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No. 31.

REPORT TABLED ON OPERATIONS OF THE M.S.A.

Important Phases of Administration and many Statistical results contained in Department of Justice report

IS COMPLETE SUMMARY

The report of Lieut. Colonel H. A. C. Machin, director of the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, on the operation of the Military Service Act was tabled in the House of Commons on May 5 by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice. This report which gives in popular style a complete summary of the results achieved under the Military Service Act from the date of its enactment in the fall of 1917 to January 31, 1919, is divided into four parts.

Part 1 describes in narrative fashion the most important and interesting phases of the administration of the Act by the Department of Justice and discusses such matters as results obtained under the Act, the tribunal system, the 20-22 year old Class, the British-American Convention, defaulters, changes in regulations, interrelation of departments, etc.

Part I describes in narrative graphical charts accompanied by short descriptive paragraphs, gives the more important results accomplished under the Act in a manner that can be very quickly visualized.

Part III consists of thirty-one detailed statistical tables.

Part IV contains a short statement stressing the peculiar conditions encountered in each province from each of the thirteen registrars and deputy registrars appointed under the Act, to whom the report gives most of the credit for the effectiveness of the Act.

SOME RESULTS IN FIGURES.

In all the Military Service Act has made available for military service a total of 179,933 men, this number including all men transferred from civil to military control by the operations of the Act and physically fit at the time of such transfer, together with 26,225 physically fit men who had all exemptions refused and who, though on November 11, 1918, ready for instant call, had not been put under military control because the call of men under the Act

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TONNAGE BUILT IN CANADA, 1918.

The following is a preliminary statement, subject to revision, from the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the number and tonnage of vessels built in Canada during 1918:—

Wood—	Sail.	Steam.	Gas.
Number	81	43	18
Gross tonnage	34,042	86,479	9,757
Net tonnage	29,334	54,498	7,856
Steel—			
Number	—	79	—
Gross tonnage	—	135,004	—
Net tonnage	—	79,325	—
Totals.			
Number		223	
Gross tonnage		265,282	
Net tonnage		171,013	

The deadweight tonnage is 424,451.

NINE LABOUR CLAUSES IN THE PEACE TREATY

Minister gives text of labour principles for insertion on recommendation of the allied Labour Commission.

EIGHT HOUR DAY NAMED.

Hon. N. W. Rowell gave to the House of Commons on Monday, May 5, the text of the nine labour clauses in the peace treaty.

"The high contracting parties," said the statement, "recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed permanent machinery asking that the League of Nations further this great end.

"They recognize that difference of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of attainment. But, holding as they do that labour must not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for the ratification of labour conditions which all industrial committees should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special urgent importance:—

"First — The guiding principle above enunciated that labour

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JUDGMENTS ARE GIVEN OUT IN SUPREME COURT

Long list of decisions rendered when court resumes on May 6 after Easter Recess.

B. C. CASE IS HEARD.

At the opening of the sittings of the Supreme Court on May 6 the following judgments were rendered:—

Ontario.

Shepard et al v. Glen Falls Insurance Company; Shepard et al v. British Dominion Insurance Company.—Appeals allowed with costs in each case, Chief Justice and Mignault J. dissenting, but costs of printing appeal case disallowed for violation of rules of this court.

The King v. British American Fish Corporation (Ex. Ap.).—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Canadian Steamship Lines, Limited, v. Grain Growers Export Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Treo Corset Company v. Dominion Corset Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Tyrrell v. Tyrrell.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Porter v. Hydro-Electric.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Canadian General Securities Company v. George.—Appeal allowed with costs here and in the Appellate Division and judgment of the trial judge restored.

Magill v. Moore.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Mignault JJ. dissenting.

Maritime Provinces.

Morse v. Kizer.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Maritime Coal and Power Company v. Herdman.—Appeal allowed with costs, the Chief Justice and Anglin J. dissenting.

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BAR DOUKHOBORS, HUTTERITES AND MENNONITES

Order in Council passed on May 1st Prohibits the Entry to Canada of this Class of Immigrants owing to feeling in Dominion

VARIOUS REASONS GIVEN

From May 2 the entry to Canada of immigrants of the Doukhobor, Hutterite, and Mennonite class is prohibited by an Order in Council passed on May 1, as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Immigration and Colonization reports that owing to conditions prevailing as the result of the war, a widespread feeling exists throughout the Dominion, and more particularly in Western Canada, that steps should be taken to prevent the entry to Canada of all persons who may be regarded as undesirable because, owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of living and methods of holding property, they are not likely to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time;

And whereas the Minister further reports that numerous representations have been received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization indicating that persons commonly known as Doukhobors, Hutterites, and Mennonites are of the class and character described and that consequently it is desirable to prohibit the entry to Canada of such:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of Section 38 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 27, 9-10 Edward VII, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that:—

On and after the second day of May, 1919, and until further ordered, the entry to Canada of immigrants of the Doukhobor, Hutterite, and Mennonite class shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

CHARGES MADE AND CONVICTIONS IN 1917

According to the latest volume of Canadian Criminal Statistics, issued by the Dominion Statistician, Mr. R. H. Coats, during the year ending 30th September, 1917, there were 19,454 charges and 15,559 convictions for indictable offences in the several provinces of the Dominion, as compared with 23,942 charges and 19,160 convictions the year before, being a decrease of 4,488, or 18.75 per cent, for charges, and a decrease of 3,601, or 18.79 per cent, for convictions during the year.

REPORT TABLED ON OPERATIONS OF THE M.S.A.

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IS COMPLETE SUMMARY

[Continued from page 1.]

had temporarily ceased in September on account of the influenza epidemic and other causes mentioned in the report. This is regarded as an achievement, says the report, especially when viewed in the light of the fact that, with exception of 2,855 of the nineteen-year-old class, not only were the entire 179,933 men obtained from Class 1 as originally defined—that is, unmarried men or widowers without children of ages twenty to thirty-four inclusive—but at the time of the passage of the Military Service Act the country had been drained of 437,387 of her choicest and most willing young men by the volunteer system. The extent of this last handicap on the operation of the Military Service Act in limiting available material may best be seen under a realization that the forces raised in this country prior to that Act correspond in proportion to the respective populations to a volunteer army in continental United States of 5,511,000.

Leaving out the men ready for call on November 11, 1918, the Act has resulted in a total of 153,708 men being turned over to the military authorities—not including any men who, at the time of ordering, had not been medically examined and who upon reporting were at once found to be not physically fit—this total being made up of 116,347 men ordered to report for duty by registrars, 19,644 Class 1 registrants voluntarily reporting to C.E.F. units and 7,673 to units outside the C.E.F. before orders were issued to them, and 10,444 unregistered defaulters apprehended and placed on military strength.

24,139 DID NOT REPORT.

Of the total 153,708, some 16,108 men, although at the time of ordering rated by competent military medical boards as of available categories, were subsequently returned to the jurisdiction of registrars owing in general to their being lowered in category after being placed in uniform, and although such reduction in medical category does not operate in diminution of the results obtained by the Department of Justice, it is seen that omitting these men so returned to registrars' records, 137,600 men of finally approved physical fitness were placed and kept under military jurisdiction by the Military Service Act. Of this latter number, however, 24,139 disobeyed their orders to report for duty—that is, became Group III defaulters—and at the time of the signing of the armistice were unapprehended by the military police, thus leaving finally 113,461 bona fide soldiers in uniform as furnished by the Military Service Act up to November 11, 1918.

A comparison is shown in the report, to the effect that during the thirteen months' operation of the Military Service Act, 179,933 civilians were made available for military service, of whom 129,569 were placed in uniform, whereas during the thirteen months preceding the enactment of the Act there were only 68,263 men obtained. Moreover, at the time the Military Service Act was passed the rate of recruiting had dropped off to about 2,000 men per month, which number was being considerably exceeded by the casualties then occurring in the C.E.F.

COMPARISONS BY PROVINCES.

It is of interest to observe how the provinces compare in numbers of men made available. The gross total of 179,933 made available was furnished by the various provinces as follows:—

Quebec 55,814, Ontario 55,145, Saskatchewan 14,863, Manitoba 12,591, Nova Scotia 11,122, Alberta 9,871, British Columbia 9,717, New Brunswick 9,071, and Prince Edward Island 1,739. Stated in other terms there were furnished by the different provinces per one hundred Class 1 registrants: Manitoba 56, New Brunswick 54, British Columbia 53, Quebec 48, Ontario 44, Nova Scotia 43, Prince Edward Island 39, Alberta 35, Saskatchewan 33. Leaving out of consideration unapprehended Group III defaulters, the provinces stand in men made available as follows: Ontario 52,010, Quebec 37,920, Saskatchewan 14,349, Manitoba 12,281, Nova Scotia 9,911, Alberta 9,589, British Columbia 9,304, New Brunswick 8,699, Prince Edward Island 1,731. These figures in turn, mean that by excluding unapprehended Group III defaulters, the provinces made available for military service out of every one hundred Class 1 registrants: Manitoba 55, New Brunswick 51, British Columbia 51, Ontario 41, Nova Scotia 39, Prince Edward Island 38, Alberta 34, Quebec 33, Saskatchewan 32.

In all 27,631 men became Group III defaulters, that is disobeyed registrars' orders to report for duty, of whom 3,492 had been up to January 31, 1919, apprehended and placed on military strength. For every one hundred men ordered to report or voluntarily reporting under the Military Service Act, the following numbers in each province have disobeyed such orders: Quebec 41, Nova Scotia 17, British Columbia 10, Saskatchewan 10, New Brunswick 9, Ontario 9, Alberta 5, Manitoba 4, and Prince Edward Island 1.

TRIBUNALS' WORK.

Certain figures in the report relative to registrations and tribunal work are of interest. In all 522,899 men were registered, including 401,882 in Class I, 10,044 apprehended unregistered defaulters of Class I age and description, 78,901 in the 19-Class, that is all young men of nineteen years and some of twenty years, and 32,072 United States citizens registered under the British-American Convention—it being observed that in making men available for military service the 19-Class and American registrations were not drawn for compulsory service up to the time of the signing of the Armistice.

In all 395,162 claims for exemption were scheduled to the 1,387 local tribunals at a cost of \$1.25 per case, exemption being refused, subject to appeal, in 56,991 of such cases. Some 129,448 cases went to the 195 appeal tribunals at a cost of 29 cents per case, exemption being refused, subject to appeal, in 36,781 instances. Finally 42,300 cases were scheduled to the Central Appeal Judge—exclusive of cases scheduled where leave to appeal was eventually refused by the Central Appeal Judge—at a cost of \$5.55 per case, exemption being refused in 20,240 cases. Of the total cases scheduled to the Central Appeal Judge some sixty-six per cent came from the province of Quebec, exemption being refused by the Central Appeal Judge in fifty-eight per cent of the cases scheduled from that province.

Review operations constituted one of the most important services performed by registrars under the Military Service Act. These consisted of the examination of the file of every man who had been granted exemption with a subsequent questionnaire and possible appeal to an appeal tribunal or the Central Appeal Judge of those cases where exemptions seemed possibly not to be in the national interest; also of the examination by medical experts of the medical history sheets of each registrant in low category, and the ordering for re-examination of those whose categories seemed of doubtful correctness. In all 96,971 appeals were taken by registrars as a result of their review operations, such appeals resulting in 31,888 men being made available for military service. Moreover, 59,840 men were ordered for re-examination, no less than 25,340 of whom were placed as a result of such re-examination in available categories—17,224 in "A" and 8,206 in "B."

SAYS EXPENDITURES REASONABLE.

