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Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, February 25, 1919.

No. 22.

FINAL HONOURS ARE TENDERED TO DEAD STATESMAN

Impressive funeral spectacle attended by tens of thousands when Sir Wilfrid Laurier is laid to rest.

REPRESENTATIVE MOURNERS

After reposing in state in the Chamber of the House of Commons, Ottawa, from Thursday evening until Saturday, visited by tens of thousands of people in all walks of Canadian life anxious to pay last tribute to the distinguished Liberal Leader, the remains of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., were tendered a state burial on Saturday.

Amid the impressive ceremonials of the Roman Catholic Church, and accompanied by thousands of Canada's most prominent men, the body was conveyed in the first place to the Basilica. Sorrowing crowds everywhere lined the route of the procession from Victoria Museum, where Parliament now sits, to the Basilica on Sussex street, where the Requiem Mass was sung, with Mgr. Pietro di Maria, representative of the Pope in Canada, officiating, assisted by Bishop Roy, of Quebec, with Mgr. Routhier as priest assistant; Canons Campeau and Plantin as deacon and sub-deacon of honour, with Father Mayrand, of St. Ann's, as deacon of office.

When the coffin, escorted by the honorary pall-bearers, reached the door, it was received by Father Laflamme, curé of the parish, escorted by two acolytes, who preceded the cortege to the catafalque, where the heavy bronze casket was carefully placed, and four of the church attendants stood on guard throughout the ceremony.

The service itself was a full Pontifical High Mass of Requiem, and was exceedingly impressive. The choir sang Perosi's Requiem Mass with beautiful effect, the solo work being taken by Mr. J. B. Saucier, of Montreal.

Immediately after intoning the opening words of the Libera, two panegyrics were pronounced upon

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MEMORANDUM ISSUED TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Government is Anxious that Provinces Should Take Advantage of \$25,000,000 Loan as Soon as Possible.

In view of the fact that the Dominion loan for housing purposes was instituted having as one of its objects the stimulation of building operations during the transition period from war to peace and the providing of employment and housing accommodation for returned soldiers, the Dominion Government is anxious that the provinces take advantage of the loan as early as possible during the present year.

This is pointed out in a general statement issued by Hon. N. W. Rowell, chairman of the Cabinet Committee on Housing, which accompanies a memorandum sent to each of the provincial Governments outlining the conditions upon which the \$25,000,000 appropriation may be participated in and making certain suggestions as to the development of the scheme in so far as the provinces themselves are concerned.

The conditions and general principles incorporated in the memorandum have already been submitted to the provincial Governments and all in their behalf have been fully considered and generally adopted.

The memorandum and statement are as follow:—

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In some provinces special officials are being appointed as directors of housing and town planning, and in others it is proposed to place the administration of these matters under the care of a special commission. Some action of this kind would seem to be very desirable in each province with a view to facilitating the work of preparing and carrying out schemes, and to secure that early action will be taken in utilizing the proposed loan.

The Housing Committee of the Cabinet have arranged with Mr. Thomas Adams, housing and town planning adviser of the Commission of Conservation, to co-operate with the officers of the provincial Governments in preparing and promoting schemes. General schemes prepared by the provincial Governments and the communications of provincial authorities with regard to any details, may be sent to Mr. Thomas Adams at Ottawa. Municipalities and individuals should direct their communications to their own provincial Governments or officers.

It is hoped that the Federal branch of administration may be found useful

to the different provinces as a clearing house for comparative information regarding details of schemes, methods of standardization of dwellings, costs of construction, town planning procedure, methods of expropriating lands for schemes, model plans of dwellings, statistics regarding amounts and periods

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PASSPORTS ARE NEEDED TO PASS THROUGH U.S.

Are Required by Travellers Proceeding from Dominion Through United States to Further Destination.

CERTAIN SOLDIERS EXEMPT

Information has been received by the Department of External Affairs from His Majesty's Embassy at Washington that numbers of Canadians who left Canada without passports are having difficulty in obtaining such passports, which are required by the United States regulations from travellers proceeding from Canada through the United States to a further destination.

It should generally be made known that, while passports are not necessary for persons leaving Canada simply to enter the United States, they must be carried by those who intend going beyond the United States to a further destination, and should, therefore, be obtained by such persons from the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa before leaving Canada.

It might be further notified that British subjects discharged from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, returning to their homes in the United Kingdom, will be admitted without passports on the production of the discharge certificates issued to them by the Canadian military authorities.

\$1,000,000 CREDIT IS ALLOWED FOR SIBERIAN TRADE

Canadian Commissioner at Vladivostok Will Act With Imperial Siberian Supply Company in Obtaining Share of Orders.

FULL TEXT OF ORDER

Credit of \$1,000,000 has been established by the Government for Canadian trade in Siberia, and one of the Trade Commissioners at Vladivostok has been appointed to act with the Siberian Supply Company, which are the British official agents for the distribution and sale of goods. The vote and appointment are explained in the following Order in Council passed on February 20:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th February, 1919, from the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, referring to a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, under date of the 6th of September, 1918, No. 498, by which it was stated that in connection with the despatch of Allied troops to Eastern Siberia, His Majesty's Government had undertaken, in concert with the other Allied Governments concerned, to arrange for a supply of goods to relieve the necessities of the Siberian population, and that the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) had been charged with the task of making the arrangements required to carry out the undertaking.

The Minister reports as follows, in reference to the above:—

In a subsequent despatch of October 11th, 1918, the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies announced that His Majesty's Government would welcome the appointment of a representative to Vladivostok to forward Canadian interests.

After giving the matter much consideration, Orders in Council were passed on the 21st and 23rd October, 1918, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, authorizing the establishment of a Canadian Economic Commission in Siberia to consist of C. F. Just, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in Russia; L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok; Colonel J. S. Dennis, Liaison Officer of the Canadian Siberian Expedition; and Mr. Ross Owen, transportation officer in Russia of the C.P.R. Company. The said Order in Council of the 21st October, 1918, authorized further appointments to this Commission, since which date Mr. A. D. Braith-

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MANY TRIBUTES TO DEAD LIBERAL STATESMAN

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REPRESENTATIVE MOURNERS

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the deceased statesman, the first in French by Archbishop Mathieu, of Regina, and the other in English by Father Burke, of Toronto.

The addresses ended, the officiating priests, attended by acolytes, moved forward to the head of the bier to say the funeral service. Candles, symbolical of the guiding light of faith, were borne by clergy and sanctuary boys. The final rites were performed, the final prayers for the repose of the soul of the departed were said, and the solemn service was concluded. The congregation stood while the casket was borne out, and the cortege reformed and proceeded to Notre Dame cemetery, where the last ceremony of interment was conducted by Father Lajeune, of the Sacred Heart Church, which Sir Wilfrid had long attended.

Among those in the funeral procession besides members of the Laurier family, members of the Cabinet, the Senate, and the House of Commons were:—

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General, attended by Col. Henderson, Lord Minto, A. F. Sladen, and Lord Fortescue.

General Gwatkin, representing the Duke of Connaught; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Sir Henry Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, and Hon. William Pugsley, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

Chief Justice Sir Louis Davies and Justices Duff, Idington, Anglin and Mignault, of the Supreme Court; Sir Walter Cassels and Justice Audette, of the Exchequer Court.

Sir William Sullivan, Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice Archibald, and Justices Pouliott, Mercier, Monet, Fortin, Lafontaine, Archer, Greenshields, Demers, Duclos, De Lorimier, Weir, Bruneau, Roy, Huthingson, Robideaux and Chauvain, of the King's Bench and Exchequer Courts of Quebec.

Hon. J. G. Foster, Consul-General for the United States; the Consuls-General of France, Japan, Belgium, China, and the Argentine Republic.

Justices Latchford and Maclaren, of the Supreme Court of Ontario; Judge Gunn, Ottawa.

Parcel Mail Suspended.

The British Post Office advises that the transmission of parcels to troops at Archangel has been suspended. Letter mails for Archangel and letter and parcel mails for Murmansk may still be forwarded.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN FROM ALL CANADA HONOUR GREAT LEADER WHO HAS PASSED

The following tributes to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., have been paid by representative men in the public life of Canada and by others:—

FROM HIS MAJESTY.

The following messages were received by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire:—

From His Majesty the King:

"I have received the news of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with true regret. Canada will mourn for one who dearly loved his country and will remember with pride and gratitude his great powers of administrative genius and leadership.

(Signed) "George, R. I."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

From His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught:

"Deeply depressed to hear of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Canada and the Empire mourn the great veteran and a charming personality whose name will long be remembered in the Dominion he loved so well.

(Signed) "Arthur."

VISCOUNT MILNER.

From Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"His Majesty's Government and the people of the United Kingdom join Canada in mourning in the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the loss of a statesman who was held in reverence in all parts of the Empire. By his long and devoted services to Canada, he will rank as one of the master builders of her national greatness and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations will ever hold him in grateful memory as one of its foremost leaders in thought and in action during the eventful years of his distinguished career."

SIR ROBERT BORDEN, G.C.M.G.

"It is with deepest sorrow that I have received tidings of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's death. Since I became leader of a political party, more than eighteen years ago, our relations have been intimate and never have our political differences interfered with our personal friendship. With his death there passes from the stage one who was from the first a commanding figure, and during a long period the chief figure in our public life. To the affairs of state in which his life was passed, and to which his wonderful ability was consecrated, he brought remarkable gifts of leadership. His experience of nearly half a century in public affairs had given him a thorough grasp of all public questions, and in the parliamentary arena he was renowned for a singular dexterity which seldom failed him. His vision of public questions was wide and comprehensive, and his sympathies as well.

"Up to the last he maintained an exceedingly keen interest in the duties of his leadership and in the work of Parliament. Indeed, his political life had become so much a second nature that, although he felt its burdens weigh heavily upon him, he would never have been happy to lay them down. His personality was singularly attractive and magnetic, and with this he combined an inspiring eloquence, an unflinching grace of diction in both languages, and a charm of manner which gave him supreme place in the affection and respect of his party.

"All Canada will mourn his loss, and those who differed from him will be profoundly conscious that his death leaves in the public life of our country a blank that cannot be entirely filled."

SIR THOMAS WHITE.

"Personally, Sir Wilfrid was a man of high intellectual gifts and rare social charm, with a singularly attractive win-

domeness of disposition and manner which endeared him to countless admirers throughout the Dominion and made warm personal friends of strong political opponents.

"His long political experience, the prestige of the high office of Prime Minister which he held for so many years, his authority and influence as leader of the Opposition, with his wide knowledge of affairs and his great oratorical gifts made him a conspicuous and outstanding figure in the House, where he was always heard with the deepest interest and attention. A certain stateliness of bearing and a dignified courtesy, belonging to a generation now almost passed away, added to the attraction which he had for those who knew him or were brought into contact with him."

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

"A light has gone out from our midst—a very fine and radiant light—and throughout the entire Dominion we shall feel the sense of loss. From childhood I had been taught to oppose all that Sir Wilfrid represented politically, and it was not until approaching middle life that I had an opportunity to come in contact with him.

"The predilections of earlier years, however, found no justification, so far as Sir Wilfrid's personal character was concerned. All in the nature of personal animosity melted in his splendid presence. In Canada we have been noted for the depth of our political antagonisms. It is a tribute to the late leader that he survived more than fifty years of political conflict and goes to his grave with the love and affection of a vast multitude and the personal regard of all."

HON. F. B. CARVELL.

"I followed Sir Wilfrid Laurier loyally for fourteen years and always found his judgment good. He was honest and upright. He was ever actuated by the highest ideals and before everything else worked unceasingly for the best interests of Canada.

"By his followers he was accorded a loyalty that few political leaders had ever been favoured with, and when, in 1917, many of his old followers felt they could not agree with him in his attitude toward the one big question, their personal friendship for him never ceased.

"I was probably one of his most active political lieutenants. I worked for him faithfully and I respected him sincerely. Even after I left him our social and personal friendship never wavered. I have never known any difference with him, and I used to call and see him frequently after I became a member of the Union Government. He was, of course, too much of a gentleman to question me as to matters affecting the Government, but we had many pleasant chats over past days and to me he was always the same. I am deeply grieved to learn of his demise, for I respected him as a leader, admired him as a great Canadian, and had a great affection for him as a personal friend."

HON. N. W. ROWELL.

"I have learned with the deepest regret of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I was speaking with him on Saturday last at the Canadian Club at Ottawa and he appeared to be in good health and intensely interested in the question which was being discussed at the club, namely: the position of the Jugo-Slavs in the resettlement of Europe. His sudden illness and death therefore came as a great shock.

"He was the oldest, ablest, and most experienced Parliamentarian of our time. He will rank with Sir John Macdonald as one of the two greatest political leaders since Confederation.

For many years I followed him with admiration and affection, and while recently I found myself compelled to differ from him on grave questions of public policy, these differences did not interfere with our personal relations. The House of Commons will not seem the same without him. The people of Canada will join in most sincere sympathy with Lady Laurier in the irreparable loss she has sustained through the death of her illustrious husband."

HON. P. E. BLONDIN.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, so admired and almost idolized by his friends, had the esteem of everyone. If the violence of our political struggles brought him some ardent opponents, he never had an enemy. Politically, as well as socially, he was a charmer; by his exquisite courtesy of form and manners, he excelled in the art of making one forget the blows he was giving. The course of events made him a power in the country but in the House by the sole force of his extraordinary facility of assimilation and the unquestionable quality of his eloquence he was always a master. The same may be said of his political strategy. The place he leaves in the Canadian Parliament cannot be filled in a day."

