

# Canadian Official Record

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## WAR GRATUITY AS PAYMENT FOR SOLDIERS' LAND

*Arrangement made with Department of Militia and Defence by Soldier Settlement Board*

### 10 P.C. OF PURCHASE

An arrangement has been made with the Department of Militia and Defence whereby the Soldier Settlement Board may in specially approved cases accept war service gratuity on account of initial payment of 10 per cent on the purchase of land by soldier settlers.

The settler will be required to execute a power of attorney appointing the district superintendent of the Board his attorney for the purpose of receiving and cashing his cheques from month to month and applying the proceeds as stated. When the settler has a dependent who is receiving a separate cheque from the Department of Militia and Defence and whose portion is also assigned, the power of attorney should be jointly signed by settler and his dependent. They will also be required to sign a letter to the Department of Militia and Defence requesting that cheques in their favour be forwarded to the district superintendent. When the district paymaster acknowledges receipt the superintendent of the Board is empowered to proceed with the transaction.

This action on the part of the Board is at the request of a number of intending settlers who may have sufficient cash available for the initial payment, but desire to hold it as a grub stake.

## IMMIGRATION SHOWS INCREASE OVER 1918

A statement of the immigration to the Dominion during April, 1919, compared with that of April, 1918, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, is as follows:—

During April, 1919, the total immigration was 11,268, made up of 3,244 British, 7,524 from the United States, and 500 from other countries. During April, 1918, the total number of immigrants was 7,123, including 430 British, 6,310 from the United States, and 383 from other countries.

## GREAT BRITAIN MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCTS

Russia, Belgium and Rumania have all been Crippled as Producers of Foodstuffs for British Consumer. Experts see Opportunity for Canada

It would seem that we have within the Dominion a very inadequate conception of the enormous trade, especially for farm products, open to us in Great Britain, says a report given out by the Canadian Trade Mission. The huge increase in the shipment of Canadian foodstuffs made as a war measure appears to have confirmed the British people in their belief that the Empire may be made self-contained in peacetime. Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian Mission in London, at present in Canada, and Mr. Henry B. Thomson, of the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, now temporarily in London, have endeavoured to impress this on the Canadian people. The outgoing of Russia as a producing country and the crippling

of so many other countries from Belgium to Rumania, the strain on France and Italy, and the complete "bowling over" of Germany and Austria so far as importations into Great Britain are concerned, have left a wide space in the British import market, which Canada is now, with as much cordiality as urgency, invited to fill.

### ROOM FOR CANADIAN PRODUCTS.

The almost incredibly large openings for Canadian farm products in Great Britain, in the opinion of Mr. Henry B. Thomson, surpass even the greatest expectations of Canadians, and Mr. Thomson, it will be recalled, speaks with the authority in this and allied matters of his former chairmanship of the Canada Food Board. He has pointed out that the import of eggs into Great Britain is potentially Canada's

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## SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT EMPIRE MANUFACTURE

*Cable Explains Class of Goods coming under British Preference*

A cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General of Canada, dated June 4, says, referring to the cablegram of March 12 announcing the removal of all restrictions on the importation into the United Kingdom of goods, the manufacture of British dominions, except in the case of gold and spirits other than brandy and rum and hops, the Board of Trade has decided to accept as produce or manufacture of the British dominions goods which owe at least 75 per cent of their total value to dominion or colonial labour and materials. It is not contemplated, however, that so high a percentage should be applied for the purpose of preference. This means that in order that Canadian manufacturers may enjoy the privilege of exporting goods to the United Kingdom, free from the restrictions imposed on the manufacturers of foreign countries, they must make a declaration in each case that 75 per cent of the total value is due to labour and materials of Canada, or some other part of the British Empire.

### Field Crops of Canada.

The area of Canada under field crops has grown from 3,268 acres per 1,000 of the population in 1890 to 5,095 per 1,000 in 1917, as shown by Dominion census statistics.

## AMERICAN GRAIN CARGOES BY MONTREAL

*Shipment Permitted under License by Canadian Govt. until September*

The following statement has been authorized by the Hon. A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce:—

"The Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce announces that American wheat when arriving above Montreal in transit for export shipment will be permitted by license from the Department of Trade and Commerce until further ordered. It is expected that this privilege will terminate about September 1, or at least early enough to ensure the entire elevator capacity on the Great Lakes for Canadian grain when it commences to move forward and as well our railway facilities for handling Canadian grain. In a few days regulations will be formulated in respect to such shipments to ensure that shippers must provide tonnage to carry such grain from Canadian seaboard in order to prevent congestion in Canadian elevators. In the meantime, on application from shippers, licenses will be granted by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

"A. K. Maclean."

### Early Immigration Low.

During the five years after Confederation immigration to Canada was only about 18,500 a year, according to official data by the Bureau of Statistics.

## PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED WAS LESS IN MAY

*Slight Reduction noted as Compared with April Although there was Increased Number of Returned Soldiers*

### WEEKLY BUDGET HIGHER

At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions in Canada was 4.38, as compared with 5.62 at the beginning of April. During May there was a slight reduction in the amount of unemployment notwithstanding the increased number of returned soldiers, says a statement compiled for the Department of Labour. The depression in the coal mining industry continued. In civic employment there was a decrease of 9 per cent in comparison with April, 1919, but a considerable increase in comparison with May, 1918.

The time loss on account of industrial disputes during May was very much greater than during either April, 1919, or May, 1918. There were in existence during the month 84 strikes, involving 77,688 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 893,816 working days. Sixty-nine strikes were reported as having commenced during May. At the end of the month 49 strikes, involving about 63,972 workpeople, remained unterminated.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods was slightly higher, being \$13.53 at the Middle of May, as compared with \$13.35 in April, \$13.05 in March, \$12.66 in May, 1918, and \$7.42 in May, 1914. The index number of wholesale prices rose to 284.1 in May, as compared with 279.6 in April, 290.9 in November, 1918, 275.8 in May, 1918, and 136.3 in May, 1914.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT.

During the month of May the Department received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes

### Blast Furnace Capacity.

The total daily capacity of the nineteen iron blast furnaces in Canada in 1917 was about 4,835 tons, as stated in the Canada Year Book for 1918.