

Canadian Official Record

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No. 18.

ROUGH WEATHER BUT CATCHES OF FISHERMEN GOOD

Total Value of Sea Fish Caught on Atlantic and Pacific in December Was Over \$1,000,000.

LARGER THAN IN 1917

On the Atlantic coast, to the eastward of Halifax, weather conditions during the month were favourable, and fishing results were better than for December last year; but to the westward of Halifax, however, occasional rough weather interfered with operations, and results were not so good, states a report from the Department of Naval Service.

The total catch of cod, haddock, hake and pollock all over was greater, however, and amounted to 84,900 cwts., against 82,000 cwts., December of 1917.

The smelt fishery along the Gulf shores yielded 2,000 cwts. more than in December last year, notwithstanding that the rivers and bays were insufficiently frozen over to permit of easy and successful fishing operations.

Lobster fishing has been in progress since the 15th of November in the counties of Charlotte and St. John, New Brunswick, and the total quantity landed up to the end of December was 2,689 cwts., against 2,335 cwts. during the same period last year. The whole catch was consumed fresh.

From the scallop beds in Chester Bay, N.S., were taken 3,435 barrels of scallops, against 500 barrels last year. The greatly increased catch of this year was, no doubt, due to more favourable weather conditions.

On the Pacific coast, stormy weather prevailed during most of the month. This seems to have affected the offshore halibut fishery only, which returned 2,000 cwts. less. Fishing in the sheltered waters resulted in increased catches. The total quantity of herring landed was 123,000 cwts. against 68,000; of salmon, 15,300 cwts. against 6,900 cwts. of black cod, 6,500 cwts. against 6,300 cwts.; and of flatfish 900 cwts. against 430 cwts. in December last year.

The value of the total catch of sea fish on both coasts for the month, amounted to \$1,173,648, at the point of landing. For the same month last year, the value was \$1,023,553.

SWEEPING WITHDRAWAL OF WAR BOARD AND FOOD BOARD RESTRICTIONS MADE

Some Foodstuffs Still Require Export Permits but in Most Cases Licenses can be Obtained from Commissioner of Customs.

MANY REGULATIONS AFFECTING RESTAURANTS CANCELLED

To enable Canadian foreign trade to return to normal channels as readily as possible, a sweeping withdrawal of restrictions has been made through the War Trade Board and the Canada Food Board. Henceforth the Commissioner of Customs will issue a general license to shippers and importers covering all commodities except the foodstuffs detailed below and gold and silver, in place of the specific permit for each shipment which was in force until now. The foodstuffs which still require export permits from the Food Board are: Wheat flour, Farina, fresh milk and cream, butter, cheese, condensed, evaporated and powdered milk, bran, shorts, middlings, pollard, gluten-meal, brewers' and distillers' grains, cottonseed cake, meal and oil, calfmeal, patent and proprietary cattle foods, eggs, sugars, syrups and molasses, sugar beets, clover seed, mill screenings, and screenings of grain, and canned salmon.

Export and Import permits for wheat and oats must still be obtained from the Board of Grain Supervisors, Winnipeg. Foodstuffs which still require import permits from the Food Board are: Macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, wheat flour, candy and confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured, and sugars.

General License System Adopted.

For foodstuffs if destined for any of the American countries, any part of the British Empire, the European Allies, the far East or Africa, the general license system is adopted. Exports of food to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Russia, Rumania, Switzerland and Spain will still require special permits, and, of course, no trade at all with enemy countries or enemy traders is yet allowed.

With the withdrawal of these restrictions, the War Trade Board practically ceases active work, and its members pay a high tribute to the loyal spirit of co-operation given by all classes of trade and industry in carrying out Canadian trade restrictions during war.

RELIEF TO MILLERS.

If the mills of Canada are compelled by temporary interruption to their export shipments to reduce the output of flour, the output of bran and shorts will also, of course, be affected. A proportion of bran and shorts is being released for export to any country on the basis of 65 pounds to the barrel of flour exported to the West Indies, Central and South America, and Newfoundland. Bran and shorts from flour sold in Canada will, of course, continue to be available at the fixed prices already established. The effect of the new regulation will simply be to afford relief to the flour millers without detriment to Canadian farmers, as the bran and shorts allowed to be exported would not be manufactured unless an export market was found for the flour.

By the sale of their by-products in the higher-priced markets of the

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INTERCESSION DAY FOR CONFERENCE SET FOR FEB. 16.

By an Order in Council passed on January 23, a Day of Intercession for the Peace Conference has been set apart.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, advise that Sunday, the 16th day of February, 1919, be set apart for a Day of Intercession for the Peace Conference, that its deliberations may result in the establishment of a world-wide peace on a just and permanent foundation.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ESTIMATE VALUE OF FIELD CROPS IN DOMINION

Total Yield of Wheat is Returned as 189,301,350 Bushels with Average of 11 Bushels per Acre.

BETTER PRICES GENERAL

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued to-day the definitive estimate of the yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada for the season of 1918, as compared with 1917. For the year 1918 the agricultural statistics of Canada for all the provinces have been collected in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, and the reports of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the yield of crops in 1918 will therefore record identical results. The figures now issued are subject to slight revision upon completion of final adjustments with the Provincial Governments.

YIELD OF FIELD CROPS.

The total yield of wheat for Canada in 1918 is returned as 189,301,350 bushels from 17,353,902 sown acres, an average yield per acre of 11 bush-

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FURTHER RELAXATION ON WIRELESS MESSAGES

Further relaxation of censorship restrictions have been made, and the radiotelegraph stations at Camperdown (Halifax, N.S.) and Sable Island are now permitted to handle plain language messages to and from the public in addition to plain language messages on ships' business already authorized.

CONTRACT FOR HOSPITAL BUILDING AT TORONTO

The following contract is awarded by Order in Council at Toronto: Construction of a Recreation Building and an Officers' Hospital in connection with the Military Orthopedic Hospital. To accept tender of Dickie Construction Co., Ltd., of Toronto, at \$28,931 and \$58,112.75, respectively. Order in Council dated January 6, 1919.

for Card

ESTIMATE VALUE OF FIELD CROPS IN DOMINION

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els. In 1917 the corresponding figures were 233,742,850 bushels from 14,755,850 acres, a yield per acre of 15½ bushels. The yield of oats in 1918 was 380,273,500 bushels from 14,790,336 acres, an average of 25½ bushels per acre, as compared with 403,009,800 bushels from 13,313,400 acres in 1917, an average of 30½ bushels per acre. Of the remaining grain crops the total yields in 1918, with the figures for 1917 in brackets, were in bushels as follows: Barley, 77,290,240 (55,057,750), rye 8,496,700 (3,857,200), peas 3,110,100 (3,026,340), beans 3,568,380 (1,274,000), buckwheat 11,428,500 (7,149,400), flax 5,972,200 (5,934,900), mixed grains 35,730,300 (16,157,080), corn for husking 14,214,200 (7,762,700), potatoes 104,512,700 (79,892,000), turnips, etc., 130,989,600 (63,451,000). Hay and clover 14,681,400 tons (13,684,700), fodder corn 4,776,000 tons (2,690,370), sugar beets 180,000 tons (117,600), alfalfa 446,400 tons (262,400). The average yields per acre of these crops with last year's averages in brackets were in bushels as follows: Barley 24½ (23), rye 15½ (18½), peas 13½ (15½), beans 15½ (13½), buckwheat 20½ (18), flax 5½ (6½), mixed grains 33½ (32½), corn for husking 56½ (33), potatoes 142½ (121½), turnips, mangolds, etc., 381½ (290½), hay and clover 1'40 tons (1'66), fodder corn 9½ tons (7'34), sugar beets 10 tons (8'40), alfalfa 2½ tons (2'39).

The total yields in the three Prairie Provinces in 1918 were: Wheat 164,436,100 bushels as compared with 211,953,100 bushels in 1917, oats 222,049,500 bushels as against 254,877,200 bushels, barley 47,607,400 bushels as against 40,834,100 bushels, and flax 5,776,000 bushels as against 5,835,900 bushels.

The average values per bushel of grain crops for Canada in 1918, according to the prices returned crop correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, were as follows: Fall wheat \$2.08 as compared with the same price in 1917, spring wheat \$2 as against \$1.93, all wheat \$2 as compared with \$1.94 in 1917, oats 77 cents as against 69 cents, barley \$1 against \$1.08, rye \$1.50 against \$1.62, peas \$2.54 against \$3.54, beans \$5.42 against \$7.45, buckwheat \$1.58 against \$1.46, flax \$2.65 against \$3.12, mixed grains \$1.14 against \$1.16, and corn for husking \$1.77 against \$1.84. Of potatoes the price per bushel in 1918 was 98 cents against \$1 in 1917, turnips, etc., were 42 cents against 46 cents, hay and clover \$17 per ton against \$10.33, fodder corn, \$6.14 per ton against \$5.14, sugar beets \$10.25 per ton against \$6.75, and alfalfa \$17.84 per ton against \$11.59. The total farm values for 1918 of the principal field crops are estimated as follows with the corresponding estimates of 1917 given in brackets: Wheat \$382,165,700 (\$453,038,600), oats \$289,404,400 (\$277,065,300), barley \$77,381,270 (\$59,654,400), rye \$12,714,400 (\$6,267,200), peas \$7,907,900 (\$10,724,100), beans \$19,332,900 (\$9,493,400), buckwheat \$18,090,600 (\$10,443,400), flax \$18,641,000 (\$15,737,000), mixed grains \$40,796,100 (\$18,801,750), corn for husking \$25,118,800 (\$14,307,200), potatoes \$102,290,300 (\$90,804,400), turnips, etc., \$54,904,000 (\$29,253,000), hay and clover \$249,459,300 (\$141,376,700), fodder corn \$29,335,600 (\$13,834,000), sugar beets \$1,845,000 (\$793,800), alfalfa \$7,963,600 (\$3,041,300). The aggregate value of all field crops in 1918 amounted to \$1,337,350,870, as compared with \$1,144,636,450, the figures for 1917 being the highest on record, as were also those of 1917 up to that date.

SWEEPING WITHDRAWAL OF FOOD BOARD RESTRICTIONS

[Continued from page 1.]

United States and other countries where fixed price restrictions have been removed, Canadian millers will be able to meet their competitors in the export flour market on equal terms.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEED.

If the mills reduce their output of flour a shortage of mill feed will, however, be felt to some extent, but the Feed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture reports that there is a large supply of concentrates in the country and that the feed situation in general in Canada shows a vast improvement over last year, when mill feeds were almost impossible to procure. The open winter has permitted Western live stock to find sufficient pasture to keep in fine growing condition; this has effected considerable saving in feed, and to a lesser degree this condition also applies to certain parts of Ontario and to the Eastern Provinces.

Cottonseed meal and linseed oil cake meal may readily be obtained in most sections of the country at reasonable prices. The Feed Division, which was organized during the war to take charge of the sale and distribution of re-cleaned elevator screenings, has still a large quantity of this feed on hand at Fort William. In addition to screenings, a quantity of corn is being offered at market price, f.o.b. Moosejaw, Calgary, Saskatoon, Tiffin, Ont., and Montreal. The Feed Division has also a supply of linseed oil cake meal at Montreal. Feeders may obtain information by communicating direct with the Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa. It should be noted that only orders for straight car lots can be accepted.

MANY ORDERS CANCELLED.

An order of the Canada Food Board permits henceforward the serving of beef and veal in public eating places at any time, and withdraws the restrictions on the amount of butter which may be served in public eating places. Restrictions on the use and holdings of sugar, flour, lard and other fats are also removed. The supplies of these classes of food now available permit withdrawal of previous regulations. Consequently the following Food Board Orders and relevant sections are repealed: Sections 1B to 23, inclusive, of Order 46; Orders 23, 30, 34, 50, 55, 62 and 69.

The following is a digest of the orders affected by the above:—

Order No. 23: Dated February 4, repealed clauses in Orders No. 16 and No. 20, and amended others dealing with the licensing of persons, firms, or corporations using five barrels of flour or more per month.

Order No. 30: Dated April 25, restricted the quantities of flour and sugar which any person might have in his possession or under his control to what was sufficient for ordinary requirements not exceeding fifteen days. (Larger quantities were permitted in a zonal system according to distance at which the householder lived from a licensed dealer.)

Order No. 34: Dated April 27, limited the quantities of standard wheat flour, cane sugar, or shortening for confectioners in their products, and prohibited

the manufacture for sale of a number of pastry and candy classifications; also limited fats in ice-cream to 10 per cent.