"As to his political deeds, so much discussed, time alone will discern perfectly their merits and demerits. One thing is sure he will loom large in the political history of the last forty years. Cartier and Macdonald excepted, no one enjoyed at a given moment a prestige equal to his own, in all parts of the country. He often said that his dominant aim was to secure harmony of races in Canada. If he did not succeed in the measure he hoped it is not because he did not give to it the fulness of his great talents and an undying perseverance."

"With Sir Wilfrid Laurier disappears one of the last of those who entered public life at the time of Confederation. He has lived to witness its expansion, and has certainly done much to assure its development. It is proper that his death be considered as a national mourning."

SIR GEORGE FOSTER, G.C.M.G.

"The news of Sir Wilfrid's death came as a great shock to me. He was a member of Parliament in 1882, when I first entered the House of Commons. We had spent together thirty-four years therein and with his decease I am now the only survivor in the Commons of the members of that date. Our relations have always been of the most friendly and pleasant character both personal and political. Our differences were those of public policy only, and our friendship never suffered thereby. Sir Wilfrid had a charming personality which made him hosts of friends everywhere. He enjoyed to a degree, second to Sir John Macdonald only, the loyalty and enthusiastic devotion of party friends and the respect and good will of his political opponents. No man since Confederation has so strongly appealed to the people of his race, or possessed so large a share of their confidence.

"History, a little later, in calm review, will assess his value as one of the outstanding human factors in the development of Canada, and will undoubtedly assign to him a foremost place. He was always a pleasing speaker and sometimes rose to the heights of real oratory. What was lacking in logical sequence and close reasoning was amply compensated for by the lucidity of style, charm of diction, and vividness of imagination which left him few, if any, competitors.

"He was a great figure in Canadian life, but it is in the House of Commons that he will be most of all missed. For me, it will be a lonesome place without his pleasing presence and eloquent voice. Alas, that death is so pitiless and humanity so frail."

HON. W. S. FIELDING, M.P.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's services to Canada and the Empire were of the highest value. If he had one wish

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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME OF LAURIER STATE FUNERAL

The official programme for the state funeral of the late the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., as issued by Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State was as follows:—

Body will be taken without ceremony from the late residence on Thursday, 20th February, 1919, and thereafter charge of funeral will be taken by Government.

Body will lie in state in Chamber of the House of Commons from 8.00 p.m. on the 20th until 9.00 o'clock on the morning of 22nd February, 1919.

Arrangements have been made for the public to enter the Museum at the front door and the Chamber at the left door, to pass the body and leave by the right door and the front entrance.

There will be a guard by members of the Senate and House of Commons at the side of the body continuously during the time of lying in state.

The funeral procession will leave Museum at 10.00 in the forenoon of 22nd February and proceed on foot by way of Metcalfe, Wellington and Rideau sts., Major Hill Park, St. Patrick and Sussex streets to the Basilica. Solemn High Mass will commence at 11.00 a.m.

Owing to the inclement weather, civil uniforms are not obligatory.

The following gentlemen will act as honorary pall bearers:—

The Hon. Sir Thomas White, Hon. Sir James Loughheed, Hon. Sir William Mulock, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. Senator Belcourt, Hon. Sir Allen Aylesworth, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. Charles Murphy, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. Senator Edwards, Hon. L. O. David, Jacques Bureau, Esq., M.P., J. A. Robb, Esq., M.P., Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.

The order of procession will be as follows:—

Clergy officiating; undertaker; pall bearers (eight Dominion Police); cars with floral offerings; hearse.

Honorary pall bearers; mourners; the Governor General and staff; representative of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; Lieutenant-Governors; Archbishops, Bishops, and heads of churches; Members of the Cabinet; the Speaker of the Senate; the Chief Justice of Canada; Chief Justices according to seniority; Privy Councillors; Senators.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, preceded by mace and sergeant-at-arms; Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court; Judges of Exchequer Court and Puisne Judges of Provincial Courts; Members of the House of Commons; Members of the Provincial Executive Councils; Speakers and Members of Provincial Councils and Assemblies; clergy; Consuls-General; Deputy Ministers; law societies; Mayors, Councillors, school representatives; heads of branches of the Civil Service; political clubs; societies; citizens.

Those forming the funeral procession will assemble according to their order of precedence in rooms at the Victoria Museum.

Civic organizations, patriotic and other societies will be on on McLeod st., and followed the procession in order.

Seats will be reserved at the Basilica for all those who are invited to attend. Tickets of admission to be presented at the Museum and the Basilica.

The Basilica will be closed until the funeral procession arrives, and those in the procession entered first. When they had taken their places, the public having tickets of admission will be allowed to enter, and the general public will be admitted to further places.

After the conclusion of the mass and funeral service the procession will proceed by carriage to Notre Dame cemetery in the order above set out, by way of Church, Dalhousie, and Rideau streets.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under Secretary of State.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN HONOUR GREAT LEADER WHO HAS PASSED

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above others, it was that he might be useful in promoting the best relations between the peoples of the two races in Canada and uniting them in service of the state. Every incident that afforded either reason or excuse for anything like a racial cleavage he viewed with the utmost sorrow. It was this aspect of the differences that arose between him and some of his followers, a few months ago, that caused him the deepest regret. His hope, I know, was that those differences were passing away, and that those who had participated in them would be reunited.

"The men who served under him in his cabinets will remember with pleasure the very happy relations that almost invariably prevailed between them and their chief. While he could be firm in adhering to his views when occasion required, he was happiest when his relations with his ministers were those of comradeship and when he could support them cordially in the policies they presented. His gentle and lovable disposition won the confidence and affection of his friends, and those who were unable to agree with him felt the influence of his gracious personality. Opponents he, as a party leader, had to have, but enemies, I believe, he had none. He played the part of a great Canadian for a very long period, the record of which will fill the most honoured pages of Canadian history."

HON. R. LEMIEUX, M.P.

"The Canadian people will realize with difficulty the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He has been for such a long time an essential part of our national life, his disappearance will leave the sensation of a void. He will long be mourned by all Canada, but particularly by those of his own race, whose idol and glory he always was. Laurier was, in fact, one of the grandest, the purest, the noblest, and the most glorious figures of our history.

"He easily takes a place beside Lafontaine and Cartier. As a statesman he was the equal of Sir John Macdonald."

HON. J. BOLDDUC.

Speaker of the Senate.

"It is with a feeling of profound and sincere regret that I have heard of the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Being myself a veteran in politics, I had the privilege of hearing his first speech delivered in the Quebec Legislative Assembly as far back as 1871.

"As all those who heard him then, I was struck with his prelude, which announced a brilliant career and forecasted that he was destined to become, what everybody acknowledges to-day, one of the most eminent statesmen in Canada.

"We may have had differences of opinion, but it is admitted by all who knew him that he was frank, honest, of unquestionable integrity, and for these reasons enjoyed universal esteem and respect. By his brilliant eloquence he knew how to persuade, even electrify, his hearers, and on the floor of the House, as well as in other circumstances, he was a master of the art of speech.

"His dignity in public, and his affability in private, won all hearts to him, and it might be said that, though he had opponents, he never had enemies. His efforts in the interests of national harmony have endeared him to all, and he will carry with him to the grave the respect, the esteem, and the love of a whole people—the Canadian people whom he loved so well."

Forest Product Shipments.

During the week 465 cars of lumber were shipped from the various British Columbia mills, against 516 cars last year.—Office of Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg.

\$1,000,000 CREDIT IS ALLOWED FOR SIBERIAN TRADE

Canadian Commissioner at Vladivostok Will Act With Imperial Siberian Supply Company in Obtaining Share of Orders.

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waite, late of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed to the Commission. The first four mentioned have already established themselves at Vladivostok, and Mr. Braithwaite leaves at an early date.

Owing to the constantly changing conditions in Siberia, and general difficulties in trading with that part of Russia, by reason principally of the exchange situation, some delay has been caused, but upon the arrival of the Minister of Trade and Commerce in London he consulted the British authorities, when it was learned that the British Government had constituted a trading company known as the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, to which it will give its financial backing. This company will purchase goods in the United Kingdom, pay transport charges thereon, and sell them in Siberia. Strict supervision of prices will be maintained, thus preventing speculation and extravagant charges upon the buyers. The company is to look after all matters of credit and exchange, and the profits in the aggregate will go to the British Government.

The British Government is sending to Siberia its representative, as Controller of the Supply Company, the Hon. Raymond E. Hubbard, who was instructed to call upon the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, to discuss the procedure which might be adopted with a view to co-operating with and assisting the Canadian Government in any scheme having for its object the assisting of Canadian export trade in that part of the world.

The Minister, therefore, recommends, in the best interests of Canada, that the facilities offered by this company be availed of, on the following conditions:—

(1) The Canadian Government shall employ the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, as agents for the distribution and sale of goods supplied under credits furnished by the Canadian Government, the profits therefrom being returned to the Canadian Government;

(2) The Canadian Government to nominate Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Vladivostok, to supervise the operations of the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, in so far as Canadian supplies are involved; and

(3) The Canadian Government shall charge the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa with the purchase of goods in Canada and their despatch to Siberia to be there disposed of as the Siberian Supply Company, Limited, in conjunction with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Vladivostok, may decide from time to time.

In this connection, the Minister further recommends that an initial credit be established in favour of the Canadian Trade Commission at Ottawa of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the purposes above outlined.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Shipbuilding in 1917.

During 1917 there were built in Canada 87 steam vessels, of a total tonnage of 13,060, and 97 sailing vessels, of a total tonnage of 15,578, or a total of 184 vessels of 28,638 tons, according to the shipping report of the Department of Customs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917.

COMMONS MEETS AND ADDS TO TRIBUTES

After Adjournment Members Spoke in Memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Parliament assembled on Thursday, February 20, for the dispatch of business. The members of the Commons having attended the reading of His Excellency the Governor General's speech, Sir Thomas White, acting Premier, moved that a state funeral be ordered for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the late leader of the Opposition, and that the House adjourn, out of respect to the memory of its former member, until Tuesday, February 25. The motion was as follows:—

"That when this House adjourns this day, it shall, out of respect to the memory of the late Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stand adjourned till Tuesday next, the 25th inst."

At three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the routine work of the session was begun. Sir Thomas White paid a tribute to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, outlining his career and its bearing on Canada's national life. Hon. D. D. MacKenzie, chosen as temporary leader of the Opposition, and Hon. R. Lemieux also delivered

eulogistic addresses on their late chieftain.

In the Senate Chamber on Tuesday tributes to Sir Wilfrid Laurier were paid by Right Hon. Sir James Loughheed, Senators Raoul, Dandurand, Poirier, Tessier, Choquette, and Beique.

ADVISES RESTRICTING TRAVEL TO BRITAIN

Sir George Perley cables that Conditions of Travel are Bad

The following cable from Sir George Perley, High Commissioner in England, has just been received:

"Understand there are no restrictions now under Canadian regulations regarding persons wishing to come to this country. Would submit for your consideration that conditions here make it unwise for any one to come over just now who proposes afterwards returning to Canada, unless voyage absolutely necessary and in fact practically imperative. For several months it will be exceedingly difficult for civilians to get accommodation from here to Canada, and some who have arrived lately will find much difficulty in getting back again.

"Would strongly advise restricting passports to minimum during the next few months. All this applies with particular force to those who wish to come over to visit graves in Belgium and France. The difficulties of conditions there, and especially lack of transportation, make it practically impossible to arrange such visits just now."

INVESTIGATE FARMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR SETTLEMENT

Committee Will Proceed to Pacific Coast Province to Look into Prospects of Soldiers Taking Up the Land.

TO OBTAIN PARTICULARS

On the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, a committee of three members of the Soldiers' Settlement Board has been appointed by an Order in Council passed on February 20 to visit various areas in British Columbia and inquire into general farming conditions and gather data as to the suitable size for farms with a view to the probability of the Soldiers' Settlement Board being able to secure land for their purposes. The Order in Council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th February, 1919, from the Minister of the Interior representing that the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada proposes to organize, by selection from among its employees, a committee of three persons, of which committee B. E. Paterson, Esquire, will be chairman, and the duties of which committee shall be as follows:—

(1) To visit the various areas or districts of the province of British Columbia in which it is anticipated that the settlement of soldiers under the Soldier Settlement Act will be carried out.

(2) To ascertain by inquiry, and by such investigation or examination as may be necessary, the extent to which those engaged in farming in any of its branches in the said areas or districts are making a profit; the committee's duties to include the consideration of such matters as the size of individual farms for the different types of farming, the length of the period from the time of settlement until profitable production becomes possible, availability of water supply, either by rainfall or irrigation methods, the capital investment in equipment necessary to carry on the different classes of farming, market conditions affecting all classes of farm produce, and such other matters affecting the possibility of profitable farming and the enjoyment of social conditions as relate to contentment of rural residents.

(3) When the possibility of profitable farming and successful settlement under the various conditions heretofore enumerated has been determined, to ascertain in at least a general way the probability of the Soldier Settlement Board being able to secure land of good quality and at a reasonable price for soldier settlement in the various areas, giving such recommendations in respect to the various matters affecting settlement as may seem practicable and advisable.

The Minister further represents that, in the judgment of the said Soldier Settlement Board, it is advisable and necessary that means be provided for the taking of testimony under oath respecting the above recited matters.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the said B. E. Paterson be appointed a commissioner pursuant to Section 3 of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, to inquire into all or any of such recited matters, with all the powers exercisable by commissioners appointed under that Act, and to report such proceedings as may be had by him, with all testimony taken before him, to such committee.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Get the Thrift Stamp habit.

POLLUTION OF BOUNDARY WATERS: CANADA---U.S.

