

Canadian Official Record

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TO INQUIRE INTO RACING AND BETTING

Commissioner Appointed to Carry on an Investigation Into Conditions Pertaining to Race Meets in Canada

GIVEN WIDE POWERS

John G. Rutherford, Esq., has been appointed a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act, to inquire into conditions pertaining to race meets, and betting in connection therewith, by an Order in Council passed August 23, as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, advise that John Gunion Rutherford, Esq., be appointed a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, R.S.C. 1906, Chapter 104, to inquire into and concerning the conditions pertaining to running race meets and betting in connection therewith in Canada, including, without limiting the generality of his powers, inquiry into and concerning:—

- (1) the number, character and methods of operation of race tracks in each district or locality;
- (2) the amounts of capital invested in the several jockey clubs and race tracks in each district;
- (3) the respective periods of time and the seasons during which race meets have been or are customarily held in each year in each locality;
- (4) the general effects of such race meets and betting upon the community or any particular class or classes of the community;
- (5) the methods, devices and operations in connection with betting at the race meets and at other places, and the extent to which and the methods by which betting is carried on legally or illegally in each locality;
- (6) the effects of racing upon the production of improved breeds of horses and thoroughbred stock;
- (7) generally, all other matters directly or indirectly connected with or relating to conditions surrounding race meets and betting in connection therewith;

and to submit with his report the evidence to be taken in the case for the information of Your Excellency in Council; and, moreover, that said Commissioner be authorized by his Commission to have and exercise all the powers specified in and by Section 11 of the said Act as enacted by Chapter 28 of the Statutes of Canada, 1912.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Canada's Farm Wealth.

The total estimated agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1917, is \$6,830,145,000, according to data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

TO EXEMPT THOSE PAID NOT OVER \$200

Immunity From Competitive Appointment in Civil Service Positions at Low Salary

Appointments to positions in the Civil Service where the salary does not exceed \$200 per annum are exempted from competition by an Order in Council passed August 14, as follows:—

Whereas the Secretary of State submits a report from the Civil Service Commission recommending for approval a regulation exempting from competition appointments to positions where the salary does not exceed \$200 per annum;

Therefore the Deputy Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of Section 38 of the Civil Service Act, 1918, is pleased to approve the following regulation and the same is hereby approved accordingly:—

In the case of positions where the salary does not exceed \$200 per annum, appointments may be made without competition upon the recommendation of the Deputy Head of the Department, approved by the Commission, unless circumstances should render desirable the advertising of the position. The report of the Deputy Head recommending a suitable person for appointment shall include a statement as to the character of his present employment, references, age, evidence as to character, the terms of the engagement and the rate of compensation. It shall also be accompanied by the declaration provided by Section 26 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission, to wit:—

- (a) that the appointment is necessary for the efficient carrying on of the work of the Department;
- (b) that the selection has been made without reference to personal or political considerations and strictly on the merit principle as between persons applying or available for the position;
- (c) that the person selected has satisfied the Department as to his qualifications;
- (d) that he is suitable as to age, character or habits;
- (e) that the salary recommended is fair and reasonable and does not exceed the rates approved by the Department or prescribed by the Civil Service Act, 1918.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Peace River District.

The Peace River district of Canada, the drainage basin of the Peace river, lies in the northern parts of the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and contains an area of over 115,000 square miles, or 74,067,680 acres. Of this area, Alberta contains 66,395 square miles, or 42,492,800 acres, and British Columbia 49,367 square miles, or 31,594,880 acres, as stated in a bulletin issued by the Department of the Interior.

LAST ISSUE OF THE RECORD.

This will be the last issue of the "Canadian Official Record."

The "Record" was designed to furnish official information to the public during the war and demobilization. That purpose has now been substantially realized.

While the present usefulness of the "Official Record" is attested by an increasing demand for it and by many letters of appreciation it is felt that the more restricted services it will be able to render in future do not warrant its continuance.

The circulation of the "Official Record" has averaged 27,000 copies weekly. During the past six months over 5,000 names have been placed on the mailing list in response to specific requests from public officials and others participating in the work of demobilization and repatriation.

IMMIGRATION FROM U.S. DURING MONTH OF JULY

During July 2,053 settlers from the United States arrived in Western Canada, via the boundary ports, Port Arthur to Kingsgate, inclusive. Their occupation: 609 farmers, 191 farm and other labourers, 111 mechanics, 14 railroaders, 58 clerks, 17 domestic servants, 9 miners, 24 professional, 927 women and children, 98 not classified. Their destination: 32 to Ontario, 309 to Manitoba, 502 to Saskatchewan, 1,059 to Alberta, 111 to British Columbia, 20 not stated. Wealth of settlers \$1,132,675, and effects valued at \$190,746. As compared with 1,372 arrivals in July, 1918, with wealth of \$560,831 and effects \$122,669, according to a report received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization from their Winnipeg office, under date of August 15.

Hudson Bay Fisheries.

The fisheries of Hudson Bay are very extensive, and the food fish found in abundance include the Arctic salmon, which resembles the British Columbia variety; the sturgeon, cod, and whitefish, which is the most abundant and valuable fish of that region. The Beluga or white whale is numerous and several varieties of seal are found, as stated in a bulletin issued by the Department of the Interior.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IS VERY ACTIVE

Over 20,000 Persons Placed in Regular Work or Referred to Positions During Week Ended August 9

HIGHEST PLACEMENT YET

The Employment Service of Canada is continuing to show increased efficiency throughout the country, according to the weekly report issued by the Employment Service of the Department of Labour.

For the week ending August 9 the eighty-eight offices, established co-operatively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, reported that 10,441 persons were referred to positions and that 8,969 had received regular employment. This is the highest placement yet recorded and represents an increase of 2,052 over the preceding week, when 7,597 persons were reported as placed in regular work. In addition, 771 casual jobs were supplied, as compared with 879 during the week ending August 2.

During the week 11,466 applicants were registered, of whom 667 were women and 10,799 were men. The number of vacancies notified by employers during the week totalled 18,130, of which 824 were for women and 17,306 for men. Of the placements in regular employment 438 were women workers and 9,216 were men. The number of soldiers reported as placed was 3,006, or 30.7 per cent of the total. The increase in placements this week is mainly in the three Prairie Provinces, and may be largely attributed to the demand for harvesters and general farm help. The placements in agricultural work during the week were as follows: In Alberta, 242 men, or 30.7 per cent of the total placements for the province; in Saskatchewan, 1,165 men, or 76.5 per cent of the total placements for the province; in Manitoba, 1,895 men, or 54.9 per cent of the total placements for the province. That is, the placements figure in agriculture in these three provinces accounts for 23.5 per cent of the total placements during the week for the Dominion.

Of the placements, 32 were reported by Prince Edward Island, a decrease of 2; 112 by Nova Scotia, a decrease of 7; 236 by New Brunswick, a decrease of 65; 619 by Quebec, an increase of 129; 2,102 by Ontario, a decrease of 294; 3,274 by Manitoba, an increase of 1,483; 1,522 by Saskatchewan, an increase of 578; 789 by Alberta, an increase of 54; and 963 by British Columbia, an increase of 176.

Total Number Sent Overseas.

The total number of Canadian soldiers sent overseas was 420,913. Out of this number, 364,599 were alive at the end of the war, as stated in the report of the Overseas Minister of Militia.