Order No. 50: Dated June 25, gave definition of "substitutes" for wheat flour, and regulated their use by bakers, confectioners, public eating-places, and private consumption. (Subsequently revised.)

Order No. 55: Dated July 13, revoked several of the subsections in previous orders referring to substitutes for wheat flour.

Order No. 62: Dated September 6, substituted new section for Section 8 of Order 49, limiting amounts of sugar, fats, and milk to be used in the making of bread and bread rolls.

Order No. 69: Dated October 21, granted exception to persons living in distant, isolated parts of the Dominion who were shut off by the closing of navigation or transportation to hold sufficient flour and sugar for ordinary requirements for 200 days.

EXPORT CERTAIN FLOUR.

The Canada Food Board has notified all millers in Canada that special permits will now be granted for those applying, allowing the separation of flour into patents, clears, low grades and other flour extractions, provided such flour is only sold, outside of Canada, to West Indies, Central and South America. Permits for the export of flour to these countries will be freely granted for straight-run flour or any of the separations above cited. Applications for export to Newfoundland, in order to meet the requirements of the Newfoundland Food Board, will be granted for standard flour only.

BRAN ALLOWED ALSO.

With every permit for the export of flour to any of the countries mentioned, including Newfoundland, there will be granted, at the same time, an export permit for 65 pounds of bran or shorts to every barrel of flour, and, in the case of bran and shorts, these permits will allow of the exportation to any country outside of Canada, but no other permits for the export of bran or shorts to Newfoundland, West Indies, Central and South America will be granted.

SAME LICENSE NUMBERS.

The Canada Food Board, at the request of merchants and dealers, is retaining in the reissue of food handlers' licenses for 1919 the same number for each firm, so far as possible, as was assigned them in 1918. This will make a large saving in stationery and printing for licensees who have had their number placed on letter-heads and business papers. The work of relicensing such trade classifications as now fall due, wholesale fish dealers, cereal and breakfast food manufacturers, wholesale fruit and vegetable merchants, and millers, is progressing satisfactorily and without incident.

EUROPE'S FLOUR SITUATION.

In reply to a cable inquiry from the Canada Food Board relative to the purchase of flour and wheat, the Canadian Trade Mission in London says: "The Royal Wheat Commission, through their agents, the Wheat Export Company, determines purchases for the Allies and European neutrals, except Denmark and Spain. The Supreme Council of

BRITAIN WILL NEED CHILLED BEEF FROM DOMINION OF CANADA

*Message From President of
British Board of Agriculture
Says it is Preferable
to Livestock Shipments.*

PORK DEMAND PREDICTED.

A memorandum from the Canada Food Board says:—

"Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for the province of Ontario and principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressing the Agricultural Club of Ottawa, repeated a message to the farmers of Canada from Right Hon. R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture for Great Britain:

"I asked him for a message to the farmers of Canada," said Dr. Creelman, "and he told me that they wanted our chilled beef and that Canada should develop the chilled beef trade right away in preference to the live cattle trade. He urged that there should be no delay. He also said that after the war Great Britain would not devote so much effort to raising hogs, because they could be fed cheaper on this side of the Atlantic, and as long as she can get pork products from this continent she would be satisfied to do so."

WHAT CANADA GREW ON TOBACCO FIELDS

According to estimate of the tobacco crop of 1918 compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total yield of tobacco in Ontario and Quebec for the season of 1918, was 14,232,000 pounds, grown on 13,403 acres. Of this crop Ontario produced 6,500,000 pounds on 6,500 acres, and Quebec grew 7,732,000 pounds on 6,903 acres, an average of 1,000 pounds per acre in Ontario and 1,120 pounds in Quebec. The total yield of the Ontario and Quebec tobacco fields in 1917 was 8,495,000 pounds, of which Ontario grew 3,495,000 pounds and Quebec 5,000,000 pounds.

U.S. CANADIANS BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

Requests for Canadian War Savings Stamps are coming from the United States. The eastern division War Savings headquarters at Ottawa has received a letter from a Canadian woman now living at Spirit Lake, Idaho, enclosing \$400 for War Savings Stamps.

Record Oats Crop.

The largest grain crop in bushels grown in Canada last year was oats, of which the total crop was 456,733,900 bushels, harvested from 14,790,336 acres, as shown by the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Statistics Bureau.

Supply and Relief in Paris determines purchases for southwestern Europe and enemy countries. A decision has not been reached regarding the allocation sources, destination, and tonnage available. It is reported Finland has money to purchase flour."

PRESS COUNCIL TO GIVE ADVICE ON REPATRIATION

Conference in Ottawa May be Held of Newspapermen who are Giving Help to Committee.

According to a statement issued by the Repatriation Committee, the plan of having a conference in Ottawa of representatives of the Advisory Press Council is under consideration. The Press Committee for Repatriation is charged with the task of telling the people of Canada what the Government is doing in the matter of the demobilization of soldiers and war workers, and bringing them home; in fitting those who have suffered overseas for useful employment; in opening opportunities for employment for soldiers and war workers, and in insuring proper living and working conditions.

The Repatriation Committee of Canada, under the direction of Mr. E. J. Daly, co-ordinates and concentrates the various governmental activities touching these matters, which together with the voluntary activities co-operating with the Government are dealing with the problems they present.

The Advisory Press Council is composed of experienced journalists in Canada, from which the Press Committee for Repatriation expects to receive advice and aid in carrying on its campaign of information. Representative newspaper men from each province have accepted invitations to join the Advisory Press Council, and each province is being organized as far as its newspapers are concerned and centred on the Press Committee at Ottawa, which has issued the following memorandum for the press of the Dominion generally:—

The main object of the Advisory Press Council is to aid in informing the Repatriation Committee of the actual conditions in Canada, with whose betterment the committee is charged as a duty. The committee wishes to know the facts. Is there unrest? Or are there hardships consequent upon unemployment? The newspapers and newspapermen of the country are in closer touch with actual conditions in their various centres than any other organization or class.

There is work for every member of the Advisory Press Council to do in aid of the speedy and successful repatriation of returning men and war workers, the readjustment of industrial conditions, and the allaying of unreasonable unrest.

Some questions for members of the Advisory Press Council are as follow: Are returning men given proper reception on their arrival? Would it appear that the returning men are being absorbed into useful employment as rapidly as possible? Are the local opportunities for employment normal? Are the governmental and voluntary organizations meeting the situation as far as the returning men are concerned?

UNREVISED TOTALS OF INLAND REVENUE FOR LAST MONTH.

The unrevised statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1918, is as follows:—

EXCISE.	
Spirits.....	1,025,131 76
Malt Liquor.....	530 35
Malt.....	134,856 93
Tobacco.....	1,794,216 40
Cigars.....	111,538 15
Manufactures in Bond.....	3,070 28
Acetic Acid.....	193 06
Seizures.....	1,702 00
Other Receipts.....	5,121 20
Total Excise Revenue.....	\$3,076,360 13
Methylated Spirits.....	29,838 02
Law Stamps.....	561 40
War Tax.....	973,936 71
Grand Total Revenue.....	\$4,080,696 26

The amount of Revenue collected in December, 1917, was \$2,642,920.68.

BRITAIN WILL SOON NEED CANADIAN BACON AGAIN

Statement by Department of Agriculture Explains Present Condition of Market on Other Side of Atlantic.

A statement issued by the Department of Agriculture on Thursday touches on the situation created by British cancellation of orders for Canadian meat products. The statement reads:—

"Sales of Canadian bacon are very slack on the European market at the present time. This is largely due to market readjustments which are now going on in Great Britain. Comparatively large quantities of American dry salt bacon are in storage there. This unusual supply of bacon, of a kind not usually used by the British consumer and not relished by him, is reducing consumption.

"It is anticipated, however, that considerable of the American bacon in question will shortly now be sent to the Continental nations accustomed to using it, and thus relieve

the situation in Great Britain. There are no large stocks of Canadian bacon on hand in Great Britain, hence the present cessation of shipments is regarded as only temporary and need not cause undue alarm. As far as can be seen at present, the British market will be ready to absorb our whole exportable surplus in the near future.

"It would be well meanwhile, however, for farmers to ease up on shipments of live hogs, and carry them a few weeks longer. Prices will in all probability hold fairly firm if this policy is adopted. There is a grave danger that they may fall unduly and unnecessarily if too many hogs are sent forward before the packers are in a position to handle them conveniently on account of congestion in yards, abattoirs, and shipping."

PENSIONS STILL WAITING

There are many additional names of soldiers, those next-of-kin of friends of soldiers by whom pensions might be claimed. The Board of Pensions Commissioners has issued the following list of last known addresses of claimants who cannot be traced:—

Pte. Frederick Wilmott, 2nd C.M.R.
Pte. Floyd Kneeland, No. 10 District Depot.
Piper David Graham, Special Service Company.
Pte. Sewastian Dzohoto, No. 4 Training Depot.
Pte. Marshall Walsh, No. 12 District Depot.
Pte. Malcolm McCrimmon, No. 3 Special Service Company.
Pte. John Simpson, No. 7 District Depot.
Pte. Omer Lupien, 22nd Battalion.

Pte. Richard Lewis, No. 10 District Depot.
Pte. Samuel Glassey, 13th C.M.R.
Pte. Joseph Moody, No. 2 District Depot.
Pte. Albert Uden, 16th Battalion.
Sapper William T. Ryan No. 2 District Depot.
Trooper Wm. Gibson, No. 10 District Depot.
Pte. George Dixon, C.R.T.
Pte. James McDonald, 241st Battalion.
Pte. Lorne Watson, P.P.C.L.I.
Trooper Bernard J. Doherty, No. 11 Special Service Company.
Pte. Andrew Dobrovolski, 57th Battalion, 14th Battalion D.D. No. 4.
Pte. Walter Triggs, 13th Battalion.
Pte. John R. Crawford, 143rd Battalion.
Pte. Richmond Whiteside, D.D. No. 12.
Pte. John Dyer, "D" Unit M.H.C.C.
Pte. G. Dorton, 1st Quebec Regiment.

PRODUCTS OF SOIL INCREASE IN VALUE

Interesting Figures in Report of Dominion Experimental Farms.

Interesting figures which appear in the report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the year ended March 31, 1918, show the considerable increases in the prices of products of the soil during the last two years. In 1916 the average price of fall wheat per bushel was \$1.54; in 1917 the price was increased to \$2.08 on the average. Spring wheat, which was worth in 1916 an average price of \$1.29 per bushel; in 1917 the average price was \$1.93. Oats, which averaged 51 cents per bushel in 1916, rose to average price of 69 cents per bushel in 1917. The average price of barley increased from 82 cents in 1916 to \$1.08 in 1917. Rye sold at an average price of \$1.11 in 1916 but in 1917 increased to an average of \$1.62 per bushel. The average price of peas in 1916 was \$2.22; in 1917 it had risen to \$3.54. Beans increased from \$5.40 per bushel on the average in 1916 to an average price of \$7.45 in 1917.

SUMMER HAWKS ARE USEFUL SAYS BULLETIN

Rodents and Other Vermin Have Increased Because of Killing.

A bulletin issued by the Canada Geological Survey of the Department of Mines, entitled "The Hawks of the Canadian Prairie Provinces, in their relation to agriculture," by P. A. Taverner, states that with the exception of one group, the Accipiters, containing the Sharp-shinned, Cooper's hawks and the Goshawks, and some rare falcons, the hawks are highly useful, especially on the prairies, where small mammals are a serious pest. The bulletin says:—

"Until a better knowledge of the usefulness and harmfulness of our birds of prey is more widely distributed the following rule for action can be given for the southern Prairie Provinces: protect and encourage the larger summer hawks, except those actually caught in the act of poultry killing, and destroy the winter ones when opportunity offers. In this way a few harmful hawks may escape and a few innocent ones suffer, but the results on the whole will be a great step in advance of the present practice of indiscriminately killing friend as well as foe.

"The hawks have long been regarded as pariahs among birds and have been killed whenever occasion offered. Poultry men and game conservators have been especially bitter in their prosecution of them. Legislatures have not only refrained from protecting these birds, but in some cases have placed bounties on their heads. The results have not always been satisfactory, and when ailing game which would have been destroyed by the hawks have transmitted their diseases to healthy birds, or rodents or other vermin have increased to plague numbers, we have often had cause to regret hasty action. "An investigation was made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the results embodied in Bulletin No. 3, 'The Hawks and Owls in the United States in their relation to agriculture.' The examination of some 2,690 stomachs proved that although a few species could be thoroughly condemned, the majority did enough good to counteract the evil they did, and others were altogether beneficial. Since that much additional information has been gathered that substantiates all the conclusions then drawn."