International Control and Remedies---Two Governments Request Joint Commission to Prepare Rules and Regulations.

Under the terms of Article IX of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, the Governments of the United States and Canada referred to the International Joint Commission for investigation and report the following questions:—

1. To what extent and by what causes and in what localities have the boundary waters between the United States and Canada been polluted so as to be injurious to the public health and unfit for domestic or other uses?

2. In what way or manner, whether by construction and operation of suitable drainage canals or plants at convenient points or otherwise, is it possible and advisable to remedy or prevent the pollution of these waters, and by what means or arrangement can the proper construction or operation of remedial or preventive works, or a system or method of rendering these waters sanitary and suitable for domestic and other uses, be best secured and maintained in order to insure the adequate protection and development of all interests involved on both sides of the boundary and to fulfil the obligations undertaken in Article IV of the Waterways Treaty of January 11, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain, in which it is agreed that the waters therein defined as boundary waters and waters flowing across the boundary shall not be polluted on either side to the injury of health or property on the other?

EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION.

This investigation, in which the Commission had the co-operation and support of the federal, state, and provincial boards of health on both sides of the boundary, involved what has been described as the most extensive bacteriological examination of waters the world has ever known. It was designed to enable the Commission to answer the first question in the reference, that is as to the extent, causes and localities of pollution. The field work was carried out under the direction of sanitary experts of international reputation. The second question, as to remedies, involved an examination by sanitary engineers of the existing municipal sewage disposal and water-supply plants on both sides of the water boundary, and the working out of plans designed to afford an effective remedy for the pollution found to exist in these waters. The Commission published elaborate reports, prepared by its experts, on both the bacteriological and the engineering sides of the investigation, and also its own annual report to the two Governments, containing a summary of the results of the investigation and the Commission's conclusions and recommendations, copies of all of which are

available on application to the Commission.

As a result of these recommendations, the Government of the United States proposed that the Government of Canada should join it in requesting the Commission to prepare and submit for the consideration of the Governments such rules and regulations as might be necessary to regulate and prohibit pollution of boundary waters and waters crossing the boundary.

The following Order in Council embodies the concurrence of the Dominion Government in the proposed reference:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 15th February, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, submitting to Your Excellency the final report of the International Joint Commission in the matter of the reference by the United States and the Dominion of Canada relative to the pollution of boundary waters.

The Minister, in so doing, takes occasion to refer to a despatch from His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington to Your Excellency, enclosing copy of a note from the United States Secretary of State dealing with the condition of affairs revealed by this report, and especially with the recommendation of the Commissioners that, in order to remedy and prevent the pollution of boundary waters, and to render them sanitary and suitable for domestic purposes and other uses, and to secure adequate protection and development of all interests involved on both sides of the boundary, and to fulfil the obligations undertaken in Article IV of the treaty, it is advisable to confer upon the International Joint Commission "some additional jurisdiction to make rules and regulations, directions and orders, as in its judgment may be deemed necessary to regulate and prohibit the pollution of the boundary waters and waters crossing the boundary."

The Minister agrees with Mr. Lansing in the advisability—in order to an adequate consideration of the above recommendation—of requesting the Commission to prepare for submission to their respective Governments drafts of the instruments best calculated, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to give effect to their recommendations, whether by convention or legislation, or by both methods.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires be informed that the Canadian Government are ready to associate themselves with the United States Government for the above-mentioned purpose.

The Committee concurring, recommend that Your Excellency may be pleased to forward a copy hereof to His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, for the information of the United States Government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WHALE MEAT SHIPMENTS.

The first considerable consignment of whale meat to eastern Canadian cities arrived in Montreal and Toronto Saturday. The product is in canned form, resembling canned meat more than fish, and goes under names familiar to the butcher rather than the fishmonger. Whale for the Canadian trade is caught in the Pacific, just off Vancouver Island, and is canned under modern hygienic conditions. The quality of the whale meat is said to be very good, and it is expected that the industry when it is established will give employment in an entirely new line to a large number.

MANY FOOD BOARD ORDERS RESCINDED

Hope to have conditions in Canada normal when Peace signed

As the signing of the peace treaty will naturally bring the activities of the Food Board to a close, the Board is endeavouring as rapidly as it is consistent with caution to restore conditions in the Dominion food trades to normal. The Board on February 24 issued an order of considerable scope, revoking eight of its previous orders licensing certain classes of dealers. These are:—

Order dated December 13, 1917, regulating wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers;

Order No. 6, of December 22, 1917, wholesale fish merchants;

Order No. 27, of April 13, 1918, general regulation of licensees;

Order No. 36, April 30, 1918, wholesale flour and food dealers;

Order No. 38, May 7 (with amending orders Nos. 48 and 59), packers (though in view of Order in Council the revocation here affects only those packers whose annual turnover is less than \$750,000);

Order No. 39, May 8, canners;

Order No. 41, May 21, produce merchants;

Order No. 54, July 19, regulating manufacturers using sugar, an order which became requisite by the unexpected shortage in the Allied sugar supply.

REGULATION REGARDING WEARING OF UNIFORM

A statement by the Department of Militia and Defence says:—

By virtue of Order in Council P.C. 272, paras. three and four of Routine Order No. 1111, 24th September, 1918, are cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

"3. Any person not an officer, warrant officer, soldier or man of any of the naval, land or air forces of His Majesty who wears uniform in violation of the provisions of paragraph one, or pursuant to paragraph two (a) of these regulations, shall, if the uniform is that or similar to that of any land forces, be subject to military law as if he were a man on the strength of any corps in the district in which the uniform is worn, or if the uniform worn is that or similar to that of any naval force, shall be subject to the Naval Discipline Act and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions as if he were borne on the books of any one of His Majesty's Canadian ships, or if the uniform worn is that or similar to that of any air force, shall be subject to the Air Force Act.

"4. Any such person shall, if he wears uniform in violation of the provisions of these regulations, be liable for an offence under Section 40 of the Army Act, or for an offence under Section 43 of the Naval Discipline Act, or for an offence under Section 40 of the Air Force Act, as the case may be."

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

General trade with Turkey and Bulgaria is being resumed, according to a cablegram received by the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa, Wednesday, February 19. The message states that the British Board of Trade issues general licenses authorizing, except where restricted by the "Trading with the Enemy legislation," resumption of trade with Turkey-in-Europe, Asia Minor, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and Syria. Bulgarian trade is confined to that with Russian Black Sea ports. Licenses are required from the British War Trade Department before shipping goods of the kind prohibited for export from the United Kingdom, and importers must also obtain licenses from the Import Restrictions Department.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS FOR CURRENT WEEK

Middle Western Cases Completed and Meantime List of Appeals is Started at Hearing Tuesday

RESULTS IN HEARINGS.

On February 19, the appeal of Union Bank of Canada v. Boulter-Waugh, Limited, was heard in the Supreme Court. It is an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. The action is one taken by respondent, asking for a declaration that it is entitled to a lien upon certain lands in priority to the appellant's mortgage. The trial court dismissed the action, but this judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal.

S. B. Woods, K.C., for the appellant.
P. E. Mackenzie, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court of Canada on February 21 the case of Larson v. Boyd was heard. It is an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. The appellant contends to have entered into an agreement with the respondent, to purchase certain lots of land, but he alleged to have been induced to do so under false misrepresentations. The action was taken by the respondents to enforce the agreement, and the appellant put in a counterclaim for the return of a cash payment of \$50. The trial judge dismissed the action and maintained the counterclaim. The Court of Appeal reversed this judgment and ordered a new trial.

George A. Cruise for the appellant.

J. A. Allan, K.C., for the respondents.

In the Supreme Court of Canada on February 24 the case of McCarthy v. City of Regina was argued. It is an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. The proceeding is an arbitration to assess the damages payable by the respondent to the appellant on account of the construction of a subway. The amount given by the arbitrators was first reduced by the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, *en banc*, and further reduced by the Court of Appeal.

E. B. Jonah for the appellant.

G. F. Blair, K.C., for the respondent.

The case of Braun v. Peters was next heard. It is an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. The action is for the recovery of \$564.30, being principal and interest on a promissory note. The defence is want of consideration on the evidence. The trial judge maintained the action, but this judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal.

Thomas Gallant and E. R. E. Chevrier for the appellant.

W. L. Scott for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on February 24 the case of Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. Hay. It is an appeal from the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan. The action is to recover damages suffered by the respondent while alighting from a moving train owned and operated by appellant. The respondent alleges that he jumped off the train on instructions received by the brakeman. The trial judge dismissed the action, but the Court of Appeal reversed this judgment and ordered a new trial.

W. N. Tilley, K.C., for the appellant.

W. E. Knowles, K.C., for the respondent.

In the Supreme Court on February 25 the argument of appellant's counsel in Braun v. Peters was concluded. Without calling on respondent's counsel, the court dismissed the appeal.

Trick v. Northern Trust Company was next taken up. The respondents, liquidators of the Stirling Mortgage Investment Company, brought action against appellant and others claiming damages for misfeasance in office and breach of trust while directors of the insolvent company. The offences charged were: paying dividends out of capital, paying salaries to themselves without authority

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

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

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between February 15 and 21, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
DEPARTMENT SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Screws, bolts, nuts, etc.	Calgary	Mar. 3
Hand tools	Ottawa	Feb. 24
Chair cane	Charlottetown	" 26
Linoleum	Montreal	" 26
Machine tools	Ottawa	" 27
Induction motor	"	" 27
Chairs, bedroom	"	" 24
Oil-cooled transformer	Guelph	" 22
Egg cups	Ottawa	" 28
Sole leather	Vancouver	" 28
Burettes and pyrex beakers.	Toronto	" 28
Fireclay crucibles and porcelain casseroles	"	" 28
Cast-iron steam jacket kettle	Tranquille	" 28
Boot leather	Toronto	" 28
Bridle leather, russet	Toronto	Mar. 3
Pillow covers	Ottawa	" 1
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—		
Oil stones, marlin spikes, etc.	Halifax	Feb. 21
Cutters, side milling	"	" 21
Air compressors	Prescott	" 28
Electric rod	Halifax	" 21
Tobacco	"	" 22
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
White fine blanks	Ottawa	Feb. 27
Seed envelopes	"	" 24
Parliamentary print paper	"	" 24
Patent Record	"	" 24
MARINE DEPARTMENT—		
Fire bricks and fire clay	Quebec and Sorel	Mar. 1
Cotton waste	Quebec	" 1
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Nails and spikes	Sault Ste. Marie	Feb. 27
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Lumber	Edmonton	Feb. 25
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—		
Small stamping pads	Ottawa	Mar. 1
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Drugs	Ottawa	Feb. 24
Boxes, pill	"	" 26
Vaccine	"	Mar. 3
Veterinary instruments	"	" 3
Chevrans	"	Feb. 24
Flour	M.D. 12	" 24
Fish	Edmonton	" 27
Potatoes and fresh vegetables	"	" 27
Tablets	Ottawa	" 24
Racks, tables, etc.	Halifax	" 26
Paper bags	St. John	" 21
Bookcases	"	" 21

from the shareholders, and illegally paying commissions on the sale of shares and buying shares with the company's funds.

The trial judge found all the defendants liable and the appellant for over \$4,000. On appeal the Manitoba Court of Appeal reduced this by over \$1,800. This appeal was then taken, the other defendants accepting the judgment against them.

The counsel for appellant concluded his argument. The court, without calling on the other side, dismissed the appeal.

W. L. McLaws appeared for the appellant.

E. K. Williams for the respondent.

The Maritime list of appeals was next taken up, the first case being Fawcett v. Hatfield. The appellant Fawcett bought seed potatoes from Hatfield & Co. and paid a draft for the price and freight when the potatoes had been shipped. He afterwards found that the potatoes were not of the kind and quality ordered and demanded his money back, which was refused, and he brought action.

Regulations by Order in Council in New Brunswick required the potatoes to be inspected, officials being appointed for the purpose. The bill of lading received by appellant contained a certificate of inspection by one Christian, and appellant claimed that he was not an inspector duly appointed and that he was entitled to refuse to accept the goods for that reason.

The trial judge gave judgment for appellant. The Appeal Division set it

aside and ordered a new trial, holding that Christian was a *de facto* inspector and that the question of inspection should have been left to the jury.

Teed, K.C., appeared for appellant.
Baxter, K.C., and Hartley for respondents.

"BACK TO MUFTI" IS REPATRIATION PAPER

The February number, which is the first issue, of the new monthly magazine "Back to Mufti," published "in the interests of Canadians who have been 'over there'" by the Repatriation Committee in collaboration with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, contains "A Stirring Peace Message," cabled from overseas by Lieut. General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., D.S.O.; "The Unravelling of the War Web," an article on the subject of peace problems by Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, chairman of the Repatriation Committee; "Repatriement des Soldats," an article reproduced in the French language, by Lieut.-Col. Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster General; and an outline of the activities of the Repatriation Committee by Mr. H. J. Daly, formerly Director of Repatriation; and other articles. The magazine has an attractive cover printed in colours.

Buy War Savings Stamps and so help yourself and Canada.

IMPORTANT CASE WAS DECIDED IN EXCHEQUER COURT

Affecting Rights under Patent from Crown for Dominion Lands in Manitoba; Question of Jurisdiction arose

POSITION OF THE CROWN

A case of public importance, affecting rights under a patent from the Crown for Dominion lands in Manitoba, was decided on the 20th day of February by the Honourable Mr. Justice Audette, in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Objection was taken to the jurisdiction of the Court, upon the ground that after the issue of the patent the same had been registered in the province of Manitoba under their Land Registration Act, and thereupon became subject to the provincial land laws.

