50,000 state that the positions they held before enlistment are open to them on their return from the war. This figure supported by a wealth of detail has been made available for the Repatriation Committee of cabinet by an analysis of national service cards signed overseas by 230,000 soldiers early in 1917. The publication of this result marks completion of the analysis of the cards by the statistical division of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. A recent statement showed that the other 105,000 men who make up the total of 230,000 wished to go on the land when they return.

In addition to 51,306 who definitely stated that their positions were being held open for them, 14,422 said that they were uncertain or doubtful. There were 13,656 who did not answer the question and 45,154 who asserted that their jobs were not open.

INDUSTRIAL PERCENTAGES

Assuming that the figures thus obtained may justly be taken as a guide in arriving at percentages of the present forces to be repatriated and absorbed into industrial occupations other than agriculture, the Repatriation Committee is able to proceed on the basis that 55 per cent of the soldiers will wish to be employed in industries and commercial firms. Of these, however, the difficulties of placement will be eliminated for about 41 per cent because they can re-enter their former positions. Of the whole force returning the proportion to whom assistance in finding work in pursuits will probably have to be given is, therefore, 32 per cent. These figures have been worked out for each province as follows:—

- (1) Number of men who will return to each province.
- (2) Number who wish to go on

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DISPERSAL STATIONS FOR DEMOBILIZATION.

The Department of Militia in its scheme for demobilization has divided the Dominion into twenty-one districts called "dispersal areas." Irrespective of where the soldier enlisted or was called to the draft, he may choose which district he will go to for the final act of demobilization. The dispersal stations are known by letters, as follows:—

A: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; B: Halifax, N.S.; C: St. John, N.B.; D: Moncton, N.B.; E: Quebec, P.Q.; F: Montreal, P.Q.; G: Ottawa, Ont.; H: Kingston, Ont.; I: Toronto, Ont.; J: Hamilton, Ont.; K: London, Ont.; L: Port Arthur, Ont.; M: Winnipeg, Man.; N: Brandon, Man.; O: Regina, Sask.; P: Saskatoon, Sask.; Q: Medicine Hat, Alta.; R: Calgary, Alta.; S: Edmonton, Alta.; T: Vancouver, B.C.; U: Victoria, B.C.

CREDIT SCHEME FOR PURCHASES FROM DOMINION

Sir Thomas White outlines plans Prime Minister took with him to finance trade with Canada.

RECONSTRUCTION WORKS

Sir Thomas White declares the statement that Canada will offer to forego all claim for indemnity against Germany if a billion dollars is expended in Canada for materials to be used in the reconstruction of northern France and Belgium is without foundation.

The question of indemnity against Germany has no bearing upon the right which Canada asserts of her participation with the other Allies in business arising out of the restoration by the Allies of France, Belgium, and other ruined countries. The position is that the Prime Minister took with him to England a memorandum prepared by the Minister of Finance offering an extensive credit in Canada for the purchase of materials and supplies to be used in the work of reconstruction.

EXPLAINS CREDIT SCHEME.

In return for this credit, which would be expended entirely in Canada, the Government would accept the securities of an international

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CANADA'S OUTPUT OF EXPLOSIVES WAS HIGH

Dominion plants produced one-quarter of British manufacture of Nitric Acid and ten per cent of Trinitrotoluol—Thirty-six per cent of all propellant powders.

SPLENDID RECORD OF SIX MONTHS DOWN TO SEPTEMBER LAST

There are four National Plants in Canada, established by the Imperial Munitions Board, which have been engaged in the production of Explosives and propellants, and of the materials for their manufacture.

Some figures have been compiled recently showing the production of all the National Plants in these lines in both Great Britain and Canada, from which it appears that the Canadian Production formed a very considerable proportion of the whole.

Taking the British and Canadian Production together, and dealing with the period of six months ending last September, the Canadian Plants, produced one quarter of the total production of Nitric Acid. One of the Canadian Plants, namely that at Trenton, was the second largest producer of its kind.

In Trinitrotoluol Canadian Plants produced ten per cent (10%) of the whole production, and included the fourth largest producer.

In Pyro-Cotton—which is basis for the production of Nitrocellulose and Cordite Powders—Canadian production formed forty-eight per cent (48%) of the whole, while the plant at Trenton was the largest producer in the British Empire.

As regards the finished propellant powders—Canadian plants produced thirty-six per cent (36%) of the whole production during the period. The Canadian plants included the second, fourth and fifth largest producers.

As regards Acetone. The National Plant at Toronto (which is carried in the establishment loaned to the Board by the Messrs. Gooderham) was responsible for practically the whole of the production of Acetone within the British Empire by this particular process.

A further considerable quantity of Acetone was also produced by another process in Canada, by the Standard Chemical Company. The latter, however, is not a National Plant.

It will be seen that the Canadian production in the above lines, as in other lines of munitions, supplied a very substantial part of the material used by the British and Canadian Armies in the field, during the closing months of hostilities.

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WAR SAVINGS STAMPS TO HELP CANADA IN THRIFT

Campaign to be started despite Armistice, will allow small Investor chance to Lend Money to Government at good rate of Interest.

Announcement is made that the Government will inaugurate a War Savings Stamp campaign. The first War Savings Stamp has just been issued to His Excellency the Governor General.

The Government will become the repository of the nations savings up to a total of \$50,000,000. Savings will be placed with the Government by means of War Savings Stamps.

The stamps are to be redeemable in 1924. They are to be sold by the Government at a price which works out to an interest rate of somewhat better than 4½ per cent compounded semi-annually or 5 per cent simple interest if computed at the end of the period. Thus in December, 1918, or January, 1919, a five-dollar War Savings Stamp may be

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CREDIT SCHEME FOR PURCHASES FROM DOMINION

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commission, backed by inter-allied credit or the securities of one or more of the nations concerned. Such securities might be collaterally secured by any indemnities to which the nations in question might be entitled from Germany.

So far as the Dominion is concerned, there would, therefore, be no additional interest charges owing to the increase in national debt incurred in establishing the credit here.

The interest which the Dominion would receive upon such a credit would be equivalent to the interest which the Dominion would pay upon loans issued to the Canadian people for the purpose of raising the money.

The Minister of Finance has received a cable from Sir Robert Borden stating that the proposal has been taken up with the British authorities.

Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, and Messrs. Jones, Robertson, and Draper are acting as a committee to forward the interests of Canada in this regard.

DOUGLAS FIR AS STRUCTURAL TIMBER

The war and the period following the war demand that all of Canada's natural resources be developed in the very best manner possible. It is also imperative that both Canadians and the outside world be made aware of the high qualities of those resources. This was the view of the Department of the Interior in establishing the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada in 1913. The investigations of the laboratories have already proved that Canadians were importing timber from other countries when they had a superior timber at home. After making a general study of structural timbers, which study (embodied in Forestry Branch Bulletin 59) showed that in Douglas fir Canada had one of the best structural timbers in the world, the laboratories began a series of investigations of different Canadian woods.

The first wood examined was Canadian Douglas fir. The results of this investigation have been issued in Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 60, which is entitled "Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties." Thousands of tests were made to ascertain the qualities of this wood in regard to weight, crushing strength, fibre strength, elasticity, hardness, shearing strength, tensile strength, shrinkage, and, in fact, every physical quality of the wood. Many important facts were brought out, some quite unexpected, but all tending to show that the high opinion that had already been formed by engineers, architects, and builders of Douglas fir were entirely justified. The bulletin is illustrated by a number of diagrams and illustrations.

POSITIONS ARE HELD OPEN FOR MANY SOLDIERS

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land.
(3) Number not going on land.
(4) Number who have jobs open.
(5) Number whose jobs are not open who are doubtful or who did not answer question.

The arrangement of questions on the National Service Card permitted another analysis to be made which cannot be synopsised in intelligent form, but which, nevertheless gives each province a good working basis for an industrial survey. Each man was asked the kind of work at which he was engaged prior to enlistment, and also to state what was his regular trade or profession if he had one. There proved to be many cases where men who had trades were not

actually engaged in them at the time of enlistment. Thus one man was farming when he enlisted, but stated that his regular trade was carpentering. This information discloses two possible directions in which efforts might be made to place the man.

A method has been devised of segregating this information under groups and a comprehensive volume of inestimable reference value has been compiled for the benefit of the Repatriation Committee and the various Dominion and Provincial Government Departments which will administer the work of civil re-establishment.

Following is the table showing the disposition of men by provinces.

Name of Province.	Wish to farm.	Not wishing to farm.	Jobs open.	Jobs not open, no answer or doubtful.	Total to be absorbed in each province.
Prince Edward Island..	816	528	201	327	1,344
Nova Scotia.....	3,533	5,642	2,634	3,008	9,175
New Brunswick.....	2,831	3,667	1,620	2,047	6,489
Quebec.....	3,330	10,788	4,991	5,797	14,118
Ontario.....	25,400	48,517	22,404	26,113	73,917
Manitoba.....	11,708	9,591	4,557	5,034	21,299
Saskatchewan.....	15,108	4,482	2,120	2,362	19,590
Alberta.....	23,072	9,101	3,343	5,758	32,173
British Columbia....	15,135	13,151	4,217	8,934	28,286
Province not stated....	4,518	19,071	5,219	13,852	23,589

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS TO HELP CANADA IN THRIFT

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bought for four dollars.

After January the purchase price of a War Savings Stamp will be increased month by month, but at the end of five years from December, 1918, all stamps will be redeemed at \$5 cash.

Stamps of lower denomination, to be known as Thrift Stamps, will be on sale. When sixteen of them have been accumulated they can be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp worth five dollars at the end of the period. The plan is expected to work out to the great advantage of both the people and the nation.

The Order in Council creating the War Savings Stamp scheme is as follows:—

Whereas it is deemed expedient and in the public interest that, in order to promote greater national saving and thrift and to increase popular investment in Government war securities, strong organized effort be made to bring these objects prominently and persistently before the people of Canada;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and direct that for the above purpose a committee be created to be known as the National War Savings Committee;

His Excellency in Council, by virtue of the same authority, is

pleased to make the following regulations for the government and guidance of the said committee, and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

Regulations.

1. The National War Savings Committee shall consist of a chairman and not more than fifteen members, with representation thereon from each of the nine provinces.

2. The committee shall through its chairman be directly responsible to and under the general supervision of the Minister of Finance.

3. The chairman and members of the committee shall serve without salary, but may be paid their actual subsistence and travelling expenses while attending meetings of the committee or while otherwise engaged upon the business of the committee.

4. Provincial War Savings Committees may be appointed by the Minister of Finance to act in an advisory capacity to the National War Savings Committee. The members of such committees shall serve without remuneration, but may be reimbursed their reasonable expenses while absent from home on the work of the committee.

5. The duties of the National War Savings Committee shall be:—

(a) To submit reports and recommendations to the Minister of Finance upon any matter referred by him to the committee for such action.

(b) Through intelligent publicity and widespread organization:—

CANADA'S OUTPUT OF EXPLOSIVES WAS HIGH

[Continued from page 1.]

The following cablegrams have been received by Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, from Right Hon. D. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill:—

From Mr. Lloyd George:—

"Now that hostilities have ceased, I am anxious to send you, on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the War Cabinet, our congratulations on the great work of the Imperial Munitions Board for three years, which has been of such signal assistance to the British Empire.