In view of the fact that as above stated, the country had been depleted of 437,387 men by the volunteer system, and that the activities of the Mil-

tary Service Act were confined to the expensive system of obtaining men from Class I alone, it would seem that expenditures under the Act by the Justice Department have been reasonably low, in all \$3,661,417.20 having been spent up to January 31, 1919 such amount being made up of—Registrars' organizations \$2,416,527.79, Head Office administration \$188,525.12, Advertising \$160,881.73, Printing and supplies \$129,604.85, Local tribunals \$495,099.22, Appeal tribunals \$35,857.21 and Central appeal court \$234,921.28.

Relative expenses in the different provinces may be judged from the statement that the cost per registrant—including all registrations varied as follows: New Brunswick \$4.88, Nova Scotia \$5.49, Ontario \$5.92, Saskatchewan \$5.98, Prince Edward Island \$6.20, Manitoba \$7.53, Quebec \$7.88, Alberta \$9.10 and British Columbia \$10.96. The per capita cost of the gross total of men made available under the Act has been: New Brunswick \$12.14, Nova Scotia \$15.65, Ontario \$17.18, Manitoba \$18.08, Prince Edward Island \$20.37, Quebec \$20.41, Saskatchewan \$23.50, British Columbia \$29.41 and Alberta \$37.73. This cost compares favourably with that of Great Britain, where the cost per man posted to H. M. Forces under the British Draft was about £4-14-7. Finally the per capita cost of the net total of men put in uniform was: New Brunswick \$15.10, Nova Scotia \$20.66, Manitoba \$31.30, Ontario \$21.50, Prince Edward Island \$26.56, Saskatchewan \$31.29, British Columbia \$35.88, Quebec \$40.78 and Alberta \$42.44.

PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION IN GREECE

War had far from disastrous effect on her finances says report.

In a recent issue of the *Economiste Europeen* a few figures are given concerning the present financial situation in Greece. It appears that the war has been far from having a disastrous effect. In 1917, instead of a predicted deficit of 165,000,000 drachmas, the budget showed a surplus of 14,000,000. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the construction of certain public works was discontinued, and the Treasury was able to profit by this circumstance to improve the situation. In 1918, in spite of a considerable increase in the salaries paid to Government employees, the surplus has risen to 168,000,000 drachmas. For 1919 there will probably be a deficit of 100,000,000, which will be covered by new taxes.

During the last fiscal year a total of 92,000,000 drachmas, as compared with 66,000,000 in 1917, has been applied to the national debt. (The normal value of the drachma is \$0.193.)—*British Board of Trade Journal.*

MILLERS ONLY NOW REQUIRE LICENSES.

The Canada Food Board in the last few days has been receiving a large number of applications from every province in the Dominion for the renewal of licenses. Those from grocers and general retailers whose licenses expired at the end of last month have been most numerous. The Board, of which only a skeleton staff remains at Ottawa for the winding up of the work, desires to repeat and re-emphasize the announcement made some months ago that no food dealers in Canada, with the sole exception of millers, now require licenses. Arrangements are being made to refund as soon as possible the renewal fees being sent in.

LARGE INCREASE IN APPLICATIONS FOR LAND GRANTS

Alberta now showing greatest activity and Edmonton office of Soldiers Settlement has approved 1,134 applications

DISTRICT OFFICE FIGURES.

The following statement has been issued by the Soldier Settlement Board: There has been a large increase in the past few weeks in the number of applications for the benefits of the soldier land settlement provisions. A statistical report handed out by the Soldier Settlement Board shows that since the new loan provisions have gone into effect 6,922 applications have been approved by the qualification committees in the whole of the Dominion. The total number of applications received in all the provinces up till the 3rd of May is 9,626.

Alberta shows the greatest activity. The Edmonton office has approved 1,134 applications and the Calgary office 767. Manitoba reports 1,536 applications approved, while Saskatchewan has a total of 1,264, of which 1,101 were reported by the Regina office, 361 Saskatoon and 127 by Prince Albert. British Columbia reports 949 approvals. Ontario 426; Quebec 114; New Brunswick 180; Nova Scotia 114; Prince Edward Island 104.

Herewith the number of applications received at the various district offices of the Board: British Columbia, Vancouver 1,634; an office has been opened at Victoria but the returns from there are not in. Alberta, Edmonton 1,380, Calgary 881; Saskatchewan, Regina 1,372, Saskatoon 394, Prince Albert 248; Manitoba, Winnipeg 1,823; Ontario, Toronto, 918; Quebec, Montreal, 202; New Brunswick, St. John, 290; Nova Scotia, Halifax, 343; Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, 141.

The report also shows the numbers recommended for training, both instructional and practical. In British Columbia 95; Alberta 68; Saskatchewan 50; Manitoba 152; Ontario 72; Quebec 36; New Brunswick 10; Nova Scotia 20; Prince Edward Island 4. The number actually taking training is 143.

Although these figures are large and indicate the successful outcome of the Soldier Settlement Board's plans, it should be remembered that several of the offices have only recently been opened and operations begun. There has hardly been time in some sections to perfect local organizations, but an effort is being made to grapple with the situation and locate as many as possible of returned soldiers on farms this year. Only those who have had sufficient experience to undertake farming operations at once are passed as qualified by the Soldier Settlement Board Qualification Committees. A great many others are recommended to take the three months training course at training centres.

NINE LABOUR CLAUSES IN THE PEACE TREATY

[Continued from page 1.]

should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

"Second—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

"Third—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable state of life as this is understood in their time and country.

"Fourth—The adoption of an eight-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been obtained.

"Fifth—The adoption of a weekly rest day of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday whenever practicable.

"Sixth—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

"Seventh—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

"Eighth—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the condition of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

"Ninth—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

"Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations and that if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world."

Criminal Statistics.

Of the 15,559 persons found guilty of indictable offences in 1917, there were 4,845 sentenced to jail with the option of a fine, 2,890 to jail for less than one year, 462 to jail for one year and less than two years, 540 were sent to penitentiary for two years and less than five years, 145 to penitentiary for five years and over, 1 to penitentiary for life, 15 were sentenced to death, 584 were sent to reformatories, and 6,077 were allowed to go, on being bound to keep the peace, with a suspended sentence or a reprimand, as shown in the last report on criminal statistics, issued by the Dominion Statistician.

Ontario's Alien Males.

In Ontario there are 135,489 males of foreign birth who are 16 years of age and over, of whom 25,194 are natives of the United States, 547 are French, 733 Belgian, 14,667 Italian, and 16,607 Russian. The number of all other nationalities is 51,897, and of the whole number, 25,844 have become naturalized British subjects, according to the report of the Canada Registration Board, just issued.

POSITIONS VACANT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

Commission Advertises for Moving Picture Operator for Trade and Commerce

The Civil Service Commission of Canada hereby give public notice that applications will be received from persons qualified to fill the following positions in the Civil Service of Canada:—

A Motion Picture Photographer. Salary \$2,600 per annum.

1. A motion picture photographer for the exhibits and publicity bureau, Department of Trade and Commerce, at an initial salary of \$2,600 per annum. Applicants must have had experience in laboratory and motion studio work on photoplay production.

A Chemist, Department of Mines, Salary \$2,100 per annum.

2. A chemist for the explosives division, Department of Mines, at an initial salary of \$2,100 per annum. Candidates must be graduates of some recognized university and must have specialized in chemistry. They must have had subsequent practical experience in the testing of explosives and, if possible, also in inspection work.

A Male Clerk, Department of Trade and Commerce. Salary \$1,600 per annum.

3. A male clerk for the staff of the trade mark and copyright branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,600 per annum. Candidates should have ability to supervise the work of clerks and give ordinary information to the public, ability to acquire facility in examining indexes and registers, to pass applications and keep registrations indexed. A knowledge of both languages is desirable.

Assistant Chemist, Department Trade and Commerce. Salary \$1,300 to \$1,400 per annum.

4. An assistant chemist for the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Department of Trade and Commerce, at a salary of \$1,300 to \$1,400 per annum. Applicants must have education equivalent to graduation in science from a recognized university, with special training in qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis, and a thorough knowledge of general organic and inorganic chemistry. They must have had experience in chemical analysis, preferably in a commercial laboratory. They must be in good physical condition and not more than 25 years of age. Preference will be given to residents of Manitoba.

Bookkeeper, Department of Indian Affairs. Salary \$1,400 per annum.

5. A bookkeeper in the office of the commissioner for greater production on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Department of Indian Affairs, at a salary of \$1,400 per annum; the office to be located at Regina. In connection with this position a written examination will be held on June the 12th in bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic and typewriting. Penmanship and neatness will be considered in connection with the paper in bookkeeping. Applicants must be residents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta; they must be between the ages of 18 and 35, except in the case of returned soldiers. A fee of \$8 will be required from all candidates who are not returned soldiers. Candidates will be notified later of examination centres.

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

According to law, preference is given to returned soldier applicants, possessing the minimum qualifications. Returned soldier applicants should furnish a certified copy of their discharge certificate.

Application forms, properly filled in, must be filed in the office of the Civil Service Commission for positions numbers 1, 2, 3 and 5, not later than May the 27th, and for position number 4 not later than June the 10th. Application forms may be obtained from the Dominion-Provincial Employment Offices, or the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

CROP SITUATION IN WEST GOOD; LABOUR SHORT

Review of conditions collected by the western office of the Dept. of Immigration and Colonization.

GRAIN IN ELEVATORS

The following reports on grain movements and the crop situation in the Western Provinces for the week ending April 26 have been collected by the western office of the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg:—

Grain in store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,515,402 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,473,490 bushels; Calgary, 1,459,513 bushels.

In store at C.P. interior elevators, 9,896,860 bushels; 1918, 6,014,195 bushels.

In store at all elevators at lake front, 41,217,758 bushels.

Inspected since 1st September, 1918:—

Wheat. Other grains. Total.

1918—109,401,600 36,342,300 145,743,900

1917—140,592,000 66,431,300 207,023,300

CROP SITUATION.

Manitoba.—Weather conditions favourable for farm work. Moisture situation throughout the whole province is excellent, and in this respect the ground is in better condition than for many years. Ploughing and harrowing is proceeding at many points throughout the province; but, generally speaking, the land is too wet for farming operations to be carried on extensively, except on higher lands and lighter soils. The warm winds of the last few days are drying the ground rapidly, and seeding will be general before the end of the present week. There is considerable shortage of help, and labour bureaus operated by the Government have orders for from 500 to 600 men that cannot be filled. Seeding has commenced at a few points on the following branches: LaRiviere, Snowflake, Estevan, Glenboro, Carberry, Minnedosa, and Bredenburg.

MOISTURE CONDITIONS.

Saskatchewan.—Weather during the week has been fair and mild, with little snow and rain over central portions of the province. Moisture conditions in all parts are good, and considered better than in the average spring. Farmers everywhere are busy on the land, and seeding will be general by the 25th. A farmer in the Cabri district has 180 acres sown to wheat, which is now showing above ground. There is a scarcity of help, but soldiers returning to the farming districts should assist in meeting the shortage. Wages offered range from \$65 to \$75 per month for experienced men. There is sufficient seed grain and feed, with the exception of seed oats, which many farmers are importing.

Alberta.—In the southern portion of the province the moisture supply is considered the best since 1915, and there is a noticeable spirit of optimism among the farmers. At a few points on the Macleod, Crowsnest and Cardston subdivisions the ground is dry and rain needed. In central and northern Alberta the moisture conditions are satisfactory, especially between Coronation and Kerobert, where the supply is usually limited. Ploughing and harrowing is proceeding rapidly and seeding fairly general. Winter wheat came through in good shape. In a few parts of the province there is a shortage of labour; but, generally speaking, this province is in a better position in that respect than either Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Put your spare dollars into W. S. Stamps.

