

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

\$471 MILLION OUTSTANDING. The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds in the hands of the public at July 31, 1947, was \$471.7 million. Sale of these securities began on October 15, 1946, and a gross total of \$529.3 million was sold from that date to July 31, 1947, while redemptions amounted to \$57.6 million during the same period.

Sales were heavily concentrated in the first six weeks the securities were available. Gross sales for the six week period October 15 to November 30, 1946, totalled \$471.3 million; for December, 1946, \$14.8 million; for January, 1947, \$10.7 million. Gross sales tapered down to \$4.5 million in July, 1947.

The securities are not marketable, but are redeemable at any time at the option of the holder. The peak amount held by the public was \$488.7 million in February. Since that time redemptions have exceeded sales and the amount outstanding has shown a corresponding decrease.

(A second series of Canada Savings Bonds will be placed on sale October 14. They will be dated Nov. 1, 1947 and will bear interest at 2½ per cent each year for ten years. They may be redeemed at any time at any bank in Canada for full face value plus interest).

CONSULATES IN U.S.: The Department of External Affairs announces that it is intended to open a Canadian Consulate General in Chicago on November 1 and to follow this by opening a Consulate General in San Francisco at the beginning of next year.

Together with the Consulate General already established at New York, these three offices will form the bases from which the Canadian Consular Service in the United States may be gradually expanded as circumstances demand.

In the appropriations of the Department of External Affairs passed by Parliament last session, provision was made for four new Consulates in the United States. The plans now announced constitute the first step in implementing the programme. Two further Consulates will be opened before spring at points not yet finally determined.

In making this announcement a spokesman for the Department observed that except at one or two points Canadian Consular work in the United States has been done by British Consuls. The Department, he said, will always be grateful for the service which the British Consuls have given us so admirably - it is in no mood of dissatisfaction that we now feel the time has come gradually to relieve them of the responsibilities they bear on our behalf.

HEAVY TOURIST TRAFFIC: The flow of automobile traffic across the international boundary surged to a new record during July, continuing the upswing over 1946 inaugurated in May and June, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

DEFENCE RESEARCH DISCUSSIONS

COMMONWEALTH EXCHANGE: Four eminent British scientists will visit Canada during the last two weeks of September as part of a general plan for discussions and exchange of information on research programmes between members of the Commonwealth, it has been announced by the Department of National Defence. They will be guests of Canada's Defence Research Board.

Those in the party will be: Sir Henry Tizard, K.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S., Chairman of the Defence Research Policy Committee, Ministry of Defence; Sir Ben Lockspeiser, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Supply; Dr. O.H. Vansbrough-Jones, O.B.E., Scientific Adviser to the Army Council War Office; and Dr. J.A. Carroll, Deputy Controller, Research and Development, Admiralty.

While in Canada, the British scientists will be given an opportunity of inspecting the research and industrial facilities of the country from Montreal as far west as Calgary and Edmonton. They will visit the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment at Valcartier, Que.; the Experimental Stations at Suffield, Alta., and Fort Churchill, Man.; and will inspect the research facilities of the Defence Research Board and the National Research Council in the Ottawa area.

Dr. O.M. Solandt, O.B.E., Chairman of the Defence Research Board, will be host to the party. Details of the tour are being arranged by Mr. R.G. MacNeil, Secretary of the Board.

OPERATION MOSQUITO

STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ENEMY: Reports reaching Ottawa on "Operation Mosquito", recently waged campaign on insect pests in Canada's northland, indicate that the enemy is still strongly entrenched and may be expected to maintain the upper hand for some time to come.

However, some nasty surprises are in store for him with scientists planning increasingly devilish schemes for his elimination in the future.

An already identified assortment of prisoners taken by Defence Research and Department of Agriculture teams, now being interrogated in Ottawa, includes 20 types of mosquito, six types of blackfly, 8 types of deer or moose fly, and a whole horde not yet identified, but being subjected to constant grilling which will eventually reveal their identities.

The normal attack of one quarter to one half pound of DDT per acre, sprayed from planes in 100 yard strips, routed the enemy only for a short period, it is reported. Northern pests send in reinforcements more quickly than their southern cousins and make this method of control uneconomical for small areas, the entomologists say.

A five phase campaign against the pests determined what types of insects are fighting man up north, checked the efficiency of known large-scale control methods in that region,

investigated clothing protection, tested methods of protecting buildings and tents and disinfecting them, and looked into insect types, places and times of year that the various pests are around in force.