"It is a great and varied achievement for your board, not only to have produced so great an output of munitions, representing no small proportion of the shells used by the British armies, but also to have built over three hundred and fifty thousand tons of shipping for the Ministry of Shipping, to have assisted to so great a degree the Royal Air Forces in Canada to have developed the great output of airplane timber which has been essential for our air service.

"As the board was appointed by me when I was Minister of Munitions, it is particularly pleasurable to me to recognize the success, efficiency and value of its work, and to thank you, and through you, your staff, the Canadian manufacturers, and the great army of workers who have so splendidly assisted you."

FROM MR. CHURCHILL.

From Mr. Winston Churchill:—

"As the armistice with Germany has now been concluded, I wish, as Minister of Munitions, to congratulate you, and through you, all your staff on the splendid work of the Imperial Munitions Board during the last three years.

"You have carried through a work of the greatest magnitude with uniform success and efficiency, and I wish to pay my personal tribute to the great ability, energy, and organizing power you, as chairman, have shown.

"Canada's remarkable output of munitions has played a large part in the munitioning of the British armies, and will remain a testimony to the high value in that great struggle of the work of the board, and all of those, whether manufacturers or workpeople, who have shared the burden with you."

1. To inculcate habits of thrift and saving amongst the people of Canada.

2. To promote the widest possible investment of the people's savings in Government war securities.

6. Salaries of officials and employees and all other expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of these regulations shall be paid upon the approval of the Minister of Finance out of the moneys available for the defence and security of Canada under the War Appropriation Act.

REMOVES RESTRICTION ON MUNICIPAL LOANS

Amendment to Order in Council allows Public Bodies to borrow.

The Order in Council putting restrictions with respect to borrowing of money by provincial governments, municipalities, commissions, or local governments has been amended as follows:—

The Minister of Finance having reported that, in view of the armistice, it is now no longer necessary that the restrictions with respect to borrowing money prescribed by the Order in Council of the 22nd December, 1917 (P.C. No. 3439), and the Orders in Council in amendment thereof, should apply to provincial governments, municipalities, commissions, or local governments;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

Regulation:

The provisions of the Order in Council of the 22nd of December, 1917 (P.C. No. 3439), and the Orders in Council in amendment thereof, shall not hereafter apply to provincial governments, municipalities, commissions, or local governments.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

WINTERING OF IDLE HORSES ON THE FARM

Tests made at Lennoxville on Special Rations were Successful.

At the present time help is scarce, high priced and oftentimes unreliable, so that larger implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure for the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were, for the winter all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness, says the Experimental Farms Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

At the Lennoxville experimental station it has been found by experience that idle horses can be wintered until practically the first of April and their weight kept up on a ration consisting of 2 pounds of hay per day and 1½ pounds of swedes, carrots or good corn silage for every 100 pounds of live-weight. The amount of hay might be cut down and replaced by ¾ to 1 pound of good, bright oat straw if wished and practically as good results obtained.

Idle horses should have plenty of exercise in order to keep up their strength and vitality for the strenuous work that they are always called upon to perform in the spring of the year. One of the best ways of giving them this exercise is to have a good sheltered yard which they can run in during the day and have fairly comfortable quarters for them at night.

Horses wintered under these conditions should be fed a light grain ration and given a limited amount of light work two or three weeks before they are required for seeding operations in the spring in order to have them in the best condition possible.

Horses wintered and handled as suggested in preparation for seeding will be found able to perform their arduous duties as well as if wintered in the stables with a limited amount of exercise on a grain ration that would cost far more.

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA THROUGH UNITED STATES

Text of Regulations which co-ordinate respective policies of Export and Import control of two countries— Procedure to be used by shippers.

The United States War Trade Board have issued new regulations allowing shipments to and from Canada to other parts of the world passing in transit through United States territory. The regulations in detail are as follow:—

1. The United States War Trade Board announce that they have arranged with the War Trade Board of the Dominion of Canada to co-ordinate their respective policies of export and import control. The following regulations have, therefore, been adopted for the purpose of simplifying the procedure for the licensing of goods in transit from Canada or to Canada through the United States.

2. The United States War Trade Board has issued a Special Import License number PBF-25, authorizing the importation into the United States without individual import license of shipments of all commodities originating in or destined to Canada, when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. The War Trade Board has also issued a Special Export License Number RAC-56, authorizing the exportation without individual license of such shipments.

SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

3. Any person desiring to export commodities from Canada to any foreign country through the United States will obtain an export license from the Canadian War Trade Board. In making a shipment he will present with this license to the Canadian Collector of Customs an extra copy of the Canadian export declaration. On this extra copy of the Canadian export declaration the shipper must sign and swear before the Canadian Collector to the following statement:

I, the undersigned, solemnly and truly declare that the exportation of the shipment described herein is authorized by Canadian export license number..... I further declare that none of the merchandise herein described is shipped or to be delivered in violation of any of the provisions of the United States "Trading with the Enemy" Act, approved October 6, 1917; that the..... of..... is the actual consignee of the said merchandise, and I further declare that if the shipment is made to a bank, or other broker, factor or agent, that..... of..... is the actual consignee on whose account the shipment is made.

(Signature).....
Sworn and subscribed to before me on.....19...
Canadian Collector of Customs.

4. After administering the above oath, the Canadian Collector of Customs will allow the extra copy of the Canadian export declaration to be forwarded with the shipment to the United States Collector of Customs at the port of entry into the United States, who will endorse thereon the date and name of the port of entry.

5. The United States Collector of Customs at the port of entry will then permit the shipment to go through to the port of exit from the United States in bond under Special Import License Number PBF-25 without further authority. The Collector will no longer require an additional copy of the Customs Carrier's manifest (Form 7512), such as has heretofore been required for shipments moving in transit from Canada through the United States. The extra copy of the Canadian export declaration must, however, accompany the shipment and be surrendered to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit, who will accept the same as his authority to allow the shipment to be exported under Special Export License Number RAC-56.

6. In the case of shipments by vessel the extra copy of the Canadian export declaration must move forward with the shipment to the United States Collector of Customs at the first port in the United States at which the vessel may stop or at the port of trans-shipment in the United States. The Collector will accept the extra copy of the Canadian export declaration as his authority to allow the shipment to be imported under Special Import License Number PBF-25 and exported under Special Export License Number RAC-56.

7. The Collector of Customs at the port of exit will in each case note on the extra copy of the Canadian export declaration the name of the port and the date of exportation and forward the same immediately to the War Trade Board, Washington, D.C.

SHIPMENTS TO CANADA THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

8. Any person desiring to import a commodity from any foreign country through the United States into Canada will obtain the regular Canadian license for the importation of such commodity and will forward the number of such import license to the shipper in the country of origin. This import license number will be noted on the bill of lading and on the ship's manifest. Upon arrival at the port of entry into the United States the original, duplicate or triplicate of the bill of lading showing the number of the Canadian import license, must then be presented to the Collector of Customs.

9. In the case of rail shipments an extra copy of the Customs Carrier's manifest (Form 7512) must be presented to the Collector of Customs, who will note thereon the date, port of entry, and number of the Canadian import license shown on the bill of lading. The Collector of Customs will then allow the shipment to be entered through the United States Customs in bond under Special Import License Number PBF-25. The extra copy of the Form 7512 must be delivered by the Carrier to the Collector of Customs at the point of exit from the United States, who will allow the shipment to be exported

ONE BOARD FOR ALL GOVERNMENT LINES

Order gives C. N. R. Directors control of Government Railways.

An Order in Council giving the board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company the powers vested in the general manager of the Canadian Government railways was passed on November 20, as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Railways and Canals represents that under the provisions of the Department of Railways and Canals Act, Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the management, charge and direction of all Government railways is vested in the Minister of Railways and Canals, and by Section 49 of the Government Railways Act, Chapter 36, Revised Statutes of Canada, the Governor General in Council is authorized to make such regulations as he deems necessary for, *inter alia*, the management of all or any of the Government railways;

And whereas the said minister further represents that with a view to attaining a maximum of economy and efficiency in the operation of the Canadian Government railways and of the Canadian Northern Railway system it is desirable that there should be a board of management of the Canadian Government railways consisting of the persons who comprise the board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company;

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the King's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 5th June, 1917 (P.C. 1529), whereby Mr. C. A. Hayes was appointed general manager of the eastern lines, and Mr. F. P. Brady was appointed general manager of the western lines, Canadian Government railways, shall be and the same is hereby rescinded;

And His Excellency the Governor General in Council is further pleased to order and declare that the persons from time to time comprising the board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company shall be and they are hereby appointed a board of management of the Canadian Government railways and are hereby given the powers vested in the general manager under the general regulations of the Canadian Government railways adopted by Order in Council of the 22nd January, 1914 (P.C. 184).

Is Parliamentary Secretary.

It is announced by Sir James Loughheed that the Hon. Hugh Clark, parliamentary secretary for the Department of Militia and Defence, has taken over the duties of parliamentary secretary for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, in succession to the Hon. F. B. McCurdy.

into Canada under Special Export License Number RAC-56 without further authority.

10. In the case of shipments by vessel, when Form 7512 is not used, the Collector of Customs at the port of trans-shipment will require an extra copy of the ship's manifest or a portion thereof, on which must be clearly shown the number of the Canadian import license for each shipment to Canada. The Collector will then allow the shipment to be imported under Special Import License Number PBF-25 and exported under Special Export License Number RAC-56.

11. The copy of Form 7512 or the copy of the ship's manifest, which is filed at the port of exit, will be forwarded immediately by the Collector to the War Trade Board, Washington, D.C.

HUGE CREDIT OF \$15,000,000 BELONGS TO MEN OVERSEAS

Under Policy inaugurated by Government in 1915 soldiers have been saved that amount for "Rainy Day."

AVAILABLE ON DISCHARGE

The Department of Militia authorizes the following:—

There is in the hands of the Receiver General at credit of soldiers of the C. E. F. approximately \$15,000,000 deferred pay. This represents money saved by members of the C. E. F. since the commencement of the war. In other words, it is pay earned but not drawn, with accumulated interest.

Now that demobilization is in sight there is no doubt that great benefits will accrue from these savings, which have been effected under a policy inaugurated by the Government in 1915, under which soldiers serving in France have been required to leave on deposit with the Government a portion of their pay which could not be profitably spent overseas, but would be a useful provision for a rainy day. In the result the majority of the men will have a sum of money which they themselves have saved immediately available on discharge.

Under the regulations adopted there will be paid to every man a further sum by way of free grant, commonly called Post Discharge Pay. This will amount to a sum equivalent to three months' pay and allowances, payable in three monthly instalments, including Separation Allowance to the soldier's dependent entitled to receive it.

On discharge every soldier who has donned uniform will also receive \$35, which is intended to provide for the purchase of civilian clothing.

CONTROL OF WEED SEED IN CANADA

While there are only a few kinds of weed seeds which are commonly found in red clover seed in quantities sufficient to cause it to be prohibited from sale under the Seed Control Act, it is yet very necessary that the seed for sowing be as pure as possible. It is not easy to say how much damage to soil, and injury to live stock, may be caused by impurities in red clover seed. For this reason Pamphlet S-2, prepared by the Dominion Seed Analyst, and just issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is one that should command wide and general attention from farmers. The Seed Control Act prohibits the sale of red clover seed if it contains more than eighty seeds of noxious weeds or 400 of all kinds of weed seeds per ounce. The pamphlet referred to, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, tells of the maximum number of weed seeds per ounce that are permitted in the different crops of timothy, red clover, alfalfa, and alsike, and describes with exactitude the steps that are necessary to purify the seed. Information is given of the relative prevalence of weed seeds; of the method of eradication of weeds, as regards testing, and instructions for taking and sending to the branch to be tested.