The Court held that the King had always prerogative of suing in any court he pleased; and in cases affecting the revenue as well as in actions touching the profit of the King, he had also the right to have a suit removed from any court to the Exchequer. Moreover, under the B.N.A. Act, subsection 1 of section 91, the Parliament of Canada has paramount jurisdiction to legislate in respect of its property, and the Exchequer Court has under the Exchequer Court Act and the Dominion Lands Act, been endowed with full jurisdiction to hear and determine the present question. The legislature of a province, cannot, *proprio vigore*, take away or abridge any privilege or prerogative of the Crown in the right of the Dominion.

The Court further held that the signing and sealing of a patent for Dominion lands was sufficient issue, physical delivery not being essential to make it valid and effectual.

The facts relied on for the avoidance of the patent on the ground of fraud and inadvertence having not been proven, the case was dismissed with costs.

PENSIONERS SHOULD GET RE-EXAMINATION

In some cases non-compliance with Regulations causes Delay

Canadian pension regulations, as laid down by Order in Council, require that every ex-service man in receipt of pension for partial disability report for re-examination at stated periods.

Forms for such reports, furnished through the district offices, are sent to each pensioner ahead of the time.

The question of re-examination, says a bulletin by the Repatriation and Employment Committee, is one of vital importance to every pensioner, and failure to report for medical re-examination within the stated time is often the cause of inconvenience to the pensioners, for in the interval the disability may have increased or conditions so changed that the amount of pension needs readjusting. It would be well in every case of misunderstanding regarding the hold-up of a pension or delay in payment to make inquiries immediately as to whether the pensioner has reported whenever requested by his local office. In a great many instances it will be found that the economic loss suffered has been due to such failure on his part.

B. C. Salmon Pack.

During the year 1918 the pack of British Columbia salmon amounted to 1,618,157 cases, the largest on record. Of this total, 527,745 cases were pinks and 497,615 cases chums, and only 276,459 cases sockeyes, says a report to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

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."

PENSIONS STILL WAITING.

There are many additional names of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The numbers given with each name should be quoted in replying to the Board of Pensions Commissioners at Ottawa. The Board has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

Sgt. R. Downing, 1st Depot Battalion, No. 55306.
Pte. Henry Chandler, 243rd Battalion, No. 13115.
Pte. Frank Green, No. 2 Casualty Unit, No. 54390.
Pte. Charles Thomas, No. 2 District Depot, No. 52260.
Pte. M. McKellar, No. 3 District Depot, No. 56742.
Pte. William Turner, Royal Can. Rifles, No. 15461.
Sgt. John Callan, "D" Unit, M.H.C.C., No. 32847.
Spr. Albert Goupil, 7th C.R.T., No. 25538.
Gnr. George Parker, No. 1 District Depot, No. 59383.
Spr. W. Shevchanko, 10th C.R.T., No. 41270.
Pte. John Cosgrove, 17th Res. Battalion, No. 5095G.
Pte. Dominick Roberts, No. 2 District Depot, No. 59298.
Pte. James Burnett, 50th Battalion, No. 3642.
Pte. N. Englebert, 195th Battalion, No. 40149.
Gnr. Albert Tower, 28th Battery, No. 2274.
Spr. William Burton, 1st Depot Battalion, No. 5114G.
Pte. Thomas Clark, 123rd Battalion, No. 53677.
L/Cpl. H. Masse, 222nd Battalion, No. 53799.
Pte. Arthur Curley, 13th Battalion, No. 4909G.
Pte. Camille Forest, "A" Unit M.H.C.C., No. 19229.
Pte. Charles Jones, 4th C.M.R., No. 43413.

Canada's Note Circulation.

At the end of the fiscal year 1917, the Dominion Note circulation was \$183,248,986.79, according to the Public Accounts of Canada for 1917.

Thrift Stamps make thrifty children.

**WEEKLY REPORT
ON LABOUR CONDITIONS
THROUGHOUT CANADA**

Very Slight Reduction of Industrial Staffs Have Been Made According to Census by Department.

SOME CAUSES MENTIONED

Weekly returns as to employment conditions are now being received by the Department of Labour from a representative number of Canadian employers. The results of these are summarized in a statement issued today by the Employment Service Branch of the Department.

For the week ending February 1, 1919, reports were received from 381 establishments employing 59,515 persons. All provinces except Quebec were represented, though slightly over 45 per cent of the returns were from Ontario. The industrial groups represented were building and construction (except railway); lumbering and forestry; brick, cement, pottery, china and glass manufacturing; the leather industry (including boots and shoes, saddlery, etc.); pulp and paper manufacturing; book-binding and printing; manufacturing of vehicles for land and water transportation; and quarrying, mining, and smelting. Nearly one-third of the firms are in lumbering, essentially a winter industry. The mining group accounts for 101, and the construction industries, which are always stagnant in winter, are represented by 45 employers. In interpreting the figures consideration should be given to this distribution by provinces and industrial groups. A wholly accurate picture will not be available till all provinces and all industries are included. The omission of the metal working trades is the most serious one. Returns will, however, be received from these during the coming week.

These 381 firms anticipated, for the week ending February 8, a reduction in their staffs of 389 persons. This reduction is of course a slight one—less than two-thirds of one per cent of the number employed. On the other hand, it is slightly larger than the anticipated reduction of the previous week (0.05 per cent of 27,219 employees), and if it should continue at this rate it would represent a considerable total for a full month.

NET LOSS IN PROVINCES.

Over 80 per cent of the net loss occurs in Ontario, where the mining industry expected to lay off 253 men and where an increase in lumbering failed to balance a decline in the leather group. Reductions of 90 and 99 were anticipated in Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively. In the latter province lack of orders, due to the mild weather, has led to partial closing down of some of the coal mines. The winding up of shipbuilding contracts accounts for a considerable decline in Nova Scotia. Manitoba and British Columbia show slight increases, but are outdone by New Brunswick, where the leather industry expected to take on 10 more men and the lumbering industry 117.

Fortunately, the actual returns for the week ending February 8 seem to show that the tendency to reduce staffs which characterized the two previous weeks is not to be a continuing one. For this week reports were received from 308 firms in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The Western Provinces have been asked not to report again until the western clearing house at Winnipeg has been established and facilities are therefore available for rapid compilation and efficient use of data secured. The distribution by industrial groups is roughly the same as for the previous week, although lumbering and mining are not so prominent.

The encouraging fact is that these 308 firms expected to make a net addition of 62 persons to their pay-roll during the week ending February 15. This is an increase of only 0.15 per cent of

HISTORIES OF FIGHTING UNITS

Brilliant Exploits of the Princess Pats, 10th, 13th and 28th Battalions Told in Official Narrative.

THE Department of Public Information has received from the Canadian War Records Office in London the first instalment of the histories of Canadian battalions which have served at the front. The consignment consists of the stories of the Tenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Princess Patricia battalions, in pamphlet form, which will be available on application at the nominal charge of 15 cents.

The histories follow the fortunes of the four units from their formation in Canada up to the operations at Passchendaele in October and November, 1917, although in the case of the Thirteenth Battalion the history ends with the taking of Hill 70. The publications were in the printer's hands at the time of the signing of the armistice and, for military reasons, did not cover the later activities of the corps. Complete histories are, however, being compiled, and will be available for distribution at a future date.

The stories are written in narrative form and make very interesting reading. The first gas attack at Ypres and the gallant deeds of the Canadian troops in that bloody salient, the Somme operations, the taking of Vimy ridge and the subsequent fighting around Lens, the spectacular capture of the famous Hill 70, and the splendid work of the men of the Dominion under trying conditions at Passchendaele are dealt with in detail by writers in possession of all available data and who have themselves seen service on the western front.

The history of the renowned "Princess Pats," which carries a cut of the Princess Patricia, is specially interesting, the list of the regiment's commanding officers alone indicating how terribly the unit paid for effecting its share in the success of the Allies. The writer of the history, referring to the organizer of the regiment, says: "Major Gault is truly representative of the regiment. He has taken charge in some of the most stressful days of its existence, and in spite of four wounds has always had to be actively deterred from returning immediately to the very foremost trench of all front trenches. Soldiers like a man who is completely and seriously indifferent to his own life, and he is popular for other qualities as well."

The valour of the famous "Tenth" of Alberta; the "Thirteenth, Royal Highlanders of Canada," Montreal's fine kilted unit; and the "Twenty-eighth," made up originally of men from Saskatchewan, as well as the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, is dealt with in intimate detail, the histories showing how large a part these battalions played in bringing to Canada the world-wide glory her armies have achieved in the field. Cuts of the original commanding officers of the three last-named units illustrate the histories.

A fifth publication, entitled "Canada's Triumph," written by Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian Corps at the front, has also been received by the Department of Public Information, and is available for distribution at the nominal charge of 25 cents. This booklet, which is illustrated with maps and cuts, contains in narrative and graphic form the story of the brilliant work of the Canadians during the closing stages of the war. The fighting at Amiens, Arras, and Cambrai during August, September, and October of last year is recounted in intimate detail and makes stirring and interesting reading.

All five publications are published by the Canadian War Records Office in London. What profits, if any, accrue from their sale will go to the Canadian War Memorials Fund. Other histories now in course of preparation, and which will soon be available for distribution in Canada, include those of the 7th, 24th, 26th, and 52nd battalions.

Orders for any of these publications addressed to the Department of Public Information, Hope Chambers, Ottawa, will receive prompt attention.

their total staff of 42,959. It is, however, not the amount of the change, but the change itself—the reversal of the previous trend—that is significant.

Another important fact is that the chief increase this time takes place in Ontario, which was the province largely responsible for the previous reductions. The Ontario mining industry expected to employ 56 more men, while similar increases were expected in lumbering and the pulp and paper groups.

The remaining three provinces divide the anticipated reductions between them, the largest going to Quebec. Of the industrial groups, building and construction is the chief sufferer. The anticipated reduction in this industry amounts to 7.7 per cent of the total number of persons employed by contracting firms. On the other hand, the number of such firms reporting was too small to be representative of the industry.

25c. buys a Thrift Stamp.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS.

Cabled advices to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa state that there are now no restrictions at all on imports into South Africa which would interfere with trade from the Dominion. This information has been secured for the guidance of Canadian exporters who have been canvassing South African markets in the last few weeks. Recent inquiries from the Union have been for rails, railway equipment, mining machinery, agricultural implements, and clothing.

South African imports in 1913 totalled, roundly, \$42,000,000, of which the United Kingdom took \$21,000,000 and the United States \$3,500,000. In 1917 the total had dropped to \$36,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 were from the United Kingdom and \$6,000,000 from the United States. The increase in the American imports into South Africa practically corresponded in value with the value of German trade cut off in 1914.

GRAZING PERMITS ON LANDS RESERVED FOR REMOUNT USE

Issue Authorized by Order in Council on Recommendation of the Minister of the Interior—Changes Made in Regulations.

RULES AGAINST ALIENS

The issue of grazing permits on lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta reserved for remount depot purposes has been authorized by Order in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, subject to the regulations respecting grazing leases of Dominion lands, with the exception of certain changes, the most important of which is that the rental paid shall be at the rate of 4 cents per acre per annum, instead of the annual rental of 2 cents per acre prescribed in the regulations respecting grazing lands established by Order in Council date 16th February, 1914.

The new Order in Council also contains an amendment to Clause 1 of the regulations, to the effect that only British subjects and companies which have been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, or under the laws of any province of the Dominion, and whose president, vice-president, and a majority of the directors are British subjects, and which are in no way controlled by an alien or aliens or by an alien corporation or corporations, can secure a permit. The full text of the order passed February 17 is as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to grant and doth hereby grant authority for the issue of grazing permits on the available lands in Townships 15, 16, and 17, Range 3, and Township 15, Range 4, West of the 3rd Meridian, in the province of Saskatchewan; and in Townships 20, 21, and 22, Range 3, West of the 4th Meridian, in the province of Alberta, which are reserved for remount depot purposes, on the following conditions:—

(1) That only British subjects and companies which have been incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada, or under the laws of any province of the Dominion, and whose president, vice-president, and a majority of the directors are British subjects, and which are in no way controlled by an alien or aliens, or by an alien corporation or corporations, can secure a permit.

(2) That the maximum area which can be held by an individual or company shall not exceed 12,000 acres.

(3) That the rental shall be at the rate of 4 cents per acre per annum, payable in advance.

(4) That all applications shall be made to the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land applied for is situated, and shall be accompanied by the rental for the first six months.

(5) That the agent shall forward all applications to the Department, which, after having notices posted by the applicant on the lands applied for and having an inspection made, shall decide whether or not a permit shall be granted.

(6) That before a permit is granted the applicant shall post notices of his application in at least four different conspicuous places on the lands applied for, and also in the nearest post office, for thirty days, and shall make a statutory declaration of hav-

ing done so.

(7) That the permittee shall place on the tract held, within six months of the date of his permit, not less than one head of cattle or horses at least one year old, or five head of sheep, owned by him, for every thirty acres held.

(8) That the permittee shall maintain on the tract permitted the required number of stock, and shall furnish a statutory declaration showing the number which he has on the tract held on the 1st July in each year, or at such other times as he may be requested by the Department to furnish such declaration.

(9) That a permit shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the date of issue.

(10) That the granting of a permit shall not give the holder any right to acquire a renewal permit, but the Minister may, in his discretion, issue renewal permits from year to year, in which event the holder of a permit shall have the prior right to renewal, but the application for renewal must be made to the Department not later than the 1st December next preceding the expiration of the permit, and must be accompanied by the rental for the succeeding year.