JUDGMENTS ARE GIVEN OUT IN SUPREME COURT

[Continued from page 1.]

Saskatchewan.

G.W. Saddlery v. The King; John Deere Plough Company v. Davidson; Macdonald v. Harmer.—Appeals are each and all dismissed with costs.

Manitoba.

G.W. Saddlery v. Davidson.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Chief Justice and Mignault J. dissenting.

The first case on the list was then called: Gavin v. The Kettle Valley Railway Company. It is an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia setting aside a judgment of the Supreme Court in favour of appellant for \$1,485 and directing a new trial. The action was brought by the appellant to recover damages for the destruction of his automobile as the result of a collision with a train of the respondent, nothing being claimed for personal injuries.

Griffin for the appellant; Tilley, K.C., and Thompson for the respondent.

Judgment was reserved in the case of Granger v. Brydon-Jack.

The next case heard was MacPherson (appellant) v. Bryce (respondent). The question involved in this appeal is whether an order for the winding up of the Dominion Trust Company (a first company of that name which had preceded the one incorporated in 1912 bearing the same name), such order made by the Supreme Court of British Columbia is valid, according to Chapter 89 and amendments of the Companies Act, R.S.B.C., 1911. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The respondent is not before the Supreme Court, but the liquidator of the Dominion Trust Company has been allowed to intervene.

G. E. Henderson, K.C., for the appellant; Eug. Lafleur, K.C., for the intervenant.

FEEDING THE WINTER LAMBS ON PRAIRIES

Interesting feeding trial was carried out at Morden Experimental Farm.

An interesting feeding trial of winter lambs has just been finished at the Experimental Station, Morden, Man., says a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. The results go to show that where proper arrangements are made for the care of the young lambs their feeding pays as well as any other line of the sheep industry, and better than many phases of live-stock work.

The mothers of the six lambs in the test were fed considerable pea and bean straw, together with cull peas and beans, during the fall and winter.

After the lambs were born the ewes were fed a little bran, oats and ensilage, in addition to the hay previously fed.

The six lambs were sold on April 14 for the Easter market. They weighed 380 pounds, or an average of 64½ pounds each, which at 24 cents per pound, the price obtained in Morden, gave an average return of \$15.20 per lamb. The oldest lamb, born on January 20, weighed over 80 pounds at time of sale.

It should be remembered that the above weights were obtained without any special pampering or feeding. Moreover, the mothers of these lambs were very ordinary ewes, descended from what was a few years ago, as poor a type of ewe as could be found anywhere on the range. A Hampshire ram has been used with these, and his influence has been marked from the beginning, not only in the size of the lambs, but in the quality of the wool and the general appearance of the flock.

STEFANSSON'S SCHEME TO DEVELOP NORTHLAND

WOULD SOLVE PROBLEM OF FUTURE FOOD SHORTAGE

Over Million Square Miles of Grazing Ground where Musk-ox and Reindeer can live all year round and could supply World with Meat and Wool

In an address at Ottawa on May 6 before members of the Senate and House of Commons, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian Arctic explorer, presented a scheme for converting the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada into a great wool, milk, and meat producing area.

Mr. Stefansson recently submitted the proposition to Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, whose department administers the natural resources of the north, and it was then thought advisable that Mr. Stefansson should address the senators and members upon the subject.

The Stefansson scheme involves the introduction of large herds of reindeer into the Canadian north; and the domestication and development of large herds of musk ox. Both these animals will furnish a milk and meat supply. The musk ox in addition will furnish a wool supply. The situation in the north is briefly this:

In the summer there is an abundant vegetation, which forms nutritious food for grazing animals in winter as well as summer. It is estimated there are at least a million square miles of such grazing grounds in northern Canada. The winter climate of these areas is too severe for ordinary domestic cattle, but musk ox and reindeer can graze there in the open the year round.

Mr. Stefansson says that most people who know reindeer meat consider it is the best meat on earth. In regard to musk ox meat, he says that for a year when he was in the north this meat constituted 90 per cent of his party's food supply, and that they found it indistinguishable in taste from beef. In view of these circumstances, Stefansson claims that the Canadian north can be utilized to help solve the problem of present and future shortage; and, in addition, that the development of this industry will naturally expedite the development of the mineral and other resources of the north.

In his remarks Mr. Stefansson pointed out that:

The domestication of animals among our ancestors developed in the sub-tropical part of Asia where the cow and the sheep and the horse were native. Through the conservatism which makes us prefer the foods we are used to, we have been engaged since then in the uphill task of pushing these animals north beyond their natural limits. In such countries as, for instance, northern Norway, they are already far beyond their reasonable range, and their cultivation is not very profitable because they have to be hay-fed and house-sheltered for a considerable part of the year, entailing great expense and trouble. It is temperamental with many of us, though it is not wise, to run counter to Nature and force her to our will. This can never lead to any great or stable success, and the wiser thing is to adapt ourselves and

our tastes to local conditions. So far as our old domesticated animals are concerned, therefore, we should not try to carry them farther north than they have already gone, and we should adopt instead, if they are available, some other animals that are equally good and that are suited by nature to a more northerly environment.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

About twenty years ago the American Government introduced 1,280 domestic reindeer into the arctic Alaska. From the point of view of the Government at the time this was a sort of charity, for their sole aim was to give a possibility of economic independence to the Eskimo already inhabiting that country. At the time the prevailing opinion was that even this object would not be attained, and few of those who expected the enterprise to succeed even dreamt of its present magnitude or the meaning it would have for Alaska today or for the world to-morrow. Under Eskimo care these herds have increased at the rate of doubling in three years. But the few animals that are in the hands of white men are found to double in numbers every two years. The main reason for the difference is that the white men look farther into the future than the natives, and therefore butcher only male animals. The Eskimo, on the other hand, butcher a number of females each year for reasons of fashion in clothing. To them a spotted or a white reindeer skin has the same sort of value that silver foxes have among us; that is, a value depending on rarity and entirely independent of the warmth or other practical good qualities of the skin. For that reason most females that have a spotted or white skin are killed before they are three years old, for after that time their hides would not have the same desirability for clothing from the Eskimo point of view.

When the American Government gave reindeer to the Eskimo they made each Eskimo promise that he would not sell a female reindeer at any time to a white man, the object of the Government being merely to promote the economic welfare of the Eskimo. But it was found necessary to secure several Laplanders to instruct the Eskimo in the care of deer, and these Laplanders were by the Government allowed to own reindeer herds on the same terms as the natives. The Government overlooked, however, to bind the Laplanders as they bound the Eskimo, and these Laplanders have, therefore, recently sold practically all their reindeer to a firm of American capitalists, who own at present about 15,000 deer. This company sold about 1,500 carcasses of 150 pounds each on the American markets last year at a price ranging from five cents to fifteen cents a pound in excess of the corresponding cuts of domestic beef. There is in England a well-established market for reindeer meat, for there it has been imported for many years from northern Norway, and 100 carcasses of Alaska reindeer were this year sold in London at a price of about sixpence a pound in excess of beef.

"The Lomen Company," Mr. Stefansson said, "who own the Alaska reindeer, have told me that they can raise on the Seward peninsula about fifty reindeer to the square mile. It has been found that at Point Barrow and on the north coast of Alaska generally grazing conditions are better than in the Seward peninsula, for rocks are absent and the land is a level and rolling prairie covered with more abundant vegetation than the average of the Seward peninsula. We, therefore, know that Alaska north of and in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle has 150,000 square

miles of grazing territory capable of supporting fifty animals to the mile. So that arctic Alaska will in due time support over 7,000,000 reindeer, producing about as much meat per year as 14,000,000 sheep, or several times the present mutton production of all the settled portion of Canada. The price of reindeer meat will doubtless fall in due course to the vicinity of that of beef or mutton. Most people who know reindeer meat are enthusiastic about it and consider it the best meat on earth, but it is probable that when it becomes common on the markets people's opinion will vary as it does with other meats today and, while some will prefer it to beef, others will prefer beef or mutton to reindeer meat.

The Lomen Company say that at present they can raise reindeer meat in the Seward Peninsula of Alaska, butcher the animals there, send the meat by cold storage ships 3,500 miles to Seattle and by cold storage freight cars to Chicago, and sell the meat there at one-half the price of beef and still make a good profit. Seeing that instead of selling the meat at half the price of beef they are selling it as high as thirty-five per cent above the price of beef, it means that at present their business is tremendously profitable and, so far as can be seen, this will continue to be the case.

MILLIONS OF SQUARE MILES.

But while Alaska has one hundred or two hundred thousand square miles suitable to reindeer grazing, Canada has from one to two millions of square miles of territory equally rich in vegetation and in the main better located, so far as transportation conditions are concerned. Bering Sea is open for no greater period of the year than are Hudson Straits, and if it is possible to ship meat from lands adjacent to Bering Sea across thirty-five hundred miles of the Pacific ocean, then three thousand miles by rail and then another three thousand miles by water to England, it is obvious that the matter would be far simpler were the herds located, for instance, on the west coast of Hudson Bay rather than in the farthest corner of Alaska. Furthermore, as soon as the railway is finished to Port Nelson, the Chicago market will be reachable from Hudson Bay by a shorter railway haulage than that from Seattle to Chicago, giving the reindeer grown in the vicinity of Hudson Bay an obvious advantage over those raised in Alaska, unless tariff regulations exclude them. And even at that, we have the Winnipeg and other Canadian markets readily accessible by rail.

The Americans now realize that they made a fundamental mistake in starting the industry on such a small scale. It took them about fifteen years to develop the first twelve hundred to twelve thousand, and it is now easy to see that had they started with twelve thousand and saved fifteen years of time, they might now have an industry of huge proportions. For the same rate of increase which has developed the original twelve hundred into the one hundred and seventy thousand animals of today would have developed twelve thousand in the same time into between ten and fifteen millions, especially had the industry from the early stages been in the charge of careful husbandry men instead of under the haphazard care of natives.

I have not the patience to enter into a discussion with those who say that transportation difficulties forbid Canada's going into this industry on a large scale. I found the other day in talking with Lord Shaughnessy and Mr. Beatty that they saw no such transportation difficulties, and if men of that type don't, why need the rest of us worry? If once you realize the tremendous potentialities of the north you are in the position of those few who forty years ago realized the possibilities of Manitoba, and the problem to be solved will be merely the transportation problem of Manitoba over again even for the least favoured regions.

From the west coast to Hudson Bay we shall in a year have a railway, and we already have the ocean route to Europe. In order to find a country in

the grazing region that is as inaccessible as Manitoba was in 1875, you have to put your finger on some central spot in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake.

WORLD'S MEAT PROBLEMS.

The meat and wool problems of the world are becoming more acute every day and for an obvious reason. No solution proposed up to the present has been anything but a temporary solution. We hear much of the grazing territory of the Argentine, but, like our own West, that will last as a grazing territory for a matter of a few years only. You can raise more food to the square mile by cultivating cereals or orchards than by raising cattle or sheep, and so, while the wild land of Argentine of today may be the cattle and sheep land of tomorrow, it will be the farm and the orchard land of the day after tomorrow. In the temperate and equatorial lands it is only the semi-arid regions that are in any sense permanent grazing land, and even into them the progress of dry farming and of irrigation are making continual inroads. In eastern Oregon and Washington, for instance, and in our own southern British Columbia and in Alberta, irrigation has already converted huge areas from herds to orchards and wheat fields. And this development is bound to continue, constantly lessening the meat and wool producing lands of the world.

