

During the Second World War served as officer in the Fusiliers Mont Royal in Iceland, the United Kingdom, Sicily, Italy and Northwest Europe. For a time served as Military Attaché to the Canadian Missions in Brussels and The Hague. On returning to Canada, he was appointed Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington and later was with the Economic Division of the Department of External Affairs. In November, 1947, was a delegate to the International Trade and Employment Organization Conference in Havana, Cuba. He presented his Letter of Credence as Canadian Minister in Cuba on March 16, 1948.

ROBERT G. RIDDELL: Born at Edmonton, Alberta in 1908. Graduated from University of Manitoba in 1930 (Honours Degree in Arts), University of Toronto (Master of Arts) and awarded I.O.D.E. Overseas Scholarship for study in New College, Oxford (B.A. 1933, Bachelor of Letters and Master of Arts, 1933-4). Lectured in history in University of Toronto from 1934-42. In 1942, joined Department of External Affairs as Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary and in 1946 appointed Head of the United Nations Division. Has attended a number of international conferences including the Third Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris, 1948, as an alternate delegate.

JOHN W. HOLMES: Born at London, Ontario, 1910. Graduated from University of Western Ontario (B.A.), University of Toronto (M.A.), and post-graduate studies at University of London, England. Former instructor at Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario. In 1939 was appointed Information Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, later named National Secretary of the same organization. Joined Department of External Affairs, 1943, and later served in the Office of High Commissioner for Canada in London. Served at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow from November, 1947, to September, 1948. He has attended a number of international conferences including the Third General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris.

ONTARIO MANUFACTURING: With reconversion to peacetime production under way, gross value of production by the manufacturing industries of Ontario during 1946 declined \$210,545,000 from the 1945 value, amounting to \$3,754,000 as against \$3,965,069,000, according to the detailed annual report on Ontario manufacturing by the Bureau of Statistics. Output of many lines of consumer goods rose substantially during the year, but these gains were outweighed by the decrease in activity through cessation of production of war equipment and materials.

Reports were received by the Bureau from 11,424 establishments operating in 1946, an increase from 10,869 in 1945. Number of their employees totalled 498,120, down from 518,056

and salaries and wages paid amounted to \$845,-217,000 as against \$882,483,000 in 1945. Peak figure for wartime employment was 570,017 in 1943 and for salaries and wages, \$975,038,000 in 1944.

Between 1944 and 1946 the volume of manufacturing production in Ontario, measured by the number of persons employed, declined nearly 12 per cent. The iron and steel products group showed the greatest decrease with 69,545 less employees. Next were chemicals and allied products with a drop of 9,246, non-ferrous metal products with 8,878, and miscellaneous industries with 4,730. On the other hand, employment rose 13,682 in the wood and paper products group, 4,377 in textiles, 3,334 in vegetable products, 2,970 in animal products, and 1,764 in non-metallic mineral products.

68,103 DWELLING UNITS: During November an estimated 9,701 dwelling units were completed in Canada, bringing the estimated total for the 11 months of 1948 to 68,103 units. November completions were the highest for any month in 1948, comparing with the previous high of 8,164 in October.

During the 11 months of 1948, construction was commenced on 86,348 units and at the end of November the number under construction stood at 61,093. In November, 7,795 units were started as compared with 7,437 in October.

The average length of time required to build the dwelling units completed in November was 6.0 months, showing a slight decline from the October estimate of 6.1 months, but a moderate increase over the low of 5.4 months recorded in September. It is estimated from the types of dwelling units being constructed that 25 per cent of these completed in the first 11 months of 1948 are for rental purposes and the remainder will be owner-occupied.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE: The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, on January 21, announced the re-establishment of Canadian immigration facilities at Liverpool, England.

Pointing out that immigration offices are already in operation at London, and at Glasgow, Scotland, the Minister said that the re-opening of an office at Liverpool would facilitate the movement to Canada of residents of the United Kingdom. The Liverpool office was closed during World War II. The new immigration quarters are at 34 Moorfields Street.

Mr. MacKinnon stated that the opening of additional immigration offices in the British Isles is under consideration.

CARLOADINGS: Cars of revenue freight loaded during the week ended January 15 aggregated 74,970 cars as against 67,547 in the first week of the year and 76,307 cars for the week ending January 17, 1948. The indicated decline from last year was some 1,337 cars or 1.8 per cent.