DISPERSAL AREAS FOR CANADA DEMOBILIZATION

To facilitate demobilization and the speedy return of the officers and other ranks of the Canadian Expeditionary Force to their respective abodes or selected places of settlement, the Dominion of Canada is divided by the Department of Militia into twenty-one dispersal areas, with a dispersal point in each, as follows:—

DISPERSAL AREA "A."

Dispersal area "A" consists of the province of Prince Edward Island, with dispersal station at Charlottetown.

DISPERSAL AREA "B."

Dispersal area "B" consists of the province of Nova Scotia, with dispersal station at Halifax.

DISPERSAL AREA "C."

Dispersal area "C" consists of the electoral districts of: Charlotte, Royal, St. John city, and counties of St. John and Albert, York-Sunbury, Victoria and Carleton, in the province of New Brunswick, with dispersal station at the city of St. John.

DISPERSAL AREA "D."

Dispersal area "D" consists of the electoral districts of: Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche, Madawaska and Westmoreland, in the province of New Brunswick, with dispersal station at Moncton.

DISPERSAL AREA "E."

Dispersal area "E" consists of the electoral districts of: Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Champlain, Charlevoix-Montmorency, Chicoutimi-Saguenay, Compton, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Matane, Mégantic, Montmagny, Portneuf, Quebec county, Quebec East, Quebec South, Quebec West, Richmond and Wolfe, Rimouski and Temiscouata, in the province of Quebec, with dispersal station at city of Quebec.

DISPERSAL AREA "F."

Dispersal area "F" consists of the electoral districts of: Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnois, Berthier, Brome, Chambly and Vercheres, Chateaugay-Huntingdon, Drummond and Arthabaska, George-Etienne Cartier (Montreal), Hochelaga (Montreal), Jacques Cartier (Montreal Island), Joliette, Laprairie and Napierville, L'Assomption-Montcalm, Laurier-Outremont (Montreal), Laval-Two Mountains, Maisonneuve (Montreal Island), Maskinonge, Missisquoi, Nicolet, St. Ann (Montreal), Richelieu, St. Antoine (Montreal), St. Denis (Montreal), St. Hyacinthe-Rouville, St. James (Montreal), St. Johns and Iberville, St. Lawrence, St. Mary (Montreal), Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Terrebonne, Three Rivers and St. Maurice, Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Westmount-St. Henri (Montreal Island), and Yamaska, in the province of Quebec, with dispersal station at the city of Montreal.

DISPERSAL AREA "G."

Dispersal area "G" consists of the electoral districts of: Hull, Labelle, Pontiac, Wright and Hull, in the province of Quebec, and the electoral districts of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry and Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Nipissing, Ottawa, Prescott, Renfrew North, Renfrew South and Russell, in the province of Ontario, with dispersal station at the city of Ottawa.

DISPERSAL AREA "H."

Dispersal area "H" consists of the electoral districts of: Durham, Frontenac, Hastings East, Hastings West, Kingston, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Peterborough East, Peterborough West, Prince Edward, and Victoria-Haliburton, in the province of Ontario, with dispersal station at the city of Kingston.

DISPERSAL AREA "I."

Dispersal area "I" consists of the electoral districts of: Algoma East, Algoma West, Dufferin, Grey North, Grey Southeast, Halton, Muskoka, Ontario North, Ontario South, Parkdale

(Toronto city), Parry Sound, Peel, Simcoe East, Simcoe North, Simcoe South, Timiskaming, Toronto Centre, Toronto East, Toronto North, Toronto South, Toronto West, York East, York North, York South, York West, in the province of Ontario, with dispersal station at the city of Toronto.

DISPERSAL AREA "J."

Dispersal area "J" consists of the electoral districts of: Brant, Brantford, Haldimand, Hamilton East, Hamilton West, Lincoln, Norfolk, Welland and Wentworth, in the province of Ontario, with dispersal station at the city of Hamilton.

DISPERSAL AREA "K."

Dispersal area "K" consists of the electoral districts of: Bruce North, Bruce South, Elgin East, Elgin West, Essex North, Essex South, Huron North, Huron South, Kent, Lambton East, Lambton West, London, Middlesex East, Middlesex West, Oxford North, Oxford South, Perth North, Perth South, Waterloo North, Waterloo South, Wellington North and Wellington South, in the province of Ontario, with dispersal station at the city of London.

DISPERSAL AREA "L."

Dispersal area "L" consists of the electoral districts of: Fort William and Rainy River, and Port Arthur and Kenora, in the province of Ontario, with dispersal station at the city of Port Arthur.

DISPERSAL AREA "M."

Dispersal area "M" consists of the electoral districts of: Lisgar, MacDonald, Neepawa, Nelson, Portage la Prairie, Provencher, Selkirk, Springfield, Winnipeg Centre, Winnipeg North, Winnipeg South, in the province of Manitoba, with dispersal station at the city of Winnipeg.

DISPERSAL AREA "N."

Dispersal area "N" consists of the electoral districts of: Brandon, Dauphin, Marquette and Souris, in the province of Manitoba, with dispersal station at city of Brandon.

DISPERSAL AREA "O."

Dispersal area "O" consists of the electoral districts of: Assiniboia, Kindersley, Last Mountain, MacKenzie, Maple Creek, Moose Jaw, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Saltcoats, Swift Current and Weyburn, in the province of Saskatchewan, with dispersal station at the city of Regina.

DISPERSAL AREA "P."

Dispersal area "P" consists of the electoral districts of: Battleford, Humboldt, North Battleford, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, with dispersal station at the city of Saskatoon.

DISPERSAL AREA "Q."

Dispersal area "Q" consists of the electoral districts of: Bow River, Lethbridge, Macleod and Medicine Hat, in the province of Alberta, with dispersal station at the city of Medicine Hat.

DISPERSAL AREA "R."

Dispersal area "R" consists of the electoral districts of: Calgary East, Calgary West and Red Deer, in the province of Alberta, with dispersal station at the city of Calgary.

DISPERSAL AREA "S."

Dispersal area "S" consists of the electoral districts of: Battle River, Edmonton East, Edmonton West, Strathcona and Victoria, in the province of Alberta, with dispersal station at the city of Edmonton.

DISPERSAL AREA "T."

Dispersal area "T" consists of the electoral districts of: Burrard, Cariboo, Kootenay East, Kootenay West, New Westminster, Skeena, Vancouver Centre, Vancouver South, Westminster District and Yale, in the province of British Columbia, with dispersal station at the city of Vancouver.

DISPERSAL AREA "U."

Dispersal area "U" consists of the electoral districts of: Comox-Alberni, Nanaimo and Victoria city, in the province of British Columbia, with dispersal station at the city of Victoria.

ORDER IS RESCINDED REGARDING TRAVELLERS

Prevention of Exodus from
Canada owing to M.S.A.
now unnecessary.

By the rescinding of an Order in Council, passed with the idea of preventing the exodus from Canada of persons likely to be affected by the Military Service Act, the hardship on the travelling public crossing the international boundary is removed. The rescinding order, passed on November 15, is as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Immigration and Colonization reports that the enforcement of the Order in Council (P.C. 1433), dated 24th May, 1917, as amended, made under the authority of the War Measures Act with the object of preventing the exodus from Canada of persons likely to be affected by the Military Service Act, imposes some hardship on the travelling public, in addition to necessitating the employment of a number of special officers to examine outgoing passengers, and as the conclusion of hostilities seems to render unnecessary the further enforcement of the said order;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to rescind the Order in Council (P.C. 1433) of 24th May, 1917 (as amended), and the same is hereby rescinded as on and from this date.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NEW PRICE CHARGED FOR ANTHRACITE COAL

Canadian Fuel Controller
explains Higher Cost
of Commodity.

The Fuel Controller authorizes the following information as to new prices on anthracite coal:—

The price charged for anthracite coal in Canada is based upon the prices at the United States mines and these are fixed by the United States Fuel Administration. In an official despatch from Washington, an increase of \$1.05 per ton is authorized on domestic sizes, the revision being made to meet increased labour costs. Emphasis is, however, placed on the fact that the new price schedule is effective only on coal mined on or after November 1.

Dealers in the United States have been advised by the Fuel Administration that the increased price applies only on coal shipped and delivered after November 1 upon the production of which there has been paid the increased scale of wages to the miners.

Dealers in Canada should govern themselves accordingly. It is suggested that consumers who are in doubt as to proper billing for coal should refer the matter to the local fuel commissioner.

Condensed Milk and Sugar.

Manufacturers of condensed milk have been ordered by the Food Board to limit their use of sugar in the making of condensed milk for the domestic trade during the remainder of the present month, or any month hereafter, to no more than that used in corresponding months of 1917, except under special permit.

CANADA LEADS IN DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF POWER

Report recently issued by British Commission urges even greater development of Power Resources of Empire.

DOMINION POWER BOARD

British statesmen have realized that one of the fundamental economic lessons of the war is the prime importance of cheap dependable power, and that that country which is able to furnish power cheapest and best will, after the war is over, have a tremendous advantage in world competition for trade.

About a year ago the British Government appointed a committee of eminent engineers and scientific experts to investigate and report upon the amount and distribution of water-power throughout the British Empire. This committee, under the chairmanship of the eminent engineer and inventor, Sir Dugald Clerk, has recently presented to the British Government a preliminary report, a copy of which has just been received by the Dominion Government. The report states that, "to enable the Empire to recover with any degree of rapidity from the financial burden imposed by the war, it will be necessary to develop in a much greater degree than heretofore its latent resources," and adds that "it must be realized that without an ample supply of cheap energy much of this wealth must always remain latent."

The report estimates that the total amount of power used in the world approximates 120,000,000 horse-power, of which shipping uses 24,000,000, railways 21,000,000, and the remainder for manufacturing and public utility purposes. This developed power is distributed roughly as follows: 13,000,000 horse-power in the United Kingdom, 24,000,000 in continental Europe, 29,000,000 in the United States, 6,000,000 in the British dominions, while Asia and South America use only 3,000,000.

Of this total amount of power, between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 horse-power is developed from water-power.

The five main conclusions of the report are as follows:—

1. That the potential water-power of the Empire amounts in the aggregate to at least 50,000,000 to 70,000,000 horse-power.
2. That much of this is capable of immediate economic development.
3. That except in Canada and New Zealand, and to a less extent in New South Wales and Tasmania, no systematic attempt has as yet been made by any Government department to ascertain the true possibilities of the hydraulic resources of its territories, or to collect relevant data.
4. That the development of the Empire's natural resources is inseparably connected with that of its water-powers.
5. That the development of such

LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS HAS BEEN MUCH MODIFIED

The War Trade Board announces that, under certain circumstances, from now on, it will be prepared to give favourable consideration to applications for license to import firearms and ammunition, baskets of all kinds, game tables or boards, draughts, etc., feathers, fishing tackle, furniture, silver novelties, matches, meerschaum, musical instruments and their parts, including phonographs, photographic goods, pipes and smokers' articles, bells and gongs, skates of all kinds, hair dye, tooth paste, toilet powder and soap, all of which are included in the list of restricted imports.