But unless some revolutionary discovery is made in agriculture, we have in Canada a great grazing area that lies too far north to be included in the profitable cultivation of cereals. This area is about three million square miles, but if you allow two millions for forests and fishing lakes and areas barren because they are rocky, you still have a million square miles of prairie land. The summer varies in length from six months north of Slave Lake to three months in the more northerly islands. But whether the summer is six months or three, it is abundantly long enough for the development of nutritious vegetation which, although it is green only in the summer, is satisfactory food for grazing animals throughout the winter as well. The snow fall in most parts of the far north is less than half that of Manitoba. I was brought up in Manitoba and Dakota in sections where houses were far apart. At one time our nearest neighbour was fifteen miles away across a rolling prairie. When you were out of sight of our house there was no other house in view. I speak with the authority of ample experience when I say that at that time a man brought up in Dakota or Manitoba if he could have been magically transferred to the middle of Banks Island would not have been able to realize by the ordinary evidences of his senses that he was not in his own country. Had the month been July, he would have seen the rolling prairie stretching away to the horizon in either place, green in either place, and differing in Banks Island only by the larger percentage of small lakes and the larger number of flowers. Of course, had he been a botanist he could by looking closely at any plant near him have told that he had grass of a different species, but at a hundred yards or over there would have been no telltale difference. And the like would have been true in winter, for, as in Manitoba or Dakota, he would have found deep snow drifts in certain places, but in most places a negligible amount of snow on the ground and the grass here and there sticking up through, so that it is only in a few places that animals have to use their feet for pawing away the snow as they feed.

NORTHERN RESOURCES UNKNOWN.

It is curious that the whole world should be as densely ignorant as it is of the climate and resources of the north, but it is deplorable, if it is not pathetic, that Canadians generally should share in the same impression. Fifty years ago it would have been difficult to convince the ordinary inhabitant of Montreal or Toronto that Manitoba was a fit place to live in or

[Continued on page 5.]

WOULD SOLVE PROBLEM OF FUTURE FOOD SHORTAGE

Over Million Square Miles of Grazing Ground where Musk-ox and Reindeer can live all year round and could supply World with Meat and Wool

[Continued from page 4.]

could ever be of value. And it is interesting to find that today the people of Manitoba have toward the country just beyond them the same attitude which the east had towards Manitoba fifty years ago, and with a similar lack of justification. The Weather Bureau can tell us that in general the climate of northern Canada is similar to that of Manitoba. If a person who has lived through his bringing up on Lake Winnipeg were to migrate to Great Slave Lake, he could tell the difference in climate, not by his vague general impressions, but only through a careful study of the thermometer and a careful checking of the calendar to show that the winter is a little longer and a little colder than in Manitoba. But no one would find the climate of Slave Lake disagreeable who does not find the climate of Lake Winnipeg equally so. The same man who is willing to farm on Lake Winnipeg or to fish there if he finds his occupation pays him, will be willing to conduct a ranch or a fishery on Great Slave Lake at a similar profit. The north has undoubted resources in the well-known departments of mines and fisheries and has in addition the greater resource of a million square miles of excellent grazing land. These things taken together mean that the northern half of our country is on the threshold of the same sort of steady development as that which has made our middle west one of the great food producing regions of the world.

I have talked about reindeer because that industry has been established by the American Government in Alaska and will inevitably develop. The only question with regard to that industry is how soon the Canadians will take it up and whether they will make the same mistake as the Americans of starting out on too small a scale. Of course, as the laws of increase of herds will apply and the grazing territory is practically unlimited, we shall eventually have our whole north covered with domestic reindeer whether we start with one thousand animals or ten thousand. But the difference is this: that if we start with ten or twenty thousand we shall have an industry that will be profitable and important in our own time, while if we start with five hundred or a thousand, we are merely building for the coming generation.

It is one of the many misconceptions about the north that such vegetation as there is is mainly mosses and lichens. I have spent ten years north of the Arctic Circle, on the mainland of Alaska, the mainland of Canada, and in most of the Canadian islands, and in all places visited by me grasses are more abundant than lichens or mosses. This is one of the many considerations which lead me to think that, while reindeer are important in our future development, the domestications of the musk ox would be even more important.

To begin with, this animal is the only important one of which Canadians have a monopoly. The most striking peculiarity of their nature is that they do not flee from their enemies, but merely attempt to defend themselves. By forming in a circle with the calves on the inside they can protect themselves almost perfectly against all beasts of prey except man, but against predatory man they have no defence. In southern France and in Scotland and Scandinavia alike they were exterminated by the spears of our Stone Age ancestors. So it has been in Siberia, and the Indians and Eskimos have similarly eliminated them from the United States and from all settled portions of Canada and Greenland, until they are found only in uninhabited islands and in that part of our mainland which has been a sort of "No Man's Land" because it has remained uninhabited through the fear of the

Indians for the Eskimo and the fear of the Eskimo for the Indians.

MUSK OX LIKE BEEF.

So far as I know members of my expedition are the only white men who have ever lived on terms of intimacy with the musk ox. Seventeen of us with over forty dogs spent a year in Melville Island, where 90 per cent of our food was musk ox meat. We found the meat indistinguishable in taste from beef. Through occasionally killing a cow in milk, we found that the milk has the same taste as cow's milk, and differs in being only about one-half as abundant in quantity and somewhat richer in cream or butter fat. The weight of these animals is about three times that of our domestic sheep, and they have a coat of wool of excellent quality, also about three times that of our sheep in weight. Some of this wool has been shown to various woollen manufacturers, and so far as can be judged from the samples, it will make the very finest quality of woollen goods.

All grazing animals known to me have the habit of roaming in search of better pasture or for some reason of mere restlessness. In this the musk ox differs from all the rest, for he eats the nearest bunch of grass and when he feels satisfied he lies down, getting up again to feed on the nearest herbage. It results from this that, while a herd of wild caribou is here to-day and gone to-morrow, musk oxen can be found this month within two or three miles of where you saw them a month ago. It is sometimes said that they do not move at all and that you will find them next year where you saw them this year, but this, of course, is an exaggeration. We found by watching many herds that we had no occasion to disturb that even in Melville Island, which is rocky and therefore comparatively infertile, they move for grazing purposes from two to five miles a month. In such perfect country as the north coast of Alaska or the vicinity of the mouth of the Mackenzie river or the west coast of Hudson bay they would probably move only one or two miles per month.

We have in the musk oxen, then, animals three times the size of our domestic sheep, that produce three times as much wool, two or three times as much milk, and two or three times as much meat. When we realize that these animals need no barns to shelter them, no hay to feed them, and no care or coddling of any kind, and when we know from their habits that it is only man that has driven them out of northern Canada, it becomes evident that, should we care to, we can reinstate them in all of their former range to our great profit. There are, we estimate, about four thousand of them in Melville Island, and there may be ten or twenty thousand of them altogether in the various other Canadian islands, with a few thousand in the least accessible portions of our mainland. These numbers are small, of course, but when you remember the Americans started with only 1,200 reindeer, you see we have a comparatively ample number for breeding purposes. I shall not go into details of how these can be secured, because the details are immaterial. It is obvious that if the lions and giraffes, full-grown, can be captured and brought out of Central Africa, the comparatively mild and clumsy musk ox cannot be difficult to bring out from such places as Melville Island. If we do it and do it on a large scale, and if we take up the reindeer as well, we shall through these two animals within the next twenty-five years convert northern Canada from a land of practically no value to the great permanent wool and milk and meat producing country of the western hemisphere. Of course, there will some time be a parallel development all over northern Siberia, and there already is such a development in

SIR F. STUPART TO REPRESENT CANADA

Is Choice for Dominion to attend International Meteorological Conference

Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada, has been chosen as representative of the Dominion to attend an international conference of Allied nations at Paris this year to discuss meteorological questions of common interest. An Order in Council authorizing the appointment was passed on April 30, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 19th April, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 31st March, 1919, relative to a proposal of the French Government to call an international conference of the Allied nations at Paris during the course of this year to discuss meteorological questions of common interest.

The Minister states that the proposals outlined in Lord Milner's despatch commend themselves to Your Excellency's advisers, and recommends, with the concurrence of the Minister of Marine, that Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada, be nominated as a delegate to the preliminary conference in London.

The Minister also recommends that Sir Frederic Stupart be authorized to attend the international conference as representative of the Canadian Government.

The Committee, concurring, advise that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy of this minute, if approved, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of His Majesty's Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

BOARD OF VISITORS NAMED FOR R.M.C.

The following have been named as the Board of Visitors for the Royal Military College for the ensuing year by an Order in Council dated April 30:—

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, submit the following names for the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, for the ensuing year in accordance with Para. 24 of the Regulations of the Royal Military College:—

Hon. Lt.-Col. the Rev. Monsignor B. Dauth.

Hon. Col. Sir R. A. Falconer, K.C. M.G., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Lt.-Col. G. R. Hooper, Montreal.

Lt.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, D.S.O.

C. A. Magrath, Esq., Ottawa.

Hector McInnes, K.C., M.L.A., Halifax.

Sir Augustus Nanton, K.B., Winnipeg.

Col. A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G., Ottawa.

Lt.-Col. F. Wanklyn, Montreal.

The Chief of the General Staff (ex-officio) or his representative.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

War Savings Stamps pay well.

northern Europe. When the rest of the world has ceased to produce considerable quantities of meat and wool because of the greater profit to be obtained for cereals and orchards, this belt of the world will attain an importance unrealized to-day, if we continue to be eaters of meat and butter and the wearers of woollen clothes.

EXPLAINS WHO MAY BENEFIT BY SETTLEMENT ACT

Soldiers' Settlement Board has issued Statement Defining Exactly those who are entitled to Benefit

NAVAL AND MILITARY

Owing to the fact that inquiries show that the eligibility of discharged soldiers to benefit by the Soldiers' Settlement Act is not clearly understood by all, the following statement, defining those who are entitled to benefit by the Act, has been issued by the Soldiers' Settlement Board:—

Those who are entitled to benefit by the Soldier Settlement Act are:—

1. Any member of the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada, the United Kingdom, or any of the self-governing British dominions or colonies during the present war who served in an actual theatre of war or who left the country in which he enlisted and who has left the forces with an honourable record. Service in the United States or Bermuda is deemed to be service in Canada.

2. Any British subject resident in Canada before the war who has been engaged in active service in an actual theatre of war in the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's Allies in the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record.

3. The widow of any such person described above who dies on active service.

4. In the case of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, any person who served in Canada only and received pensionable injury or disability due to service; or the widow of any member of the C.E.F. who dies while a member of such force before leaving Canada.

Bracken Fertilizer.

The value of bracken as a fertilizer is the subject of an article in the April issue of the *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*, published by the Department of Agriculture. The common bracken is a fern of very wide distribution in Canada. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., D.Sc., the Dominion Chemist, and the writer of the article, calls attention to the manurial value of bracken, used as a litter or as rotted in the compost heap with manure. The air-dried fern contains liberal percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, as stated in the article.

HOMESTEADS TAKEN UP IN THE WEST.

During the period ending April 22 there were 170 homesteads entered for, as against last year 119, an increase of 51. Of these 42 were soldier grants, states a bulletin from the Acting Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

Edmonton agents report that there are approximately 150 people, principally from the Western States, passing through Edmonton weekly bound for the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts.

Canadian Official Record.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

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

COLLECTIONS UNDER INCOME WAR TAX

Figures Tabled in House of Commons in Reply to Question

In reply to questions in the House of Commons:

What was the total amount assessed on incomes under Clause 4 of the Income War Tax Act, 1917?