Canada's Livestock Census.

As shown by the report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year ended March 31, 1918, there were in the Dominion in 1917, 3,412,749 horses, 3,202,283 milch cows, 4,718,657 other cattle, 2,369,358 sheep and 3,619,382 swine.

25c. buys a Thrift Stamp.

VERY FEW OF THE PAROLED MEN RETURN TO CRIME

FIGURES SHOW SUCCESS OF PROBATION SYSTEM

Dominion Parole Officer Archibald Demonstrates in Report that Humane Treatment of Prisoners is Factor in Decrease of Crime in Canada.

The success of the parole system applied to individuals serving prison sentences in Canada is demonstrated by the fact that only 2.4 per cent of prisoners on parole have forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction during the whole period of nineteen years since the system was inaugurated as shown by the report of Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, for the year ended March 31, 1918.

The report shows the great advantages to the state as well as to the men released on parole, of the system as it now works. The state besides the great advantage to it of the re-establishment of a citizen in the community, derives practical benefit not having to maintain the paroled man at a per capita cost of \$1.02 per day. The men themselves are given an opportunity to earn an honest living and find out the compensations of an upright life.

PAROLES' FINE RECORD.

The report calls attention to the fact "that the number of delinquents in the parole system is on the decline, and figures for the past year reveal a very small percentage of those released failing to respond to kind and humane treatment."

In only 2.4 per cent of cases has the system been a total failure, and for the same period from 1899 to March 31, 1918, only 3.7 per cent have failed to report or have had their licenses cancelled through non-compliance with conditions; thus the total delinquency is only 6.1 per cent.

The Dominion Parole Officer, in the report, calls attention to the fact that "during the fiscal year just ended eight hundred and eighty-three prisoners were released from Canadian penal institutions, four hundred and sixty-four from the penitentiaries and four hundred and nineteen from the jails, reformatories and other provincial institutions, and of the eight hundred and eighty-three released, thirty-five or nearly four per cent have failed to report, or, through non-compliance with conditions of license, have had their licenses cancelled. The forfeitures (those who have committed a subsequent offence after being released on parole) are only eight or not quite one per cent, and these have consequently been returned to prison. This is the lowest percentage of forfeitures for any year since the inception of the system. The total number of delinquents, including revocations and forfeitures, is forty-three, or 4.8 per cent.

CRIME ON DECREASE.

The report quotes from the latest volume of Canadian criminal statistics to show that crime and law-breaking are on the decrease in the Dominion and makes the statement that for the past five years out of

one hundred and thirty persons convicted of murder in the Dominion of Canada only twenty-six or one-fifth of the total number, were of Canadian birth.

Several life prisoners have, according to the report, been released on parole during the past few years in Canada, after serving a substantial portion of their sentences. One man was released after serving twenty-six years and four months in prison. Others who have served lesser periods have been placed in a helpful environment and assisted in various ways. Only one of the whole number has done anything that would be a reflection on the parole system.

"To every candid observer," writes the Dominion Parole Officer, Mr. W. P. Archibald, in the report, "it must be evident that the parole system is gradually coming into its own as an organic entity, working in harmony with the most advanced ideas on the social treatment of crime and offering both to society and the criminal, a hope for the future which imprisonment alone can never afford. Friends of the parole and probationary systems may logically advocate the principle that until Governments spend on the oversight of man out of prison the equivalent of what they spend on man while in custody, a parole or conditional release has not been given its full value.

WENT INTO ARMY.

"At the end of the last fiscal year, four hundred and ten men who had

previously been released on parole and were industriously employed in their various avocations, had volunteered and having been accepted by the military authorities, were sent to the front in various units. During this year (1918) about one hundred paroled men have also enlisted, making a total of a little over five hundred of these men who have rendered active service in the great war. Invariably the reports received concerning these men are gratifying, several having won distinctions for bravery and good conduct."

Khaki University.

The Khaki University of Canada in London is extending its courses in horticulture and poultry keeping to women, the wives of soldiers, for whose benefit a course in household science has been organized. Mrs. G. C. Cunningham, formerly a domestic science instructress in Manitoba, has been placed in charge of this branch of work. The extension of the work of the university to women is due to requests made by soldiers taking the courses, according to the Agricultural Gazette of Canada, published by the Department of Agriculture.

Put spare "quarters" into Thrift Stamps.

The following is a tabulated statement received from the Dominion Police for the nineteen years of operation of the parole system: From 1899 to March 31st, 1918:

Released on parole from penitentiaries	5,395
Released on parole from other prisons	5,705
Total	11,097
Licenses revoked	409
Licenses forfeited	268
Sentences completed on parole	9,647
Sentences not yet completed	773
Total	11,097

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY RESIGNATION

Department of Justice to Take Over Duties Owing to Changed Conditions.

The resignation of Mr. C. H. Cahan, Director of Public Safety, and the transfer of the business of his office to the Department of Justice is authorized by an Order in Council passed on January 16, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th January, 1919, from the Acting Minister of Justice, submitting herewith the resignation of Mr. C. H. Cahan, K.C., from the office of Director of Public Safety.

The Minister observes that this office and the Public Safety Branch of the Department of Justice were constituted by Order in Council of 7th October last for the efficient administration of the laws, orders and regulations enacted for the preservation of public order and safety during the continuance of the war.

The Minister further observes that conditions have changed owing to the armistice, that the operations of the Dominion police have been restricted and a considerable portion of their former duties have been transferred to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, as provided by Order in Council of 12th December, 1918, and Mr. Cahan desires to be relieved of his duties, the performance of which, as he states, involves considerable personal sacrifices on his part.

The Minister, in the circumstances, considers that it is unnecessary for the future that there should be a separate branch of the Department of Justice for the administration of business connected with public safety.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the resignation of Mr. C. H. Cahan be accepted, that the aforesaid branch of the Department of Justice be abolished, that the said Order in Council of 7th October, 1918, be repealed, and that the papers and business now pending in the Public Safety Branch be remitted to the Department of Justice as a part of the ordinary departmental business.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Lobster Catch Values.

The lobster catch is reported worth \$5,508,054 for the year 1916-17, or \$1,001,899 more than the previous year. The increased value is not due to a larger catch but to a large increase in prices, according to a report on the lobster industry issued by the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Naval Service.

W.S.S. means \$5 for \$4 in 1924.

TOTAL FRENCH CASUALTIES 4,385,300; COST OF WAR ABOUT \$44,500,000,000

The French High Commission authorizes publication of the following:

FRENCH LOSSES DURING THE WAR.

Up to November 1, 1918:	
Dead (killed in action and dead of wounds)	1,028,800
Missing (given up for lost)	299,000
Total (Colonial troops not included)	1,327,800
Colonial troops:	
Dead	42,500
Missing	15,000
Grand total of dead and missing	1,385,300
Wounded (about)	3,000,000
(Of which 700,000 crippled and pensioned. To this figure must be added a great number of the 435,000 Frenchmen war prisoners henceforth unfit to work.)	
Grand total of French casualties	4,385,300

COST OF WAR TO FRANCE.

Expenses—\$23,500,000,000 (up to December 31, 1918).
Damages—\$12,000,000,000 (approximate figure).
Pensions—\$8,000,000,000 (approximate figure).

TRAFFIC IN CANADA OF RUSSIAN ROUBLES HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN

Large Importations Said to Have been made of Russian Notes for Firms in United States.

LICENSE IS NECESSARY

Traffic in Russian rouble notes which it has been ascertained by the Post Office Department has been going on through Canada has been forbidden on recommendation from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in an Order in Council dated January 17, as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Finance, referring to a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 5th October, 1918, inviting the attention of the Canadian Government to the desirability of taking measures to prevent the exportation of Russian rouble notes from Canada reports,—

That he finds that prohibition of export was established in Great Britain because of strong enemy demands for these notes for use in Russia;

That the importation and exportation of this class of currency is under restrictions in the United States;

That so far no restrictions have been placed on the importation and exportation of such currency by Canada for the reason that the traffic in these notes was not found to be at all considerable, and

That recently, however, it has been ascertained by the Post Office Department that large importations of Russian roubles are being made through Canada with the view of supplying banking firms in the United States with the currency in question;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in view of the foregoing, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, to order that the importation into Canada and the exportation from Canada of Russian rouble notes shall be and the same is hereby prohibited, except in such cases as may be deemed advisable by the Minister of Finance under license to be issued by him.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

VALUE OF BEET ROOT CROPS IN DOMINION

As shown by figures contained in the last number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the production of sugar beets grown for the manufacture of beet root sugar in Ontario last year was 180,000 tons, grown on 18,000 acres. The value of this production at the average price of \$10.25 per ton was \$1,845,000. In 1917, 23,376,850 pounds of refined beet root sugar was produced in Canada, in factories all of which are located in Ontario.

Beef from Dominion.

Exports of beef from this country increased in quantity from 44,165,621 pounds in 1916 to 115,003,133 pounds in 1918, and in value from \$5,629,122 in 1916 to \$21,854,333 last year, as shown by a summary of the trade of Canada compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from the data of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

W.S.S. Woman's Work.

Mrs. C. Ada Chennell, general organizer of the Woman's section of the National War Savings organization, will spend the latter part of February in the Maritime Provinces. She will deliver addresses and assist in the organization work generally in the leading cities along the Atlantic coast.

QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED FOR LAND SETTLEMENT

Applicant's Right as Settler to be Decided by Committees Under Board Which Will Consider Military Service, Physical Fitness, Assets and Farming Experience.

Applications from soldiers or others entitled to benefit under the Soldiers' Land Settlement scheme will be considered by provincial committees who will determine the qualifications of the applicant and will report their finding to the provincial supervisor of the board. The procedure necessary is explained in the following Order in Council passed on January 17:—

Whereas it is provided by Section 6 of the regulations, passed under the authority of the Soldiers Settlement Act, concerning the granting of loans to settlers, approved by Council on the 5th of April, 1918, and by Section 7 of the regulations under the said Act concerning the granting of free entries on Dominion Lands, approved by Council on the 14th of May, 1918, that

"Upon the applicant's right as a settler being satisfactorily established, a statement in the form of an Attestation of such right signed by the Chairman of the Board, shall be issued to such applicant."

And whereas Qualification Committees are being appointed in each province of the Dominion under the Soldier Settlement Board to determine the qualifications of applicants to benefit according to the provisions of the Act and to convey their findings on each case to the Provincial Supervisor of the Board;

And whereas it is desirable in order to deal promptly with cases that the Provincial Supervisors shall have authority to issue certificates that applicants are qualified to benefit under the Act without reference to the Board at Ottawa, and it is desirable to amend the regulations accordingly;

And whereas the benefits of the Act are limited to members of the expeditionary forces specified in the Act who have left the forces with honourable record or have been honourably discharged, and doubt exists as to what service constitutes honourable record and what is meant by being discharged honourably, and the Soldier Settlement Board has recommended that a definition be made of those members who are entitled to benefit under the Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and of the Soldier Settlement Board, is pleased to make and prescribe the following regulations to be the "Qualification Regulations" of the Soldier Settlement Board and the same are hereby made and prescribed accordingly:—

QUALIFICATION REGULATIONS.

1. Pending amendment by statute defining eligibility, the members of the expeditionary forces specified in the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, eligible to benefit thereunder as "settlers" are those members who have been discharged or left the forces after having served in an actual theatre of war or outside the country in which they enlisted, or in the case of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, after having served in Canada only and having received injury or disability due to service for which pension has been granted; or the widows of any members who died on such service; provided that no member shall be entitled to the benefits of the Act if the discharge certificate or certificates of service granted him by the Department of Militia and Defence, or other military authorities as the case may be, shows dishonourable conduct or record.

2. Qualification Committees shall be appointed in advisory capacities under the Soldier Settlement Board in each province to determine the qualifications of applicants. The committee shall be satisfied that each applicant is qualified as to (a) military service, (b) physical and personal fitness to farm, (c) capital

or assets, and (d) farming experience.

3. Any applicant wishing to make application under the Act shall be required to fill up a Preliminary Information Form which shall be in the form provided by the Board. The same shall be forwarded to the Provincial Supervisor. Unless found disqualified without further examination, the applicant may be required by the Supervisor to appear in person before a Qualification Committee.

