

the quality of its settlers. Too great emphasis cannot be placed on the value they attached to the simple virtues, on what they displayed of initiative and self-reliance, and on what, as individuals, they achieved. As the early settlers, and their descendants prospered as individuals, so the entire community prospered. Here again will be found a parallel between this country and Canada as a whole. The sturdy pioneers who laid the foundations of settlement and government in our country did not look to some outside authority to further their interests. They looked to themselves. In the growth and development of Canada, individuals and industries have, for the most part, retained the widest freedom of initiative.

The State, of course, has had its place. Neither individuals nor industries could be left wholly unrestrained. The State, so to speak, has prescribed the rules of the game. Also, where there have been essential services of a character too great to be carried on by individuals, the State has rendered assistance. Today, as a means of ensuring a wider measure of equality of opportunity, and of social security, the State is taking the necessary steps to secure a national minimum standard of living and human well-being for all. This is being done a step at a time, as the need for State action becomes apparent. There has been no attempt to change a social order, which we have developed along lines which have served us well over the years, and which experience has shown makes for progress.

In a closing word, let me warn you to beware of change just for the sake of change; or what, in national affairs, is even more dangerous, against accepting at its face value any untried Utopia, or any proclaimed panacea for social ills, real or imaginary. Make certain before you act upon them that conclusions drawn from conditions as they exist in other parts of the world follow logically from conditions as we know them to be in our own country.

I was much interested, in reading a day or two ago, the report of a nation-wide broadcast by one of Canada's leading parliamentarians. Let me give you a quotation from the broadcast, as it appears in the press. Here it is:

"Any student of world events recognizes that there is a terrific struggle going on today between the forces of dictatorship and those of democracy. In Europe and Asia, the old capitalist imperialist system is dead. It failed to save the world from depression and war. It has proven completely incapable of restoring the economic well-being of war-ravaged countries. Everywhere, therefore, the people are seeking a new way and a new social and economic system."

REAL DIVISIONS OF TODAY

Now nothing could be truer than the statement that there is a terrific struggle going on today between the forces of dictatorship

and those of democracy. This is the strongest reason why we who enjoy democratic institutions, and are the exponents of democracy, should seek at all costs to preserve our institutions and be careful to see that we do not permit any form of dictatorship to gain the least foothold in Canada. But is it true, as the quotation I have read would have you believe, that because some totalitarian order in Europe and Asia has been proven a failure, and to appearances at least, is dead, and that countries which have suffered from dictatorship are now seeking a new order, that "Everywhere the people are seeking a new way and a new social and economic system"? That is a strange sort of sequence. That people are seeking a new way, a new social and economic system, may be true of the people of Europe; it may be true of Asia, but it certainly is not true of Canada. How easy it is to generalize, but to what fatal errors generalization often leads! Would it not have been nearer the facts to have said that when the war was started by totalitarian forces in Europe and Asia, it was the free democracies, Canada among the number, which saved freedom wherever it exists in the world today? This surely is no argument for introducing into Canada some new and untried system!

As an appreciation of the struggle in the world today, I prefer the view recently expressed by a well-known Canadian writer on economic and social problems, when he says: "The real division in the world today is not between socialism and capitalism, it is between freedom and totalitarianism."

I have frequently said that all the world needs a new social order based on human freedom. But that is very different from saying that we, in Canada, are seeking or require "a new social and economic system", especially where the system referred to is based on ideas which, in some countries, have been found to lead to dictatorship and totalitarianism.

In Canada, up to the present, there has been no trend towards dictatorship or Imperialism. The whole trend has been away from both. We have become increasingly democratic. Neither have we sunk nor lost our identity in any Imperialist system. Nor can it be said that Canada today is the victim or the exponent of any system: - Capitalism, Imperialism, Socialism, Communism, or any other "ism". It is generally conceded there is no happier or more prosperous nation in the world today than our own. Why then indeed should we seek any "ism", new or old?

Is not our way, our Canadian way of life, based as it is on freedom, on initiative, on opportunity, on tolerance, on co-operation and on good-will, deserving of a further trial before we risk our happiness and prosperity by taking on something that is new and untried. Let us not be too ready to forsake some at least of the old and tried paths. Let us in our national life, and in our relations with other

nations "Prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good".