(11) That no buildings shall be erected on the land covered by the permit except such temporary structures as may be necessary for the shelter of stock.

(12) That when a permit expires and the permittee fails to secure a renewal permit, he shall have the right to remove within a reasonable time, the same to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, any temporary structures or fences which he may have erected on the land formerly held by him, but shall not be entitled to compensation therefor.

(13) That the permittee shall be entitled to the hay on the land covered by his permit for the use of the stock owned by him, but shall not be permitted to sell or barter the same.

(14) That if a permittee desires to graze sheep, they must be confined within a sheep-tight fence.

(15) That a permittee cannot assign his interest in a permit except with the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

(16) That a permit shall be subject to summary cancellation upon the failure of the permittee to fulfil any of the conditions of these regulations, and also for misrepresentation on his part of any material facts.

MAJOR S. B. CORISTINE ON PENSION BOARD

*Former Secretary Made
Commissioner on Major
Todd's Resignation.*

The appointment of Major Stanley B. Coristine to fill the vacancy on the Board of Pension Commissioners created by the resignation of Major J. L. Todd has been officially announced.

Major Coristine has occupied the position of secretary to the Board since May, 1917, and in addition to the practical experience in the handling of pension problems which he has thus gained he has also a military record which places him high in the estimation of returned men who know him. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and also attended McGill University.

Prior to going overseas he held a commission in the 5th Royal Highlanders, Montreal, and volunteered for active service in September, 1914. Upon permission being granted to organize the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., he was appointed adjutant, which position he held through the period of organization.

Major Coristine proceeded with his battalion to France in October, 1915, remaining with it until June, 1916, when during the heavy fighting at Ypres, in the engagement popularly known among members of the C.E.F. as the "June show," he was seriously wounded. After two months in hospital he was returned to Canada and discharged in April, 1917, as being permanently unfit for further service at the front.

EXPLAINS POLICY OF LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD

Memorandum Issued by Department of Interior Summarizes Work, Organization and Various Activities of Soldier Settlement.

The work of the Soldier Settlement Board has been divided into three main branches—Agricultural Training, Lands and Loans and Equipment—with an officer designated "director" in charge of each.

A memorandum has been issued by the Department of the Interior on the activities of the Board.

In addition to the head office at Ottawa, an office has been opened in each of the provinces and placed in charge of a supervisor. Associated with the supervisor are two main committees dealing with agricultural qualifications and loans. The qualification committees in agriculture are made up of men experienced in agricultural training, who understand the conditions of life under which soldier settlers will be required to live and make money. Men of high standing and qualified to advise prospective settlers as to their future have been selected.

All candidates for settlement are required to have a certificate from this committee indicating their fitness to engage in farming before they can be considered for a loan. In cases where the applicant's practical experience in farming has been limited he will be required to appear in person before the committee in order that he may be examined and advised. In several cases the committee will act upon the report of travelling inspectors employed for this and other purposes connected with agricultural training.

It is the policy of the Board:—

1. To assist in land settlement all soldier citizens whose best interests will be served by going on the land. In this connection qualification and loan committees are being advised not to encourage or assist candidates for settlement unless there is reasonable evidence that the individual is serious in his intention to make farming a success and that he possesses the qualifications necessary in doing so. It is held by the Board that an injustice would be done any unqualified to engage in farming by assisting them to undertake the responsibility connected therewith. It would mean a loss on their part of a few years of the best of their lifetime, and while the decision of the individual to engage in farming will be respected, it is held that the committees can render great service to such individual by advising him as to the best course to pursue.

2. To enable candidates for settlement to establish homes on such land only as is of good quality and suitable for successful farming.

3. (a) To provide such organization as shall enable the settlers to secure their initial requirements in the form of equipment at the lowest possible cost; (b) to secure the co-operation of settlers in ensuring that no equipment is purchased during the early years of settlement except such as is absolutely required to ensure the reasonable comfort of the family and to enable the initial duties in farming to be carried on successfully and profitably.

4. To provide for the benefit of settlers the opportunity of counsel and direction in the management of their business which shall enable them to proceed in the same manner as experienced in successful farming. For this purpose instructors and advisers are being secured from amongst those who have farmed successfully and who are fitted by temperament and training to render

assistance of this nature to others.

Following out the policy outlined, advertisements have been inserted in weekly papers and farm journals for desirable land for soldier settlement.

When applications are received they will be classified according to counties or districts and the Board will seek the aid of municipal officials and officers of the Great War Veterans' Association to examine these lists. In the case of an organized municipality such official may be designated by the Board.

After report of the local officials on the desirability of the land offered for soldier settlement the applications will be re-examined by provincial officers of the Soldier Settlement Board, assisted by representatives of the G.W.V.A.

These lists will then be available for veterans desiring information about the land. Upon the selection by the soldiers of a parcel of land the provincial office of the Board will detail a trained appraiser who will visit the land and make sure that the value is there.

Upon advise of the appraiser the land will be purchased and an agreement entered into with the soldier, providing he has secured the consent of the qualification board.

If the soldier himself locates a particular parcel of land upon which he desires to settle an appraiser will be sent out at once, and it will not be necessary to await the recommendation of the council of municipal officials.

It is the intention of the Board to purchase only lands within eight miles of a railway.

SUMMARY OF ORDER IN COUNCIL.

1. The Soldier Settlement Board has power, in addition to the powers previously vested in it, to acquire by purchase or otherwise suitable lands in any part of Canada and such live stock, equipment, and building materials as the Board, for the purpose of soldier settlement, may require.

2. The Board may sell to soldier settlers any land so acquired subject to the following provisions:—

(a) That sale price shall be the cost of the land to the Board.

(b) Terms of payment not less than 10 per cent cash down, balance in not more than twenty-five equal annual instalments with interest at 5 per cent on the amortization plan, with full privilege of prepayment. The Board may, however, in the case of a settler who has had adequate and successful farming experience in Canada, and in the opinion of the Board possesses qualifications of equipment specially fitting him for success as a farmer, dispense with cash down payment; such case to receive special consideration of the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, before being approved.

(c) No more than 320 acres may be sold to any one settler and no unpaid balance of price shall exceed \$4,500, save in the excepted case mentioned.

3. The Board may sell to settlers live stock and equipment to the value of \$2,000 at cost to the Board, payments all cash down or in four equal annual instalments commencing not later than two years from the date of sale, with interest at 5 per cent on the amortization plan, interest to begin to accrue two years from the date of sale; the amount owing to be a charge on the settler's land and the title remaining with the Board until the amount is paid, the settler to have the privilege of prepayment.

4. The Board may advance to any settler for permanent improvements amounts not exceeding \$1,000 in all. The advance to be a charge on the land and repayable in twenty-five equal annual instalments with interest at 5 per cent on the amortization plan, the settler to have full privilege of prepayment.

The balance of the Order in Council refers to validation of contracts and securities.

MEMORANDUM ISSUED TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Government is Anxious that Provinces Should Take Advantage of \$25,000,000 Loan as Soon as Possible.

[Continued from page 1.]

of repayment of loans, etc.

The conditions and general principles incorporated in the accompanying memorandum have been submitted to the provincial Governments and all suggestions which have been made on their behalf have been fully considered, and generally adopted.

N. W. ROWELL,

Chairman.

Ottawa, February 1, 1919.

INTRODUCTION.

(1) The object of the Government in making provision for a loan of \$25,000,000 at 5 per cent to the provincial Governments for housing purposes is: (a) to promote the erection of dwelling houses of modern character to relieve congestion of population in cities and towns; (b) to put within the reach of all workmen, particularly returned soldiers, the opportunity of acquiring their own homes at actual cost of the building and land acquired at a fair value, thus eliminating the profits of the speculator; (c) to contribute to the general health and well-being of the community by encouraging suitable town planning and housing schemes.

(2) The provision of houses, so far as it may be regarded as a public duty, is a matter which comes more properly within the jurisdiction of the provinces and municipalities, and in ordinary circumstances the question of what regulations should be imposed, and what policy should be adopted, in regard to the administration of housing schemes are matters for these Governments.

As the Federal Government will lend the money on the general security of each province, it is not necessary to impose financial regulations as to the means which should be employed to safeguard the loans.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH LOAN GRANTED.

Having regard, however, to the responsibility incurred by the Federal Government in providing the money and to the object for which the money is proposed to be lent, loans will be made to the provincial Governments on the following four conditions:—

(1) Each province shall prepare and submit to the Federal Government for approval a general housing scheme, setting out the standards and conditions to be complied with in connection with local housing schemes. The general scheme of each province shall include a schedule of minimum standards in regard to grouping of houses, provision of open spaces, sizes and types of houses, sizes and heights of rooms, provisions of light and ventilation, heating, lighting, character of materials, etc., which it is proposed should be enforced as the minimum requirements for health, comfort, and convenience.

(2) The object of the Federal Government being to facilitate the erection of dwellings at a moderate cost suitable for workmen, particularly returned soldiers, it is necessary to place a maximum on the amount which may be loaned per dwelling, and the following maximum has been fixed, having regard to the conditions existing in the different provinces:—

(a) Detached or semi-detached dwellings with walls constructed wholly or partly of frame, stucco on frame, brick veneer, inclusive of the capital value of the site and necessary local improvements, with four or five rooms exclusive of bathroom and summer kitchen, \$3,000; with six or seven rooms exclusive of bathroom and summer kitchen, \$3,500.

(b) Detached, semi-detached, groups of three or more or duplex (cottage flat) dwellings with walls of brick, hollow-tile, stone or concrete and roofing of fireproof materials, inclusive of the capital value of the site

and necessary local improvements, with four or five rooms exclusive of bathroom and summer kitchen, \$4,000; with six or seven rooms exclusive of bathroom and summer kitchen, \$4,500.

(3) Public money may be advanced for building houses on sites owned by: (a) The provincial Government or municipality.

(b) Housing societies or companies comprising groups of citizens associated together to promote good housing, supplied with proper improvements; such societies or companies to have not more than a statutory limitation of dividends payable on stock of 6 per cent.

(c) Owners of lots for the purpose of erecting houses for their own occupancy.

TERMS OF REPAYMENT.

(4) The Federal loan will be repayable by the province over a period of twenty years. Provided that in order to encourage the erection of more durable buildings and to bring the financial terms within reach of a large number of workers the period of twenty years may be extended to thirty years in respect to any portion of the loan which the Provincial Government may decide to re-lend for thirty years for such purposes as purchasing land or erecting buildings under the above class.

Repayments by the provinces on account of Federal loans may be made quarterly if so desired or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

STANDARDS RECOMMENDED.

Subject to the four requirements set forth in Part II of this memorandum the Federal Government does not impose any conditions in regard to the nature of the scheme or the type and character of the dwellings to be erected, but strongly recommends that in framing schemes consideration be given to the following matters:—

(1) The success of the housing movement depends upon the acquirement of suitable land at its fair value, and at a cost which workmen can afford to pay. It is essential, therefore, that statutory provision shall be made by the provinces for a cheap and speedy method of compulsory taking of the land required for housing purposes. To facilitate proper planning and to secure economy in connection with housing schemes comparatively large sites should as a rule be chosen so as to permit of comprehensive treatment. Such sites should be conveniently accessible to places of employment, means of transportation, water supply, sewers, and other public utilities.

(2) Where housing schemes are proposed, the sites as well as the buildings should be properly planned so as to secure sanitary conditions, wholesome environment, and the utmost economy. The land should be sold under building restrictions which will insure its use for residential purposes only, and should it thereafter be desired to utilize any of the lots so sold for stores or other business purposes the increased value for such business sites should be made available for public purposes in connection with such scheme.

(3) In those cases where loans are given to workmen owning lots, care should be taken to ensure that the site proposed to be built upon occupies a healthy and convenient situation and that suitable provision can be made in such situation for the erection of a sanitary type of dwelling with adequate provision for open spaces.

(4) In order to insure that the money shall be loaned to those who most need it, no person in receipt of an income exceeding \$3,000 per annum should be eligible as a purchaser or tenant of a house erected with the aid of Government funds in any schemes carried out by Provincial Governments, municipali-

ties, housing associations, or owners of lots.

(5) In cities and towns local improvements, comprising necessary sewers, pavements, sidewalks, water-mains, and lighting services, should be constructed as far as practicable prior to or simultaneously with the building of houses, and no house should be permitted to be occupied until provided with proper means of drainage and means of sewage disposal and an adequate supply of pure water.

(6) In all new housing schemes provision should be made for reserving at least one-tenth of the total area of land being developed for building purposes as open space for playgrounds, etc., and also for reserving suitable sites for such institutes, public buildings, and stores as may be required.

(7) Advances should be made for:— (a) The purchase of suitable land for housing schemes.

(b) The construction of the necessary local improvements on and in connection with the development of such land as part of a housing scheme.

(c) The erection of sanitary and economical dwellings.

(8) The proportion of the money lent in respect of the capital value of the bare land (i.e., irrespective of all local improvements or other public services provided to adapt the site for building purposes) should not as a rule exceed one-tenth and in no case should exceed one-eighth of the above gross cost of the dwelling.

EXAMPLE OF LOAN.

In computing the value of the bare land under this clause the cost of such improvements as have been made should be deducted. For instance, the sum of \$3,000 might be lent in the following proportions:—

Cost of dwellings.....	\$2,400
Cost of land.....	300
Capital cost of local improve- ments.....	300
	\$3,000

If the value of the bare land is estimated to exceed more than one-tenth (\$300) in this case, the extra cost should be met by the owner.

(9) (a) Streets.—All dwellings erected in cities and towns should face on streets so constructed as to provide dry and convenient means of access to such dwellings, or on approved courts opening on to such streets, and in no case on lanes or alleys.