Of that amount, how much had been collected and paid in prior to December 31, 1918?

the following answers were given:—

Assessments approved by Department of Finance to April 30th, 1919: Number, 42,145; amount assessed, \$10,031,094.28.

Payments received at Department of Finance to 30th April, 1919: Number, 32,715; amount paid, \$6,865,047.10.

Assessments approved by Department of Finance to 31st December, 1918: Number, 22,293; amount assessed, \$4,570,140.77.

Payments received at Department of Finance to 31st December, 1918: Number, 13,009; amount paid, \$1,698,445.37.

Many firms which would otherwise be assessable for income under the Income War Tax Act are not liable to assessment by reason of their paying a larger amount under the Business Profits War Tax Act.

Head of Committee.

As stated in the April number of the *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*, published by the Department of Agriculture, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, has accepted the chairmanship of the committee to examine the lands now held under grazing leases in southern Alberta to ascertain what areas will be suitable for mixed farming in connection with the campaign now being carried on by the Soldier Settlement Board.

Manitoba's Male Aliens.

Manitoba has 59,860 males of foreign birth, 16 years of age and over, 29,055 of whom have become naturalized, as stated in the report of the Canada Registration Board.

W.S.S. make saving easy.

CONTROL OF GRAVES OF FALLEN SOLDIERS

Text of Agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Government of France Regarding Care and Collection of British Dead

The full text of the agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the British war graves in France has reached Ottawa. The Imperial War Graves Commission is recognized by the French Government as the sole British authority charged with the care of British military graves in France. "British" includes Canadians, and the Dominion has Sir George Perley as a member representing it on the Commission. The agreement is as follows:—

Agreement between His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic relative to the graves of British soldiers in France.

His Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic, animated by a common desire to honour the memory of the British soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle in French territory, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Imperial War Graves Commission, incorporated by Royal Charter on the 10th May, 1917, is recognized by the French Government as the sole British authority charged with the care of British military graves in France.

ARTICLE 2.

Isolated graves of British soldiers situated in the regions of former fields of battle may be removed immediately after the cessation of hostilities with a view to the grouping together of the bodies in military cemeteries.

In cases where before the cessation of hostilities, any of these regions are no longer within the zone of the armies, the Imperial War Graves Commission may request authorization from the French Government to remove graves situated in them. The French Government declares its readiness to examine any requests which may be made to it in such cases with an earnest desire to satisfy them as far as circumstances permit.

As soon as the grouping together of isolated graves shall have been authorized, and, at latest, on the termination of hostilities, the French Government undertakes to instruct the prefectural and municipal authorities to grant the necessary permits for the exhumation of the bodies and their transport to military cemeteries.

When the Imperial War Graves Commission shall recognize as necessary the creation of new military cemeteries with a view to the ultimate grouping together of isolated graves, the Commission shall formulate its proposals and shall transmit them to the Minister of War ("Direction du Genie"), who, in agreement with the Commission, shall take the necessary steps to acquire the ground.

ARTICLE 3.

Bodies buried in cemeteries or in military graves shall not be exhumed for transport to the United Kingdom or to another part of the British Empire without the approval of the Imperial War Graves Commission; the French Government undertakes to instruct the prefects to refuse all applications for permission for the removal of bodies unless preferred through the Commission.

ARTICLE 4.

At the request of the British Government, the French Government recognizes the right of the Imperial War Graves Commission to act in France as a properly constituted association to ensure, under the conditions contemplated by Article 6 of the Law of the 29th December, 1915, the upkeep of

British cemeteries and military graves. In compliance with the wishes of the British Government, the French Government further concedes to the Imperial War Graves Commission the right to provide at its own charges for the laying out of British cemeteries and military graves.

The Imperial War Graves Commission is accordingly authorized to close British military cemeteries, to lay them out on a system approved by itself, to erect in them sepulchral monuments or other structures, to make plantations in them, to enact regulations governing visits to the cemeteries, and to select persons to take charge of them.

The Commission is further authorized to provide for the laying out of British military graves in cemeteries belonging to the State which contain the graves of British soldiers as well as the graves of soldiers of the French or of Allied armies. When the Imperial War Graves Commission considers it desirable that a common system of laying out should be adopted for a mixed cemetery, it shall submit its proposals to the French Minister of War, who shall decide.

The Imperial War Graves Commission shall decide, in agreement with the municipal authorities, questions relative to the laying out of graves situated in communal cemeteries, when the French State shall not have acquired the sites of such graves by giving other sites in exchange. In cases where the French State shall have acquired the sites of the military graves, the Imperial War Graves Commission shall have over such sites the same rights as those granted by the two preceding paragraphs.

In the exercise of the rights conferred by the present article, the Imperial War Graves Commission shall conform to the French laws and regulations relating to cemeteries.

ARTICLE 5.

Whenever the intervention of the French Government shall become necessary for the erection of a monument commemorative of a feat of arms of the British Army or of one of its units, application shall be made by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Should a request of this nature be made direct to the French Government, the latter shall refer it to the Commission before giving any decision, and shall consider, in agreement with the Commission, what action shall be taken thereon.

ARTICLE 6.

The Imperial War Graves Commission shall appoint a mixed Anglo-French Committee, to represent the Commission in France in its relations with the French authorities, both military and civil, and especially to exercise in the name of the Commission all or part of the rights reserved to it under the present agreement. This committee shall be competent to perform in the name of the Imperial War Graves Commission and within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter, all civil acts necessary to enable it to fulfil its object.

ARTICLE 7.

The mixed committee shall be composed:—

Of four honorary members of whom two shall be British and two French;
Of twelve official members of whom six shall be British and six French.

All the members shall be appointed by the Imperial War Graves Commission. Nevertheless, so far as the French members are concerned, the appointment shall take place on the recommendation of the French Government, which shall be requested and transmitted through the diplomatic channel.

The French honorary members shall be chosen from persons who have won distinction in the army, the navy, in letters, science and art.

The French official members shall be chosen up to a total of five by virtue

of the administrative functions exercised by them and shall be the directors of the engineer, medical, and pensions services of the Ministry of War, the director of departmental and communal administrations in the Ministry of Interior, a general or superior officer attached to general headquarters or to the staff of the army. The sixth member shall be a juriconsult.

The honorary members and the juriconsult shall be appointed for three years; their powers may be renewed.

The official members shall be appointed at the moment they assume office, and shall cease to form part of the committee from the day when they shall be superseded in the posts occupied by them.

The Imperial Commission shall select the secretary-general of the mixed committee.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have drawn up the present agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate, the 26th November, 1918.

(L.S.) Derby.

(L.S.) S. Pichon.

TO REDUCE PRODUCTION OF MOLYBDENUM ORES

Cable from Colonial Office London Advises Producers here to Curtail Output

A communication has just been received by the Department of Mines from the Colonial Office, London, announcing a change in policy in regard to the purchase of molybdenum and tungsten ores. The communication states: "During the war the production of these ores throughout the world has increased enormously, while the demand has since the date of the Armistice greatly decreased. The stocks in this country, or on the way will be more than enough to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom for at least eighteen months. If the arrangements by which His Majesty's Government buy the Empire output of these ores are continued, by the end of 1919 there will be in stock in this country enough to meet the requirements of the United Kingdom, home and export trade for no less than two years, and as these stocks will have to be realized at a price not higher than the world's price, which will presumably be much lower than that now paid by His Majesty's Government, there will be for two years no market in this country for Empire ores and the effect will almost certainly be that many mines within the Empire will have to close down, and the result to the future of the industry might be disastrous.

In the circumstances the only satisfactory solution for both His Majesty's Government, and the producers, appears to be an agreement by which the Empire output and shipments to this country will be drastically reduced for the present, thus allowing stocks to be realized and the world's market to settle down so that the industry might resume normal working as soon as possible. Consequently the Minister of Munitions has decided to terminate the existing purchase arrangements at once, and will not accept delivery of any tungsten ore or molybdenite loaded from British overseas ports on ocean steamers after the 30th of April.

In addition the Minister of Munitions hopes producers in their own interests will take immediate steps to reduce the production of these ores."

Registration Figures.

In the Dominion there are 561,650 males of foreign birth, 16 years of age and over, of whom 200,580 have become British subjects by naturalization, as stated in the report of the Canada Registration Board, just issued. Of the latter number, 2,518 were persons born in some part of the British dominions (1,687 of them in Canada) who received their British citizenship, only to become repatriated at a later date.

Thrift Stamps make thrifty people.

REPORT ON BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FOREST WEALTH

HIGHLY USEFUL WORK OF CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Foresters of Commission secure Important Data in First of Series of Surveys of Timber Resources of Provinces of Dominion and Possibilities of their Greater Utilization

In the report of the Commission of Conservation on the forests of British Columbia, prepared by H. N. Whitford, Ph.D., and Roland D. Craig, F.E., under the direction of Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester to the Commission, it is estimated that the total amount of forest land in the province is 149,334 square miles, or 42.2 per cent of the total land area.

The report, which is a volume of over 400 pages, is the result of an investigation conducted by the Commission of Conservation for the purpose of obtaining the most accurate information possible of the extent of the forest resources of British Columbia.

"The extreme variation in the climatic conditions produces a diversiform forest growth," says the report. "The mild and moist climate of the southern coastal region results in the production of very heavy stands of Douglas fir and red cedar; the semi-arid conditions of the Fraser plateau cause open park-like stands of western yellow pine to predominate. In the extreme north the sub-arctic climate precludes the growth of all but the hardiest species. The mountainous nature of the province as a whole also causes local variations in the arboresecent flora, which renders it necessary to secure very detailed information before an estimate of any value can be made as to the local stand of timber." The report has just been published by the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.

PULPWOOD IN THE PROVINCE.

It will be seen that of spruce, hemlock, balsam and cottonwood, the species suitable for the manufacture of pulp, there is 170 billion feet, to which may be added about 9 billion feet of small timber which was not included in the estimate of the saw-material on the coast. At 700 board feet per cord, this makes 255 million cords of pulpwood available in the province.

TIMBER CUT OR BURNED.

Of the 149,334 square miles of forest land only about one-third now carries timber of commercial value, and on 97,333 square miles of forest land, the merchantable timber has been cut or destroyed by fire, according to the report. Previous to 1917, only about 30 billion feet had been cut in the province. Since most of this timber was cut on the coast, and from the heavier stands, the area logged probably does not exceed 2,000 square miles. The forests on the remaining 95,333 square miles have been devoured by fire.

The report estimates that besides the area on which the commercial timber has been completely devastated by fire, about one-half of the area still timbered with merchantable stands has suffered severely from fire. From these figures and the average stands on unburned areas, the report estimates that the amount of timber destroyed by fire in British Columbia amounts to at least 650 billion feet, or almost 22 times as much as has been cut by loggers. "If this timber had not been destroyed," says the report, "it would represent an asset to the Government, for royalty

alone, of over \$325,000,000. The value from an industrial standpoint would be many times that amount."

RATE OF REPRODUCTION.

The tree species are reproducing themselves on most of this burned-over area. On parts of this area, desirable species are being replaced, but over a large proportion of the fire-swept forest land, the reproduction is of a type inferior to the original forest. For example, throughout the interior, where Douglas fir and spruce species have been swept away by fire lodge-pole pine is growing up to replace them.

"Reliable data concerning the rate of growth of the forests of British Columbia," says the report, "are not available, but a stand of Douglas fir in Washington, forty years old, has been found to have produced an average of 1,000 board feet per acre per year. If we assume that the 97,000 square miles, on which young forests are more or less completely established, produces on the average, only 100 board feet per acre per annum, the total increment would amount to 6,200 million feet per year, or about five times the present annual cut in the province. The realization of this increment is contingent, however, upon the protection of the young growth from fire."

