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FINAL REPORT OF SPECIAL H.C.L. COMMITTEE

CROP REPORT FOR MONTH OF JUNE IS FAVOURABLE

Rain Needed in Some Eastern Sections but General Summary by Bureau of Statistics Shows Conditions Good.

GROWTH WELL AHEAD

A summary of telegraphic crop reports received on the condition of field crops throughout Canada, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is as follows:—

ATLANTIC PROVINCES.

Prince Edward Island.—Weather for June ideal. Temperature normal. Crops all in at close of month. No frosts. Rain well distributed, followed by bright, warm weather, resulting in maximum growth of all vegetation. Fruit prospects good; hay heavy; grain above average; potatoes, corn, and roots fair. No outbreak of insects.

Nova Scotia (Kentville).—Rainfall during June sufficient to meet need of all crops; weather warm and bright, favouring rapid vegetation; all crops up to the average; average acreage of grains and roots planted, with lessened areas in potatoes. Apples good.

New Brunswick (Fredericton).—June very favourable for all crops excepting on very dry soils; grass and grain better than average; pastures excellent; early potatoes suffering from flea beetles, necessitating early spraying; large apple crop promised a full average crop. Acreage has been well seeded and planted and showing is good. Haying will be early; clover luxuriant.

QUEBEC.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—Last three weeks of June excessively dry and intermittent very warm days; all crops need more rain; hay crop below average; prospect for other crops only fair; European plums very poor; apples promising to date; potatoes better than last year. Rain would greatly help.

Lennoxville.—Weather throughout month has been favourable for all crops, especially clover, which looks very promising. The temperature dropped the evening of the 29th to 30, causing considerable damage in many sections to beans, corn, and garden vegetables.

Quebec.—Hay only medium crop; pastures fair. Potatoes, grain, corn look fine; roots were delayed by drought, but are promising; condition of vegetables, apples, currants, gooseberries is very good; of strawberries, raspberries, good; of plums, medium; of cherries, poor; of animals, medium.

ONTARIO.

From the Ontario Department of Agriculture.—Fall wheat nearly ready

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RESCIND ORDER REGARDING ORIGIN OF BELGIAN GOODS.

Following the example of the Imperial Government, the Canadian Government has decided not to require certificates of origin in respect to Belgian goods imported into the Dominion. An Order in Council bearing on the matter was passed on July 1, as follows:—

Whereas His Majesty's Government have decided not to require certificates of origin in respect of Belgian goods imported into the United Kingdom and it is considered advisable that the Canadian Government should adopt a similar policy;

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of 6th January, 1919 (P.C. 4), requiring the production of certificate of origin and interest for the importation into Canada of goods from Belgium, shall and the same is hereby rescinded.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SETTLERS ENTERING CANADA IN MAY.

Department figures show increase over same month of last year.

According to the figures given out by the Winnipeg Branch of the Department of Immigration, during the month of May, 1919, there entered Canada from the United States 2,102 persons, with total wealth of \$1,026,021; effects, \$171,312. Figures for 1918: 2,070 persons; wealth, \$966,279; effects, \$143,645.

Nationality: British, 74; Canadian, 84; American, 1,710; French, 3; Russian, 12; Scandinavian, 154; others, 65.

Occupation: Farmers, 644; farm and other labourers, 169; mechanics, 112; railroaders, 64; clerks, 59; domestics, 43; miners, 16; professional, 50; women and children, 853; not classified, 70.

During the period ended June 17 there were 242 homesteads entered, including 72 soldier grants; last year, 78. Nationality of those who made entry: British, 60; Canadian, 72; American, 38; French, 6; Scandinavian, 5; other Europeans, 10; not stated, 51.

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Investigation into Prices Charged for Foodstuffs, Clothing, Fuel and Other Necessaries of Life and Profits Made by Producers and Distributors.

The report of the special committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring as to the prices charged throughout Canada for foodstuffs, clothing, fuel, and other necessaries of life, and as to the rates of profit made thereon by dealers and others concerned in their production, distribution, and sale, also as to rentals of dwelling houses in industrial centres of Canada and rates of return of capital invested therein, etc., was presented to the House of Commons on Saturday last.

The committee, since the 26th day of June, have held twelve sessions and have heard and considered evidence given under oath by several persons representing milling, elevator and cold storage companies, grain producers and dealers, retail coal dealers, woollen manufacturers, wholesale jobbers in provisions, groceries and fruit, and others who are responsible in commercial transactions as to spread of profits, distribution and sale of staple commodities pertaining to foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessaries of life, and from whom further records were requested which the committee have not yet received.

Throughout the forty-eight sessions which the committee have held witnesses were examined under oath upon a wide range of general commodities, beginning with what in their judgment was most important, namely, such necessaries as meat and meat products, butter, eggs, flour, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, and fuel; tracing these up through the process of production, manufacture and distribution, in order that they might establish the spread between the cost of production and the cost to the consumer, determining if possible whether this was too great or not.

The investigations of the committee have not covered as wide a range as would have been possible had it had more time at its disposal. The committee have, however, reached certain conclusions which they believe will assist in establishing a correct understanding of these matters, and that may be of material

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AIRSHIP BROUGHT MESSAGE FROM KING TO CANADIANS.

The first British airship to cross the Atlantic brought a message of good wishes from His Majesty the King to the people of Canada. The message was addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, and reads as follows:—

"Buckingham Palace,
June 28, 1919.

"To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada:—

"I take this opportunity of sending by the first British airship (R-34) to cross the Atlantic a message of good wishes to the people of Canada from the Old Country.

(Sgd.) "GEORGE, R.I."

PEACE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY ON JULY 19

The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General has been issued making Saturday, July 19, a public holiday and day of thanksgiving:—

"Whereas it seems to Us fitting that a day should be set apart as a Public Holiday and a Day of General Thanksgiving for the Victories that have been won by the Allied Armies, in the War against the Central Powers of Europe, and for the Treaty of Peace signed by the contending Nations, involving a general surrender by the Enemy.

"Now know ye that We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, have thought fit to appoint and do appoint Saturday the nineteenth day of July, in this present year, to be observed throughout Our Dominion of Canada as a Public Holiday and a Day of General Thanksgiving for the Victories won by the Allied Armies in the War against the Central Powers of Europe and for the Treaty of Peace signed by the contending Nations, involving a general surrender by the Enemy.

"And we do invite all Our Loving Subjects throughout Canada to set apart the said day for this purpose."