(b) Sanitary provisions.—In cities and large towns sewers and water mains should be provided to enable connections to be made as buildings are erected; and in small towns, villages, and rural areas where no sewers exist there should be proper sanitary provision for sewage

disposal, to the satisfaction of the board of health or sanitary engineer of the province.

(c) Water supply.—All dwellings should have connected to them an adequate supply of pure water before occupation is permitted for purposes of habitation.

(d) Drainage of sites.—No building should be erected on a site which shall not have been drained of surface water, or which shall have been filled up with any material impregnated with faecal matter or with animal or vegetable matter, unless and until such matter shall have been removed, and the ground surface under such building shall be properly asphalted or covered with concrete or other dry and hard material to a thickness of six inches at least.

(10) (a) Space around dwellings.—Provision should be made for securing ample garden and air space surrounding the dwellings to be erected. In cities and towns each dwelling should occupy a lot comprising at least 1,800 square feet, and in villages and rural areas at least 4,500 square feet. Not less than 50 feet of clear open space in depth should be provided at the rear of dwellings, and the buildings should not occupy more than fifty per cent of the lot.

Spaces between the gable or end walls of adjacent buildings should be provided as follows:—

Between all buildings (single or in pairs) the walls of which are built entirely of wood or partly of wood and partly covered with stucco or brick veneer, or between all buildings which are more than two rooms deep and have side windows—16 feet.

Between buildings the walls of which are built of brick, brick veneer, stucco, hollow tile, stone or concrete, with fireproof roofing material, which do not exceed two rooms deep—9 feet.

Dwellings erected of stucco or frame or brick veneer must be either detached or semi-detached (see clause 2, page 4).

[Continued on page 9.]

Wheat from Bulkley.

The first carload of wheat from Bulkley Valley, B.C., is expected to reach Vancouver shortly. The Vancouver Milling and Grain Company is waiting the arrival with interest to see how wheat from the northern British Columbia district will compare with that from other wheat-growing sections of the country.—Department of Immigration, Winnipeg office.

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

CANADIAN TRADE NOTES

DENMARK CERTIFICATES.

Information forwarded to the Canadian Trade Commission from Washington states that the Danish import regulations require importers to procure a certificate from the Danish Chamber of Manufacturers or the Merchants' Guild of Copenhagen. The Danish Legation at Washington suggests when certificates are issued for commodities exported from the United States ports that particulars be forwarded to them.

ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.

The Canadian Mission in London, in a communication to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa, reiterates the impossibility of their carrying out actual agency work for individual Canadian firms. "We think it a wise policy," the communication states, "to impress upon Canadian manufacturers that they must not depend upon us to make actual sales on their behalf. In every case where they are prepared to cultivate export business with Great Britain or other European countries manufacturers should either send their own representative to this market or appoint a reliable firm or agency on the spot to represent them." The Canadian Mission, however,

will be glad to receive catalogues and other facts which would enable them to give information about Canadian goods in reply to the inquiries they are receiving in growing numbers.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Cabled advices to the Canadian Trade Commission in Ottawa state that there are now no restrictions at all on imports into South Africa which would interfere with trade from the Dominion. This information has been secured for the guidance of Canadian exporters who have been canvassing South African markets in the last few weeks. Recent inquiries from the Union have been for rails, railway equipment, mining machinery, agricultural implements, and clothing.

South African imports in 1913 totalled, roundly, \$42,000,000, of which the United Kingdom took \$21,000,000 and the United States \$3,500,000. In 1917 the total had dropped to \$36,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 were from the United Kingdom and \$6,000,000 from the United States. The increase in the American imports into South Africa practically corresponded in value with the value of German trade cut off in 1914.

MEMORANDUM ISSUED TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Government is Anxious that Provinces Should Take Advantage of \$25,000,000 Loan as Soon as Possible.

[Continued from page 8.]

In all cases hollow walls should be provided.

(b) Sanitary conditions and ventilation.—Baths and water-closets should be provided in each dwelling, preferably on the bedroom floor. Baths and sinks should have hot and cold water. Water-closets should never open from a room and should have a window opening to the outer air.

Basements should not be used for habitation. Every habitable room should have at least one window opening to the outer air. Each room should have a window space of at least one-tenth the floor area, and cross ventilation should be provided where practicable.

(c) Height and sizes of rooms.—Rooms should not be less than 8 feet in height in the first floor and 8 feet over two-thirds of the floor area in the bedrooms.

One living room should not be less than 144 square feet and two of the bedrooms not less than 130 and 100 square feet respectively.

(d) Height and type of buildings and character of construction.—Buildings should not exceed two and a half stories in height, except in the case of cottage flats, which might be permitted to be three stories if constructed of fireproof materials. Houses should have four, five or six rooms, and in exceptional cases for large families seven rooms, excluding bathroom.

(e) Conversion of dwellings into stores, etc.—Provision should be made to prevent dwellings being converted into stores or used for any purpose other than a dwelling, except with the authority of the Provincial Government or other suitable authority, and only then on receipt of a petition of two-thirds of the owners and occupiers in the street in which the dwelling is situated. Brick, hollow tile, stone or concrete should be

used as far as practicable, preference being given to those materials which are produced locally.

(11) A special scale of legal costs should be fixed so as to reduce the expense of the transfer of land and houses. It would reduce architectural expenses if the Provincial Governments issued a series of model designs of suitable dwellings, with detailed drawings, bills of quantities and estimates.

(12) All buildings should be erected in accordance with a general provincial scheme and in compliance with the requirements of standard forms of specification and contract which shall have been previously approved by the Provincial Government.

CONCLUSION.

The compulsory requirements in Part II of this memorandum have been kept down to the minimum of what is necessary to secure compliance with the Order in Council under which the Federal Loan is granted.

The suggestions in Part III are for the consideration of the Provincial Governments in preparing their schemes. They have been carefully considered, and are put forward as minimum standards for health and comfort and not as ideals that are difficult to attain. It is therefore hoped that the provinces and municipalities may be able to embody these suggestions in their schemes. Additional recommendations may be made from time to time as experience is gained and comparative information is collected from different provinces.

To assist in carrying out the general objects in view the experts of the Federal Government are available for conference with the officers and experts of the Provincial Governments regarding the details of schemes and preparation of general provisions or standards and any other matters on which the officers of the provinces may desire to confer.

together produce 72 per cent of the total creamery butter in Canada. The production of Quebec in 1917 was 34,392,560 pounds valued at \$13,689,310, as compared with 34,323,275 pounds valued at \$11,516,148 in 1916 and 36,621,491 pounds valued at \$10,899,810 in 1915. Ontario in 1917 produced 28,714,352 pounds valued at \$11,219,029, as compared with 24,680,109 pounds valued at \$8,031,997 in 1916 and 26,414,120 pounds valued at \$7,534,652 in 1915.

For all Canada, according to the bulletin, the average wholesale price of creamery butter works out to 39 cents per pound for 1917, as compared with 33 cents in 1916 and 30 cents in 1915. By provinces the price for 1917 is highest in British Columbia, 46 cents, the prices in the remaining provinces ranging as follows: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 41 cents; Prince Edward Island, 40 cents; Quebec, 40 cents; Ontario, 39 cents; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 37 cents; and Alberta, 38 cents.

CANADA'S WAR MISSION AT U.S. CAPITAL

In connection with the visit to Ottawa of Sir Charles Gordon, acting chairman of the Canadian War Mission at Washington, who is in the city to-day, it is stated that the Mission is now operating with a small staff, owing to the removal of many war trade restrictions between Canada and the United States. It is the intention of the Government to continue the Mission for the present with a small organization to look after Canadian interests in Washington.

Thrift Stamps make your spare change pay 4½%.

FOOD STOCKS IN STORAGE ON FEBRUARY 1

Cost of Living Commissioner's Report to Department of Labour on Amounts Held by Cold Storage Plants.

BEEF STOCKS STILL LARGE

The market is not oversupplied with eggs and the butter situation is also satisfactory, beef and lamb quantities are decreasing and cheese stocks have diminished to less than one-half of last year's stock, but pork quantities are increasing and are over 38 per cent greater than last year, according to statements in the report of the Cost of Living Commissioner to the Department of Labour on the cold storage situation for February.

Beef stocks, though declining, are still 44 per cent greater than a year ago, and mutton and lamb have decreased by about 10 per cent from last month, but are still 105 per cent above last year. Chickens and poultry, though they have dropped 21 and 8½ per cent respectively from last month, are 109 per cent more than last year. Fish stocks are nearly 50 per cent greater than last year, according to the report.

MEAT STOCKS LARGE.

"Stocks of meat held in cold storage in the Dominion are large and pork stocks are increasing. Overseas shipment has ceased for a time, and the law limiting holdings and profits has just been removed," the report comments.

"The truth is that these are being held largely in the hope of the revival of the export market. It seems certain that eventually Europe will need all our surplus. The consumers fail to gain much comfort from the export market, yet it is to the advantage of all of us to have the export market kept up."

Of the eggs put into storage last summer, there are only 414,637 dozen remaining, at the first of the month. In addition, there were then 276,439 dozen eggs on hand, other than those in cold storage, and 1,354,204 pounds of bulk frozen eggs, used by confectioners and not directly consumed in the household. As the domestic consumption of eggs is about 3,500,000 dozen monthly, the market is not overstocked, but new supplies are now coming on the market.

BUTTER SATISFACTORY.

"The butter situation is also satisfactory, especially in view of the abnormal demands for overseas shipment last fall. We have 8,400,060 pounds creamery butter, which is 29 per cent less than last month, and 698,703 pounds dairy butter, which is only about half of the stock of last month. Comparing these quantities with the most reliable figures for domestic consumption, we see no cause for alarm in either direction.

"The oleomargarine stocks have fallen off by 21 per cent to 597,607 pounds, which is only about half a month's supply.

"Cheese stocks have decreased by 25 per cent to 3,485,316 pounds, which is less than one-half of last year's stock.

"Pork stocks in general are greater than last month and 38.7 per cent greater than last year. Comparing with last month, frozen pork has increased 27.77 per cent, unfrozen fresh pork has decreased 7.8 per cent, dry salted has increased 129.16 per cent, sweet pickled decreased 13.46 per cent, and pork in process of cure has increased 18.46 per cent. The quantities are: Frozen 5,787,619 pounds; not frozen, 2,560,810

pounds; dry salted, 7,599,641 pounds; sweet pickled, 9,739,619 pounds; in process of cure, 18,482,655 pounds. The best consumption figures available show consumption through wholesale channels to be 6,152,000 pounds of cured pork and 3,875,973 pounds of fresh pork a month.

BEEF LIGHTLY LESS.

"Beef stocks have declined somewhat, but are still 44 per cent more than a year ago. We have 48,120,834 pounds of frozen beef, 3,220,746 pounds not frozen, 338,551 pounds of cured, and 597,992 pounds in process of cure, making a total of 52,378,123 pounds. Wholesale consumption figures at hand show a monthly domestic demand of over 15,000,000 pounds of fresh beef and 1,250,000 pounds of cured beef.

"Mutton and lamb stocks have declined by about 10 per cent from last month, but are still 105 per cent above last year. We find 8,137,668 pounds of frozen stock and 165,681 pounds of unfrozen, making a total of 8,303,349.

"There are 2,534,691 pounds of chickens and 2,644,125 pounds of other poultry. This is 109 per cent more than last year, but a decrease of 21 and 8½ per cent respectively from last month.

"Fish stocks are nearly 50 per cent greater than last year, but the commercial stocks have declined 13 per cent from last month. All kinds this month are 20,978,767 pounds, with 3,172,863 pounds for bait.

The following statement compares holdings of February 1, 1919, with February 1, 1918, taken from such limited lists of firms as the records of last year allow:—

	1918.	1919.	Increase P.C.
Butter ..	7,010,326	8,903,850	27.01
Cheese ...	7,539,793	3,335,779
Eggs ...	1,427,832	1,516,951	6.24
Pork ...	31,607,116	43,839,304	38.70
Beef	35,478,643	51,083,874	43.98
Mutton & lamb..	3,969,897	8,150,948	105.31
Poultry..	2,421,006	5,082,216	109.92
Fish	15,195,932	22,714,000	49.47

Cheese shows a decrease of 55.76 per cent.

Statement of food commodities in Canada, February 1, 1919, compared with the previous month, January 1, 1919, and with the same month of the previous year. The amounts of food commodities in storage February 1, 1919, were:—

	Lbs. or doz.
Butter—	
Creamery ..	8,400,060
Dairy ..	698,703
Oleomargarine..	597,607
Cheese ..	3,485,316
Eggs—	
In cold storage ..	414,637
Other than cold storage ..	276,439
Frozen ..	1,354,204
Pork—	
Frozen ..	5,787,619
Not frozen ..	2,560,810
Dry salted ..	7,599,641
Sweet pickled ..	9,739,619
In process of cure ..	18,482,655
Total ..	44,170,344

Beef—	
Frozen ..	48,120,834
Not frozen ..	3,220,746
Cured ..	338,551
In process of cure ..	597,992
Total ..	52,378,123

Mutton and Lamb—	
Frozen ..	8,137,668
Not frozen ..	165,681
Total ..	8,303,349

Poultry—	
Chickens ..	2,534,691
Other poultry ..	2,644,125
Fish—	
All kinds ..	20,978,767
For bait ..	3,172,863

Best Structural Timber.