CLIMATE FAVOURABLE.

The report points out that the general climatic conditions of British Columbia are favourable to the luxuriant development of coniferous forests.

The report deals separately with the forest resources of the Coastal Belt and with those of the interior of the province. The coast region has 229,765 million b.f. of standing timber, according to the estimate of the report, while the interior forest lands have 136,535 million b.f. The Coastal Belt has 63,400 million feet of Douglas fir and 59,949 million feet of western red cedar, while the interior has only 12,573 million feet of Douglas fir and 18,019 million feet of red cedar. On the other hand, the interior has 58,899 million feet of all species of spruce, while the coast has only 14,165 million feet of these desirable species.

A list of 22 species of coniferous trees of which only six are not commercial

species, and 26 deciduous trees of which only one, the black cottonwood, is a commercial species, is given as a list of the tree flora of British Columbia. Full descriptions of each species are given. In the description of Douglas fir, it is stated that there are about 76,000 million feet of this splendid timber standing in the province.

DOUGLAS FIR LARGEST TREE.

"With the exception of the giant sequoias and redwoods of California, the Douglas fir is the largest tree on the Pacific coast," says this account. "It ordinarily attains a height of from 175 to 200 feet, and a diameter of from 3 to 6 feet. Not infrequently, trees up to 250 feet in height and from 6 to 9 feet in diameter are seen. In the virgin forests on the coast, where fir predominates, the stands usually run 20,000 b.f. to 50,000 b.f. per acre, though frequently, on the better sites, the yield exceeds 100,000 b.f. per acre, one instance being recorded where 5,000,000 board feet were cut from 10 acres. Single mature trees usually contain from 2,000 to 5,000 b.f., but sometimes exceed 10,000 b.f. In the mountains the fir stands usually run from 5,000 to 15,000, though in some of the more moist valleys stands are found almost equal to those on the coast. In the interior dry belt the individual fir trees usually contain from 500 to 2,000 b.f."

"Douglas fir is perhaps the healthiest tree in British Columbia. It does not suffer from insect pests or fungus disease to nearly the same extent as the hemlock or cedar."

The report devotes chapters to Forest Administration on Provincial Lands, Forest Administration on Dominion Lands, Forest Policy, Forest Exploitation, and Insect Injuries to Forests in British Columbia.

FORESTS' ANNUAL REVENUE.

Out of an average annual revenue from the forests of over \$2,000,000, British Columbia spends approximately \$400,000 for their protection and administration, according to the report. The province contains nearly 26 per cent of the total standing timber of the Pacific Northwest region, but of the total cut of 8,877 million feet of lumber cut in the Pacific Northwest in 1913, only 1,157 million feet, or 13 per cent, was cut in British Columbia. Of the cut in the province, approximately two-thirds is from the coast and the remaining third from the interior.

"British Columbia can increase her cut five-fold without endangering her forest capital," says the report. From reliable data the report assumes that under reasonably effective protection from fire, five million board feet is the average annual increment for the British Columbia forests, and consequently

this amount could be cut yearly without drawing on the present forest capital.

It is pointed out that the saw mills of British Columbia were estimated in 1914 to have an annual capacity of 2,555 million board feet which is more than double the amount of the actual cut. Of the total cut of the province, not more than 15 per cent is used at home, leaving 85 per cent to be disposed of outside the province.

Forest production, primary and subsidiary contributed, in 1913, nearly \$34,000,000 of the total production of the industries of the province.

MARKETS FOR PRODUCTS.

The report gives considerable space to a discussion of the markets for British Columbia timber, which are divided into home, rail and water markets. Approximately 75 per cent of the 1913 lumber cut of the province was shipped out of British Columbia by rail. Of these shipments the prairie markets absorbed the most, but small amounts reached eastern Canada, and some went to the United States. The reports show that British Columbia does not get her share of the present export trade of lumber from the Pacific Northwest to seaboard markets. Of the 1,846 million feet absorbed by Pacific seaboard markets in 1913, British Columbia furnished only about 1.5 per cent. To Atlantic seaboard markets, British Columbia shipped in 1913 25,640,000 feet board measure, while from United States ports were shipped 50,380,000 million feet to these markets.

The report is profusely illustrated by half-tone reproductions of photographs and contains twenty-one maps. It deals thoroughly and comprehensively with every aspect of its subject. Three years were spent by the authors in compiling the data necessary for such a report, which covers about one half of the saw material in the Dominion.

Tenders Asked For.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Alterations and Additions to P.O. Fittings, Regina, Sask.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, May 22, 1919, for alterations and additions to fittings in Post Office Building and in Old Royal Bank Building, Regina, Sask.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, the Clerk of Works, Regina, Sask., and of the Resident Architect, 802 Lindsay Building, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 1, 1919.

First Land Payment.

The first payment on a land loan, it is stated by the Soldier Settlement Board, has been made by John M. McDonald of Steep Creek, Prince Albert, Sask., and is a month in advance of the due date. On the 8th May, 1918, Mr. John M. McDonald secured a loan of \$800 on his quarter section. The money was required for the purchase of a team of horses, wagon, plough, harrow and harness. Although the interest was not payable until the 1st of June, Mr. McDonald forwarded a cheque for \$64.19 as first payment. This is the first amount received by the Board in payment on any loan.

British Born Males.

The report of the Canada Registration Board shows that there are in the Dominion 2,028,335 British-born males, free from apparent physical disability, between the ages of 16 and 45.

STAND OF TIMBER IN B. C. PROVINCE.

The remaining stand of timber in the province is estimated to be as follows:—

Species.	Total.	
	Million b.f.	Per cent.
Western red cedar.....	77,968	22.2
Douglas Fir.....	75,973	21.2
Spruce (all species).....	73,064	20.8
Western Hemlock.....	64,112	18.3
White fir (balsam).....	32,953	9.4
Ledgepole pine.....	11,861	3.4
Western yellow pine.....	4,208	1.2
Yellow cypress.....	4,056	1.1
Western larch.....	3,152	.9
Western white pine.....	2,700	.8
Cottonwood.....	788	.2
Total saw material.....	350,835	
Piling, poles, pulpwood, etc.....	15,465	
Total forest resources.....	366,300	

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between April 26 and May 2, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due
JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Twisted steel	Kingston	May 6
Cement	"	" 7
JUSTICE (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Oleomargarine	Kapuskasing	May 8
Creamery butter, solids	"	" 8
ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE—		
Metal badges	Ottawa	May 2
Blue cloth pea jackets	"	" 2
Kit, etc.	"	" 2
INTERIOR (TOPOGRAPHICAL BRANCH)—		
Scientific instruments	Ottawa	May 7
SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Motor-driven mill exhauster	Toronto	May 6
Bench grinder, etc.	Ottawa	" 6
Duplex B.F. pump	Toronto	May 6
Chairs, arm, wicker	Guelph	" 6
Chairs, rocker, wicker	"	" 6
Settees, wicker	"	" 6
Steam force pump, complete	Keith Station	" 9
Blast traps, valves, etc.	Bowness	" 11
Quilts	Ottawa	" 8
Russet bridle leather	Toronto	May 7
Leather sole oak, tanned	"	" 7
Diet kitchen utensils	"	" 10
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—		
Supercalendered white wove paper..	Ottawa	May 8
Blue-black ink	"	" 8
Kraft pockets	"	" 8
Pressboard guide	"	" 8
Wire baskets	"	" 12
MARINE—		
Anchor	Sorel	May 19
POST OFFICE—		
Rubber stamping cushions	Ottawa	May 6
Tires and tubes	Toronto	" 5
MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Glycerine	Ottawa	May 6
Electric supplies	Winnipeg	" 5
Surgical dressings	Ottawa	" 5
Corks	"	" 2
Stands, irrigating	"	" 5
Drugs	"	" 5
Surgical supplies	"	" 8
Enamelware	"	" 8
Surgical supplies	"	" 9
Laboratory glassware	"	" 12
Laboratory supplies	"	" 12
Glycerine	"	" 6
Soap, yellow	"	" 8
Surgical supplies	"	" 8
Baths, eye, glass	"	" 12
Hot plates, electric	Toronto	" 7
Twine, packing, large	Ottawa	" 8
Dishes	"	" 12
Motor car casings and tubes	"	" 6
Tow-lines	"	" 6
Kitchen food conveyers	Toronto	" 9
Electric toasters	Ottawa	" 9
Fresh fruits and vegetables	Moosejaw	" 3
Fresh vegetables	Brandon	" 3
Coal	Kingston	" 2
Fresh vegetables	Quebec	" 2
Beef	Kingston	" 5
"	Ottawa	" 5
"	Cobourg	" 5
Toilet paper	M.D. No. 1	" 6
Potatoes	Montreal	" 2
"	Quebec	" 7
"	Ottawa	" 2
Wood	Kingston	" 7
Forage	"	" 2
Laundry	Brandon	" 5
Milk, cream, etc.	Port Arthur	" 5
Laundry	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	" 15
Bacon and fish	Regina	" 2
Butter, beef	Calgary	" 19
Cheese, sugar	"	" 19

ERIE HATCHERIES HAVE BEEN SUCCESS

Whitefish and Herring Fry Distributed in Vigorous Condition

A most successful season has just come to a close at the whitefish and herring hatchery operated by the Fisheries Branch, Department of the Naval Service, at Kingsville, Lake Erie. Upwards of 57,000,000 whitefish fry and 37,000,000 herring fry have been distributed in a healthy and vigorous condition on the spawning grounds in the westerly end of the lake.

This successful outcome was achieved in the face of unusual and difficult conditions during the egg collecting season last autumn. Whitefish appeared to leave the Canadian shore with the approach of the spawning season, and only a small proportion of those caught were in a ripe condition in which their eggs could be taken and fertilized. The scarcity of labour was also a serious handicap, and was aggravated by the epidemic of Spanish influenza. The success attained was due to the unsparing efforts of the hatchery officer and the hearty co-operation of the majority of the fishermen.

The present flourishing condition of the whitefish fishery of Lake Erie is an outstanding example of the benefits to be derived from fish culture. As a result of the hatcheries operated by Canada and the United States, this fishery, after a period of practical depletion, is now in a more prosperous condition than it ever has been.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Glazed Partitions, etc., Hunter Building, Ottawa, Ont." will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, May 19, 1919, for all glazed partitions, etc., set in place in the Hunter Building, complete and finished in first-class workmanlike manner.

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

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

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

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 7, 1919.

Buy Canadian Goods.

Women throughout the Dominion are endorsing the Canadian Trade Commission's efforts to restore the balance of trade, especially with the United States, by a voluntary undertaking to buy Canadian made goods wherever possible.

Take some of your change in Thrift Stamps.

C.T.C. CONDITIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TRADE GROUPS.

The following seven conditions have been adopted by the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa for the guidance of "trade group" organizations in making allotments of orders secured under the Canadian credits established abroad:

1. Every manufacturer under certain conditions must have an opportunity of sharing in the business on the same terms. There shall be no discrimination in favour of or against a manufacturer because he is a member or a non-member of any organization.

2. Every manufacturer desiring to share in the business must at the present time be actually engaged in manufacturing or equipped to manufacture a similar class of goods as that for which an order is solicited.

3. If in the opinion of the executive of an export organization, promulgated through the president or vice-president, any manufacturer desiring to share in the business under allotment is not in a position to manufacture and produce a satisfactory article, the executive will be justified in refusing to recommend such manufacturer to share in the order.

4. If for any reason a manufacturer to whom an order has been allotted is unable or unwilling to complete same, he shall not be permitted to arrange for its manufacture elsewhere.