The War Trade Board is considering the whole situation regarding import restrictions as affected by the termination of the war, and will in the near future announce future modifications of an important nature.

enormous possibilities shall not be left to chance, but should be carried out under the guidance of some competent authority.

The report concludes with a very strong recommendation that the British Government take immediate steps to co-operate with the different overseas Governments with a view to having a close systematic investigation of the power resources of the Empire, and of their economic possibilities. For this purpose it has recommended that there should be created an Imperial Water-Power Board, which shall include a representative from each of the dominions, the board to act in an advisory capacity to the British or overseas Governments, and assist in instituting wherever necessary throughout the Empire a thorough investigation of the water-power resources, and possibly some scheme of state aid in their development.

So far as Canada is concerned, the Dominion Government has already created a Dominion Power Board, which, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Arthur Meighen, is endeavouring to co-ordinate the efforts of all the Dominion and provincial departmental organizations now charged with the responsibility of either investigating or administering the power resources of the country. The work of this board is undoubtedly of great national importance, and should, when linked up with the work of the proposed Imperial Power Board, assure for Canada her proper place in the trade and industrial development of the Empire.

The following memorandum naming a sub-committee was passed on November 15:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 12th November, 1918, from the Acting Prime Minister referring to an Order in Council of 25th April, 1918, creating the Dominion Power Board and defining the duties and powers of the said board, and to an Order in Council of 6th November, 1917, appointing Sir Henry Drayton power controller and entrusting to him certain powers and duties.

Very recently the Prime Minister appointed a Sub-Committee of Council for the purpose of considering a better organization of the various departments and branches of the Government at present having to do with power, and this Committee has reported in favour of the permanent establishment of a Sub-Committee of Council, to which all matters arising from time to time concerning questions of power shall be referred.

The Acting Prime Minister, therefore, recommends that a permanent Sub-Committee of Council consisting of the

following members be constituted for the above purpose:—

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Hon. F. B. Carvell, the Hon. J. D. Reid, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, the Hon. J. A. Calder, and the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne. The Minister further recommends that Mr. Meighen shall be the convener of the said Sub-Committee.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

STORAGE LOSSES IN APPLES DUE TO FUNGI

Bulletin shows need for careful picking over before storing.

The Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms Branch, authorizes the following:—

Storage losses are generally explained as the result of improper storage conditions. This is no doubt to some degree correct, and when the losses occur in cold storage houses something is generally amiss and neglect has occurred in maintaining proper conditions. But one must ask: Do apples which are properly stored not suffer from rot? The answer is simple enough: Apples will keep almost indefinitely up to the time when a slow maturing process—which is a chemical process—changes the composition, and natural collapse of the fruit takes place, providing they are absolutely sound when placed in storage.

The losses in storage amount annually to many thousands of barrels, simply because apples showing blemishes of one kind or another are stored with sound ones. The apple scab is one of the most common agents giving rise to decay of fruit kept in storage. As long as the temperature of the cold storage is kept low—about 32 degrees F. or close by—no rot is likely to show. But should such apples reach the vendor or the consumer, the trouble will begin as soon as the temperature changes. Any injured or scabby surface of an apple is quickly invaded by the common fungi such as pink rot, blue mould, etc., and once these fungi commence their destructive work, a barrel of apples is often destroyed more quickly than it could be eaten by an average-sized family. As soon as the rot is observed in a barrel, prompt action is called for. Out with all the apples; throw the bad ones right out, save what can be saved of partly spoiled fruit for immediate use, wipe the sound ones with a dry cloth and store them in a well-ventilated but cool place, examining them from time to time. One rotten apple in a barrel will start all the others to rot in no time.

From the above it will be seen that, while improper storage conditions—and once in the hands of the consumer a barrel of apples will rarely find proper, i.e., cool, well-ventilated, but, particularly, uniform temperatures—have some

DEMobilIZATION WILL INCREASE ACTIVITIES OF PENSIONS BOARD

Evacuation of Canadians in British Hospitals will mean many new cases which must be considered.

EXPECT INCREASE OF WORK

The Board of Pension Commissioners states that it sees no prospects of a diminution in its activities. It expects, rather, to find a steady increase in the work of pension administration for some months to come.

This will be readily understood when it is considered that there are in Canada nearly 7,000 invalided soldiers either under treatment or receiving vocational training in the various military and civil institutions provided for their care throughout the Dominion.

The evacuation of the numerous hospitals and convalescent homes all over Great Britain will also result in a large influx of invalided Canadian soldiers whose cases for pension will have to be considered. A rough estimate places the number of Canadian soldiers at present in British hospitals alone at 45,000. It is possible, of course, that many of these may be eventually discharged as fit, and consequently will not require to be considered for pension.

NON-COMBATANT UNITS.

Other sources which will contribute largely to the number of future pensioners are the various non-combatant units, such as forestry, pay corps, ordnance, etc., into which many partially disabled soldiers have been absorbed during the war.

With the cessation of hostilities and the consequent guarantee of reasonable safety for ocean transport, it is also expected that a large number of Canadian pensioners who have remained in the Old Country, and whose pensions have been paid through the British branch of the Board of Pension Commissioners, will probably evince a desire to return to their native soil.

Fortunately the Board of Pension Commissioners has now had the benefit of over two years' practical experience in dealing with pension problems. During this time a system has been gradually evolved which the Board of Pension Commissioners feels confident will effectually stand the strain it will undoubtedly be called upon to bear.

Strict Allotments.

Federal Food Administrators in all American states have been advised that sugar allotments for household use will be held rigidly to two pounds per person per month, and announcing further restrictions for manufacturers.

influence in starting the rot, if the apples are in good sound condition when placed in storage the consumer will not so likely be the loser—as he generally is. The time will come when the consumer will be allowed to deduct from his bills the losses which are due to the negligence of others, particularly at a time when high prices prevail.

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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."

SUBSTITUTE ORDER WAS WELL OBSERVED

Efficiency attained just when regulations became unnecessary.

As proof of how well the machinery of food control is now working, the Canada Food Board mentions the efficiency attained at the moment when the regulations on the use of wheat flour substitutes were rescinded. Under these regulations bakers were required to use 10 per cent of substitutes and to make weekly returns of the quantities used. Returns for September show that all provinces were using more than the compulsory 10 per cent, and less than the compulsory one pound of sugar and two pounds of fat per barrel of flour, thus more than meeting the Food Board demands. In Montreal 100 per cent of the bakers had made their returns in the week when the revoking order was issued, while for the whole of the province of Quebec 91 per cent had made their returns.

PRESSURE OF NAVY HELPED TO VICTORY

The Canadian Minister of the Naval Service has received the following cable from the Admiralty:—

"The Board of Admiralty desire to express to the officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, on completion of their great work, their congratulations on a triumph to which history knows no parallel. The surrender of the German fleet, accomplished without shock of battle, will remain for all time an example of the wonderful silence and sureness with which sea-power attained its ends. The world recognizes that the consummation is due to the steadfastness with which the navy has maintained its pressure on the enemy during more than four years of war.

ARCHIVES WILL AID HISTORIANS TO WRITE COMPLETE WAR STORY

All kinds of Data have been gathered together by department and films and pictures preserved.

STORY OF CANADA'S EFFORT

It is one of the duties of the Archives Department of the Government service to record the history of the war. The Government as early as 1914 appointed an official eye-witness, Lord Beaverbrook, then Sir Max Aitken, who was designated to follow the troops in the field and to write despatches as to their operations. Thus from the arrival of the Canadian troops in France the country was periodically informed as to the movements of our contingents. These despatches of the Canadian army were later collected in books, such as "Canada in Flanders," which brought to every one the immediate story of the war.

It is not the duty of a Government to write history, but to collect and gather together the documents which may afterwards be placed at the disposal of the historian. Under the impulse of Lord Beaverbrook, the office of "eye-witness" grew and developed. In addition to sending out periodical despatches, it became the depository of all military documents, orders, reports, plans, maps, photographs, etc. To these archives proper were soon added subsidiary collections. There were gathered together films of the troops in training camps and in the field; sets of regimental badges; drawings of battalion colours; plans and sketches of hospitals and camps, etc. In addition to these, a number of artists were commissioned to paint portraits of Canadian generals and some of the most important battle scenes, and also to make sketches of the most noted historic places. Thus, day by day, archives of military operations were formed, upon which future historians will be able to draw freely.

HISTORY OF CANADA'S UNITS.

In 1916, as a preliminary work to the receiving and classifying of these war documents at the conclusion of peace, the Government decided to make a survey of all the military, financial, and economic activities of Canada and the provinces in the world's conflict. Under the direction of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., a commission was entrusted with this work. The European section was sent to England and France, and after several months' work returned with a series of reports, comprising in all some fifteen volumes, which are now deposited in the Archives building at Ottawa. These contain reports upon each military unit and administrative department, describing the creation, composition, and work of each, with the different classes of documents and their destination.

While these reports are of necessity of unequal value, yet they fur-

TO DECIDE ALLOTMENT OF THE VICTORY LOAN

A statement from the Minister of Finance says:—

"The question of allotment to Victory Loan subscribers is now engaging the attention of the Department of Finance. The policy will be to take as much of the loan as possible, having regard to the necessity of stabilizing the market for Victory Loan securities and to the financial necessities of the country. Many life insurance and other large financial institutions made a maximum subscription covering their revenue

available for investment during the coming year. There is a large and growing demand for farm loans, which it is desirable should be met in the interests of agricultural production for next year. The provinces and municipalities will also desire to borrow for reconstruction purposes, and it is thought advisable that there should be a residue of investment funds to meet their needs. The principle of allotment will be decided within the next few days."

nish, none the less, an extremely precious compilation, covering the whole field of military participation—the actual operations in the field excepted. Some parts of it are practically complete. The story of the financial branches, the medical service, and the training system, among others, form absolute chapters in themselves. The whole forms a unique synthesis, while it brings together a mine of valuable information, which must be gathered now, if not to be lost forever. There, beginning with the departure from Valcartier, the movement and continued effort of Canadian troops may be followed. There may be found the particular story of each service, offering the essential material for the historian.

WAR ACTIVITIES AT HOME.

In the meantime, the Canadian section of the commission had set to work, and they are still engaged in it. First, they compiled reports of the war activities of each department of the Federal Government; then, passing to the provinces, they are gathering returns of their individual contributions in money and works to the common cause. Every day new reports are received, which taken together show the total sum of the national effort, federal and provincial, in the war.

The whole work—reports of the European and Canadian sections—will present in a necessarily summary but sufficiently complete form a picture, piece by piece, of the immense effort undertaken and overcome by the country, both in Canada and Europe, to bring about the triumph of justice and right. It is a work of infinitely precious compilation and co-ordination, which will serve as a basis and a guide to the historian.

Thread and Twine now Exportable from U.K.

The War Trade Board announces that applications for export licenses covering linen and hemp thread and twine from the United Kingdom to Canada will in future be considered irrespective of purpose for which goods are required, but will continue to be subject to restrictions as to quantity based on 1916 exports of each individual exporter.