INSTRUMENT FLYING: The R.C.N. Air Station, H.M.C.S. "Shearwater", Dartmouth, N.S., is expanding its training program to include an instrument flying course, it was announced at Naval Headquarters on January 27. The course will be conducted by No. 1 Training Air Group and will eventually be attended by all pilots of the Royal Canadian Navy Air component.

The instruction will be taken on Harvard and Firefly Trainers, the latter a dual controlled version of the Firefly fighter reconnaissance and anti-submarine aircraft at present in operational use in the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Instrument Flight, under the administration of the Training Air Group, will be staffed by operational pilots who are qualified flying instructors well versed in the latest all-weather flying techniques.

The course will include high speed blind flying interceptions under radar and radio control, and various instrument landing techniques designed to give the highest qualification required by a Naval pilot flying fighter type single seater aircraft.

ANTI-SUBMARINE COURSE: Twelve R.C.N. pilots and observers who, as aircrew of the navy's Firefly planes are specializing in anti-submarine operations, are attending a five-week anti-submarine course at the United States Naval Air Station at San Diego, California, Naval Headquarters announced on January 25.

The course, which commenced January 24, will be devoted largely to familiarization with anti-submarine equipment with which the R.C.N.'s Firefly Mark V aircraft are to be fitted. The first of these are to be embarked by H.M.C.S. "Magnificent" in the United Kingdom early next month.

Concurrently with the San Diego course, another of three weeks' duration will be conducted at the Royal Navy's Anti-submarine School at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, for pilots and observers of 825 Squadron who are to man the new Firefly V's. This course will also be attended by two R.C.A.F. officers, one from 10 Group Headquarters, Halifax, and the other from the Search and Rescue unit, Greenwood, N.S., who have made the overseas trip in the "Magnificent".

STEEL INGOT INCREASE: For the first time in history, Canadian production of steel ingots last year exceeded 3,000,000 tons. With December output, in spite of the holiday season, well up to the level of the preceding months, the year's total reached 3,089,027 tons, according to the Bureau of Statistics, showing an increase of 234,495 tons over the 1947 aggregate of 2,854,532 tons.

Last year's record output compares with the previous top figure of 2,958,906 tons in the wartime year 1942. Production amounted to 2,846,736 tons in 1943, advanced slightly to

2,878,407 in 1944, then declined to 2,747,206 in 1945 and still further to 2,253,437 in 1946. During the last two years production has thus risen about 37 per cent. Indicative of the year's gain, the daily average for 1948 increased to 8,440 tons from 7,821 in 1947.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on January 13 amounted to 166,687,000 bushels, showing a decline of 3,015,000 bushels from the January 6 figure of 169,702,000, but up 31,837,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total of 134,850,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

347 REFUGEES: The Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon, on January 22 announced that the Immigration Branch has completed examination of the group of 347 refugees who arrived at the port of Halifax, December 13, aboard the Estonian vessel, "Walnut".

The immigrants will be admitted to Canada at the rate of one hundred a week and will be placed in employment by the Department of Labour.

PETROLEUM SUPPLIES: Canadian production of refined petroleum products increased 22 per cent in October over the corresponding month of 1947, advancing to 8,013,000 barrels from 6,579,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics. This brought the cumulative total for the 10 months of the year to 67,549,000 barrels as compared with 60,606,000 in the like period of 1947, a rise of 11 per cent.

Receipts of crude oil from all sources during the month rose to 8,588,000 barrels from the October, 1947 total of 6,967,000 barrels, raising the aggregate for the 10-month period to 74,327,000 barrels from 64,116,000 in the like period of 1947.

Receipts of domestic crude again rose sharply in October, totalling 1,132,000 barrels compared with 646,000 a year earlier, and in the 10 months to 9,559,000 barrels compared with 5,639,000. Amount of imported crude received in October was 7,456,000 barrels compared with 6,321,000, and in the cumulative period, 64,768,000 barrels compared with 58,478,000.

EGG PRODUCTION DOWN: Net production of eggs in Canada in 1948 declined to 383,076,000 dozen from the preceding year's total of 407,376,000 dozen, according to estimates by the Bureau of Statistics. Net output on farms in 1948 totalled 351,203,000 dozen compared with 373,696,000 in 1947, and elsewhere than on farms, 31,873,000 dozen compared with 33,680,000.