5. All allotments should, if possible, be unanimously agreed to, but if that cannot be done, the executive, through its president or vice-president, may make a ruling acceptable to any parties concerned, there shall be the right of appeal to the Commission.

6. No allotments are to be considered as final until confirmed by the Commission, and orders forwarded in the usual manner.

7. In the case of firms not speedily conforming to the standard of products required, orders must be surrendered to the Commission for allotment to other firms able to accept.

Italy's Various Citizens.

Of the 27,107 males in Canada, 16 years of age and over, claiming Italian citizenship, 1 was British-born, 2 were born in Africa, 1 in Armenia-Syria, 30 in Austria-Hungary, 1 in Belgium, 2 in Bulgaria, 12 in Finland, 28 in France, 2 in Germany, 26,951 in Italy, 4 in Russia, 5 in Switzerland, 17 in the United States, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Turkey, and 17 in various other countries, as shown in the report of the Canada Registration Board.

SUMMARY OF BIG CANADIAN BATTLES---1915-18.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS OF THE CORPS

Little Stories of Canada's Part in Great War from Ypres to Mons Compiled from Official Sources by Permission of Dept. of Militia.

The following story of the operations of the Canadian divisions in France and Flanders has been compiled in brief form by the Department of Militia and Defence, and its publication in the Official Record is given with the idea that it may be a handy reference for those who followed the fortunes of Canada's army overseas.

On October 3rd, 1914, the First Canadian Division of 33,000 men left Gaspe Bay, arriving in Plymouth Sound two weeks later. After nearly three months of strenuous training on Salisbury Plain this force proceeded to the front, landing at St. Nazaire on February 11th, 1915. A brief period of trench training in the quiet Sally Sector was followed by a move northwards to the shell-shattered area of Ypres, where one week after their arrival the Canadians were called upon to withstand the second great thrust against that city.

YPRES.

At 5 p.m. on April 22nd, the enemy attacked the front of the 45th French Division, on the left of the Canadians, sending forward great numbers of men behind clouds of poisonous gas. The French troops were compelled to retire, and our men, filling the gap as well as possible, fought for six long days and nights, almost without respite, bearing the brunt of the great attack, until the German armies drew back, disheartened and defeated. That was a job well done, and it brought forth a healthy and well-earned swagger in the bearing of the individual Canadian. The division suffered over 8,000 casualties, but in the words of the British Commander-in-Chief "saved the situation," and by outstanding valour in the face of hitherto unknown weapons of war, shed lustre on the name of Canada.

FESTUBERT.

At the beginning of May, Sir John French began his offensive against the Aubers Ridge, and on the 17th May the Canadian Division moved south to Festubert and the First Army Area.

Here on May 20th our Canadian troops began the sanguinary fighting for La Quinke Rue, K. 5, the Orchard and Rue d'Ouvvert. These positions were captured, at a very heavy cost indeed, but we were unable to progress further, and after ten days of incessant effort and rapidly lengthening casualties lists it was decided to attempt to break through the German defenses at another point.

GIVENCHY.

Accordingly, on May 31st, the Canadian Division was relieved and moved south to La Basse Canal and the Givenchy front. Here the struggle for Rue d'Ouvvert, Chapelle St. Roch, and Violaines was renewed, but little progress was made beyond the capture of local strongholds. The German General Staff had evolved the machine-gun defence scheme which has played so important a part in subsequent operations, and the ground lent itself naturally to such a method of warfare. No great degree of success was secured, sufficient to justify our casualty roll of over 2,000, and at the end of June the Canadians marched north to find much needed rest in the comparative tranquillity of the trenches about Ploegsteert.

July and August passed quietly enough. September, however, was a busy month, for on the 14th the Second Canadian Division arrived at Boulogne, and a couple of days later the veterans of the First Division were welcoming their compatriots in the Hazebrouck Area. On the 14th, too, the Canadian

Corps was formed, Lieut-General Alderson in command, with Major-Generals Currie and Turner commanding the First and Second Divisions respectively. A few days later the Second Division took over the Kemmel front, on the left of the First Division, and the Canadian Corps prepared to give all the help possible in the impending offensive against Loos.

It was a disappointment to the Canadians that they were not asked to play a larger part in the Battle of Loos, but they performed their mildly exciting share in the operations of the 25th by an excellently planned simulation of an offensive on their front, preventing the enemy from moving his reserves to the real point of attack.

Through the months of September and October all ranks worked unceasingly in improving the line, but the first rains of November proved that even incessant labour and the most scientific engineering were hardly sufficient to enable trenches cut in that rozy soil to withstand the stress of winter. Life was not all digging, however, and the wonderfully successful raid, the first of its kind, carried out across the Douve River by the 7th Battalion, suggested future joys to our extremely enterprising men.

Just before Christmas, 1915, authority was received for the formation of the Third Canadian Division. In November the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry had re-joined the Canadian Corps, and early in January, 1916, the 7th and 8th Brigades were taking their turn in the trenches, under the command of Major General Mercer.

The fighting had been steadily working northwards, and in March the Canadian Corps relieved the V Corps before St. Eloi, where the 3rd (British) Division had exploded a series of huge mines.

ST. ELOI.

On the night of April 3rd began the terrible fighting for the St. Eloi mine craters, fighting of the most bitter description, for not only had our men to guard themselves against the German bullets, but before them always they had the constant threat of suffocation in the sea of mud that covered our positions. Throughout the month, the Second Division strove to maintain our shattered line, but the German artillery was too strong; our make-shift defences slipped back into the muddy morass in which they were constructed, and eventually our troops were forced from the craters we had paid so dearly to hold. The Second Division lost 4,000 men in this action.

HOOGHE AND SANCTUARY WOOD.

The month of May found the Canadian Corps, under the command of General Sir Julian Byng, still holding the south-eastern sector of the Ypres salient, which allowed our battered soldiers but brief respite from close fighting. With June came the pressing Germans, and on the 2nd a third attempt was carried forward in force, preceded by the heaviest artillery preparation hitherto experienced. This time the Third Division bore the weight of the assault. So heavy was the preliminary bombardment, and our casualties so numerous, that it was found impossible to hold our positions about Hooge and Sanctuary Wood. For a time the whole Ypres salient was in the most imminent danger. General Mercer had been killed, and only the supreme fortitude and gallantry of the 7th and 8th Brigades saved a very serious disaster. As it was, on June 6th the Germans had occupied so great a portion of the heights about Ypres that the situation was vital, and it was not until the 13th that an heroic attack by

fresh troops of the First Division swept back the enemy and established once more our line of defence. Canadian casualties for the eleven days of fighting numbered over 11,000.

Throughout July, 1916, the Canadian Corps was busy refitting and assimilating drafts, and in the middle of August the Fourth Division arrived, very necessary additional strength in view of the demands shortly to be made upon the Corps. At the end of the month the First, Second and Third Divisions moved south to the Somme to take part in the greatest allied offensive yet conceived. THE SOMME.

Each action throughout the war excelled all previous battles in the development of artillery support, and behind our men on the Somme lay the greatest array of guns ever gathered together, with the Germans not far behind in their defensive preparations.

Early in September the First Canadian Division was employed in numerous important operations resulting in the brilliant exploits in the vicinity of Mouquet Farm, and on September 15th the Second Canadian Division gained the notable victory of Courcellette. On September 26th the First Canadian Division captured portions of Hessian and Kenora trenches—an advance of far-reaching consequences. Then ensued the relentless struggle for Regina Trench. Canada paid a very heavy price for Regina Trench. For weeks the close battle swung backwards and forwards across the battered quarter-mile of trenches, and it was not until November 11th, after the first three divisions of the corps had left the Somme, that the Fourth Canadian Division made good our footing. Desire Trench was carried on the 18th, and then the Fourth Division moved north and joined the Canadian Corps on the Arras-Lens front. The corps lost 22,000 men on the Somme, but the vigour with which our men carried out raids and destructive sorties on the new front remained unimpaired.

EQUANCOURT AND GUYENCOURT.

Meanwhile the Canadian Cavalry Brigade, attached to the XV Corps, distinguished itself in some fighting in March, 1917. An attack was planned on a quiet sector, and met with great success. Three villages, Longasvesnes, Lieramont and Equancourt were captured on the 26th, and on the following day three more, Villers Faucon, Saulcourt and Guyencourt, were delivered from the hands of the enemy. Considering the material gains of the operation, our casualties were surprisingly light.

VIMY RIDGE.

Opposite the centre of the new front of the Canadian Corps lay Vimy Ridge, high ground coveted by our higher command. Historians have written greatly of prehistoric earth-works, but the work of the Canadians about Vimy will bear comparison. On April 9th, 1917, all four Canadian Divisions carried out perhaps the most carefully planned enterprise of the war—capturing the whole of the ridge in an attack that swept all resistance before them.

This was followed by the capture of Hill 145 on the 10th, after an unsuccessful attack on the previous day, and on the 12th by the carrying of the Pimple, a strong high point which had greatly retarded our previous progress. The whole action, and the subsequent extensions of the operations, were most successful. During April and May, 1917, the Canadian Corps captured nine villages, over 5,000 prisoners, 64 heavy guns and howitzers, 106 trench mortars, and 126 machine guns. The casualties were 10,000.

LENS AND HILL 70.

The capture of Vimy Ridge opened the way to many projects that had long been cherished by the higher command, and through June and July the Canadians maintained a vigorous offensive against the German defences of Lens. First Army instructions were to capture Lens with a view to an attack on Lille from the south. Accordingly on August 15th the First and Second Canadian Divisions captured Hill 70 and made

excellent progress towards the town. The attack was pushed still closer home on the 21st by the Second and Fourth Canadian Divisions. The fighting was very severe; reported, indeed, to have been the fiercest that our troops had yet experienced. The corps lost 9,100 men in this action.

In September arrangements were made for the capture of the Mericourt-Sallaumines Ridge, but this operation was postponed as the Second Army requested the services of the Canadian Corps in an attack upon Passchendaele, on the old Ypres front.

PASSCHENDEALE.

As Sir Douglas Haig stated in his fourth despatch, the positions held by the allies in the Ypres Salient since May, 1915, were far from satisfactory. Not only were they completely overlooked by the enemy, but their defence involved a considerable strain on the troops occupying them, while they were certain to be costly to maintain against a serious attack, in which the enemy would enjoy all the advantages in observation and in the placing of his artillery. These positions had been greatly improved by the capture of the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, and it was proposed to extend the improvement still further by the capture of the high ground which extends thence north-eastwards for some seven miles, and then trends north through Broodseinde and Passchendaele.

The British Second and Fifth Armies had secured some successes in the preliminary stages of this offensive scheme. The fourth phase was carried out upon October 9th, when the Forty-ninth and Sixty-sixth British Divisions, attached to the Second Anzac Corps, attacked Passchendaele.

It has been stated by German prisoners of high rank that Passchendaele, and the rough hilly country about the town, constituted the gateway to the German positions on the high ground east of Ypres. Whether this was so or not, the resistance of the enemy proved the value placed upon the position by the German Higher Command. The attack of October 9th failed, though pushed forward with the utmost gallantry.

The position was vital to the operations in hand, and on April 12th the New Zealand and the Third Australian Divisions made another gallant attempt to gain ground towards Passchendaele. Again the concentrated resistance of the enemy prevented the capture of the objective, though our front line was slightly advanced.

Collectively, the troops on this front were severely exhausted after the terribly heavy fighting of the previous weeks. Several conferences had been held at Headquarters to decide the best means of carrying on the operations. The British Higher Command did not consider that any great strategical results were likely to be gained by following up a success upon the Arras front, beyond the capture of the immediate objectives. Undoubtedly the capture of Passchendaele was a very necessary preliminary to the extension of the original Flanders scheme.