NEED NOT REPORT TO DEPOTS FOR DISCHARGE

Certain Class One Men are affected by new Conditional Order.

An Order in Council passed on November 20 releases certain men in Class 1 called out under the M.S.A. who reported for service and were granted leave of absence without pay. These men may be discharged without further attendance conditionally upon execution of releases to protect the Government against claims for compensation.

The Order in Council is as follows: The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th November, 1918, from the Acting Minister of Justice, stating that there is a large number of men belonging to Class 1 called out under the Military Service Act, 1917, who reported for service and who have been granted leave of absence without pay, the term in some cases being indefinite and in other cases limited. It has been ascertained that in view of the armistice further reinforcements are not required for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and consequently it will not be necessary that these men should be recalled from leave, and they may be discharged.

The Minister observes that it would be advisable in ordinary course that they should first be medically examined and receive discharge papers, but owing to the inconvenience to the men and expenses to the public which would be incident to their attendance at their depots, frequently far removed from their residences, it is suggested that they may at their option be discharged without further attendance, conditionally upon execution of releases to protect the Government against claims for compensation.

The Minister accordingly submits for approval forms of notice, release and receipt which have been drafted for the purpose of giving effect to the procedure above suggested.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Fuel Control Work.

"Facts about Fuel Control Work in Canada" is the title of a circular just issued, signed by C. W. Peterson, Deputy Fuel Controller. It is intended primarily for the information of newspaper editors, and gives a general survey of the work of the fuel control organization and the conditions under which it operates.

American Oatmeal.

A summary of the American oatmeal industry lately announced by the United States shows the increasing extent to which oats are being used as a human food. Practically the entire output of oatmeal and rolled oats in the United States is produced by seventeen mills.

WILL COMMENCE AT ONCE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR BUREAUS

Official Statement is made of National system of Employment Offices throughout the Dominion.

PLANS ARE COMPLETED

Canada is to have a national system of employment offices, co-ordinated through the Federal Department of Labour, and the Minister of Labour, Hon. Gideon Robertson, proposes to undertake the work of organization at once. At the conference of premiers and employment officials questions as to policy were dealt with by the premiers and their ministers, while the employment officials and representatives of the Department of Labour worked out together the plan of organization for the system and the details of office routine, forms and records. Employment work on a national basis has been undertaken in very few countries as yet, and the work of organization presents formidable though not insuperable difficulties, especially in a country of Canada's extent. The new system will have a very good basis in the employment work that has already been done in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as in the agricultural employment work of the western provinces. Quebec was the pioneer in this field in Canada, and for some years has had employment offices in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, and Sherbrooke. In the last two years Ontario has opened offices in about ten of the more important industrial centres, while the prairie provinces have been doing some employment work, chiefly with regard to farm labour. British Columbia has a difficult problem in distributing the floating labour in the shipping, lumbering, and mining industries, but the work is being taken in hand seriously by the provincial government, and an office has already been opened in Vancouver.

EXPERTS WHO ATTENDED.

Mr. McCoy, of the Department of Industries and Immigration of Nova Scotia, was the representative of his province at the employment conference. Ex-Controller Ainey, of Montreal, general superintendent of employment offices in Quebec province, was present, accompanied by Mr. Francis Payette, of the Montreal employment office. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Superintendent of Trades and Labour in Ontario, whose department is charged with employment work in that province, was also a delegate to the conference. The delegation from the West included Mr. Thomas Mulloy, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, one of the foremost authorities on the labour situation in the western provinces, who also spoke for Manitoba; ex-Mayor Mitchell of Calgary, recently appointed superintendent of employment offices for Alberta, represented his province; and Deputy Minister of Labour McNiven represented British Columbia.

SHOWS INCREASE IN DOMINION POTATO CROP

The Census Department has just issued a statement of the comparative yields and values of potato, root and fodder crops in Canada for the years 1917 and 1918, both as for the Dominion and for the provinces. The statement shows a marked increase in 1918 over 1917, and is as follows for the whole of Canada:—

ESTIMATED AREA, YIELD, AND VALUE OF POTATO, ROOT AND FODDER CROPS, 1917 AND 1918.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price Per Bush.	Total Value.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	\$ c.	\$
Potatoes, 1917.....	656,958	121.50	79,892,000	1 01	80,804,400
" 1918.....	735,192	143.50	105,579,700	0 98	103,636,100
Turnips, etc., 1917.....	218,233	290.75	63,451,000	0 46	29,253,000
" 1918.....	343,037	352.00	120,767,900	0 43	51,633,600
		Tons.	Tons.	Ton.	
Hay and clover, 1917.....	8,225,034	1.75	13,684,700	10 33	141,376,700
" 1918.....	10,544,625	1.50	14,595,500	16 25	238,042,800
Fodder corn, 1917.....	366,518	7.25	2,690,370	5 14	13,834,900
" 1918.....	502,069	8.25	4,203,150	6 20	26,053,125
Alfalfa, 1917.....	109,825	2.50	262,400	11 59	3,041,300
" 1918.....	196,428	2.25	445,600	17 75	7,998,800

The plan of organization drawn up by the Department of Labour was submitted to the provincial officials, and with their co-operation and criticism the whole organization scheme was outlined in the most minute detail. A local office will be opened in every important industrial centre, and in the larger cities it is proposed to have separate offices for unskilled labour and for skilled workers. These offices will report daily to a provincial clearing house the number of workers unplaced and the situations unfilled by trades, and on the clearing house personnel will fall the duty of matching up vacancies in one part of the province with unabsorbed workers in another locality. Upon the provincial organizations will be superimposed a federal system of two clearing houses, located probably at Winnipeg and Ottawa. When the provincial clearing houses have done their best to relate workers to positions in the provinces and find that there is still a deficiency or a surplus of labour in some parts, the federal clearing house will take up the work at this point and will try to locate the surplus labour or secure the labour required in other provinces. The clearing house at Winnipeg will function in this way for all the western provinces, while the Ottawa clearing house will perform a similar task in the east. By this plan the Dominion Government will have always at hand accurate information as to the demand and supply of labour in all parts of the country, the extent to which private industry is absorbing the returned soldiers and demobilized war workers, the volume of public employment that must be provided to take up any surplus, and the localities and trades in which such employment is required.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

In placing this machinery at the disposal of employers and employees, the Dominion and Provincial Governments are anxious that it shall be operated for the common interests of both classes, and to that end advisory committees, equally representative of employers and em-

ployees, will be connected with all the larger offices. A national advisory committee, to be called the Employment Service Council of Canada, will be organized at once to supervise the administration of the entire organization. The provincial governments will appoint one member each on this committee, and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department, the Great War Veterans, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Trades and Labour Congress, the Railway War Board, the Railway Brotherhoods, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture will also be represented. The Department of Labour appoints three members, two of whom must be women. A provincial advisory committee to safeguard the interests of employers and employees will also be appointed in each province.

One problem which remains to be settled is the relation of the employment organization to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the provincial returned soldiers' commissions. There have been conferences, however, between the employment officials and the officials of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on this matter and the delimitation of the spheres of the two departments has been practically agreed upon. It is admitted by all who have given attention to the subject that a well-thought-out system of employment offices is indispensable in any programme of demobilization and reconstruction. The British system of labour exchanges has proven a most valuable instrument in organizing British labour to make its maximum contribution to war effort, and it is expected to play as important a part in the demobilization period. The United States Government is devoting much energy and money to the establishment of an efficient employment service. Canada, it is hoped, will soon have an employment organization that will materially assist employers and others to make the transition from a war to a peace basis with the minimum of inconvenience to all interests.

WORKING TO REPLACE EMPLOYEES FORMERLY IN MUNITION PLANTS

Department of Labour has conducted investigation through Canada Registration Board as to number of Reductions.

EXTEND LABOUR BUREAUS

The Department of Labour is rapidly preparing to assist in every possible way in placing men and women who are deprived of their employment by reason of the closing down of war industries. Weeks ago a careful survey was taken of all munition plants as to probable reductions in staff when war should cease. This investigation, conducted by the Canada Registration Board, of which Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labour, is chairman, showed that three-fourths of all the munitions workers in Canada were in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Outside these two provinces, the demand will probably absorb all the labour released. In Ontario and Quebec strenuous efforts are being made to cope with the situation. Conferences with representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, lumbermen, pulp and paper manufacturers, and railways have resulted in these large employers rendering all aid possible.

AGAINST WAGES REDUCTION.

Senator Robertson expresses satisfaction over the fact that employers generally endorse the suggestion and agree that there must not for the present at least be any reduction in wages. One of those large interests to-day issued notice to its affiliated firms that it had guaranteed to absorb 10,000 men and to maintain present standards of wages voluntarily. The province of Ontario has established eleven employment bureaus, and the province of Quebec three, under the provisions of the Employment Office Co-ordination Act passed at the last session of Parliament. It is planned to extend these Government bureaus to all provinces and to materially aid in assisting to find employment for both the civilian and the returned soldier. Under the legislation referred to, the Federal Government bears equally with the provinces the cost of operation and has a voice in policy and control. Each province has a direct administration, and a central clearing house is to be maintained at Ottawa under the direction of the Department of Labour.

Railways, lumbering and mining industries, manufacturing plants, banks, and large department stores are being canvassed to ascertain the number of employees enlisted overseas, whether they are to be re-employed on return, and to what extent present employees will be displaced. Thousands of our foreign labourers who have families in Europe, and were unable to return during the war, are now anxious to depart in search of their relations, from whom they have not heard for years. This exodus will further relieve the labour situation.

SOLDIERS WHO WOULD SETTLE ON THE LAND

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES GATHERED AT THE FRONT

Information obtained by Registration Cards in France deals only with Men who expressed wish to go on the Land after War.

Over 105,000 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have expressed the definite wish to take up farming in Canada after the war. This figure was obtained by interviewing 230,000 members of the forces overseas, and indicates that 43.9 per cent of those men wish to go on the land. The actual number of men returning after the war will be much greater. If it should be, for example, 345,000, on the assumption that the same proportion holds true, the number of men desiring to go on the land will be 157,500.

These facts and a great many details bearing on them have been compiled by the statistical division of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment from the cards issued by the National Service Council to members of the Canadian forces overseas and signed by them. The facts given represent the men's own statements of their intentions, and in most cases there can be no doubt of their sincerity, as perusal will show.

The provinces in which they wish to settle are as follow:—

Ontario	25,400
Alberta	23,072
British Columbia	15,135
Saskatchewan	15,108
Manitoba	11,708
Nova Scotia	3,533
Quebec	3,330
New Brunswick	2,831
Prince Edward Island	816
Province not stated	4,518

Of these 105,000 the cards disclose that 78,000, or 74 per cent, have had previous agricultural experience. The number of men who have had three years' experience or more is 61,000, or 58 per cent, and the surprising number who have had twenty years' experience or over is 11,000, or almost 11 per cent.

FARM ATTRACTS THEM.

That this declaration represents a substantial prospective increase in the agricultural population is revealed by the fact that of the 105,000

men who wish to go on the land, fewer than 41,000 were actively engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of enlistment.

The men were asked to state whether they desired to take advantage of any scheme of assisted agricultural settlement, and almost 96,000, or 89 per cent, stated that they wished to avail themselves of such assistance. The number who declined to accept Government assistance was over 6,000, or about 7 per cent. The remainder gave indefinite answers.

