

# Canadian Official Record

Published Weekly by the Director of Public Information to Record the Activities of Various Departments of the Government, Commissions and Committees organized for War Purposes and Reconstruction under Authority of Order in Council.

Vol. 1.

Ottawa, Tuesday, March 25, 1919.

No. 26.

## CANADA'S CREST TO BE OFFICIALLY BROUGHT TO DATE

*Only four Senior Provinces represented under old authority of Warrant given by Queen Victoria in 1867.*

### ALL PROVINCIAL CRESTS

Although the proper armorial bearings of the Dominion of Canada should be those of the four senior provinces quartered under the Royal Warrant of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated May 1867 it has been the custom of Dominion and provincial authorities to add the armorial bearings granted as each new province joined the federation. On the recommendation of the Secretary of State a committee has been appointed to report on the advisability of petitioning His Majesty the King, through the College of Heralds, for an amendment to the Armorial Bearings of Canada. An order in council appointing such a committee was passed on March 26 as follows:

The committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th February, 1919, from the Secretary of State, stating that by Royal Warrant of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 26th day of May, 1867, armorial bearings were granted to the Dominion of Canada and the various provinces of the Dominion as it was then constituted, the arms of the Dominion being those of the four provinces quartered. Since that date, provinces have from time to time been added to the Dominion and armorial bearings have been granted to them. In at least one case supporters, crest and motto have been added by Royal Warrant to Provincial Arms, and in other cases, such additions have been under consideration.

Although no variation has been made in the Royal Warrant of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, officials of the Dominion and of the provinces as well as the general public have been adding the armorial bearings of the added provinces to those of the four original provinces without authority therefor, and it is represented that the armorial bearings of the various provinces other than the original four should be added to the achievement.

The minister, therefore, recommends that a committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the advisability of requesting His Majesty the King, through the College of Heralds, for an amendment to the Armorial Bearings of Canada, and that such committee consist of the Under-Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Dominion Archivist and Major General W. G. Gwatkin.

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

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

## CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSION EXPECTS PERIOD OF GREAT ACTIVITY FOR CANADA

### TRADE ALLOWED WITH ALSACE-LORRAINE NOW

Regulations are Embodied in Report from British Colonial Secretary.

Terms by which Canada may resume trading with Alsace-Lorraine, now counted as French territory, are embodied in a report passed by Order in Council on March 29, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 22nd March, 1919, from the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, to whom was referred a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Excellency, dated the 14th February, 1919, communicating the text of a proclamation, dated 10th February, 1919, intitled "Licensing Trade with Alsace-Lorraine," permitting, subject to certain express limitations therein specified, the right to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with any person resident or carrying on business in the territory of Alsace-Lorraine, also referring to His Majesty's proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, and to the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, wherein certain prohibitions specifically set forth as regards trading or having commercial or financial transactions with persons resident or carrying on business in the German Empire or Austria-Hungary were imposed upon persons resident, carrying on business, or being in the Dominion of Canada, and moreover also referring to the eighth paragraph of the said Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, which provided that nothing in that proclamation should be taken to prohibit anything which should expressly be permitted by a license given on behalf of His Majesty by a Secretary of State, which right so conferred upon the Secretary of State was expressly extended by His Majesty's proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, to be exercised in Canada by Your Excellency.

### TEN MILLION ACRES BROKEN IN ALBERTA

According to a report issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, there are approximately 10,000,000 acres broken in the province. In 1919 there were 7,727,792 acres under crop, as compared with 1,242,444 acres in 1909, or over six times as much in 1919 as in 1909. In 1919, 2,141 homesteads were granted, 15 pre-emptions, 6 homesteads purchased, and 431 soldier grants.

### Homesteads Entered.

During the week ending March 18, 37 homesteads entered, against last year 55, says a report of the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg.

*Board receives many daily inquiries from Canadian producers for information on market openings abroad.*

### COMPLEX CHANGES IN BRITISH & OTHER RESTRICTIONS RECORDED

A considerable quickening of interest in everything bearing on domestic and foreign trade is reported by the Canadian Trade Commission in a special summary of the situation. The pending signing of the peace protocol is expected by all trade bodies with which the commission is in touch to lead almost immediately to a relaxing of the tied-up purse strings throughout the manufacturing and producing countries. Expansion of trade on reconstruction work and on permanent peace contracts will probably be unusual in that it will be on a wartime scale both with respect to size and the time limit within which it must be completed.

Meanwhile the Canadian Trade Commission has completed its organization so as to be able to deal efficiently with what may reasonably be expected to be a period of much activity in trade in Canada. It has been found that the example of similar bodies in the United Kingdom and in the United States offers little of value as a guide. Problems in Canada require their own special solution. A great deal of preliminary work of investigation into conditions which followed so sweepingly on the armistice five months ago and of study of possible developments in the near future have been steadily carried on. This work has been both heavy and complex.

### GET DAILY INQUIRIES.

Daily inquiries for information on market openings abroad are a feature of the correspondence, showing a healthy readiness among firms to take up a new field of activity made apparent by the Canadian example in munition-making and other war work. Their spirit and enterprise could not be improved.

A second class of inquiry relates to the changes, complex in their rapidity, in British and foreign restrictions by the war to peace transition regulations. To meet these difficulties a hand-book setting forth existing conditions in over fifty British and foreign countries has been compiled. It is intended primarily for exporters and merchants who request it. Each of the self-governing British dominions and colonies had

to be dealt with as a separate country. Many neutral countries come under regulations due to the measures taken by the Allied Governments.

Prospects for export trade are now extremely good. The announcement of a British preference to Empire-made goods promises a fillip to trade and commerce, and agreements with foreign countries are in a satisfactory stage. That between the Canadian and Rumanian Governments for the allocation of the \$25,000,000 credit is already in Ottawa; Grecian and Belgian agreements, each for \$25,000,000, have been signed and are expected on this side shortly; while a French credit of the same amount is pending and an Italian credit is under consideration.

### STABILIZE FOOD PRICES.

With the idea of stimulating trade within the Dominion by encouraging immediate buying, the Canadian Trade Commission has just secured returns of foodstuffs now offering at prices favourable to buyers. It is the belief of the commission's advisors that no immediate drop in general prices can take place in Canada yet. The commission is doing everything possible to urge a stabilization of prices to restore confidence in the domestic market, and it suggests that wherever possible it would be wise to undertake buying now. It is known that retail stocks are low, and that large numbers of merchants are "holding off" in the hope that there will be a general slump. As the peace treaty is not yet signed, and it may be many months before anything approaching normal conditions can be expected in Europe, there is no sign that expectation of this drop is justified.

From the returns already made to the commission it appears that Atlantic producers are able to fill large orders for choice grade split herrings and cod at really very favourable prices; New Brunswick packers have quantities of the small herrings prepared as "sardines," and there is a considerable quantity of chum and salmon available on the British Columbian market.

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