4. All applicants shall be required before their applications can be dealt with to produce certificates of discharge or other documentary evidence from the Department of Militia and Defence, or other proper military authorities as the case may be, establishing their military service and the character and the termination thereof as required by the Soldier Settlement Act and regulations thereunder, and the responsibility shall be upon all applicants of having in their possession and producing the official documents from the proper military authorities establishing their military service. In all cases where such evidence is not satisfactory, the Qualification Committee or Supervisor may reserve decision until the applicant has obtained the necessary evidence. The best assistance of the Soldier Settlement Board shall be given when required to obtaining from the proper military authorities or Pension Boards the information required.

5. Any applicant holding an "Attestation" issued by the Board certifying to his eligibility as far as military service is concerned, subject to his ability to farm being approved, may be required to appear before a Qualification Committee before an application from him for loan is dealt with.

6. The Qualification Committee shall convey to the Provincial Supervisor its decision respecting each applicant, whether he is a person qualified as above, or is disqualified on one or more of the above-mentioned grounds, or is recommended for training at an agricultural school or with a practical farmer or otherwise. The record of the decision shall be signed by the Chairman of the Qualification Committee or person acting for him.

7. In each case where the applicant is approved as qualified to benefit under the Act, the Provincial Supervisor shall issue to the applicant a "Qualification Certificate" which shall be in a form prescribed by the Board. In other cases the applicant shall be notified of the training required, or other decision of the Committee.

8. Such Qualification Certificate shall entitle the holder thereof to be dealt with as an applicant for soldier grant entry on available Dominion lands, or as an applicant for a loan on the security of land, as provided in the Act and the regulations thereunder.

9. Pending examination and decision by a Qualification Committee, the Supervisor may, if the applicant is eligible by reason of military service to benefit under the Act, recommend such applicant for entry on Dominion lands under the Soldier Settlement Act and regulations thereunder, subject to confirmation after a decision of the Qualification Committee is given. Application for such entry shall be made in the prescribed manner, and the Agent of Dominion Lands shall reserve the land, if available, without issuing a certificate of entry pending examination by a Qualified Committee and pending agricultural training of the applicant, until notified of the final decision of the Board. The applicant in the meantime shall not take possession of the land and shall have no rights in respect thereto.

10. Pending appointment of Qualification Committees, or in the event of Qualification Committees not meeting

GIANT TELESCOPE AT VICTORIA OBSERVATORY IN USEFUL OPERATION

Nearly 1,300 Spectra Have Already been Obtained by New Instrument which is Regarded as Gratifying Record.

REAL FACTOR IN RESEARCH

In the course of the regular programme of work with the 72-inch Reflecting Telescope of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., which has been in active operation only since May last, 30 spectroscopic binaries have already been discovered.

These stars, which visually appear as single even when viewed with the most powerful telescope, can only reveal the fact that they in reality consist of two stars revolving around one another by measurements of their radial velocity towards or from the earth by means of the spectroscope. If the star is always moving with the same speed towards or from the sun, then it is single; but if this speed changes or if at one time it is moving towards us and at another time away from us, then it is a double system, a spectroscopic binary as distinguished from a visual binary which appears double when looked at in the telescope.

Nearly 1,300 spectra have already been obtained with this telescope of stars mostly fainter than the sixth magnitude from a list of 800 stars to be observed at Victoria, this list being arranged in co-operation with Mt. Wilson. About half of these spectra have been measured, with the result that 30 of the 125 stars whose velocity has thereby been obtained are shown to be binary. This gratifying record, one never before approached in such a short time after the completion of the telescope, gives promise that Canada will soon become an even more important factor than at present in the advancement of astronomical research.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROP OF THE KOOTENAY

The value of fruit and vegetables grown in Kootenay district of British Columbia during last year is estimated at \$384,000; the crop of 1917 was valued at \$150,000. The figures are supplied by the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg.

New Publications.

The following new Government publications have been issued:—

Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for year ending March 31, 1918, 106 pp. Ten cents.

Judgments, Orders, Regulations, and Rulings (fortnightly edition), Vol. VIII, No. 21 (Jan. 15). Twenty cents. Trade Bulletin, No. 781, Jan. 13. Free.

Save—help yourself and Canada.

within a reasonable time, the Supervisor may in special cases of emergency, if satisfied that the applicant is qualified, issue a Qualification Certificate, or may prescribe agricultural training to be taken by the applicant before appearance before a Qualification Committee, or render such decision as is appropriate to the case.

11. The Soldier Settlement Board shall make such further provisions and regulations as to procedure and otherwise in determining the qualifications of the applicants as are deemed by the Board necessary and which are not inconsistent with these regulations.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canadian Official Record.

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information.

Offices: Hope Chambers, Sparks St., Ottawa. Tel. Queen 4055 and Queen 7711.

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EXTRACT FROM ORDER IN COUNCIL No. 2206.

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

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO SYMPATHY MESSAGE

Deeply Touched by Condolences from the People of Canada.

On behalf of the Government and the people of Canada the following message of sympathy on the death of His Royal Highness Prince John, was sent to His Majesty the King:—

"The Canadian Government and people humbly desire to offer the expression of their respectful and earnest sympathy in the bereavement sustained by your Majesties in the untimely and lamented death of His Royal Highness Prince John."

The following cable was received in reply from the King:—

"The Queen and I are deeply touched by the kind sympathy expressed by you on behalf of the Government and people of Canada on the loss we have sustained by the death of our youngest son and we thank you all sincerely."

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN DOMINION

The total 1918 output of pig iron from Canadian blast furnaces, and also from scrap metal melted in electric furnaces, is estimated by the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics, Mines Branch, at 1,182,000 tons, of which 29,000 tons was electric furnace pig iron.

The total production of steel ingots and castings is estimated at 1,910,000 tons, which includes 125,000 tons of steel made in electric furnace plants and 1,785,000 made in open-hearth and other steel furnaces. The total production of steel ingots and castings in 1917 was 1,745,734 tons. The production of electric furnace pig iron in 1917 was 13,691 tons and that of steel in electric furnaces in the same year was 50,467 tons.

Canada's Potato Crop.

Last year 105,579,700 bushels of potatoes were grown in the Dominion, on 735,192 acres, an average of 143½ bushels per acre. In 1917 the potato harvest of Canada was 79,892,000 bushels, produced on 656,958 acres, an average of 121½ bushels per acre. The total value of last year's crop was \$103,636,100, as against \$80,804,400 in 1917, according to the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS IN THE WEST

Wheat in Store and Movement During Last Week as Compared with Previous Year—Mining Activity in Boundary—Lumber Market at Coast.

The following news-letter, dated January 18, has been received from the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization at Winnipeg:—

Grain loaded since 1st September, 1918, 63,436,015 bushels, compared with same period in 1917, 93,623,100 bushels.

In store at Government interior elevators: Moosejaw, 1,789,075 bushels; Saskatoon, 1,484,337 bushels; Calgary, 2,236,792 bushels.

In C.P.R. interior elevators, 12,718,211 bushels in 1918; in 1917, 13,041,062 bushels.

In store all elevators at lake front, 24,966,972 bushels. Inspected since 1st September, 1918:—

Wheat.	Other grains.	Total.
1918—92,415,600	23,180,850	115,596,450
1917—112,464,000	38,191,650	150,655,650

Grain shipped by rail since 1st September, 1918: C.P.R. tracks, 4,892,131 bushels; lake front, 6,952,627 bushels.

Cars of grain unloaded at Fort William since 1st September, 1918, 40,296, as compared with 1917, 57,643; 1916, 54,044.

During the week 473 cars of flour were shipped from various mills in the Prairie Provinces; last year, 827 cars.

OVERLAND FREIGHT.

Overland freight by steamers arriving at Vancouver wharf during the week, 1,449 tons, as compared with 2,192 tons during corresponding period last year.

There were 294 carloads of Oriental freight at Vancouver wharf ready for shipment. Routing has been secured for 3,600 tons of steel for Coughlan shipyards. Fifty carloads of these plates are now in transit, shipped from Coatsville, Pa. There is also in transit five carloads of plates from the Bethlehem Steel Company, Sparrow Point, Md., and between 600 and 700 tons are on order to move shortly from that point.

FARMING AND AGRICULTURE.

Evaporator at Armstrong is running again to capacity, and will operate all winter. About 40 cars of potatoes will be brought from coast points for that industry.

The following shipments were made to United States during the week ending January 18:—

	Cattle.	Hogs.
	1919. 1918.	1919. 1918.
Emerson ...	829 ..	.. ..
N. Portal ..	846 ..	37 99

During the year 1918 value of stock handled through the Alberta stock yards, Calgary, totalled \$17,565,567, made up as follows: Horses, \$2,515,400; cattle, \$10,188,150; hogs, \$4,190,250; and sheep, \$672,567.

During the year 1918 business transacted at Edmonton stockyards totalled \$4,790,754.

Total receipts were: Cattle, 45,456; calves, 5,689; hogs, 44,562; sheep, 5,076; horses, 3,677.

The secretary of the Alberta Sheep-breeders' Association reports 102,099 pounds of wool sold by the associa-

tion in 1918, as compared with 63,922 pounds in 1917.

The Provincial Government of Alberta has decided to locate an agricultural school at Youngstown, on the Goose Lake line of the Canadian National Railways. A half section of land has been purchased adjoining the townsite for experimental farm, and erection of buildings will be proceeded with shortly.

During the week four farming and ranching companies were incorporated in Alberta with an aggregate capital of \$3,000,000. The companies are: Mayer Large Farming and Ranching Company, with capital of \$1,000,000; Far West Farming and Ranching Company, with capital of \$1,500,000; Klec Kin Ranching Company, capital \$200,000; and Nianci Farming and Ranching Company, capital \$300,000.

Butter exports from the province of Saskatchewan during 1918 amounted to \$1,215,000, an increase of \$330,000 over 1917. Shipment amounted to 2,764,500 pounds or 97 cars.

Committee from Saskatoon which went to Regina in connection with stockyards proposition report that request was well received by the Government, and that stockyards will be established in the near future.

MINING IN THE BOUNDARY.

	Ore shipments.	1919.	1918.
Sullivan ..	3,828	2,000	
Ainsworth ..	40	80	
Slocan ..	200	300	
Rossland ..	1,521	..	
Grand Forks ..	1,732	3,879	
Greenwood ..	..	4,355	

Received at Tadanac smelter during week, 6,555 tons, last year 91 tons. Granby, 5,959 tons, last year 12,335 tons.

Shipments from Bosun mine to Roseberry concentrator amounted to 390 tons during week.

In a few days the electric current from Bonnington Falls will be in use at the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail.

Northport smelter at Trail is constructing a plant at a cost approximately of \$75,000.

Echo mine at Silverton expects to make the first shipment of concentrates during the week. A new strike of 20 feet of ore reported at this mine.

Metals and by-products produced by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Plant at Trail during year 1918 amounted to over \$12,000,000. Over one-quarter of this sum represented lead output from plant, 40,663,704 pounds being produced, worth \$3,537,655. Zinc was valued at \$3,023,290, copper \$2,557,000, silver and gold \$3,500,000, sulphuric acid \$98,150, and some other products of lesser value.

The shipments of Western coal mines during the week and the men employed were:—

	1919.	1918.	1919.	1918.
	Tons.	Tons.	Men.	Men.
Bienfait mines	3,779	2,904	153	180
Other mines	..	..	..	..
West ..	59,282	63,374	4,014	4,502

"Official Record" is Posted Prominently In Every Post Office.

A copy of the "Canadian Official Record" is now posted in every post office. This is being done under the terms of a notice sent to postmasters by the Deputy Postmaster General, as follows:—

Circular to Postmasters.

Postmasters are informed that a copy of the "Canadian Official Record," which is published weekly by the Government through the Director of Public Information, conveying official information as to important Government measures, will be forwarded to them each week when issued, and they are instructed to see that when their copy reaches them it is put up in a conspicuous place in the post office, so that it may be easily accessible to the patrons of the office who may desire to make themselves acquainted with its contents.

R. M. COULTER,
Deputy Postmaster General.
Ottawa, Nov. 13, 1918.

During the week 331 cars of lumber were shipped from various British Columbia mills; last year 328 cars in the same period.

The lumber market is very quiet at present account, this being the usual slack time of the year and also due to unsettled conditions following the termination of war.

The review of the work of the Aeronautical Branch of the Imperial Munitions Board in British Columbia shows that the production of spruce and fir suitable for airplane construction from January to November, inclusive, totalled 35,348,000 feet. The record production for any one month was 6,850,000 feet in November.

The Provincial Government statistics show the revenue from timber resources province of British Columbia for the month of December reached the highest figure on record, \$384,000. Returns for the month of November, considered high at the time, were \$282,000.

The Pacific Steamship Company reports a very successful year through the Port of Vancouver. The company transported more than one thousand cars of fruit from California to British Columbia.

