

SALVAGE DRIVE TO BE STARTED ACROSS NATION

**Bones, Bottles, Rags and
Other Waste Materials
Due to Be Gathered In**

PLAN WORKED OUT

Ottawa, Feb. 5 (CP).—Rags, bones, bottles and other materials and articles will be collected all across Canada when a national salvage campaign, announced today by War Services Minister Gardiner, gets under way.

The object will be to utilize in meeting wartime needs, materials now going to waste and to raise money for wartime charities and services.

Mr. Gardiner said the campaign would not only obtain materials "now very much needed in our war work, but will give to organizations and individuals throughout the whole of Canada an opportunity to take some part in our national war effort."

Mr. Gardiner said his associate deputy minister, Mr. Justice T. C. Davis, would have charge of the salvage campaign and recalled he had discussed the campaign with members of Parliament last December, when it was decided each member would have charge of the campaign in his constituency.

Coincident with the minister's announcement, the terms of a letter sent by Mr. Justice Davis to members of Parliament were revealed.

Campaign Mapped.

The announcement and the letter showed the plan of the campaign to be as follows:

Members are to consult with municipal councils in their constituencies and where several members represent one municipality they are to confer together and approach the council jointly;

The councils will be asked to call conferences of representatives of voluntary organizations doing war work;

At these conferences local voluntary salvage associations will be set up;

The local bodies will ascertain from dealers and others what articles can be advantageously salvaged in the municipality;

The public will be asked to donate the articles wanted;

The articles will be sold through the regular trade channels and the proceeds given to local organizations engaged in war work.

"To be of benefit, the salvage materials must be donated and must be gathered by voluntary organizations free of charge and the net proceeds utilized for some war service purpose under the direction of the organization conducting the local salvage campaign," said Mr. Gardiner in his statement.

"The sorting and disposing of salvage materials is somewhat intricate and has been heretofore done largely through dealers in that class of material.

Dealers to Co-Operate.

"It is necessary that the voluntary organizations work in co-operation with and, so far as practicable, through these ordinary channels, representatives of which have indicated their desire and willingness to co-operate in every possible way."

Care will be exercised not to interfere with the sources of supply of social service organizations already collecting salvage material in various parts of Canada.

Owing to market and transportation conditions, some articles can be salvaged to advantage in some parts of Canada and not in others, Mr. Justice Davis informed the members of Parliament.

At the head of the list of things which can be salvaged anywhere he put household bones, other than fish bones. He said they are needed for production of glycerine for explosives, glues and fertilizers.

Magazines can be salvaged anywhere and distributed as reading material to military camps, hostels, hospitals and other places.

Non-ferrous metals, such as aluminum, brass, copper, bronze, lead and zinc find a market throughout Canada. Textiles, including carpets, rugs, mixed rags and woollens, can also be marketed across the country.

Waste Paper Valuable.

Glass and stoneware bottles and jars, broken glass, tinfoil and metal tubes, such as those used for tooth paste, find a market in most parts of Canada, but it varies with local conditions.

Waste paper, including wrapping paper, paper boxes and paper cartons, is destroyed in thousands of tons, and should be saved, said Mr. Justice Davis. It is valuable in certain parts of Canada, but not in all.

Old newspapers are good salvage material in areas within a radius of 75 to 100 miles of paper mills.

Scrap iron and steel is a particularly important item, but transportation costs make its salvage in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia impracticable. In other parts of Canada voluntary organizations can make a good profit on it.

Markets for old tires, waste rubber, leather, old shoes, bagging, string and cork varied widely with different localities, but all were needed and desirable.

The letter said at present tin cans can not be salvaged to advantage anywhere, with the possible exception of the Toronto area.