The principal heavy structural tree species of Canada, named in order of merit and resources, are: Douglas fir, western hemlock, eastern hemlock, western yellow pine, western larch, red pine, and eastern larch. The average weight per cubic foot of dry Canadian structural woods is from about 25 to 30 pounds. The heavier the wood the stronger and stiffer it is, according to a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

MORE CHEESE FACTORIES; FEWER CREAMERIES

Agricultural Statistics for Month Give Interesting Dairy Figures.

Statistics given in the December issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the total number of creameries and cheese factories making returns to the Bureau in 1917 was 3,418, as compared with 3,446 in 1916 and 3,513 in 1915. Of the total in 1917, 949 are creameries, 1,900 are cheese factories, 549 are combined factories making butter and cheese, and 20 are condensed milk factories. The great majority both of creameries and cheese factories are in Ontario and Quebec. In Quebec there are 593 creameries, 895 cheese factories, 482 combined factories, and 1 condensed milk factory. In Ontario creameries number 154, cheese factories 923, combined factories 45, and condensed milk factories 13. In both of these provinces the number of cheese factories has increased and the number of creameries has decreased as compared with 1916. The total number of farmers supplying milk and cream is 250,505 in 1917, as compared with 221,192 in 1916 and 212,927 in 1915. In 1917 the patrons of the factories numbered 81,784 in Quebec and 96,255 in Ontario.

The total production of creamery butter in 1917, as shown by the bulletin, was 87,404,366 pounds valued at \$34,227,188, as compared with 82,564,130 pounds valued at \$26,966,355 in 1916 and 83,991,453 pounds valued at \$24,385,952 in 1915. Quebec and Ontario

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DISCUSSES QUESTION OF REPATRIATING MEN

Hon. P. E. Blondin reviews steps taken by Government to deal successfully with difficult problems

SKETCHES ORGANIZATION

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster General, has contributed to the February number of "Back to Mufti," the new monthly publication of the Repatriation Committee, an article showing how the questions of demobilization and repatriation are being dealt with by the Government, and their difficulties overcome. The article appears in "Back to Mufti" in the French language, but it is reprinted here in an English translation, as follows:—

"The question of repatriation and the return of the soldier to civil life had already received the most energetic attention on the part of the Government long before the armistice came. We were not to be taken by surprise when peace came, and it would not have done for the soldier, victor in war, to have been vanquished in peace for the lack of foresight on his behalf. From the commencement of the war, the task of re-establishing the soldier according to his wishes and qualifications was the constant care of the Government, and, moreover, ever since the dawn of peace the extensive and complicated machinery of demobilization was started with speed and harmony. It will doubtless interest the public to become acquainted with the details of this organization, and if you will allow me I will sketch you a brief outline.

HE EXPLAINS METHODS.

"We have to bring back from Europe somewhere about 400,000 men, women, and children, as speedily as shipping conditions will permit, and to provide them with homes and work in factory or field, according to their choice under judicious direction. For this purpose five departments directly concerned have been constituted as a Committee of the Privy Council to supervise this work. These departments are: the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, whose minister is the Hon. Sir James Loughheed; the Department of Immigration and Colonization (Hon. Mr. Calder); Labour (Hon. Mr. Robertson); Agriculture (Hon. Mr. Crerar), and Interior (Hon. Mr. Meighen). This Committee, whose function is incidentally to co-ordinate the work of all voluntary organizations, and which includes in its membership the President of the Privy Council, is called the Committee of Repatriation and Employment, with H. J. Daly, a well-known business man, as director. To carry out the measures adopted by the Committee, the Department of Labour, acting with the Provincial Governments, has established demobilization employment offices at all dispersal stations. These are the centres of the twenty-one dispersal areas formed for demobilization by the Department of Militia and Defence. As will be seen, the Dominion and provincial authorities are still further co-operating in the service of returned men.

"The land owned by the Dominion Government has been put at the disposal of the soldier who wishes to take up land, and an understanding has been made between the Provincial and Dominion Governments to also place at his disposal vacant or disposable lands in every province, that the prospective settler may have a full choice of locality in which to settle. By virtue of this understanding, farms will be provided for the soldiers throughout Canada, the only guarantee practically being asked for being one of good faith and the necessary qualifications in agriculture.

The Dominion Government will give credit to the provinces for the purchase of these lands, and in addition will give each man a loan not exceeding \$2,500 to allow him to adequately equip himself and start in on a firm footing. For two years the soldier will have no payments to make on his loan, and the terms of payment for the following years are made as easy as possible.

CITY POSITIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

"A considerable number will prefer city life and will elect to place themselves in different trades and industries for an office service. For these, the Government has already made a start by facilitating their way to all posts in the Civil Service, giving them preference over all competitors subject to relatively easy standards of examination. The Provincial Governments have been invited to follow suit, and an appeal is now being launched to municipalities, and to large institutions, of a commercial, manufacturing or financial nature, to obtain their co-operation on the same lines. To assist the employer, the Dominion and Provincial Governments have agreed to keep up, at their own expense, employment offices in all cities in the Dominion having a population of over 10,000. In order to ensure a demand for labour, the Dominion Government will devote several millions expenditure on the more essential public works. A Trade Commission in Ottawa has been linked with the overseas organization which disposes of the orders coming from Allied countries, and will soon distribute considerable contracts which will allow the different industries to carry on and to gather work for their employees.

"Spacious hospitals of the most modern type, and with the latest equipment, are provided for wounded and disabled men, and courses of re-education have been organized throughout Canada to accommodate such seriously disabled men as are entitled to a special course.

"It is natural that many should think that the son or dear one whose return they have waited so long is slow in coming, but in all justice the public must try and take into account the difficulties of transport and the necessity of keeping pace in the work in Canada with the demobilization of our men overseas. Before leaving France or England, the soldier makes a statement of what work he wishes to take up on his return, and his intentions are immediately communicated to the authorities in this country who take steps to provide for him on his return along the lines indicated. Already for a considerable time, the work of re-education and the preparation of the soldier for his return to civil life has been carried on in England, and even back of the lines with the co-operation of French and English educational authorities.

CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY.

"The brief outline that I have given may serve to show how necessary is the co-operation of every citizen in the national task of fulfilling the first and most important duty that follows victory, that of caring for and providing for the soldier who has so freely offered his life for the liberty and safety of all. I would therefore voice an appeal to the heads of all industries not only to co-operate with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in this matter but in that co-operation to labour with the same spirit which has inspired the Governments themselves, the spirit of appreciation not only of the debt of honour which we owe to the soldier, but also to the state of mind in which his suffering and sacrifice have left him after four years' absence from his country and of a life which has undoubtedly impaired his habits and point of view as a civilian."

WASTE IN FORESTS.

In a bulletin, issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, it is stated, in referring to wastes in wood manufacture, that 25 per cent of the volume of all trees cut is left on the ground in the form of "cull" logs, tops and stumps, and that after the sawlogs reach the mill, fifty per cent of their volume is wasted in the form of bark, slabs, sawdust, edgings and trimmings, and although some of this waste is utilized as fuel, in most cases the larger part of it is destroyed in burners or thrown away.

GRAIN MOVEMENTS REPORTED IN WESTERN CANADA FOR WEEK

Nearly 40,000,000 Bushels Less Loaded since September than corresponding period last year

SHIPMENTS TO DATE

The following report on grain movements for the week ending February 15 has been received from the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg:—

Loaded by C.P.R. since September 1, 1918, 66,394,965 bushels; 1917, 100,228,000 bushels.

In store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,763,903 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,676,872 bushels; Calgary, 2,258,446 bushels.

In store at C.P. interior elevators, 12,230,701 bushels; 1917, 14,520,936 bushels.

In store all elevators at the lake front, 32,576,363 bushels.

Inspected since September 1, 1918:—

	Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—	100,456,800	27,294,900	127,751,700
1917—	120,172,800	46,070,000	166,242,800

Daily average marketed and loaded:

1919	76,333 bushels	65 cars.
1918	227,666 "	152 "

Grain shipped by rail since September 1, 1918: C.P. tracks, 5,444,800 bushels; lake front, 6,681,793 bushels.

Cars of grain unloaded by C.P. at Fort William since September 1, 1918, 42,914; 1917, 60,421; 1916, 58,414.

During the week 180 cars of flour were shipped from various mills in the Prairie Provinces; last year, 755 cars.

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

	1919.	1918.
Wheat	1,308	1,251
Oats	1,929	1,933
Barley	1,229	1,394
Flax	1,606	1,379

TENDERS FOR MILITARY BLOCK AT KINGSTON

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Educational Block, R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, March 19, 1919, for the construction of Educational Block, R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.

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

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.

Blue prints can be obtained at the office of the Chief Architect, Department of Public Works, by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$50, 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, February 25, 1919.

For Repair of Pier.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs to Breakwater Pier, Cape Bald, N.B.," will be received until 12 o'clock

noon, Tuesday, March 18, 1919, for the repairs to breakwater pier at Cape Bald, Westmoreland County, N.B.

Plans and form of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of the District Engineer at Chatham, N.B., and at Post Office, Cape Bald, N.B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with 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 bank cheque for the sum of \$10 payable to the Order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submits a regular bid.

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 21, 1919.

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Figures given in the last number of the "Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, show that the total production of wheat in 1918 in the fifteen countries of the northern hemisphere—Spain, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, British India, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis—was 1,981,937,000 bushels, as against 1,696,429,000 bushels in 1917, and 1,870,450,000 bushels, the annual average for five years.

SUPPLIED BIG PART OF CANADA WOOL CLIP

The Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association shipped a total of 1,584,783 pounds of wool to Toronto during 1918 under the co-operative plan, and private members shipped about 100,000 pounds more. The sheep industry centring around Lethbridge supplied over 40 per cent of the Canadian clip in 1918 and about 15 per cent of annual Canadian consumption, according to figures supplied by the Winnipeg office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization.

Shipping at Canadian Ports.

During the year ended March 31, 1917, 38,128 sea-going vessels of 29,267,074 tons register, and with crews numbering 927,953 men, arrived at and departed from Canadian seaports (not including coasting vessels). Of these ships, 7,387, of a total registered tonnage of 16,144,873 and carrying crews numbering 437,231, were British; 12,241, of 4,343,448 tons register and manned by 198,584 men, were Canadian; and 18,500, of 8,778,753 tons register and with crews numbering 292,143 men, were foreign, according to the shipping report of the Department of Customs for the fiscal year 1917.

TIN SHEET STOCKS.

A Canadian Trade Commission statement says:—

"There will henceforth be little difficulty in meeting all Canadian requirements for tin sheets from stocks in Great Britain, according to cabled information received from the British Ministry of Munitions by the Canadian Trade Commission. Open general licenses have now been issued for exportation of both tin sheets and tin plates to British destinations overseas. This will, therefore, immediately relieve the difficulty which has been growing throughout the war in several industries which use tin sheets and tin plates. The stringency had a marked effect on the tin-can output in the Dominion."

GRANTS TO MILITARY UNITS TO HELP REORGANIZATION

Recommendation of Minister of Militia to Provide for After-War Organization of Battalions is Passed by Order in Council—List of Units.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Militia, the Government has set aside a sum of \$142,850 from which to grant allowances to city and rural military units in their after-war reorganization. An Order in Council passed on February 12 provides as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 7th February, 1919, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that upon the outbreak of war every city unit of the Canadian Militia and such rural units as were in a position to do so depleted to the point of exhaustion their accumulated regimental funds obtained by the pooling of the annual drill pay of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. As a consequence, as there has been no drill pay allowed to these units since the year 1914, these funds no longer exist, and it is practically impossible for them to proceed with reorganization unless the Government recoup them to a certain extent for the money thus expended.

Having in view the efforts that these units are making at the present time to reorganize and to attract to their establishments returned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, and the beneficent and calming effect the reabsorption of these returned men in the cadres will have, it is considered that the Government should assist so far as possible in such reorganization.

The Minister, therefore, recommends as follows:—

1. That a sum not exceeding \$142,850 be set apart from War Appropriation, from which shall be granted allowances to city and rural units for the purpose of assisting these units in their reorganization: the allowance to any unit to be paid only on the report of the officer commanding the district that the unit is entitled to the same and deserving thereof, and not to exceed a maximum of \$1,500 and to be on a graduated scale as set out in the list attached hereto, which has been carefully compiled by specially qualified officers of the Headquarters Staff.

2. That in view of the fact that nearly all the officers seconded from these units to the Canadian Expeditionary Force are at the present time overseas, and in order, therefore, to enable the officer commanding each unit to proceed forthwith with the temporary re-establishment of his cadre, pending complete organization when demobilization has been effected, an adjutant (with the rank of captain), a sergeant-major, and an orderly room clerk, who shall have returned from active service overseas, be allotted to such city units as may be recommended by the officer commanding each district; the said adjutant and the two non-commissioned officers to receive whilst so employed the pay and allowances of their respective ranks in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, chargeable to War Appropriation.

The Minister further recommends that in case of emergency or in aid of civil power, he be authorized to call out, upon the request of the officer commanding the district, such units, and for such period as may be needed; that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men thus called out for duty be paid at Canadian Expeditionary Force rates of pay and allowances, and that such expenditure be charged to War Appropriation.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU, Clerk of the Privy Council.