NICKEL PRODUCTION OF CANADA DURING 1918

The output of nickel in Canada is derived from the ores of the Sudbury district, supplemented by the recovery of a small quantity of metallic nickel, nickel oxide and other nickel salts as by-products in the treatment of ores from the silver-cobalt-nickel ores from the Cobalt district, according to the Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, issued by the Department of Mines. The nickel production of Canada for 1918, according to preliminary estimate was 44,600 tons, or approximately 90,000,000 pounds. The 1917 output was 82,338,380 pounds, or 41,887 tons. Nickel is recovered as a by-product in smelters at Deloro, Thorold, and Welland, from the Cobalt silver-cobalt-nickel ores. The principal source of nickel is the nickel-copper matte derived from nickel-copper ores smelted in the Sudbury district.

Have you bought your child Thrift Stamps?

INDIANS GAINING IN NUMBERS AND PROSPERITY

MANY OF THEM FOUGHT IN CANADIAN FORCES

Over 35 Per Cent of Indian Male Population of Military Age Enlisted—Income and Value of Real and Personal Property of Indians on Increase.

That the Indian population of Canada is slowly but steadily increasing, that the income of the Indians and the value of their real and personal property has increased, and that over 3,500 Indians, or about 35 per cent of the Indian male population of military age, enlisted for active service, are interesting facts appearing in the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918, just published.

According to the report, the total number of Indians and Eskimos in Canada is 109,294. Of this total, 105,998 are Indians and 3,296 are Eskimos. The total value of the real and personal property possessed by the people of the native race in 1918 was \$65,285,112, against \$62,885,915 in the preceding year and \$56,436,089 in 1916. The total income of the Indians from all sources in 1918 was \$8,418,307.10, against \$7,300,486 in 1917. This is an increase of \$1,117,821.10 over the income of the Indians in the preceding year. The tables given in the report show that there has been an increase of upwards of two and one-half millions of dollars in the income of the Indians during the past four years.

LOYAL PART IN WAR.

The report emphasizes the loyal and patriotic spirit shown by the Indians during the war and their gallantry on the field of battle. As shown by the report, many of the Indian soldiers have been decorated for bravery. The sum of \$24,503.91 had been contributed by the Indians to the Patriotic, Red Cross, and other war funds up to the date of the publication of the report.

Referring to the part taken by the Indians in the war, the report says: "Special mention must be made of the Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Rama, Saugeen, Georgina and Snake Island, the Mississaugas of Scugog, the Fort William band, and the Moravians of the Thames in Ontario, the Micmacs of Prince Edward Island, the Cote band, in the Pelle Agency, Saskatchewan, and the Head of the Lake band, in the Okanagan Agency, British Columbia, as these bands have sent to the front practically all their able-bodied male members of military age. Many of the Indians are excellent snipers, and their remarkably fine work in this branch of the service has evoked a great amount of comment and admiration. The Indian women rendered valuable service in Red Cross work, knitting socks, mufflers, and supplying various comforts for the soldiers. On a number of reserves they operated branches of the Red Cross with great success."

According to the report, education

among the Indians is making good progress. There are 339 schools of all classes in operation under the auspices of the Department—264 day schools, 58 boarding and 17 industrial schools. The total enrolment for 1918 was 12,413—6,211 boys and 6,202 girls—an increase of 235 pupils over the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditure on Indian education from parliamentary appropriations during the year amounted to \$734,122.33, about the same as that of the previous fiscal year.

In addition to these appropriations, the various bands of Indians whose funds were sufficient contributed the sum of \$29,340.70 toward the payment of teachers' salaries and the maintenance of school buildings on their reserves.

The report refers to the Greater Production campaign carried on on the Indian reserves throughout the Dominion. The campaign met with great success, as shown by the report. On the reservations in Ontario practically every acre of land suitable for such purposes was utilized either in the raising of crops or pasturing of cattle.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

Indian fall fairs are being organized, it is stated, and the agricultural policy of the Department has resulted in largely increased areas being placed under cultivation. In a number of places short courses in agriculture were given to Indians, and other means have been taken to stimulate farming among the Indians, with good results. Several thousand acres of land on various reserves in the Prairie Provinces were divided into Greater Production farms, and tractors were purchased by the Department. The results were highly satisfactory, according to the report. There was a large increase in grain production, and also an increase in farm stock, on the reserves, due to the activities of the Department and to the added interest taken by the Indians in farming. In 1917 the number of acres of land under crop on the Indian reserves throughout Canada was 70,688 acres. In 1918 there were 82,421 acres under crop, an increase of 11,733 acres.

The health of the Indians and their observance of the rules of personal cleanliness and sanitation are improving, the report states, and their dwellings are improving. The number of Indians living in good houses is increasing, and there has, on the whole, being marked progress and prosperity among the Indians during the past year, according to the report.

W. S. S. pay 4½% compounded half-yearly.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INDIANS' INCOME.

The following table shows the sources and value of the income of the Indians in the years 1917 and 1918, respectively:—

	1917.	1918.
Value of farm products, including hay . . .	\$2,351,807 00	\$2,834,149 00
Value of beef sold, also of that used for food.	346,792 00	388,885 00
Wages earned	1,748,588 00	2,043,137 00
Received from land rentals and from timber.	103,743 00	137,088 00
Earned by fishing	721,988 00	823,298 00
Earned by hunting and trapping	908,216 00	945,527 00
Earned by other industries and occupations.	677,163 00	690,595 00
Annuities paid, and interest on Indian Trust funds	436,189 00	555,628 10
Total income of Indians	\$7,300,486	\$8,418,307 10

REGARDING MILITARY DEFAULTERS' TRIALS

Certificate Signed by Registrar Official Proof of Evidence.

Following are two Orders in Council relating to the prosecution of defaulters under the Military Service Act, 1917, one affecting the attendance of Registrars and Deputy Registrars at trials and the other regarding rewards paid to civil police or peace officers:—

Whereas the Acting Minister of Justice reports that, for the purpose of avoiding undue expense in connection with the prosecution of defaulters under the Military Service Act, 1917; for the purpose of obviating the necessity of requiring Registrars or Deputy Registrars to attend the trials of such defaulters to prove facts disclosed in the records of such Registrars or Deputy Registrars relating to such defaulters; and for the purpose of avoiding unnecessary delays in the conduct of such trials, it is, in his opinion, desirable to amend the provisions of Section 24 of the Order in Council of the 23rd of October, 1918 (P.C. 2585), enacted in substitution for Section 24 of the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1917 (P.C. 3168), better to insure the attainment of the above purposes:

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, the Military Service Act, 1917, and otherwise, is pleased to make and enact the following regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

REGULATION.

Section 24 of the Order in Council of the 23rd October, 1918 (P.C. 2585), enacted in substitution for Section 24 of the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1917 (P.C. 3168), and Section 24 of the said last-mentioned Order in Council are hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor, as and from the publication hereof in the Canada Gazette, namely:—

24. A certificate purporting to be signed by a registrar or deputy registrar setting forth any fact as disclosed by the records of such registrar or deputy registrar in relation to the status of any person in any class or sub-class under the Military Service Act, 1917, which has been by proclamation called out on active service or in relation to any proceeding taken by the civil or military authorities with respect to such person, or in relation to any failure upon the part of any such person to comply with any requirements of the said Acts or of the regulations made thereunder, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact certified without proof of the record or of the official character or signature of the registrar or deputy registrar signing the same.

The second Order in Council is as follows:—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Justice, and

under the powers conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise, is pleased to make and enact the following Regulation, and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

REGULATION.

In lieu of the rate provided for or authorized to be paid by Order in Council of the 24th December, 1917 (P.C. 3452), a reward of \$10 may be paid to any civil police or peace officer for the apprehension of any military service defaulter, Group 1, 2, or 3, in that part of Ontario not included in Military District No. 10 and in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, if and when the defaulter is convicted of his offence by any civil or military tribunal having jurisdiction, and such reward may be paid by the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police upon certificate of the conviction. Moreover, the Chief Commissioner may cause to be paid to any such police or peace officer the necessary and requisite expenses for the man's arrest, and such fee as he is by law entitled to receive.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NEW "RUBY" WHEAT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED

Ripens Earlier than Marquis and Flour is of High Baking Strength.

A new wheat named Ruby is reported to have been developed at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is a selection from the progeny of a cross between Downy Riga and Red Fife. Ruby wheat ripens as a rule, a week or so earlier than Marquis. The kernels are somewhat similar to those of Red Fife, being hard and of the popular reddish brown colour. The heads are beardless. The straw in most localities is rather shorter than Marquis and of good strength. Ruby produces flour of excellent colour and high baking strength. In yield it produces slightly less per acre than Marquis.

Experiments carried on at the Central and other Experimental Farms have shown that the soil and climate in British Columbia, the southwest part of Ontario, the valley of the St. Lawrence, and the Maritime Provinces are suitable for fibre flax production. These statements appear in the report of the Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31, 1918, which is but one of the large number of achievements of the Farms System which are reviewed briefly in the report. Copies of this report may be secured at the office of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

\$75,000,000 Worth of Eggs.

The value of the eggs and poultry marketed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, in the Dominion was between seventy and seventy-five million dollars, of which the eggs represented from fifty-eight to sixty millions, according to an estimate in the report of the Minister of Agriculture for that period.

Save by the W.S.S. plan.

CONFERENCE ON WATER POWER WAS IMPORTANT

Entente Cordiale was Established Between Dominion and Provincial Organizations Connected with Water Resources at Recent Ottawa Conference.

With a view to effecting co-ordination of effort and standardization of method in the investigation of water resources in Canada, the Dominion Power Board convened at Ottawa, on January 16 and 17, a meeting of representatives of all the Dominion and provincial organizations concerned with water resources investigation and administration.

The subject matter of the conference is of great interest and importance to the engineering profession, and the conclusions arrived at will, says a report from the Dominion Power Board, undoubtedly promote both national efficiency and governmental economy.

Those participating in the conference included:—

Mr. H. G. Acres, chief hydraulic engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Mr. Arthur Amos, chief, Hydraulic Service, Quebec.

Mr. W. A. Bowden, Dominion Power Board.

Mr. R. J. Burley, engineer, Reclamation Service of Canada.

Mr. J. B. Challies, Dominion Power Board.

Dr. D. B. Dowling, Dominion Power Board.

Mr. E. F. Drake, director, Reclamation Service of Canada.

Mr. C. O. Foss, chairman, New Brunswick Water Power Commission.

Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Crown Lands, Ontario.

Mr. H. W. Grunsky, legal adviser, Dominion Water Power Branch.

Mr. B. F. Haanel, Dominion Power Board.

Mr. J. T. Johnston, assistant superintendent, Dominion Water Power Branch.

Mr. E. B. Jost, engineer, Department of Railways and Canals.

Mr. R. S. Kelsch, consulting engineer, Montreal.

Mr. O. Lefebvre, chief engineer, Quebec Streams Commission.

Mr. C. N. Monsarrat, Dominion Power Board.

Mr. John Murphy, Dominion Power Board.

Mr. A. St. Laurent, Asst. Deputy Minister Public Works.

Mr. K. H. Smith, engineer, Nova Scotia Water Power Commission.

Mr. R. G. Swan, chief engineer, British Columbia Hydrometric Survey.

Mr. Wm. Young, Comptroller of Water Rights, British Columbia.

In the absence from the capital of the chairman of the Board, the

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the conference was presided over by Mr. Arthur St. Laurent, the vice-chairman. Mr. A. B. Lambe acted as secretary.

In opening the conference, Mr. St. Laurent referred to the tremendous efforts of other countries in an endeavour to insure the production of power in sufficient quantities to meet all needs and upon conditions which would realize the maximum advantageous use of all available sources of energy, especially water power. It was pointed out that industrial activity is dependent upon an available supply of power, and Canada must continue to make the best use of her unique and unrivalled "white coal." The Dominion Power Board hoped to be the medium whereby the experience of the Dominion and

provincial organizations concerned with power problems would be consolidated and co-ordinated and their activities concentrated upon such action as would be necessary to assure Canada her proper place in the reconstruction period following the war.

The great fuel reserves of Canada and her fortunately located water power resources, if thoroughly investigated, properly exploited and adequately developed, form an industrial asset which probably more than any other will insure for the Dominion a full measure of future prosperity.

The subject matters of the conference of most general interest included,—a water resources index-inventory system for all of Canada; co-ordination of effort; the prompt publication of the results of hydrometric surveys; extension of the meteorological service to secure all the data necessary for reclamation, irrigation, drainage, and for the consideration of water power problems; co-ordination of water power administration in the various Dominion and provincial jurisdictions.