Accordingly, the attack about Lens was postponed—the Canadian Corps was ordered to the Ypres Sector—and on October 18th General Currie took over the command of the Passchendaele front. On the 22nd the Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions relieved the New Zealand and Third Australian Divisions in the trenches before Passchendaele.

The operations were carried out in four distinct phases, October 26th and 30th, by the Third and Fourth Divisions, and November 6th and 10th, by the First and Second Divisions. The final attack gave us possession of the high ground northeast of Passchendaele, leaving the town itself well within our lines. The conditions under which this most successful operation was carried out were indescribable, and the Canadian losses were very heavy. Passchendaele cost the Canadian Corps 14,867 men, killed, wounded and missing. Some 1,200 prisoners were taken.

[Continued on page 10.]

SUMMARY OF BIG CANADIAN BATTLES---1915-18.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS OF THE CORPS

Little Stories of Canada's Part in Great War from Ypres to Mons Compiled from Official Sources by Permission of Dept. of Militia.

[Continued from page 9.]

After the necessary reorganization, the Corps returned to the Lens front, and continued the envelopment of that city, until the great German offensive of March, 1918. The Second Canadian Division was attached to the VI Corps, and held the line near Neuville Vitasse through those critical days, but the main body of the Canadian Corps was not allowed to take a major part in the defensive operations.

AMIENS TO MONS.

As a fitting conclusion to the series of successes which marked the activities of the Canadian Corps in 1915, 1916 and 1917, the notable victories of the final three months' fighting will ever rank among the proudest achievements of British arms.

Acting as the spear-head of the allied thrust on the western front, commencing on August 8th and concluding at Mons on November 11th, the Canadian Corps effected captures which totalled over 32,000 prisoners, 750 field and heavy guns, and 3,500 machine guns; the advance attained a depth of 95 miles, representing 100 towns and villages, and 450 square miles of territory; and more than 300,000 French and Belgian civilians were liberated from German domination.

In this period the Canadian Corps sustained 46,100 casualties but encountered and defeated decisively approximately 50 German divisions, or nearly one quarter of the total German forces on the western front.

These brilliant exploits surrounded four outstanding engagements: Amiens, August 8th; Arras, August 26th; Cambrai, September 27th, and Valenciennes, November 1st, the corps being in the line continuously the entire 95 days, always with at least two divisions in the attack and two divisions in close support.

The really critical struggle—in fact, in the opinion of many of the highest military authorities the most fiercely contested battle of the war—was waged in front of Cambrai, German officers having freely admitted that when Cambrai fell their last ambition of Germany winning the war disappeared.

The Canadian Corps entered their final phase of the war from General Headquarters Reserve, on which duty our force was employed from early May until the end of July.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his despatch to the British War Office dealing with the enemy offensive launched on March 21st, thus refers to his action in detailing the Canadian Corps for this important purpose:

"I arranged a special force of Reserve division for action as occasion might demand. Measures were taken to permit of the employment of the Canadian Corps for counter-attack in the event of the enemy succeeding in piercing my front."

As is well known, from March to July, the Germans delivered several attacks against the allied front with some measure of success, resulting in an advance to within 40 kilometres of Paris by July 15th. At this time Marshal Foch found the enemy in the Soissons Sector with an exposed right flank. He threw in a force of British, French and American troops and exploited this opening to the utmost. That blow was delivered on July 18th, and that moment may be regarded as the time at which the tide of the war began to turn decisively in our favour.

Our communications were still badly impaired, however, by the fact that the enemy was within a few kilometres of Amiens. He menaced the Paris-Amiens railway sufficiently to prevent its use, and until this railway was free it was

not possible to make a material advance on any part of the front.

The Generalissimo then decided to attack on a 20-mile front from the Avre to the Ancre east of Amiens. He selected for this battle the Canadian Corps, the Australian Corps, the famous 31st French Corps and certain English troops.

AMIENS.

To the Canadian Corps was assigned the arrow-head of the thrust. The Battle of Amiens began at dawn on August 8th. By nightfall the Canadians had advanced 14,000 yards, the deepest advance that had previously marked any one day in the history of the war.

All four divisions were engaged and for the first time the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and the Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade fought as part of the Canadian Corps.

The first phase of the battle ended on the fifth day, August 13th.

In the interval the Canadians had penetrated 22,000 yards, capturing over 150 guns, over 1,000 machine guns, 125 trench mortars, 10,000 prisoners, 20 towns and villages, identified and routed 16 German divisions, and held a front of 10,000 yards as compared with a 7,500-yard frontage at the commencement of the attack.

In the succeeding days the Canadians made further advances until their total progress represented 15 miles, and the capture of an additional 35 guns and 2,000 prisoners, freeing the Amiens-Paris Railway, lifting the menace to Amiens, and rendering futile the enemy effort to divide the British and French forces.

The casualties suffered by the Canadian Corps in these operations were 7,763.

ARRAS.

From Amiens the corps returned to its old stamping ground near Arras, and on the morning of August 26th attacked on a 9,000-yard front from Neuville-Vitasse on the south to Tilloy and across the Scarpe River to the north. By September 1st an advance of 12,000 yards had been made over a shell-shattered territory literally fenced and laced with barbed wire, rolling up five elaborate and strongly fortified trench systems, and winding up on the threshold of the famous Drocourt-Queant line, the strongest part of the celebrated Hindenburg system, considered by the Germans to be impregnable. Every yard of this advance was bitterly contested.

On September 2nd the Canadian Corps broke through a wide stretch of the Drocourt-Queant line, an achievement of great significance to the whole future of the war, and three days later reached the western side of the Canal du Nord where the second phase of the Battle of Arras ended.

In this engagement the Canadian Corps captured 10,000 prisoners, 262 of whom were officers, 95 field and heavy guns, 1,016 machine guns and 75 trench mortars, and scored an even greater strategic victory than the one achieved at Amiens. Our casualties were approximately 11,500.

CAMBRAI.

September 27th marked the beginning of the operations now recognized as the Battle of Cambrai. The Canadian Corps attacked on a frontage of 4,000 yards, extending as a fan to 9,000 yards. Their objectives included the seizing of the high ground overlooking the Sensee Valley and the capturing of Bourlon village and the adjoining woods. By sunset of the first day these tasks were brilliantly completed with an advance of 7,000 yards. Among other assets of that day were 4,000 prisoners,

102 field and heavy guns, many hundreds of machine guns, and huge quantities of war material. This attack was made by the First and Fourth Divisions. The following day the Third Division came into the line, rapidly continuing the advance until October 1st when the Germans, realizing that Cambrai was menaced, decided to make a concentrated stand to save the city.

Ten enemy divisions of infantry with 13 machine gun companies, supported by the artillery of over ten divisions were launched against the First, Third and Fourth Divisions.

What is considered by the Higher Command to be the most bloody and bitterly contested battle of the war was fought on that day. The Canadians met and repulsed counter-attack after counter-attack. The Corps artillery fired over 7,000 tons of ammunition, while one 6-inch battery alone engaged over 200 moving targets of men. It was a day of appalling and awful slaughter in the enemy ranks. The supreme efforts of the Germans failed. At the end of the day the Canadians held practically all of the ground captured in the early stages of the attack at dawn. Two days later we were on the outskirts of Cambrai, and thus the second phase of the battle ended.

Our captures totalled 7,174 prisoners, of whom 230 were officers, 205 field and heavy guns, 30 trench mortars, and 950 machine guns. In five days the Canadian Corps had decimated and put out of action thirteen picked divisions of the enemy at a cost to us of approximately 18,000 casualties.

On October 9th came the crowning glory of this magnificent display of organization and valour, when our Second and Third Canadian Divisions captured Cambrai.

LE CATEAU.

On the day the Canadian Corps captured Cambrai the Canadian Cavalry Brigade made an 8-mile advance from Montigny to the southeast, captured several villages, made many dashing charges, and routed the enemy and entered Le Cateau, capturing 400 prisoners, 5 heavy guns, 5 trench mortars, and 102 machine guns. Our casualties were about 150.

DENAIN.

Following the capture of Cambrai the Canadian troops took up a line to the north and the east and initiated an advance towards Valenciennes. By this time the enemy forces were withdrawing, avoiding being badly routed by fighting stiff rear-guard actions, in which machine guns were the chief weapons of defence. The Canadians continued to advance rapidly, every day capturing villages and freeing the civilian populations. On the morning of October 20th the Fourth Canadian Division captured Denain, a large mining town in which there were 28,000 civilians. Here, as well as in all the other villages the Canadians had passed through since Cambrai, they were given the most demonstrative welcome by the French inhabitants. In the towns and villages occupied by civilians it was found that foodstuffs had been robbed by the Germans, and so the responsibility of feeding them was accepted by the Canadians. With the capture of Denain the Canadians had a family of civilians to feed and protect numbering 73,000.

Before the end of October the Canadian Corps was on the northern outskirts of Valenciennes. On the morning of November 1st the Fourth Division attacked just south of Valenciennes and captured 1,400 prisoners, 7 artillery guns and many machine guns. Over 800 enemy dead were counted after the attack. Early the next day Valenciennes was completely cleared of the enemy.

The Canadians then began to press on towards Mons, and four days later had crossed the border into Belgium. By November 10th we were at the outskirts of Mons. Thus in one week we had advanced about 25 miles, in spite of enemy opposition. This advance meant the release from German domination of scores of towns and villages on each side of the Mons road, all of which

were filled with Belgian civilians, who, like the French, had been robbed of everything by the Germans.

Mons.

At 4 o'clock on November the 11th, the day the armistice came into effect, the Canadians entered Mons, and after a short, sharp fight captured the city and pressed on to the open country beyond. At 11 o'clock, the time the armistice came into effect, the Canadian line was five kilometres east of the city. The first troops to enter Mons were the 42nd Canadian Highlanders, of Montreal, and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Royal Canadian Regiment. On the right, Ontario regiments of the 4th Brigade took the village of Hyon and advanced and linked with the troops of the 7th Brigade. Thus the war ended where the British began fighting, and it is an interesting fact that the last troops to leave Mons on August 23rd, 1914, were the original 42nd Highlanders, the Black Watch, whose counterpart of the Canadian Corps were actually the first troops to enter the city on the last day of the war, together with the first unit of the Canadian Forces to appear in France, the P.P.C.L.I.

The depth of the advance since November 2nd measured 30 miles. The Canadians suffered slight casualties in entering Mons, but accounted for every German in the place at the time.

These many magnificent successes were achieved through the efficient administrative and organizing staff work, coupled with supreme devotion, courage and initiative on the part of all ranks, the product of good discipline, good training and good leadership.

Supporting the Canadian Corps and other forces on the entire British front were the Canadian Railway troops, who were responsible for the whole of the construction of light railways in the zone occupied by the British armies and 60 per cent of the standard-gauge railways. There were 14 complete brigades of Canadian Railway troops in the field, and four companies of these were performing work of a special nature. Also a factor in the successes were the Canadian Forestry troops, of which there were 63 companies in France. They were responsible for supplying the bulk of the timber required by the British and French armies, and for the construction of all aerodromes for the Independent Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

Tender Wanted.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Retaining Wall at Bayfield, Ont.," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, May 20, 1919, for the construction of a retaining wall in lieu of present superstructure on part of North Pier at Bayfield, Huron county, Ont.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of the District Engineer, Equity Building, Toronto, Ont., and at the Post Office, Bayfield, Ont.

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

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

NOTE.—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted cheque for the sum of \$10, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,

Ottawa, April 28, 1919.