Might I leave with you this last thought on Canada and the world of today. The Canadian nation is composed of peoples with origins in every country of Europe and many other parts of the world. In building a nation in the new world, we have sought to leave behind us the enmities and hatreds of the old world. In that, we have largely succeeded. In no other country will you find today greater tolerance, wider understanding or more good-will than our people manifest towards one another. Instead of seeking to import new systems from other lands, might not the giving, by example and otherwise, of more of our own Canadian way of life to other countries be the highest contribution Canada can make to the well-being of mankind?

ELECTED ANGLICAN PRIMATE: Bishop George Frederick Kingston of Nova Scotia has been elected Primate of the Church of England in Canada. Bishop Kingston, who now becomes Archbishop of Nova Scotia, was born in Prescott, Ont., and succeeds Derwyn T. Own who died last April at the age of 70, after 12 years as Primate.

DUTCH FARMERS FOR CANADA: The Dutch steamship Tabinta sailed from Amsterdam Sept. 8 for Canada with 750 Dutch farmers aboard, due in Quebec City Sept. 18. They were the second major group of Dutch emigrants to leave for the Dominion following about 1,000 who sailed in June.

WORLD WHEAT PICTURE

PROSPECTIVE SUPPLIES: After making allowance for domestic consumption and year-end carry-over stocks, the amount of wheat available for export from Canada, including wheat and wheat flour, may not exceed by very much the 200 million bushel mark, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With 160 million bushels earmarked for the United Kingdom, only token amounts will be left for distribution among other countries.

First estimate of Canada's 1947 wheat crop has been placed by the Bureau at 358.8 million bushels. This represents a decline of 62 million bushels from last year's outturn of 420.7 million bushels. Extremely hot, dry weather in the Prairie Provinces during the latter part of July and the forepart of August was largely responsible for the substantial reduction this year. Although old-wheat carry-over stocks of 84.5 million bushels in all positions were somewhat larger this year than last they failed to offset the smaller production with the result that supplies for the current crop year will total only 443.3 million bushels as against 494.3 million a year ago.

The only very bright spot in the world wheat picture is the all-time record crop being harvested in the United States this year. At August 1, the total production was estimated at 1,427.7 million bushels, 27.2 million bushels above last year's previous record crop of 1,155.7 million bushels. Total supplies for 1947-48, including carry-over of 83.3 million bushels, amount to about 1,511.2 million bushels and are exceeded only by the 1,600 million bushels in 1942, when the carry-over was at a record high level, and in 1943 when imports were large. Consequently, United States authorities feel that more wheat can be exported this season. It is estimated at the present time that shipments, including flour, may reach 450 million bushels or more in 1947-48, as compared with exports of 395 million bushels in 1946-47. A greater proportion of the United States grain exports in 1947-48 must come from wheat supplies because of the unfavourable crop prospects for most of the other grains.

The extent of aid forthcoming from the major wheat exporters of the Southern Hemisphere is open to much conjecture. Although Argentine wheat exports January 1, 1947 to date approximate 53 million bushels, nearly 11 million bushels above the shipments for the corresponding period a year ago, they are lagging well behind commitments. This situation is attributable to the reluctance on the part of farmers to deliver their wheat at the lower fixed price set by the Government and to the lack of adequate transportation and harbour facilities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the growers' opposition to the Government's present wheat price policy will be reflected in a substantially reduced wheat acreage this year.

Although the Government has not yet issued an estimate of the Australian wheat acreage for this year, trade circles suggest that it will be in excess of 15 million acres, or substantially above the 12.4 million acres planted in 1946 and larger than the 1935-39 average of 13.2 million acres. On the basis of current favourable weather conditions, an early forecast has placed the 1947-48 crop at 200 to 205 million bushels as compared with a crop of 116.8 million in 1946-47. However the critical growing period for the Australian crop lies ahead and it would not be wise to pin any hopes on such early estimates.

During the 1946-47 world exports of wheat and flour amounted to about 750 million bushels. Although considerably above the 560 million-bushel prewar average, it was far below import requirements. During the current season there is a fairly good chance of equalling last year's world export figure, but from the foregoing picture of prospective requirements, it would appear that these exportable surpluses may have less chance to meet needs than they did in 1946-47.

NAVAL BOARD APPOINTMENT: The appointment of Acting Commodore (E) J. G. Knowlton, O.B.E., R.C.N., to the newly created post of Chief of