WATER RESOURCES INDEX INVENTORY.

Owing to the great area of the Dominion and the fact that both Federal and provincial authorities have for years been concentrating their efforts upon the solution of various and frequently conflicting phases of water resources problems, a lack of uniformity exists in the method of recording and analyzing essential pertinent data. The need is therefore apparent for a uniform and co-ordinated system of recording, filing, and analyzing water resources data, which will be equally adaptable to Federal and provincial requirements. The conference adopted a system known as the water resources index-inventory scheme perfected by the Dominion Water Power Branch and recommended by the Dominion Power Board. As the scheme is flexible and simple, it is well suited for general adaptation, not only by governmental organizations and interested corporations, but by all engineers who are concerned with the collation and consideration of water resources information.

The conference decided that the fullest possible publicity should be given to the scheme, and that for this purpose a monograph fully describing it should be issued by the Board for general distribution. This monograph is now in preparation and will be available to be forwarded to the King's Printer within a couple of weeks.

HYDROMETRIC SURVEYS.

All the members of the conference were in thorough accord with the Board as to the necessity for co-ordination of effort and the standardization of methods in hydro-

metric survey work generally. There are now over twelve Dominion and provincial organizations concerned with securing hydrometric survey data. There is a great diversity not only in the methods employed, but in the manner of making the results generally available. In the central portions of the Dominion, where such data is of particular importance, and where it is necessary to have it made available as promptly as possible after the completion of the field work, there is considerable confusion. In order to work out a definite policy for the co-ordination of effort in field work to insure that all parts of the Dominion are properly and thoroughly covered, and to work out some method of collaboration and co-operation in the publication of the data, it was decided that there should be convened as soon as possible conferences of representatives of all the organizations concerned.

It is proposed to hold a conference at some convenient point in Western Canada, and possibly during the summer months, of representatives of all organizations interested in hydrometric survey work in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. It is also proposed to hold a similar conference in Eastern Canada of representatives of different organizations concerned with hydrometric work in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Following these territorial conferences there will be a final meeting at Ottawa, under the auspices of the Dominion Power Board, as a result of which there can be worked out for the whole of Canada a definite scheme of hydrometric work, which will provide not only for the general standardization of field and office practice, but for some system which shall correlate the work of all organizations, and which will avoid duplication of effort and promote efficiency of action.

Extended consideration was given

to the various systems of administration and the different schemes of water power regulation in force in Canada. While there is much diversity in the methods of water power administration now in vogue for the different provinces, there is, apart from fundamental differences of policy between public ownership operation in the province of Ontario and development by private corporate initiative under Government control in the rest of the Dominion, sufficient similarity in the fundamental principles of administration to give, undoubtedly, a great field for collaboration, for mutual advice and assistance, and possibly for co-operation in perfecting a more or less standardized practice respecting such important matters as nature and term of franchise, rentals, control of rates, recapture, provisions, determination of franchise, etc.

After a free interchange of ideas and full explanation of present practice in the different jurisdictions the conferees were unprepared to suggest the adoption for all parts of Canada of a uniform plan and a technique for water power administration, but were able to sketch in a preliminary way the general philosophy which should lie behind all administrations.

To facilitate the consolidation of the experience, research, and efforts of the different Dominion and provincial administrative authorities concerned in such problems, it was unanimously agreed that there should be convened in Ottawa, under the auspices of the Dominion Power Board, regular annual conferences.

Canned Meat Statistics.

The canned meat exports from Canada increased from 8,070,047 pounds valued at \$2,105,663 in 1916 to 15,857,811 pounds worth \$4,178,835 in 1917, but decreased to 6,706,576 pounds valued at \$2,223,470 last year, as shown by a summary of Canadian trade for the last three years, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

TABLE No. 1—PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE STATISTICS, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN COMMERCIAL AND MUNICIPAL STATIONS.

	Total.	Commercial Stations.	Municipal Stations.	Per cent of Total.	
				Commercial.	Municipal.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Stations	666	323	343	48.5	51.5
With generating equipment...	470	296	174	63.0	37.0
Without generating equipment	196	27	169	13.8	86.2
Total revenue from the sale of power.....	\$ 44,536,848	\$ 29,135,399	\$ 15,401,449	65.4	34.6
For lighting purposes.....	\$ 18,403,639	\$ 9,610,835	\$ 8,792,804	52.2	47.8
For all other purposes.....	\$ 26,133,209	\$ 19,524,564	\$ 6,608,645	74.7	25.3
Total capital invested.....	\$356,004,168	\$282,818,495	\$ 73,185,673	79.5	20.5
Total number of people employed	8,847	5,135	3,712	58.0	42.0
Total salaries and wages	\$ 7,777,715	\$ 4,290,505	\$ 3,487,210	55.2	44.8
Total horse power.....	1,844,571	1,444,314	400,257	78.3	21.7
(1) Steam Engines and Steam Turbines—					
Number.....	251	133	118	53.0	47.0
Horse power.....	180,200	117,452	62,748	65.2	34.8
(2) Water Wheels and Turbines—					
Number.....	619	456	163	73.7	26.3
Horse power.....	1,652,661	1,322,852	329,809	80.0	20.0
(3) Gas and Oil Engines—					
Number.....	113	52	61	46.0	54.0
Horse power.....	11,710	4,010	7,700	34.2	65.8
Electrical generators—					
Number.....	943	627	316	66.5	33.5
K. V. A. capacity.....	1,387,521	1,086,546	300,975	78.3	21.7

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES IN WATER POWER CENSUS

Statistics of Central Electric Stations Engaged in the Sale of Electrical Energy Show Interesting Features.

In a previous article in the Official Record reference was made to the census and directory of central electric power stations in Canada just completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior working in co-operation with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the Quebec Streams Commission and other provincial departments concerned. The analysis of the census statistics shows interesting features.

The statistics include only central electric stations, that is, stations engaged in the sale of electrical energy; all other electrical establishments, such as electric railways, electro-chemical and other electrically operated industries are excluded.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

The capital invested in central power stations totals \$356,004,168, of which 79.5 per cent is invested in commercial stations and 20.5 per cent in municipal or publicly owned stations. These figures indicate that the capital cost of central electrical station systems in Canada per primary horse power installed is \$193, averaging \$196 per horse power for commercial stations, and \$183 per horse power for municipal or publicly owned stations. This cost includes all capital invested in construction and equipment of hydraulic works, power stations, transmission and distribution system; real estate; cash on hand; current assets; supplies, and all other items.

POWER INSTALLATION.

The primary power installation in central stations totals 1,844,571 h.p., of which 78.3 per cent or 1,444,314 h.p. is installed in commercial stations, and 21.7 per cent or 400,257 h.p. in municipal stations. Of the total primary horse power installed, 1,652,661 h.p. is derived from water, 180,800 from steam, and 11,710 from gas and oil.

The total primary power installed

in central electric stations throughout the Dominion averages 221 h.p. per thousand population. Yukon averages the highest with 1,206 h.p. per thousand population, British Columbia coming next with 378 per thousand population, Ontario with 286 per thousand population, Quebec 271 per thousand population, Manitoba 118 per thousand population, New Brunswick 49 per thousand

direct bearing on the market for electrical power, and consideration of these phases will assist in explaining the above variations in the per capita development.

The outstanding position which water power takes in the central station field is one of the remarkable features disclosed by the census returns. Out of a total installed primary capacity of 1,844,571 h.p., 1,652,661 h.p., or practically 90 per cent, is derived from water.

PERCENTAGE IN PROVINCES.

The Yukon develops 97.4 per cent of its primary central energy from water. Ontario develops 95.7 per cent from water, indicating markedly the commercial adaptability of

water power, Nova Scotia 92.2 per cent. The percentage of water power used in central electric stations in Nova Scotia is low, although the province is exceptionally endowed with available water power resources. An abundant coal supply indicates the reason for this condition. The city of Halifax is served from a steam-driven plant, the largest central electric station in the province. The present tendency in the province is, however, towards the increased use of hydro power. In Prince Edward Island only 13.9 per cent of the central station power is derived from water. Topography and area of the island province explains the lack of water power resources. In Saskatchewan no water power is developed. Here the topography of the province is solely responsible, the entire settled portion being located in prairie country which is not naturally endowed with attractive water power sites.

EVERY IMPORTANT CITY.

The fundamental reason underlying the great use of water power in central stations in Canada lies in the fact that, with but one or two exceptions, every city of importance in Canada is served with central station power from hydro power stations. In other words, practically all the commercial and industrial centres of the Dominion are within easy transmission distance of ample supplies of economically developed hydro-electric power.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 provide a more detailed analysis of the statistical data referred to in the foregoing.

1. Table 1 summarizes the principal features of the statistics, distinguishing between commercial and municipal stations.

2. Table 2 analyses by provinces the number of stations and the capacity of the primary and generating power equipment.

3. Table 3 analyses by provinces the capital invested in central station industry.

Stock to United States.

The province of Alberta exported more than \$3,000,000 worth of a stock to the United States between September 1 and December 15, according to figures supplied to the Commission of Immigration at Winnipeg.

\$4 buys a War Savings Stamp.

TABLE No. 3—ANALYSES BY PROVINCES SHOWING THE CAPITAL INVESTED IN CENTRAL STATION INDUSTRY.

Division.	Total Primary Horse Power.	Capital Invested.			
		Total.		Total in Commercial Stations.	Total in Municipal Stations.
		Amount.	Per Primary H. P. Installed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	1,844,571	356,004,168	193	282,819,495	73,185,673
Alberta.....	75,417	11,102,620	147	5,634,479	5,468,141
British Columbia.....	232,648	43,548,492	187	41,255,719	2,292,773
Manitoba.....	67,337	12,078,173	179	3,460,220	8,617,953
New Brunswick.....	17,733	3,443,848	194	2,941,569	502,279
Nova Scotia.....	17,444	3,376,405	194	2,776,101	600,304
Ontario.....	784,665	142,777,379	182	96,538,585	46,238,794
Prince Edward Island..	1,226	211,900	173	211,900	.....
Quebec.....	606,082	130,213,470	215	126,080,992	4,132,478
Saskatchewan.....	31,759	5,590,515	176	257,564	5,332,951
Yukon.....	10,260	3,661,366	357	3,661,366	.....

population, Saskatchewan 47 per thousand population, Nova Scotia 34 per thousand population, and Prince Edward Island 13 per thousand population. Population by provinces is the only feasible basis available for making a per capita analysis of the central station industry. The occupation of the population, and its varied density in different localities have a

water power for central station work, even where in competition with convenient and reasonably cheap coal supplies. Manitoba develops 95.2 per cent of its central station energy from water, Quebec 94.9 per cent, and British Columbia 89.9 per cent. Alberta develops 43.2 per cent from water, although an abundant supply of coal is available. New Brunswick develops 38.8 per cent from

TABLE No. 2—ANALYSES BY PROVINCES, NUMBER OF STATIONS AND CAPACITY OF PRIMARY AND GENERATING POWER EQUIPMENT.

Division.	Number of Generating Stations.	Kind of Primary Power.											Electrical Generators.			
		Total Primary Power.						Total Steam.		Gas and Oil.		Water Wheels and Turbines.			No. of Units	Total K.V.A.
		Horse Power Capacity.				No. of Units	Total H.P.	No. of Units	Total H.P.	Horse Power.						
		No. of Units	Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Total in Commercial Plants.					Total in Municipal Plants.	No. of Units	Total.	Per 1,000 Population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Canada.....	470	983	1,844,571	221	1,444,315	400,257	251	180,200	113	11,710	619	1,652,661	198	943	1,387,521	
Alberta.....	43	82	75,417	145	49,312	26,105	57	41,862	11	975	14	32,589	63	67	52,266	
British Columbia.....	46	86	232,648	378	219,990	12,658	22	21,808	12	1,815	52	209,025	340	95	152,743	
Manitoba.....	22	41	67,337	118	24,888	42,449	15	2,575	11	662	15	64,100	112	39	45,904	
New Brunswick.....	21	40	17,733	49	15,488	2,245	20	9,790	5	1,065	15	6,878	19	40	12,757	
Nova Scotia.....	34	55	17,444	34	13,855	3,589	39	13,950	2	140	14	3,354	7	67	14,489	
Ontario.....	143	352	784,665	286	521,396	263,269	43	31,740	11	1,917	298	751,003	274	329	604,024	
Prince Edward Island..	6	10	1,226	13	1,226	.....	2	425	3	631	5	170	2	9	1,118
Quebec.....	101	232	606,082	271	586,851	19,231	22	30,245	6	286	204	575,551	257	215	471,969	
Saskatchewan.....	51	81	31,759	47	1,048	30,711	29	27,540	52	4,219	.....	.....	79	26	26,089
Yukon.....	3	4	10,260	1,206	10,260	.....	2	260	.....	.....	2	10,000	1,176	3	6,162

BRONZE STAR FOR SERVICE IN YEARS 1914-15

Medal for Soldiers who Served in Theatres of War up to End of 1915 is Authorized.

