

Under the scheme of administration adopted, the Fuel Controller for Canada took charge of negotiations for the importation of coal from the United States and for the shipment thereof, and also promoted increased production of coal within the country, afterwards making up his coal "budget" of total available supply and allotting its fair share to each Province. The Provincial Fuel Administrators then proceeded to allot its fair share of the provincial supply to each community, and the Local Fuel Administrators to distribute to the consumers within each community their pro rata share of the coal available. By Order in Council of March 5, 1920, the Order in Council of July 12, 1917, appointing a Fuel Controller, and all other Orders in Council and Regulations respecting fuel control, were cancelled. By chapter 66 of the Statutes of 1920, however, fuel control during the coal year 1920-21 was vested in the Board of Railway Commissioners.

#### UTILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE.

Whole nations, rather than mere armies, are involved in modern warfare; in the final analysis, each civilian, as well as each soldier or sailor, must go where he or she can render most effective service to the common cause. While this was fortunately unnecessary in the Great War, preparations were nevertheless being made towards its close for the conscription of the whole labour power of the nation. As a natural corollary to the Military Service Act which imposed conscription for military service upon certain classes of the male population, there was passed on April 4, 1918, an Order in Council, the purpose of which was therein defined as to "prevent persons capable of useful work from remaining in idleness at a time when the country most urgently requires the service of all human energy available". This Order in Council provided that every male person between the ages of 16 and 60 residing in the Dominion of Canada, not being a student training for some useful occupation or physically incapacitated or temporarily unemployed in consequence of a difference with his employer, should be regularly engaged in some useful occupation. As a means to the same end, an Order in Council of October 11, 1918, forbade both strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war. Further, in order to provide for the most effective distribution of the labour force of the Dominion, the Canada Registration Board was constituted by Order in Council of February 22, 1918, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. Regulations issued by the Board called for the registration of every resident of Canada, 16 years of age and upwards, with the exception of certain very limited classes, each registrant being required to state his occupation, and other possible occupations of use to the nation in which he might be employed. The registration was carried out, with the assistance of a large number of voluntary workers, on June 22, 1918, the total registration on that date being 5,044,034 (2,572,654 males and 2,471,280 females). Subsequently, through the medium of the post offices, there were registered 202,749 additional persons, giving a total of 5,246,703, being a registration amounting to 96.7 p.c. of the estimated