

HIGHER FARMERS' INCOME: Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from supplementary payments during the first six months of this year amounted to \$753.9 million as against \$731 million in the same period of 1945, and \$647.1 million in the similar period of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase in this year's semi-annual cash income estimate is a reversal of the downward trend which has been in evidence since the record year of 1944 when the cash income from January to June amounted to approximately \$766 million. This year's increase represents a gain of nearly 17 per cent over the first six months of 1946.

MORE FARM LOANS: Loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act totalled 1,025 for the six-month period ended June 30. The loans were for the construction, alteration and repair of farm buildings in Canada. Seven hundred of these loans were made in Western Canada, 270 in Ontario and 54 in Quebec and the Maritimes. The Farm Improvement Loans Act is being used extensively for loans for the clearing and breaking of new land and it is estimated that over 100,000 acres of new land will be added to the available acreage for 1948 through these loans.

Up to June 30, a total of 10,130 farmers obtained loans for all purposes in 1947 as compared with 5,490 for the corresponding period of 1946.

SEED EXPORTS: Fifteen different kinds of field root and vegetable seeds were exported from Canada to several countries during the seed crop year ended June 30, 1947. The quantities were as follows: asparagus, 14,400 lb.; beets, 20 lb.; cabbage, 5,240 lb.; carrot, 50,225 lb.; cauliflower, 60 lb.; lettuce, 38,147 lb.; mangel, 23,474 lb.; onion, 24,904 lb.; peas, 1,625,081 lb.; radish, 69,458 lb.; spinach, 1,000 lb.; swede, 12,525 lb.; tomato, 120 lb.; turnip, 30 lb.; sugar beet, 50,000 lb.

JAP. REPATRIATES

AID DISCONTINUED: The Government has decided to discontinue the provision for financial assistance which has been given to persons of the Japanese race desiring to leave Canada and go to Japan, announces the Minister of Labor, Mr. Mitchell. Under this provision, the Government has provided free passage for Japanese from Canada to Japan together with a landing grant payable to persons who had no funds.

The Minister stated that these provisions for financial assistance had been in effect since December, 1945, that approximately 4,000 Japanese had taken advantage of this offer and proceeded to Japan. After review of the existing situation the Committee of Cabinet on

Japanese Dispersal had decided to discontinue this provision for financial assistance at this time.

RCAF SUMMER TRAINING

FIRST COURSE COMPLETED: Thirty-six undergraduates from 10 Canadian universities are preparing to pack away their flying suits until next summer, and return to campus life, after more than three months spent with the RCAF as aircrew trainees. The students accepted for flying training under the recently inaugurated RCAF Summer Training Scheme, completed their 1947 training period 8 September. Upon successfully completing two more such training periods, fitted into their summer holidays, and completing their university courses, they will pass into the Regular, Auxiliary, or Reserve Air Force, as commissioned pilots or radio-officers.

The Training Scheme, begun this year, calls for 14 weeks of summer flying training at the end of the students' first, second, and third years of university. Those selected for flying training this year first passed through the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto. Pilot training has since been carried out at the RCAF's Central Flying School, Trenton, Ont., while radio-officer training has been taking place at the Radar and Communications School, Clinton, Ont.

The undergraduates are enlisted for their training period each summer as flight cadets in the RCAF Reserve, and pay is the same as for a pilot officer. If the students do not wish to join the Regular Air Force on completion of their training, they may apply for the Auxiliary or Reserve. As members of such they will receive refresher training, and will form a pool of trained personnel ready to be brought up to operational standard on short notice.

Those students taking the pilot course began their flying this summer on Harvard trainers, used extensively throughout the war as advanced training aircraft, but now being used right from the elementary stages of the pilot's course. When they leave Trenton the pilot-trainees will have completed from 15 to 20 hours solo flying, and will have had instruction in aerobatics, and cross-country and instrument flying. In addition, an extensive ground course is given.

Those taking the radio-officer course at Clinton will also have had flying training by the time they return to university, and will have completed an intensive ground course in signals and radar organization, radio theory, radar equipment, and other allied subjects. The radio-officers fly in Dakotas, and carry out practical application of their ground studies while aloft. This includes working from the air as a Morse operator.

CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING CLOSES: John T. Hackett, K.C. Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons for Stanstead Que. was elected President at the 29th annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, in Ottawa, which closed September 5. Mr. Hackett succeeds Chief Justice J.C. McRuer of the Ontario Supreme Court. Stanley McCuaig of Edmonton succeeds Mr. Hackett as Dominion vice-president.

A civil liberties debate developed, the Canadian Press reports, on the report of a committee headed by R.M. Willes Chitty, of Toronto. The report urged the association to take the lead in having the profession draw the people's attention to the menace they were facing because of encroachments on their civil liberties.

Several members felt the language of the resolution too "extravagant." A halt in the debate was called while a committee of three worked out a compromise resolution which urged the association to "take the lead in establishing machinery whereby the profession throughout Canada could adopt steps to bring home to the people the means with which they are faced by reason of any invasion of their civil liberties."

In other resolutions, the association:

1. Urged, as it did in 1944 and 1946, that the grounds for divorce in Canada be extended;
2. Authorized discharge of a committee established to provide legal aid to members of the forces during the war and demobilization periods;
3. Recommended that the provincial attorneys-general appoint legal officers to safeguard the rights of children as to their custody and welfare in divorce actions or litigation;
4. Agreed that membership generally should accept the responsibility for providing "competent" legal assistance to needy persons in court cases;
5. Requested the departments of Revenue, Veterans Affairs and Justice to correct conditions giving rise to "inexplicable" delays in the conduct of business with the legal profession;
6. Recommended that the use of affidavits and statutory declarations by Government agencies be restricted;
7. Recommend that every veteran possessing land under the Veterans' Land Act be furnished with a certificate of title;
8. Urged admission of counsel before all Government administrative tribunals and expressed opposition to passage of any legislation denying persons the right to counsel at any time;
9. Agreed that the executive should study a suggestion that a commission making an investigation of legal education in the United States extend its inquiry to Canada.
10. Recommended that the Government establish a commission to recodify criminal law, the Criminal Code and related statutes.

CANADA AND THE WORLD OF TODAY

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH: It is the recurrence of another world war that, at all costs, we must do our utmost to prevent, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, speaking at Waterloo Park, Waterloo, Ont., Sept. 8.

In a brief reference to defence, the Prime Minister said until all nations were prepared to substitute reason for force in the solution of international differences, Canada, in common with all other freedom-loving nations, would have to make her full contribution to the means to be taken to thwart aggression on the part of any nation.

It was not to governments, however, but to individuals that we must look if nations were to be spared further conflict. Governments might be despotic or democratic. Which they were likely to be would depend upon the influences shaping a nation's development. The first word lay with the individual; the last with government. It was the first influence, the early influence, which counted for most.

The Prime Minister proceeded: We are not a people who seek to foster class distinctions, or special privilege. We are prepared to live and let live. Our ambition is not to rule over other nations, nor do we wish to be ruled by any of them. We love freedom, and we seek for all who comprise our Nation, an ever larger measure of equality of opportunity.

All this is of the very essence of democracy. The emphasis is upon the individual, and upon the freedom of the individual. It is not upon the State and upon regimentation. It is upon unity, but not upon uniformity. It is a unity which, in human relations, as in Nature, delights in diversity.

Now this is exactly what the whole world most needs today. Human nature everywhere is very much the same. There is something in the human heart which responds to frankness and tolerance, to friendship and good-will. The problems which baffle countries and continents are much the same. In a contracting world, nearly all countries are faced with the problem of how peoples of different origins, occupations, races and creeds can learn to live together. We in Canada have solved that problem, or very nearly so.

SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE

If in the management of our own internal affairs, we in Canada can preserve that spirit of tolerance, of understanding and good-will among men and women of different origins, occupations, races and creeds, which has become a recognized characteristic of the Canadian way of life, we will do as much for the advancement of good relations throughout the world, as it would be possible for us to do in any other way. There is no force like the force of example. This is as true of Nations as of individuals.

The growth of Waterloo County as an important agricultural, industrial and trading community has been due, from the outset, to