FOR NURSING SISTERS TOO

In an appendix to Routine Orders of January 18, issued by the Department of Militia and Defence, the bronze star with red, white and blue riband for 1914-15 service is authorized.

The following is the substance of British Army Order XX, issued December 23rd, with regard to grant of 1914-15 Star:—

1. New decoration, applies to those who served in theatres of war between August 5th, 1914, and December 31st, 1915, both dates inclusive. Those entitled to 1914 Star will not be eligible for new decoration.
2. Decoration will be Star in bronze.
3. No clasp will be issued with Star.
4. Riband will be red, white and blue, shaded and watered.
5. Provided claims approved by Army Council, Star will be granted to all officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men, British, Dominion, Colonial and Indian Forces, including civilian medical practitioners, nursing-sisters, nurses and others employed with military hospitals, who actually served on establishment of unit in a theatre of war as defined in Appendix A.
6. Instructions as to submission of claims in case of Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Forces, will be issued by respective Governments.

PROTECTING FARMERS FROM UNFIT SEEDS

Special Regulations With Heavy Penalty for Failure to Comply.

Canadian farmers and gardeners are protected from the evils of planting inferior seed of many kinds of crops imported from other countries. By an Order in Council that came into effect in the autumn, importation is prohibited of unfit seed of clovers, grasses, vetches, rape, other forage plants, field root and garden vegetables in lots of ten pounds or more.

In Pamphlet S-12 of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and obtainable from the Publications Branch, unfit seed is described as that which does not comply with the Seed Control Act requirements respecting the sale of seed in Canada, or if it has been refused admittance into any other country on account of low vitality.

The regulations will be carried out through the Custom's officials who are required to take and forward to the Dominion Seed Laboratory for examination, sample of lots of seeds of the classes named entered for consumption in Canada. Seed that has arrived in Canada and found to be unfit shall be deported under Customs supervision. The penalty for failing to comply with these regulations is \$500 for the first offence and not exceeding \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense.

Thrift Stamps save "quarters".

ROSS RIFLE PETITION TO SUE CROWN REFUSED

In Public Interest and not Unjust to Petitioner that He Should Not be Allowed to Engage in Litigation Against Crown to Recover Compensation.

The petition of right claiming \$18,397,724.05 for compensation and damages in respect to the taking over of the Ross Rifle Factory at Quebec is dealt with in an Order in Council passed on January 16. The Acting Minister of Justice has recommended and the Committee of the Privy Council have concurred that it is in the public interest and not unjust to Sir Charles Ross that he should not be permitted to engage in litigation against the Crown to recover damages in excess of the limited amount which was paid when the property was expropriated. The full text of the Order in Council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 14th January, 1919, from the Acting Minister of Justice submitting that Sir Charles Ross has presented a petition of right claiming \$18,397,724.05 for compensation or damages in respect of the taking over by the Government of the Ross Rifle Factory at Quebec, and the assets therewith connected, as authorized, described or provided for by the Orders in Council of 17th and 23rd March, 1917.

The Minister states that these Orders were passed under the authority of the War Measures Act, 1914, and pursuant to Section 7 of the said Act the compensation which may in view of the provisions of the latter Order be paid, unless ascertained by agreement, is to be assessed upon reference by the Minister of Justice to the Exchequer Court of Canada, or to a Provincial, Superior or County Court.

The Minister further states that the property was expropriated upon the consideration that it could no longer serve any public interest in the hands of Sir Charles Ross, and that it was desirable that the Government should have at its own disposal and direction the necessary means for manufacture of rifles and bayonets suitable for the defence of the country, and that it was with the acquiescence of Sir Charles Ross that the compensation was limited not to exceed the sum of \$3,000,000 as a fair and reasonable provision in view of all the circumstances of the case.

The Minister, therefore, considers that any claim for damages or compensation which Sir Charles Ross may present in respect of the property acquired should, compatibly with the motives upon which the expropriation proceeded, be founded upon the Orders in Council and limited in accordance with the provision aforesaid, and that any such claim should, in the absence of agreement, be determined by the statutory procedure.

Accordingly the Minister concludes that it is in the public interest and not unjust to Sir Charles Ross that he should not be permitted to engage in litigation against the Crown to

recover compensation or damages in excess of the limited amount, and that any claim which he may present within the said limit should not be determined otherwise than by agreement or in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the statute.

The Minister observes that the consequence of the approval of this view by Your Excellency in Council would be that he would decline to recommend a fiat upon any petition or right which may be presented looking to the recovery of damages or compensation for the property authorized to be taken or acquired by the Order in Council of 23rd March, 1917, and moreover that he would decline to refer to the court for consideration any claim which may be asserted therefor in excess of the sum of \$3,000,000.

The Minister submits his conclusions as above stated for approval.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the conclusions of the Acting Minister of Justice above stated for Your Excellency's approval accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CHINESE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO CANADA

*Those Held Up Because of
Shipping Restrictions
are Affected.*

Chinese residents in Canada who have been detained in China through war conditions and who are legally entitled to return to the Dominion are dealt with by an Order passed on January 14, as follows:—

Whereas changes in the trans-Pacific service to Canada have so materially reduced the boat accommodation that there are now in China many Chinese legally entitled to return to Canada who are unable to secure transportation;

And whereas this situation has been brought about by war conditions.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization and under and in virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make and enact the following regulation:—

All Chinese, who have registered out between November 15, 1917, and November 15, 1918, may prolong their return to Canada without in any way affecting their right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation has been published in the Canada Gazette declaring that a state of war no longer exists.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Few Pagan Indians.

Of the total Canadian aboriginal population of 105,998, not including Eskimos, only 8,414 adhere to their primitive paganism, according to the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918. Of the Indians who have embraced Christianity, 43,986 are Roman Catholics, 20,183 are Anglicans, 12,820 are Methodists, 2,155 Presbyterians, 1,297 Baptists, and 1,426 profess other Christian beliefs.

ENGINEERING WORK ON QUEBEC BRIDGE TO BE PUBLISHED

Two Volumes which will be of Great Use to Technical World are Authorized by Order in Council.

WERE DELAYED BY THE WAR

The valuable engineering data relating to the design, construction, and tests on the Quebec bridge work is to be published as of great interest to the public and of special value to the engineering profession. The work, in two volumes, was to have been printed earlier, but was postponed owing to war conditions. By an Order in Council passed on January 20 it is now proposed to publish the books. The Order is as follows:

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 16th January, 1919, from the Minister of Railways and Canals representing that under date the 25th of January, 1918, Col. C. H. Monsarrat, the Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Board of Engineers, Quebec Bridge, advised that during the construction of the bridge the Board accumulated a large amount of valuable engineering data relating to its design, construction and erection, including the results of full-size tests on bridge members, all of which data would be of great interest to the public and of special value to the engineering profession; he stated that the Board strongly recommended that these data be collected and published in the form of a final report on the structure; that such report would require two volumes, one containing approximately two hundred pages of text, devoted to a general description of the work, pages on various investigations undertaken, results of tests, etc.; also numerous photographs and sketches illustrating the different stages of the work; volume 2 would contain chiefly drawings of the bridge and of its more important details.

Col. Monsarrat advised that when the matter was under consideration, tenders were obtained, based on specifications issued by the Board. These tenders, monied out at the unit prices offered, aggregated for 2,000 copies, which quantity was used for purpose of comparison as follows:—

Gazette Printing Company..	\$11,300.60
Herald Press	13,813.00
Southam Press, Limited	13,298.00

No action was taken on these tenders at the time, as, under the war conditions which then prevailed, it was considered advisable that the expenditure should be deferred until a later date. Col. Monsarrat recommends that this data now be published, the printing in connection with the same to be done through the King's Printer. This recommendation is concurred by the Acting Deputy Minister.

The Minister, recognizing the exceptional and widespread interest attaching to this structure, especially to the engineering profession, in view of its magnitude and of the vicissitudes that have marked its construction, considers that the valuable data so obtained should be made available to those concerned in engineering problems of this nature, and, therefore, recommends that authority be given for printing the same in the form of a final report of the Board of Engineers of the Quebec Bridge; the work to be carried out in the usual way, through the King's Printer, and the number of copies of each of the two volumes required to be three thousand, being the minimum quantity which is considered necessary to satisfy the present demand. The report to be sold at \$5 per set of two volumes. No free distribution is to be made.

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

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 January 18 and 24, as follows:—

Article.	Point of delivery	Date due.
DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—		
Cream-coated paper	Ottawa	January 27
Manila window envelopes	"	" 23
S. & C. No. 1, book paper	"	" 27
Sea green manila envelopes	"	" 30
White wove envelopes	"	" 30
White blanks	"	" 30
Lumber	"	" 30
Window envelopes	"	" 27
White-coated paper	"	" 30
Canvas bags	"	February 3
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—		
Galvanized cable	Prescott	January 26
Boiler tubes	Sorel	" 31
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Chemical fertilizer	River Glade	February 1
Seeds	Guelph	January 25
Raffia	"	" 29
Seeds	Regina	February 3
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Sugar	St. Vincent de Paul	January 28
Flour	Kingston	" 29
Molasses	"	February 3
Jam	Vernon	" 7
JUSTICE DEPARTMENT (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Potatoes and mixed vegetables	Amherst	January 28
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Hardware, paints, etc.	Ottawa	January 29
Lamps	Montreal	" 28
Douglas fir, white oak lumber	"	February 6
Hardware	"	" 2
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Screws, caulking cotton, deck plugs, etc.	Port Burwell	January 30
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—		
Summer uniforms for letter carriers	Saskatoon	February 3
"	Montreal	" 3
"	Owen Sound	" 3
"	Chatham	" 3
"	Shawinigan Falls	" 3
"	Fredericton	" 3
"	Regina	" 3
"	Moncton	" 3
"	Dartmouth	" 3
"	Brandon	" 3
"	Galt	" 3
"	Calgary	" 3
"	Lethbridge	" 3
"	Victoria	" 3
"	St. John	" 3
"	Woodstock	" 3
"	Amherst	" 3
"	Sydney	" 3
"	Medicine Hat	" 3
"	Hull	" 3
"	Belleville	" 3
"	Peterborough	" 3
"	Guelph	" 3
"	Kitchener	" 3
"	St. Hyacinthe	" 3
"	Ottawa	" 3
"	Windsor	" 3
"	Brockville	" 3
"	Kingston	" 3
"	St. Catharines	" 3
"	Sherbrooke	" 3
"	Moosejaw	" 3
"	Sault Ste. Marie	" 3
"	Edmonton	" 3
"	St. Thomas	" 3
"	London	" 3
"	New Westminster	" 3
"	Sarnia	" 3
"	Fort William	" 3
"	Stratford	" 3
"	Niagara Falls	" 3
"	Charlottetown	" 3
"	Vancouver	" 3
"	Port Arthur	" 3
"	Prince Albert	" 3
"	Three Rivers	" 3
"	Brantford	" 3
"	Quebec	" 3
"	Winnipeg	" 3
"	Halifax	" 3
"	Toronto	" 3
"	Hamilton	" 3
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Cordage	Ottawa	January 24
Drills	Quebec	February 3
Brass rod, machine screw tapes, etc.	"	" 3
Drill rod	"	" 3
Motors, electric	Ottawa	" 4
Lamps, electric, tungsten	"	January 28
Dishes	"	February 4

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—(Continued.)		
Trays, crumb	"	January 27
Hacksaw frames, planes, etc.	"	January 27
Cabinets, filing, etc.	Toronto	" 29
Liquor	Ottawa	" 27
Tablets	"	" 27
Drugs	"	" 30
Serums	"	" 30
Gold	"	" 27
Surgical instruments	"	February 3
Scales	"	January 31
Test tubes and racks	"	" 31
Drugs	"	" 31
Surgical supplies	Toronto	" 27
"	Ottawa	February 4
Forceps, sterilizers	"	" 3
Curettes	"	January 27
Electric supplies	"	" 23
Hospital supplies	St. John	" 27
X-ray supplies	Quebec	" 28
Bread, fish, forage and straw	St. John's	" 22
Special meats	"	" 22
Bread, fish, forage and straw	Montreal	" 22
Special groceries, special meats, fruits, etc., ice, eggs	"	" 22
Eggs	Toronto	" 22
Paper bags	M.D. No. 2	" 21
Sugar, flour	" No. 4	" 23
Bread, conservancy	Niagara Camp	" 23
Special meats, special groceries, eggs, ice, and milk	"	" 23
Coal	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	" 23
Straw	Revelstoke	" 23
Toilet paper	M.D. No. 3	" 23
Beef and potatoes	"	" 23
Fresh frozen haddock	(For overseas) by wire immediately,	" 23
Bran, linseed	London	" 23
Prunes, raisins, currants, flour	M.D. No. 10	" 27
Paper bags, shipping tags	" No. 6	" 25
Sugar	" No. 3	" 25
Forage and straw	Niagara Camp	February 4
Paper bags	Vancouver	" 4
"	Victoria	" 4
Packing	Ottawa	January 23
Irrigators	"	February 3
Silver nucleinate	"	" 3
Sterilizers	Victoria	" 4

HELD CONFERENCE OF THOSE INTERESTED IN LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

Co-operation of Producers, Manufacturers, Transportation Companies and Bankers it is Hoped Will Result.

PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED

Producers, manufacturers, transportation companies, and bankers are getting together in the interest of the Canadian live stock industry, says a report issued by the Live Stock Branch of the Canada Food Board. The Canadian National Live Stock Council, the Canadian Bankers' Association, the Canadian Railway War Board, and the Canadian Meat Packers have each nominated a member of a committee to consider with the Government officials the problems arising in connection with both the domestic and export trade in animal products. At the initial meeting held in conference with the Live Stock Commissioner the ground work for co-operation of the different interests was discussed. The Canadian National Live Stock Council was represented by Mr. Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont.; Mr. W. M. Neal, of Montreal, secretary of the Canadian Railway War Board, represented transportation; Mr. D. A. Cameron, of Toronto, represented the Canadian Bankers' Association, and Mr. W. E. Matthews represented the packers.

TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS.

The purpose of the committee, which will meet from time to time with the Live Stock Commissioner as occasion demands, is to discuss and solve when possible the problems of production, marketing, transportation, and finance, as affecting the development of the Canadian live stock industry and the Canadian meat trade in the export markets. Each member of the committee, after action is decided upon, will work in direct connection with the interest

he represents in the effort to find the solution required.

Unanimous appreciation was expressed as to the common purpose in view, the present congestion in the English market being regarded as temporary. Confidence was indicated that the situation would shortly be cleared up and that the difficulty is, therefore, immaterial so far as the permanent live stock policy of Canada is concerned. The first definite step considered was the possibility of securing certain re-arrangements in transportation service for the central live stock markets in Canada, and Mr. Neal, secretary of the Canadian Railway Board, will prepare a report for submission at the next meeting of the committee.

Delay Pacific Sailings.

Owing to unforeseen delays, it has been necessary to make a change in the sailings of the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line from Vancouver to Australia and New Zealand. The "Makura" will sail from Vancouver for Australasian ports on February 12, and the "Niagara" will sail on February 19. Both these vessels have been delayed at the other end owing to the influenza epidemic and the seamen's strike.—Trade and Commerce Bulletin.

Pulpstones from N. B.

Most of the Canadian production of grindstones and pulpstones comes from New Brunswick. The latter are quarried in Northumberland county. In 1915 the output of grindstones was 2,295 tons, valued at \$30,468, according to a booklet on the subject of New Brunswick, issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch.

Teaching the Farmers.

Agricultural Extension Service started at Dauphin, Man., January 7, and will be carried on until March 28. Subjects include gas engines, livestock, field crops, etc., and schools will be held at 25 points. Short courses on dairying, poultry raising and bee keeping will also be given at 24 points, according to the office of the Commission of Immigration at Winnipeg.

Start your children saving through W.S.S.

INTERIM JUDGMENT OF THE PAPER CONTROL TRIBUNAL ISSUED

List is Given of Topics on which it is Regarded Ample Evidence by the Manufacturers Has Been Offered.

THE PRESENT POSITION

An interim judgment of the Paper Control Tribunal, dated at Ottawa January 23, has been handed out affecting the appeals by the publishers and by the manufacturers from the order of Mr. Commissioner Pringle, which was dated September 26, 1918. It is as follows:—

At the opening of this hearing, Mr. Clarkson and his assistant, Mr. Taylor, were examined at some length by counsel for the publishers, but we reserved our decision upon receiving this testimony as evidence, and pending such decision counsel for the manufacturers did not cross-examine.

By the order of the Commissioner now under review it is provided that if the prices fixed by him "are at any time found upon investigation to be either too high or too low, there will be a revision of price from July 1, 1918," and prices after that date were in part based upon estimates only.

We think that it is important that the prices when fixed by us should be final and that all proper evidence which either party may think important should be before us.

Investigations have now been made by Mr. Clarkson which will enable the accuracy of certain estimates on which the price was fixed to be tested. We refer to the estimated increase of cost of wood, wages, and freight after 1st July.

In view of the admission of the record of the proceedings before the Federal Trade Commission, of the necessity of confining the further evidence within reasonable limits, of the great mass of evidence already taken, and of the views we entertain with respect to certain matters argued before us, we do not think further evidence should be received with reference to the following topics:—

1. Capital investment.
2. Working capital.
3. Return upon investment.
4. Going value.
5. Depreciation.
6. Sinkage.
7. Stumpage.
8. Machine losses.

We desire that further evidence should be mainly directed and shall be substantially confined to the matters (other than those mentioned above as excluded) dealt with in the publishers' brief in the criticisms of the estimated cost of manufacture at the different mills and estimated increased cost of wood, labour, and freight.

If as the result of the criticism of Mr. Clarkson's former reports he desires to modify his conclusions, he should be afforded an opportunity of doing so.

We shall withhold our decision for sufficient time to enable either party to give such relevant evidence as it may desire and as is permitted under the above rulings, before the Commissioner. The evidence taken before us is to be treated as taken by the Commissioner, with liberty to manufacturers' counsel to cross-examine thereon.

Upon this evidence we would ask the Commissioner to state what change, if any, should in his opinion be made in the prices fixed by him, and without any further formal appeal we shall receive further argument, either oral or written, as may be arranged by counsel.

It is desired that this evidence shall be given as soon as practicable. If either party fails to proceed with diligence, a motion may be made for judgment on the evidence as it now stands, or the tribunal may of its own motion

REVISED CASUALTIES REPORTED TO CANADIAN MILITIA HEADQUARTERS' UP TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 15, 1919.

	Officers.	Other ranks	Total.
Killed in action.....	1,844	33,840	35,684
Died of wounds.....	614	11,823	12,437
Died of disease.....	227	3,830	4,057
Wounded.....	7,133	148,706	155,839
Prisoners of war.....	....	....	3,049
Presumed dead.....	142	4,540	4,682
Missing.....	37	361	398
	9,997	203,100	216,146

Deaths in Canada (not counted in total casualties), 2,287.

N.B.—2,647 officers and other ranks included in this column subsequently reported "Died whilst prisoners of war. Repatriated, etc."

TO DEFRAY COST OF FIGHTING INFLUENZA AMONG THE INDIANS

Order in Council Authorizes Extra Appropriation of \$50,000 to Defray Expenses of Recent Epidemic.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT

An extra appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of medical men and nurses in regard to the unexpected influenza epidemic among the Indians of Canada has been authorized by the following Order in Council passed on January 23:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 4th January, 1919, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, stating that the epidemic of influenza has necessitated a heavy expenditure over and above the parliamentary appropriation for epidemics among the Indians and it will be impossible to avoid a still further expenditure in the same connection before Parliament meets. Notwithstanding the loyal effort of medical men and officers of the department, the suffering and mortality has been very great amongst the Indians.

An appropriation of \$10,000 was provided by Parliament last session to meet the costs of epidemics, but the serious and unexpected attack of influenza which has visited the Indians in common with others has so far compelled the department to spend the sum of \$35,000 to pay for the services of medical men and nurses, to meet hospital expenses and afford relief supplies necessitated by the destitute condition of sick Indians. It is estimated that the sum of \$25,000 represents the additional outstanding accounts which have yet to be settled as they come to hand.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that, pending the meeting of Parliament, a Governor General's Special Warrant do issue covering the sum of \$50,000 to meet the cost of the epidemic of influenza among the Indians of Canada, the necessity being urgent, and the Minister of Finance having reported that there is no parliamentary provision for the expenditure referred to.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

determine the questions before it without awaiting further evidence.

Dated at Ottawa this twenty-third day of January, A.D. 1919.

(Sgd.) A. S. WHITE.
(Sgd.) CHARLES ARCHER.
(Sgd.) W. E. MIDDLETON.

TESTS ARE MADE OF MATERIAL FOR ROADS

Samples are Analysed by Mines Branch for Abrasion and Hardness.

The usefulness of applying laboratory tests to road materials before they are used has been shown by the work of the Road Materials Division of the Mines Branch, which tests samples in accordance with standard methods used by the United States Office of Public Roads. At the Road Materials Laboratory many samples have been tested, and many of the results appear in a table given in the summary report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines for the year 1917.

The abrasion test duplicates in a practical laboratory way the abrasive action of traffic on the stone in a road-bed. The test is made on a number of pieces of stone of cubical shape, and of about the same size, which are revolved for 10,000 revolutions in an iron cylinder, set at an angle of 30 degrees across the axis. The percentage by weight of the stones worn to powder by this operation is reported as the per cent of the wear.

The hardness test measures the resistance possessed by a rock to wear produced by dry grinding with an abrasive. The toughness test measures the resistance of a rock to fracture by impact. It is intended to duplicate the stresses undergone by rock fragments in a roadbed through the impact of horses' hooves and of swiftly moving vehicles passing over slight obstructions in the roadway. Tests are also made for specific gravity and water absorption.

The samples are obtained from many parts of the country, and consist of rock and gravel representing sources of supply of road material.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATES IN W.S.S. CAMPAIGN

Farmers Start Organization in Prince Edward Island.

The following instances show how the public is co-operating in the War Savings Stamp campaign:—

At a meeting of the Canadian Farm Products held recently at Charlottetown, P.E.I., this association, which embraces the entire province, and thus has access to practically every farmhouse, undertook to organize a War Savings Stamp campaign in the rural municipalities with the co-operation of the farmers' societies.

In Winnipeg the School Board has made financial arrangements enabling the teachers in the schools to secure a stock of stamps sufficient to supply all pupils. Out in the rural districts of Manitoba the school trustees are, in many cases, financing the movement.

ENEMY ALIENS AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR FINAL DISPOSAL

There are Over Two Thousand Interned in Canada and Those Regarded as Dangerous Will be Deported to Native Countries.

GERMANS NUMBER 1,700

A report from the Director of Internment Operations shows that there are at the various camps throughout Canada 2,222 enemy aliens, of whom 1,700 are Germans and the remaining 522 Austrian and other enemy nationalities. Practically all of them belong to the labouring class. Of the 1,700 Germans, 800 were transferred from the West Indies and are held at the request of the British Government.

The Dominion Government has decided that all enemy interned prisoners who may be regarded as dangerous or undesirable shall be repatriated with the least possible delay. The Minister of Justice has therefore been authorized under the authority of the War Measures Act to direct the expulsion, removal, or deportation from Canada of all undesirable interned aliens. It has been ascertained through the Colonial Office that repatriation is now possible of a number not exceeding one hundred adult males.

Inquiries will at once be made of the British Government as to what disposition is to be made of the 800 men who were transferred from the West Indies.

The property of interned prisoners will remain subject to the regulations and powers conferred as heretofore. The restitution or ultimate disposition of such property will depend on the stipulations of the treaty of peace. In cases where the money of alien prisoners is in the hands of the Director of Internment Operations, there may be paid to each of such prisoners upon deportation a sum not exceeding \$75 as a provision for travelling expenses.

Fur Farms in N. B.

As shown in a booklet, "New Brunswick; its Natural Resources, Developed and Undeveloped," prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, and issued recently by the Department of the Interior, there are in that province forty-seven fur-farming companies with a total capitalization of over \$4,000,000. Silver, cross, and red foxes are the chief productions of these fur farms.

War Savings Stamps pay well.

TOTAL WHEAT CROP OF CANADA, 1918.

The total wheat crop for all Canada in 1918 was 210,315,600 bushels, raised on 17,353,902 acres, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.