A further surprising fact was revealed that practically 50,000 of the 105,000 announced their willingness to work for wages to gain experience. The number who declined to work for wages was over 42,000, but this is easily accounted for by the fact already mentioned that 61,000 have had three years' experience or more.

In reference to the distribution of these men, it is noted that 72 per cent wish to take up land in the province from which they enlisted.

AVERAGE SAVINGS \$350.

Another question the men were asked to answer is how much money they expected to have at their disposal on their return to Canada. Only 38,000 answered this question with a sum of money, over 66,000 either stating that they had no money or not answering the question. Nevertheless, it was revealed that these 38,000 men would have an aggregate of \$13,000,000 at their disposal after the war. This would make an average for the 38,000 of approximately \$350, or an average for the 105,000 of \$130. These amounts are almost entirely exclusive of deferred pay, and as the cards were signed early in 1917, prior to the voting of three months' pay to every man on his discharge, another \$100 per man can be added, making a total of over \$24,000,000.

COMMENT ON RESULTS OBTAINED FROM CARDS

One of the first questions which is naturally asked concerning the results shown by the National Service Cards is, "Can these answers be taken as sincere? Are the Statistics genuine?" Some of the tests which have been made indicate one thing and others what is almost opposite.

One comment that has been made is that question 16 on the card: "Do you desire to take advantage of any available scheme of assisted agricultural settlement?" led a number of men to state that they wished to take up farming and that they wished to take advantage of any assistance offered, not because of any serious intention to go on the land but because they do not wish to debar themselves from getting any benefits that were coming to them

for their service overseas. In their minds was the reservation that if it was not agreeable to them they would not go on the land. It is notable in this connection that only 6,239, or approximately 7 per cent of those who wish to go on the land declined the government assistance, while the number giving indefinite answers was slightly over 3,000.

SUSPICIOUS OF QUESTION.

Question 15 asked "How much money do you expect to have at your disposal on your return to Canada?" Only 38,000 of the 105,000 answered this question with a sum of money. One deduction which has been made is that those 38,000 men indicated their extreme sincerity when they mentioned that they expected

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS DISCLOSED BY 230,000 NATIONAL SERVICE CARDS SIGNED BY SOLDIERS OVERSEAS IN APRIL, 1917, AND ANALYZED BY STATISTICAL DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

(Published by Authority of the Minister).

Soldiers interviewed... 230,000
Wish to farm after war... 105,451 or 43%

	Number.	Percentage.
Of 105,451 who wish to farm:		
Have had previous experience.....	78,634	74.6%
Have had 3 years experience or more...	61,352	58.2%
Have had 20 years experience or more...	11,343	10.7%
Actively engaged in agriculture on enlistment.....	40,859	38.7%
Expect to have money at disposal on return to Canada.....	38,663	36.7%
Total amount money expected.....	\$13,673,800	
Average per man of 38,663.....	\$ 350	
Average per man of 105,451.....	\$ 130	
Favor government scheme of assisted agricultural settlement.....	95,964	89. %
Declined government assistance.....	6,239	7. %
Balance gave indefinite answers.		
Will work for wages to gain experience.	49,741	47. %
Declined to work for wages, etc.....	42,051	40. %
Balance gave indefinite answers.		
Wish to farm in province from which they enlisted.....	75,893	72.1%
Wish to farm in Prince Edward Island.	816	
" " " Nova Scotia	3,533	
" " " New Brunswick	2,831	
" " " Quebec	3,330	
" " " Ontario	25,400	
" " " Manitoba	11,708	
" " " Saskatchewan	15,108	
" " " Alberta	23,072	
" " " British Columbia	15,135	
Province not stated.....	4,518	
Single men, 74,904; Married men, 29,110;		
Widowers, 1,437.		
Having no dependents.....	51,127	48.5%
Total number of dependents.....	73,131	
Having no children.....	83,345	79. %
Total number of children.....	55,979	
Average age of men who wish to farm, 27;		
Average age, Ontario and East, 29.;		
Average age, Manitoba and West, 26.;		
Average years of experience, 6.1.		

to have a certain sum of money, as the context of the question left the soldier open to make the deduction that the Government might wish to make this scheme on the basis of requiring the man to utilize a large proportion of the money he might have. One returned soldier who was in a military hospital in England when the cards were distributed informed the writer that there was a general suspicion of this question and that, while the other questions, so far as the men in his ward were concerned, were answered sincerely, there was a great deal of ridicule of this question and many of the men declined to state how much money they expected to have.

It is assumed that the answers were not inclusive of deferred pay and it is known that they are exclusive of post discharge pay, which averages about \$100 a man, because post discharge pay had not been voted for at the time the cards were signed.

Two officers who were at the front at the time the cards were distributed were asked for their opinion about the cards and both mentioned that men in their immediate vicinity had the impression that if they said they wished to take up farming after the war, especially under a Government scheme of

assistance, they would be the first ones brought home for demobilization.

It is noted that while 78,000 of the 105,000 men stated that they had had previous agricultural experience, although only 41,000 were actively engaged in agricultural pursuits at the time of enlistment. It is pointed out that these proportions appear to be normal as a great many men have attempted farming at some time or other in their life and failed. Furthermore, the practice every year of taking out a large number of men from eastern Canada to the west to work as harvesters, would give a great many whose habitual occupation is not farming no small amount of experience. Just how much this experience is worth would have to be discovered in each individual case, no doubt.

Over 11,000, almost 11 per cent, stated that they had twenty years' experience of farming or over. If one considered this on the basis of experience in printing or carpentry the figure might be open to serious criticism, as in any such trade it would be assumed that the man did not begin until he was 16 or 17 years of age at least, which would make him 36 or 37 at the time of enlistment.

[Continued on next page.]

EXPORT SURPLUS OF POTATOES WAS LARGE

A revised estimate of the Canadian potato crop from figures in possession of the Canada Food Board shows an exportable surplus in six provinces of 23,343,000 bushels over all requirements for domestic use and seeding. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Ontario have no surplus.

Early frosts and prolonged drought reduced the yield below normal in these provinces. On the contrary, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Manitoba show a remarkable surplus of 24,500,000 bushels. The balance of 3,933,000 bushels is in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia.

From the King of Italy.

The following cable has been sent to the Governor General of Canada, in response to one from the Dominion, from the King of Italy:—

"I thank the Government and the people of Canada for the cordial congratulations which they have sent to me on the occasion of the victorious ending of the war which has consecrated the cause of free peoples. I am happy to assure you that I form the most ardent wishes for the greatness and prosperity of Canada.

(Sgd.) "VITTORIA MANUEL."

Board Grants Increase.

The application of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for permission to increase the commutation fares for the carrying of passengers between points on the Vancouver and Fraser Valley railway has been granted by the Board of Railway Commissioners as per the tariff filed with the board, and may become effective on ten days' notice from November 14, 1918.

COMMENTS ON RESULTS OBTAINED FROM CARDS

[Continued from Page 8.]

While there may be some men of that age in the army who have had 20 years of farming, it is very doubtful if there are so many as indicated by the answers, if casually interpreted. One officer observing a young man of about 25 years of age signing the card noted that the man stated he had 18 years of experience. "What 18 years were those, the first 18 years of your life?" inquired the officer, and the man stated that this was so.

EXPERIENCE AS BOYS.

An admission of a doubt such as this might at first hand cast a reflection on all answers showing 15 years' experience and over, but it is pointed out in this connection that a boy who has been raised on the farm for 18, 20 or 21 years undoubtedly acquires a great deal of experience and knowledge about farming conditions which are really valuable. It is most unlikely too, that any of those who stated that they had had from one to ten years of experience had reference to the earliest ten years of their life, although in the instance of a man who stated he had twenty years of experience one might be justified in striking off the first ten of those years as valueless.

From the time the farm boy is ten or twelve years of age, however, he is usually doing work about the farm and subconsciously, if not consciously, learning a great deal about the industry which would stand him in good stead if he were to return to it even after 10 years' absence.

CLAIMS AGAINST HUN FOR ILLEGAL WARFARE

Claimants in Canada must give Special Particulars when Addressing Secretary of State regarding Damage.

Canadians who have claims arising out of the enemy illegal acts of the war are asked to put them in as soon as possible.

The Government by the following Order in Council passed on November 15 has directed the preparation of the following further lists of claims arising out of the war:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 14th November, 1918, from the Secretary of State, stating that during the period of the present war persons residing and carrying on business in Canada have been subjected to loss and pecuniary damage, and have claims arising from the destruction of life and property, through the illegal warfare of the enemy, and that, through the operation of the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, persons residing and carrying on business in Canada have been subjected to claims for damages for breaches of contract, which contracts they were prevented from carrying out owing to the operation of the statutory list of persons in neutral countries with whom they were prohibited from trading, and that it is advisable that a list of all such claims should be prepared, for such action as may hereafter be considered advisable.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that Thomas Mulvey, Under-Secretary of State, be appointed an officer to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain a complete list of:—

(a) Claims of persons residing or carrying on business in Canada who have been subjected to loss and pecuniary damage, arising from the destruction of life and property through the illegal warfare of the enemy; and

(b) Claims for damages to which persons residing or carrying on business in Canada have been subjected

for breaches of contracts, which contracts were prevented from being carried out owing to the operation of the statutory list of persons in neutral countries with whom such contracts were declared illegal, and to examine and report upon all such claims as aforesaid.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The instructions as to the filing of claims by British subjects in Canada in respect of property requisitioned, sequestered, or destroyed by enemy governments have been issued by the Under-Secretary of State as follows:—

1. A statutory declaration verifying the claim must be sent to the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa. The declaration must be in the form prescribed by the Canada Evidence Act.

2. If the claimant was born within His Majesty's dominions the declaration should state the date and place of birth. If the claimant was born outside His Majesty's dominions, but derives British nationality from his father or grandfather, the declaration should state the date and place of birth of such father or grandfather.

If the claimant is a naturalized British subject, the declaration should state the date and place of his naturalization and his previous nationality.

3. If the claimant is a company incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof, or of the United Kingdom, or some British dominion or colony, the declaration should state the date of incorporation and jurisdiction of incorporation.

If all the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the company are aliens, the declaration should state the fact.

If some of the persons holding shares or otherwise interested in the company are aliens, the declaration should state the nationality of those persons and the nature of their interest in the company.

4. Full particulars of the property in respect whereof the claim is made must be set out in the declaration or in a schedule attached thereto.

5. The declaration must state the value of the property and the amount of the claim.

Where the value of the property can be proved by documentary evidence, copies of those documents should be attached to the declaration.

Where documentary evidence of the value of the property cannot be adduced, the evidence of the claimant should, as far as it is possible to do so, be corroborated by that of other persons.

6. The declaration must state the facts with regard to the requisitioning, sequestration, or destruction of the property so far as they are known to the claimant.

If the claimant holds any receipts or other documentary evidence of the seizure of his property, copies of such documents should be attached to the declaration.

7. The declaration must also state that, at the date when the property was requisitioned, sequestered, or destroyed, the claimant was the absolute owner thereof.

8. If the claimant, or any person on his behalf, has received any payment through insurance or otherwise, in respect of the property, particulars thereof must be set out in the declaration.