The proposed grants to re-establish the regimental funds of the Militia Corps are as follow:—

	City corps.	Rural corps.
CAVALRY—		
R.C.D.	\$300	
L.S.H.	300	
G.G.B.G.	1,500	
1st Hussars (2 squadrons city, 1 rural)		\$500
2nd Dragoons		300
3rd Dragoons		300
4th Hussars		300
5th P.L.D.G.		300
6th D.C.R.C. Hussars		300
7th Hussars		300
8th P.L.N.B. Hussars		300
9th Miss. Horse	1,500	
11th Hussars		300
12th Man. Dragoons		300
13th S.L. Dragoons		300
14th K.C. Hussars		300
15th Light Horse		300
16th Light Horse		300
17th D. of Y. R.C. Hussars		300
18th Mounted Rifles		300
19th A. Dragoons (2 squadrons city, 1 rural)		500
20th Border Horse		300
21st A. Hussars		300
22nd Sask. Light Horse		300
23rd A. Rangers		300
24th Grey's Horse		300
26th Stanstead Dragoons		300
24th Light Horse		300
28th N.B. Dragoons		300
29th Light Horse		300
30th B.C. Horse		300
31st B.C. Horse		300
32nd Man. Horse		300
34th Fort Garry Horse	1,500	
35th C.A. Horse		300
36th P.E.I. Light Horse		300
Vic. Ind. Squadron		150
ARTILLERY—		
R.C.A. (Halifax)	\$150	
R.C.A. (Quebec)	150	
R.C.A. (Kingston)	150	
R.C.A. (Esquimalt)	150	
1st Howitzer Brigade, Guelph, Ont.—		
11th and 16th Batteries, Guelph.	750	
2nd Brigade, C.F.A., Toronto, Ont.—		
4th Battery, Hamilton, Ont.	300	
7th Battery, St. Catharines	300	
9th Battery, Toronto	300	

	City corps.	Rural corps.
ARTILLERY—Con.		
3rd Brigade, C.F.A., Sydney, N.S.—		
17th Battery, Sydney	200	
18th Battery, Antigonish	200	
37th Battery, Antigonish	200	
4th Brigade, C.F.A., Woodstock, N.B.—		
10th Battery, Woodstock	250	
12th Battery, Newcastle	250	
19th Battery, Moncton	250	
5th Brigade, C.F.A., Quebec—		
1st Battery, Quebec	200	
20th Battery, Fraserville	200	
6th Brigade, C.F.A., Montreal—		
3rd, 21st, and 39th Batteries, Montreal	750	
7th Brigade, C.F.A., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—		
15th Battery, Granby	200	
22nd Battery, Sherbrooke	200	
35th Battery, Coaticook	200	
8th Brigade, C.F.A., Ottawa—		
2nd and 23rd Batteries, Ottawa	750	
9th Brigade, C.F.A., Gananoque—		
5th Battery, Kingston	300	
8th Battery, Gananoque	250	
34th Battery, Belleville	250	
10th Brigade, C.F.A., Peterborough—		
14th Battery, Cobourg	250	
24th Battery, Peterborough	250	
11th Brigade, C.F.A., Halifax—		
27th Battery, Digby	200	
28th Battery, Pictou	200	
29th Battery, Yarmouth	200	
12th Brigade, C.F.A., Aylmer—		
30th Battery, Aylmer	200	
31st Battery, Goderich	200	
13th Brigade, C.F.A.—		
32nd Battery, Brantford	250	
33rd Battery, Hamilton	250	
14th Brigade, C.F.A., Winnipeg—		
13th and 38th Batteries, Winnipeg	500	
Independent Batteries—		
6th Battery, London	300	
25th Battery, Lethbridge	300	
26th Battery, Regina	200	
36th Battery, St. Boniface	200	
Montreal Heavy Brigade, Montreal	750	
P.E.I. Heavy Brigade, Charlottetown	500	
Cobourg Heavy Battery, Cobourg, Ont.	250	
1st Regiment, C.A., Halifax, N.S.	1,500	
3rd Regiment, C.A., St. John, N.B.—		
No. 1 Company, St. John	300	
No. 2 Company, Carleton	300	
No. 3 Company, Portland	300	
5th Regiment, C.A., Victoria, B.C.	1,500	
6th Regiment, C.A., Levis, P.Q.	750	
No. 1 Siege Company, Halifax	150	
Montreal Siege Company, Montreal	150	
ENGINEERS—		
R.C.E., Toronto	\$150	
R.C.E., Halifax	150	
1st Fd. Tp., C.E., Hamilton	150	
2nd Fd. Tp., C.E., Winnipeg	150	
3rd Fd. Tp., C.E., Regina	150	
4th Fd. Tp., Calgary	150	
1st Fd. Company, C.E., Woodstock, N.B.	150	
2nd Fd. Company, C.E., Toronto	150	
3rd Fd. Company, C.E., Ottawa	150	
4th Fd. Company, C.E., Montreal	150	
5th Fd. Company, C.E., Kingston, Ont.	150	
6th Fd. Company, C.E., Vancouver	150	
7th Fd. Company, C.E., London	150	
8th Fd. Company, C.E., Toronto	150	
10th Fort Company, Halifax	150	
C.O.T.C.—		
McGill University, McDonald College	\$750	
Laval University	300	
Toronto University	750	
Dalhousie University	150	
Alberta University	150	
Western University	150	
King's University	150	
Queen's University	150	
Manitoba University	750	
Mount Allison University	100	
St. Francis Xavier	100	
New Brunswick University	100	
Brandon College	100	
British Columbia University	100	
Saskatchewan University	100	
INFANTRY—		
R.C.R., Halifax	\$750	
R.C.R., London	300	
R.C.R., Toronto	300	
R.C.R., Fredericton	300	
R.C.R., Quebec	300	
R.C.R., Esquimalt	300	
G.G.F.G.	1,500	
1st Regiment	1,500	
2nd Regiment	1,500	
3rd Regiment	1,500	
4th Regiment	1,500	
5th Regiment	1,500	\$300
6th Regiment	1,500	
7th Regiment	1,500	
8th Regiment	1,500	
9th Regiment	1,500	
10th Regiment	1,500	
11th Regiment	1,500	
12th Regiment (3 companies city, 5 rural)	1,500	
13th Regiment	1,500	750
14th Regiment	1,500	

[Continued on page 12.]

GRANTS TO MILITARY UNITS TO HELP IN THE REORGANIZATION

[Continued from page 11.]

	City corps.	Rural corps.
INFANTRY—Con.		
15th Regiment	1,500	
16th Regiment		300
17th Regiment		300
18th Regiment		300
19th Regiment	1,500	
20th Regiment		300
21st Regiment	1,500	
22nd Regiment	1,500	
23rd Regiment		300
24th Regiment (4 companies city, 4 rural)		500
25th Regiment	1,500	
26th Regiment		300
27th Regiment (4 companies city, 4 rural)		500
28th Regiment (6 companies city, 2 rural)		500
29th Regiment (4 companies city, 4 rural)		500
30th Regiment		300
31st Regiment		300
32nd Regiment		300
33rd Regiment		300
34th Regiment		300
35th Regiment		750
36th Regiment		300
37th Regiment		
38th Regiment	1,500	
39th Regiment		300
40th Regiment		300
41st Regiment	1,500	
42nd Regiment		300
43rd Regiment	1,500	
44th Regiment (3 companies city, 5 rural)		500
45th Regiment		300
46th Regiment		300
47th Regiment		300
48th Regiment	1,500	
49th Regiment		300
50th Regiment	1,500	
51st Regiment	1,500	
52nd Regiment	200	
53rd Regiment	200	
54th Regiment	1,500	
55th Regiment		300
56th Regiment	1,500	
57th Regiment	1,500	
58th Regiment		300
59th Regiment		300
60th Regiment	1,500	
61st Regiment	1,500	
62nd Regiment	1,500	
63rd Regiment		300
64th Regiment	1,500	
65th Regiment	1,500	
66th Regiment		300
67th Regiment	1,500	
68th Regiment		300
69th Regiment	1,500	
70th Regiment		300
71st Regiment	1,500	
72nd Regiment		300
73rd Regiment		300
74th Regiment		300
75th Regiment		300
76th Regiment (4 companies city, 4 rural)		500
77th Regiment		300
78th Regiment		300
79th Regiment	1,500	
81st Regiment		300
82nd Regiment		300
83rd Regiment	200	
84th Regiment		300
85th Regiment	200	
86th Regiment		300
87th Regiment	1,500	
88th Regiment		300
89th Regiment	1,500	
90th Regiment	1,500	
91st Regiment	1,500	
92nd Regiment		300
93rd Regiment		300
94th Regiment		300
95th Regiment	1,500	
96th Regiment	1,500	
97th Regiment		300
98th Regiment		300
99th Regiment (4 companies city, 4 rural)		500
100th Regiment	1,500	
101st Regiment	1,500	
102nd Regiment		300
103rd Regiment	1,500	
104th Regiment	1,500	
105th Regiment	1,500	
106th Regiment	1,500	
107th Regiment		300
108th Regiment	1,500	
109th Regiment	1,500	
110th Regiment	1,500	
Indian Company (Grand Forks)		150
Indian Company (Nanaimo)		150
C.A.S.C.—		
No. 2 Company, Toronto	150	
" 3 Company, Kingston	150	
" 4 Company, Montreal	150	
" 5 Company, Ottawa	150	
" 7 Company, St. John, N.B.	150	
" 8 Company, Kentville, N.S.	150	
" 9 Company, Hamilton	150	
" 10 Company, Quebec	150	

	City corps.	Rural corps.
C.A.S.C.—Con.		
" 11 Company, Winnipeg	150	
" 12 Company, Toronto	150	
" 14 Company, Calgary	150	
" 15 Company, Montreal	150	
" 16 Company, London	150	
" 17 Company, Quebec	150	
" 18 Company, Winnipeg	150	
" 19 Company, Vancouver	150	
" 20 Company, Regina	150	
" 21 Company, Victoria	150	
A.M.C.—		
No. 1 Clearing Hospital, Toronto	\$150	
" 2 Clearing Hospital, Halifax	150	
" 1 Field Ambulance, Halifax	150	
" 2 Field Ambulance, Ottawa	150	
" 3 Field Ambulance, Kingston	150	
" 4 Field Ambulance, Montreal	150	
" 5 Field Ambulance, Montreal	150	
" 6 Field Ambulance, Sherbrooke	150	
" 7 Field Ambulance, Quebec	150	
" 8 Field Ambulance, St. John, N.B.	150	
" 9 Field Ambulance, Charlottetown	150	
" 10 Field Ambulance, Toronto	150	
" 11 Field Ambulance, Toronto	150	
" 12 Field Ambulance, Hamilton	150	
" 13 Field Ambulance, Toronto	150	
" 14 Field Ambulance, Sarnia	150	
" 15 Field Ambulance, London	150	
" 16 Field Ambulance, Winnipeg	150	
" 17 Field Ambulance, Calgary	150	
" 18 Field Ambulance, Vancouver	150	
" 19 Field Ambulance, Hamilton	150	
" 20 Field Ambulance, Montreal	150	
" 21 Field Ambulance, Brandon	150	
RECAPITULATION.		
Cavalry	\$ 14,950	
Artillery	16,850	
Engineers	2,250	
C.O.T.C.	3,800	
Infantry	98,850	
C.A.S.C.	2,700	
A.M.C.	3,450	
Total	\$142,850	

NEW RATES FIXED FOR MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS BY TRAIN

Old Fares Fixed by Order in Council of 1906 are Increased on Application of Railway Traffic Managers.

The rates for officers and men travelling on railways in Canada at the expense of the Government have been increased following the opinion of the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners that such an increase is fair. The Order in Council passed on February 17 granting the new rate, except in the case of parties of 350 or more travelling over 100 miles for which there is a special rate, is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 10th February, 1919, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that an Order in Council of March 14th, 1906, provided that troops travelling on railways in Canada at the expense of the Government, should be carried at the rate of 2 cents per mile for officers, and 1½ cents per mile for men.

The rates which Canadian railways are now receiving for the same service as provided by Orders in Council under section 289 of the Railway Act, are the same as above mentioned, except that for parties of 350 or more travelling over 100 miles, the rate is 1½ cents per mile for officers and 1 cent per mile for men.

The maximum tolls for general passenger traffic as established by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada are 3 cents per mile east of McLeod, Calgary and Edmonton, and 4 cents per mile west of those points, and from March 15th, 1918, under the War Measures Act, the tolls for traffic east of the points named have been increased to 3½ cents per mile.

A petition has been received dated 21st January, 1919, signed by the Passenger Traffic Managers of the Cana-

dian National Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, praying that, from and after January 1st, 1919, the tolls for conveyance of military and naval troops in Canada, shall be 15 per cent less than general public fares for officers and men on regular or special trains, except that for numbers of 350 men or more on special trains the fares shall be 25 per cent less than the general public fare, the minimum earnings for the loaded mileage on any special train to be not less than \$3.75 per mile, with a minimum of \$125 for any single movement.

The matter has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and he states that the cost of railway operation has very largely increased since the rates were fixed in 1906 as above mentioned and that, in view of the fact, in his opinion the rates, as they exist today are entirely unreasonable, and that, had these rates been under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, they would, undoubtedly, have been increased when the 15 per cent increase was authorized in railway rates generally in the early part of 1918. He states also that he has no reason to doubt that the tolls for similar service in the United States are very materially higher than the charge made in this country, and that the rates at present being paid here do not yield any fair return to the companies.

The effect of putting into operation the rates asked for by the companies as set out above, would be to make a charge of 2.932 cents per mile for all ranks, as against an existing charge of 2 cents for officers and 1½ cents for men, while, for special trains with a minimum of 350 or more, the rate asked for by the companies would work out at 2.587 cents per head per mile.

The Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada gives it as his opinion that it would be fair to increase the individual rate for officers to 3 cents per mile and the rate for men to 2½ cents per mile, an increase of 1 cent per mile in each case, and to fix the rate for special trains carrying 350 or more for distance of over 100 miles at 2 cents per mile per head applicable to officers and men alike.

The Minister, therefore, recommends accordingly. The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation, and submit the same for approval.