9. If a claim is made in respect of loss of life, the declaration should set out:—

(a) the relationship of the claimant to the deceased;

(b) the amount at which the will of the deceased was probated or administration granted;

(c) the amount of life and accident insurance paid on account of the death of the deceased, whether forming part of the estate or not;

(d) the average earnings of the deceased for the last three years, not including any sums derived from investments or receipts of that nature; and

(e) the dependents left by the deceased.

10. The fact that a claim is filed in the Department of the Secretary of State does not imply an undertaking on the part of the Canadian Government to put forward such claim on the termination of hostilities or any assurance that the claim, if put forward, will be paid.

11. If the claim has been registered with the Foreign Claims Department of the Foreign Office of the United Kingdom, the date of registration and the file number should be given.

SOLDIERS' CHARACTER CERTIFICATES DROPPED

Not necessary now when Man has been Discharged from Force.

The British War Office has decided that on general demobilization soldiers' discharge certificates will no longer include what is generally known as assessment of character, and the Canadian Government will conform to this practice. In other words, character certificates will not be issued to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on discharge. Under army regulations assessment of a soldier's character is based upon his conduct sheet, which contains the record of offences of a military nature. Many of those offences which are considered serious in the army would not be regarded so in civil life, and ought not to constitute a bar to civil employment. Under these circumstances it is felt that the issue of such character certificates might work a hardship upon many men seeking employment. Should the character be assessed lower than the highest class a soldier would be handicapped in competition with a civilian, as the latter would be able in many cases to produce a recommendation from a friend or well-wisher possibly out of proportion to his deserts. It is quite possible that a man with several years' service in the army might have been guilty of offences which would preclude the issue to him of a military certificate of exemplary character, whereas he might, and probably in many cases would, be eligible in every way for employment in a civil capacity.

The War Office, with its long experience in such matters, has given these considerations due weight and has reached the conclusion indicated above, and the Canadian Government, with the full concurrence of the Canadian overseas military authorities, considers it advisable on all grounds that the regulations applying to Canadian soldiers in this respect should conform to those of the British army as a whole.

Consumption of Butter.

Canadian consumption of butter could profitably be reduced by 25 per cent, says the Canada Food Board. If such measures were adopted it would release for export 56,000,000 pounds per year. Another technical advisor states that national consumption averages 28 pounds a head per year.

TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE CONDITIONS AND DOMINION TRADE

Sir George Foster on great task that is ahead of Canada and how it will be met by Co-Ordination.

LONDON TRADE MISSION

The following by Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who has accompanied Sir Robert Borden to England, outlines the task of the Dominion in the transition from war to peace:—

Now that the war is ended Canada is faced with the problems of readjustments from war to peace conditions. Canada, in common with the belligerent world, will close her war equipment work in foundry and factory, and betake herself to the old-time avocations of a varied peace production.

The diversion will take time and will be accompanied by a longer or shorter period of partial employment, incident to the adaptation of machinery and labour to the new conditions. This will call for energetic and wise organization on the part of employers, and for patience and good sense on the part of employees. That these will be forthcoming there is no reason to doubt. Such co-operation has been apparent generally during the period of war in the production of material therefor, and is now even more necessary in the period of readjustment.

There are favouring as well as adverse factors and just now we should rather give emphasis to the former. A large body of skilled and partly skilled labour has been created by or trained in the processes of war production. A valuable experience has been gained in economic and effective organization on the part of capital which will be carried forward as an invaluable asset in the operations of peace production. Canada has learned valuable lessons in self-reliance, in power to overcome difficulties, and in faith in her ability and her resources. And the world's shelves are bare of the ordinary necessities and conveniences of life. A vast work of rebuilding and restoration confronts it. In this work Canada's resources and capital and skill will find abundant scope. All that is needed is the will to do and the ability to organize therefor.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION.

In this work the Government will co-operate with the captains of industry and the forces of labour. But the industries must necessarily assume the greater share. They possess the machinery, the factories, the staffs and the practical experience. The ways and means are in their hands.

The Government can assist in obtaining outside markets in co-ordination and perfecting the facilities

CANADA'S TRADE FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER

CANADIAN TRADE FOR OCTOBER AND SEVEN MONTHS ENDING OCTOBER.

	Month of October.		Seven months ending October.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	78,176,476	75,541,815	628,101,700	560,074,029
“ , domestic—exported	155,093,744	129,554,438	921,957,466	720,139,952
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported	233,270,220	205,096,253	1,550,059,166	1,280,213,981
Merchandise, foreign—exported	4,790,753	2,164,754	25,426,717	14,279,906
Grand total Canadian trade.....	238,060,973	207,261,007	1,575,485,883	1,294,493,887

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Month of October.				Seven months ending October.			
	1917.		1918.		1917.		1918.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
The Mine.....	7,668,525	94,975	5,484,573	303,403	43,593,285	291,839	44,550,010	1,729,305
“ Fisheries	3,744,367	36,167	3,363,647	80,119	14,178,138	118,913	14,566,113	331,511
“ Forest.....	4,900,739	1,400	4,505,162	33,236,635	33,883	45,230,826	37,018
Animals and their produce.....	8,679,265	1,358,919	20,529,772	425,452	101,681,970	3,554,020	94,277,758	2,618,113
Agricultural products.....	45,504,815	215,059	31,315,614	41,571	306,159,775	6,827,115	164,999,420	665,070
Manufactures.....	74,419,973	2,698,213	64,134,325	1,191,241	420,380,372	13,227,504	353,089,293	7,613,400
Miscellaneous.....	176,060	186,020	221,345	122,968	2,727,291	1,368,443	3,126,532	1,285,489
Total merchandise.....	155,093,744	4,590,753	129,554,438	2,164,754	921,957,466	25,426,717	720,139,952	14,279,906

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Month of October.		Seven months ending October.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods	47,019,685	44,847,442	346,108,703	315,856,347
Free goods.....	31,156,791	30,694,373	281,992,997	244,217,682
Total	78,176,476	75,541,815	628,101,700	560,074,029
Duty collected	13,824,546	13,180,875	102,106,166	94,743,530

for transport and the mechanism of communication between foreign demands and the Canadian supply. Steps have already been taken in both preparation for peace production here and the provision of markets abroad.

Committees representative of all the great lines of production have been formed and are in close communication with the Government in Ottawa, whose immediate representatives will be the Ministers of Finance, of Trade and Commerce, the Minister of Labour, and the Vice-Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee. The War Trade Board, the Imperial Munitions Board and the War Purchasing Commission, all of which have during the war period been in close touch with Canadian productive industries, have been enlisted in conference and action. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is working through its representatives on the general committee and its numerous sub-committees along all lines of industrial production.

ORGANIZATIONS EFFORTS.

Broadly speaking, the efforts of the above outlined organizations will be: First, to plan for and carry out the diversion from war to peace production; and, second, to organize for production in Canada destined to meet home wants and foreign demand.

Especially to assist the latter, the Government has taken an advanced step in its policy of trade representation in extension of the regular and long-established methods. It has been decided to establish a Trade Mission in London as a central point, with extensions in France, Belgium and Italy, which shall be

representative of the general trade interests of Canada. The Mission will inform itself of the needs of governments, allied commissions, railway corporations, municipalities, reconstruction, relief, co-operative and other associations, and make itself the medium of communication between these and the producing interests in Canada with whom the Mission will co-operate in every possible way. Mr. Lloyd Harris, who has been head of the Canadian War Mission in Washington, will be transferred as chairman of the London Mission, and a thorough business organization will be set up under his direction.

While this will not preclude individuals and corporations from carrying on as usual, it will prove extremely useful in procuring big business along the lines of supplies needed by governments and for large reconstruction purposes. The organization in Canada will seek to work in touch with the Trade Mission for guaranteeing prompt and efficient provision of the needed commodities.

PACIFIC FLATFISH HAS BECOME POPULAR

Three and a half million pounds of Pacific flatfish have been sold in Canada since the Canada Food Board established the fishery in March, 1918. Prior to this time, these fish were regarded as being worthless by fishermen. The manner in which the public have taken to Pacific flatfish has exceeded all expectations, and the fishery is now established as a permanent Pacific industry. One British Columbia firm shipped 100,000 pounds of flatfish to market last week.

U.S. Breadstuffs Export.

The United States breadstuffs export programme for the coming year will aggregate 409,320,000 bushels, more than 60 bushels for every farm in the United States.

Peru and Australia.

The Government of Peru is acquiring wheat from Australia and other countries. Sugar is to be exported. The Government has forbidden the export of cattle.

FISHERIES STATISTICS FOR ALL THE DOMINION

TOTAL FOR 1917 SHOWS INCREASE OF \$13,000,000

Dominion Bureau of Statistics has compiled Statement showing values by Provinces and by Species since 1913.

"Fishery Statistics" (1917) has just been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It was prepared in collaboration with the Dominion and Provincial Fisheries Departments and contains a statistical survey of the fisheries of the Dominion as a whole and of the provinces, as provinces. A prefatory note on the Canadian fisheries giving a comprehensive view of their national value and world importance, is as follows:—

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

CANADA'S GREAT FISHERIES.

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

together cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the Globe, Canada's share of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin alone amounting to 72,700 square miles.

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

"The fisheries of the Atlantic coast may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea, and the inshore or coastal fisheries. Deep-sea fishing is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from twelve to twenty men. The method is that of 'trawling' by hook and line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin, and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor driven, with crews of from two to three men, and in a class of small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand-lines and trawls; whilst from the shore are operated trawls, haul seines and weirs. The commercial food fishes taken inshore are the cod, hake, haddock, pollock, halibut, herring, mackerel, alewife, shad, smelt, flounder, and sardine. The most extensive lobster fishery in the world is carried on along the whole of the eastern shore of Canada, whilst excellent oyster beds exist in many parts of the gulf of the St. Lawrence, notably off Prince Edward Island. The salmon fishery is the predominant one on the Pacific coast, but a very extensive halibut fishery is carried on in the northern waters of British Columbia, in large well-equipped steamers and vessels. The method of capture is by trawling,

dories being used for setting and hauling the lines, as in the Atlantic deep-sea fishery. Herring are in great abundance on the Pacific coast, and provide a plentiful supply of bait for the halibut fishery. In the inland lake fisheries, the various means of capture in use are gill nets, pound nets, seines, and hooks and lines."

The total value of the product of the Canadian Fisheries during 1917 was \$52,312,044, compared with \$39,208,378 in 1916. It is interesting to compare the product of 1917 with that of 1913, the year before the war. By species the statement is as follows:—

	1913.	1917.
Salmon	\$10,333,713	\$17,411,029
Cod (including black cod)	3,387,109	8,281,029
Lobster	4,710,062	5,654,265
Herring	3,173,129	2,260,606
Haddock	841,511	2,936,719
Halibut	2,036,400	2,066,635
Sardines	676,668	1,910,705
Mackerel	1,280,319	1,333,354
Whitefish	929,962	1,248,006
Smelts	310,392	1,027,555
Hake and cusk	490,979	890,265
Trout	682,619	699,950
Pickarel	449,539	650,632
Mixed fish	333,452	505,542
Pollock	187,723	486,195
Pike	372,868	429,396
Tullihoe	63,910	333,686
Clams and quahaugs	368,325	222,965
Alewives	62,241	196,482
Perch	72,985	126,723
Oysters	173,753	109,265

Note.—The above table only relates to fish values of \$100,000 and upwards.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR EMPLOYED.

The capital invested in fishery operations and the number of persons employed were as follows:—

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, wharves, freezers, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish during 1917 was \$26,560,872. This compares with a total of \$22,639,001 in the previous year.

The number of employees engaged in these operations in 1917 was 75,462.

The capital represented in fish canning and preserving establishments, including canneries, fish and smoke houses, etc., was \$20,366,701, made up of land and buildings to the value of \$6,990,969; machinery and tools, \$3,401,935; stocks in hand, \$6,459,664; and working capital, \$3,514,133.

To the above total might be added \$215,552, the value of some 9,492 small fish and smoke houses.

In British Columbia the majority of the labourers in canning factories are employed under the contract system, the contractor engaging and paying his own help, and being himself paid by the factory according to the quantity of fish packed.

The return for 1917 showed that the employees in fish canning and preserving establishments during 1917 numbered 12,572 wage-earners, 8,339 male and 4,233 female. The total wages bill was \$2,808,277, to which \$668,987 must be added on account of salaries. These figures do not include contract labour, which was employed to the number of 3,431 male and 1,207 female, receiving wages to the amount of \$732,587.

RAISE SEPARATION ALLOWANCES IN THE NAVAL SERVICES

In conjunction with recent change in Expeditionary Force Sub-Lieutenants and Seamen allowed higher rates.

SIMILAR TO LAND FORCE

The rates of separation allowances in the Naval Service have been increased in line with those of the land services, by the following order:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated November 12, 1918, from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the Technical Officers of the Department of the Naval Service have reported to him that the rate of separation allowance to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces has been raised by Order in Council (P.C. 2753) of November 7, 1918, as follows:—

Rank and file from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Sergeants and higher rank below that of Warrant Officer, 1st class, from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Warrant Officers, 1st class, from \$30 to \$35 per month;

Lieutenants, from \$30 to \$40 per month;

and it is recommended that similar increases be made in the Naval Service.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the Technical Officers, recommends that the rates be increased as follows, with effect from September 1, 1918:—

Ordinary Seamen, Able Seamen, Leading Seamen and equivalent ratings, from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Petty Officers and Chief Petty Officers, from \$25 to \$30 per month;

Warrant Officers, Sub-Lieutenants and equivalent rank, from \$30 to \$40 per month.

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

There were also 214 persons (155 male and 59 female) employed as outside pieceworkers, who were paid the sum of \$7,179.

The total value of imports was \$2,833,392, and of exports \$28,323,877.

BOUNTIES PAID.

The bounties paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels under the arrangement for the distribution of the moneys received under the Halifax award were:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.30 each.

There were 14,532 bounty claims received, and 14,516 paid. In the preceding year 13,604 claims were received and 13,593 paid.

The total amount paid was \$159,892.25.

The following table shows the value of fisheries for the period 1913-1917, by provinces in order of value:—

Province.	Value of Fisheries.				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia	13,891,398	11,515,086	14,538,320	14,637,346	21,527,233
Nova Scotia	8,297,626	7,730,191	9,166,851	10,092,902	14,468,319
New Brunswick	4,308,707	4,940,083	4,737,145	5,656,859	6,143,088
Quebec	1,850,427	1,924,430	2,076,851	2,991,624	3,414,378
Ontario	2,674,685	2,755,291	3,341,182	2,658,993	2,866,419
Prince Edward Island	1,280,447	1,261,666	933,682	1,344,179	1,786,310
Manitoba	606,272	849,422	742,925	1,390,002	1,543,288
Saskatchewan	148,602	132,017	165,888	231,946	320,238
Alberta	81,319	86,720	94,134	144,317	184,000
Yukon	68,265	69,725	63,730	60,210	67,400
Totals	33,207,748	31,264,631	35,860,708	39,208,378	52,312,044

TEN THOUSAND MEN FROM EXPEDITIONARY FORCE RETURNING

Advance guard of demobilization expected to be shipped from England before end of the month on big steamers

LOW CATEGORY UNITS

Ten thousand soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas will sail for Canada before the end of this month, according to an announcement made by the Department of Militia and Defence to-day. Two of the largest boats on the ocean are to be used to bring the first detachment of Canadian soldiers home. These troops are being despatched to Canada in advance of general demobilization, and are therefore not within the classes described in the general policy respecting demobilization which has been published in the press, nor will they be dealt with according to the procedure therein outlined. They will be handled through military districts in the same way as troops which have been returned to Canada previously, and not through the dispersal areas which have been constituted to deal with the army as a whole.

The Allied command has not yet decided to release experienced, fit soldiers who now form a part of the fighting forces. Those now being returned comprise low category men not likely to become immediately fit, men of the general reserve in England, and some men who arrived so recently that they have not yet been absorbed into units, such as recent untrained infantry drafts and tank corps reinforcements.

These men are being returned during the armistice period in order to assist in clearing the way for the movement of the main Canadian army when it is no longer required in France.

The present movement will also include a large number of wives and dependents of soldiers serving overseas.

CENSORSHIP RELAXED ON NAVAL MATTERS

The following announcement was made from the Chief Censor's office on November 19:—

"As from noon on Wednesday, November 20, the Admiralty has removed the war censorship restrictions placed upon press reports and printed articles relating to naval matters. The war censorship restrictions placed upon photographs and other pictures of naval vessels, etc., are also removed. That is to say that in respect to all matters published relating to the Royal Navy and to naval matters generally the press and publishing trade will revert to their pre-war practice. The cable censorship is not affected by the foregoing."

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery.	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—		
Iron, bar and sheet.	Victoria.	November 26
Rubber hose.	"	" 26
Steel angles.	"	" 26
Hinges.	"	" 26
Wire.	"	" 26
Thermometers.	"	" 26
Indicators.	"	" 26
Pig-iron.	"	" 26
Anchors and fittings.	"	" 26
Locks and keys.	"	" 26
Shovels.	"	" 26
Files.	"	" 26
Tools.	"	" 26
Drills.	"	" 26
Nails.	"	" 26
Buckets.	"	" 26
Thimbles.	"	" 26
Rivets.	"	" 26
Brass and iron screws.	"	" 26
Bolts and nuts.	"	" 26
Copper and brass tubes.	"	" 26
Solder, spelter and alloys.	"	" 26
Brass and copper bars and sheets.	"	" 26
Ferrules.	"	" 26
Wiping rags.	"	" 26
Cocks.	"	" 26
Mustard.	"	December 12
Pyrene fire extinguishers.	"	" 12
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
White oak lumber.	Lachine.	November 27
Spruce lumber.	"	" 27
Pine plank and cedar shingles.	Ottawa.	" 27
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Steam pump.	Dartmouth.	December 2
Electrical supplies.	Sorel.	" 2
Water hose.	Quebec.	November 29
Galvanized sheet iron.	Sorel.	December 2
Galvanized turnbuckles.	"	" 2
Stove pipes.	"	November 29
INVALIDED SOLDIERS' COMMISSION—		
Parts for artificial limbs.	Toronto.	November 29
Shelves and racks.	Factory.	" 27
Steel lockers.	St. John, N.B.	" 27
Refrigerating plants.	Tranquille.	" 27
Tool machinery.	Toronto.	" 28
Kitchen equipment.	Tranquille.	" 29
Fibre tubing.	Toronto.	" 25
Steel.	"	" 26
Machine screws.	"	" 26
Electrical range.	Kentville, N.S.	" 25
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Safe.	Oxford, N.S.	November 29
Safe.	Campbellton, N.B.	" 29
Electrical supplies.	Ottawa.	" 25
Kitchen equipment.	Toronto.	" 28
Elevator attendants' uniforms.	Ottawa.	December 2
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Cheese cloth.	Ottawa.	December 5
White fine blanks.	"	" 5
Manila No. 1.	"	" 5
Woodboard boxes.	"	" 5
Special manila.	"	" 2
Salmon print paper.	"	" 2
Kraft envelopes.	"	" 2
Higgins ink.	"	" 2
Hemp twine.	"	" 2
Twine.	"	" 2
Reporters' notebooks.	"	" 2
Notebooks.	"	" 2
Stationery goods.	"	" 2
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES)—		
Cotton.	Kingston.	November 28
Black iron pipe and valves.	St. Vincent de Paul.	" 28
Electrical equipment.	Dorchester.	" 25
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Soft soap.	Toronto.	November 27
Soft soap.	Montreal.	" 27
Soft soap.	Halifax.	" 27
Soft soap.	St. John, N.B.	" 27
Bench tool grinder.	Ottawa.	" 27
Bearing scrapers, hand forged.	"	" 27
Office desks, standing.	St. John, N.B.	" 22
Buckets for carbines.	Ottawa.	" 22
Ice.	Winnipeg.	" 18
Potatoes.	Belleville.	" 18
Milk and cream.	Moosejaw.	" 26
Special meats.	"	" 26
Bread, forage, straw, fish.	London.	" 29
Milk, etc., special meats.	"	" 29
Bread, fish, forage, straw.	Montreal.	" 29
Ice cream.	"	" 29
Fresh fruits and vegetables.	Halifax.	December 2

SEA FISHING TOTALS SHOW SATISFACTORY INCREASE IN 1918

Stormy weather on both Atlantic and Pacific, but value of catches for October were high.

SALMON CATCH GOOD

Fishing operations during the month of October were greatly hampered by the very stormy weather which prevailed throughout the month on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The epidemic of Spanish influenza also interfered with fishing in many places; many vessels were held up on account of the illness of the crews, and several canneries in British Columbia were obliged to close down. Another difficulty which the fishermen had to contend with was the great scarcity of bait in practically all sections of the Atlantic coast.

The Department of the Naval Service reports that notwithstanding these handicaps the fishing results show a very satisfactory increase over October, 1917. The value of sea fish in first hands amounted to \$3,916,267, which is over half as much again as for the same month last year. The first hand value of sea fish in October, 1917, was \$2,531,166.

The quantity of cod, haddock, hake, cusk, and pollock taken was 222,859 cwt., as compared with 153,702 cwt. in the same month of 1917. Cod and mackerel were reported plentiful, and a larger catch of cod would probably have been taken but for the scarcity of bait and the unfavourable weather conditions. Mackerel, however, left earlier than last year in some districts, owing to so many storms, and the catch fell short by 6,521 cwt. In the bay of Fundy, where the weather was generally mild and favourable, a good catch of sardines was obtained; the quantity taken was nearly double that for October, 1917. The quality of oysters this season is good, and 7,884 barrels were taken, an increase of 734 barrels.

The supply of fall salmon in the Fraser river was excellent and of good quality. The total catch for British Columbia was 294,434 cwt., as compared with 207,186 cwt. The pilchard fishery is growing in importance; 19,154 cwt. were caught and 15,750 cases were canned.

There was no loss of life during the month.

Still Some Censorship.

With reference to erroneous statements which have appeared in various American newspapers, giving the impression that all censorships have ceased, in the United States the Censorship Board announces that as a matter of fact only the press censorships have been discontinued. Other censorships remain in force.

Develop Fish Canning.

A technologist, skilled in the canning of food, has been employed by the United States Bureau of Fisheries to take up experiments in the canning of fish. The object of this work is to develop satisfactory methods of canning fish not now canned and to standardize the methods in common practice.