Of 18 repellants tried, three or four were found to provide positive protection for up to six hours against biters that are acknowledged to be more predatory in the north - presumably because they have few human victims and make the most of one when he appears.

Spraying clothing was also tried with some success, while a wide mesh head net, was also tried. This proved to be a useful system. Instead of barring the mosquitos it simply carried a repellant through which the insects will not fly.

General conclusion of the experts is that the time may soon come when northern residents will no longer need to suffer in silence, or with the help of profanity, according to individual temperament.

"Give us a chance to work out better methods of attack", say the scientists, "and then we will see if these pests can't be softened up".

JULY MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

25 P.C. INCREASE OVER 1946: Merchandise export trade of Canada in July was valued at \$236,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent over last year's July total of \$188,700,000, but 13 per cent under the peacetime monthly high for June of \$272,700,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the first seven months of this year was \$1,565,000,000, 25 per cent above the same period of 1946, and almost three and one-half times as high as in the first seven months of 1938.

Exports to the United States in July were valued at \$82,107,000, showing an increase of about 10 per cent over the same month last year; in the seven months ended July the total was \$564,113,000, compared with \$471,201,000 in the like period of 1946. July exports to the United Kingdom showed marked expansion; amounting to \$69,445,000 as against \$40,407,000 a year ago; in the seven months, the aggregate was \$422,083,000, compared with \$306,487,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Exports to British South Africa in July amounted to \$5,004,000 against \$6,847,000 in the corresponding month last year, Eire \$2,213,000 against \$575,000; Jamaica \$1,297,000 against \$2,481,000, Trinidad and Tobago \$2,472,000 against \$1,909,000, India \$4,452,000 against \$4,347,000, Australia \$5,526,000 against \$3,734,000, and New Zealand \$2,190,000 against \$1,911,000.

Exports to Continental Europe in July were valued at \$32,095,000, an increase of \$4,824,000 over July last year, but down nearly \$15,000,000 from June and \$6,000,000 from May. July exports to Belgium were valued at \$5,991,000 compared with \$6,566,000 a year ago, France \$6,098,000 against \$4,358,000,

Netherlands \$5,406,000 against \$1,688,000, Norway \$3,766,000 against \$259,000, Italy 2,640,000 against \$1,705,000, and Poland \$2,011,000 against \$3,130,000.

July exports to the Latin American group of countries moved up to \$9,366,000 as against \$6,806,000 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments to Argentina rose from \$1,180,000 to \$2,444,000, Brazil from \$1,224,000 to \$2,108,000, and Venezuela from \$538,000 to \$1,061,000.

MAIN COMMODITY GAINS

Largest gains over last year among the main commodity groups were in wood, wood products and paper, agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals. The iron and products, non-metallic minerals, chemicals, and miscellaneous products groups showed small increases, while the animal and animal products, and fibres and textiles groups were lower.

Shipments in the wood and paper group rose to a value of \$75,530,000 as against \$54,553,000 in July last year. Newsprint exports were recorded at \$29,835,000 compared with \$22,736,000, planks and boards at 16,144,000 compared with \$10,910,000, wood pulp at \$15,895,000 against \$9,375,000, and pulpwood, unmanufactured wood and other paper were also higher.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products totalled \$62,690,000 against \$45,119,000 a year ago, bringing the year's total \$406,320,000 compared with \$315,113,000 for the first seven months of 1946. Chiefly contributing to the month's gain were increases in exports of wheat to \$31,741,000 as compared with \$21,124,000 last year and of wheat flour to \$18,971,000 compared with \$9,646,000. Other grains and farinaceous products, vegetables and alcoholic beverages were lower, and fruits, sugar and products, rubber products and tobacco higher.

July shipments of non-ferrous metals and products rose to \$28,655,000 compared with \$17,781,000, aluminum and products increasing sharply to \$9,316,000 from \$1,303,000 last year, copper and copper products advancing to \$5,397,000 against \$2,507,000, and lead and nickel making smaller gains.

The iron and products group totalled \$23,703,000 compared with \$22,182,000, exports of farm and other machinery and ferro-alloys continuing their gains of earlier months and railway locomotives and cars, passenger and commercial motor vehicles and automobile parts declining. Exports of non-metallic minerals amounted to \$6,570,000 compared with \$5,579,000; the chemicals group, \$7,256,000 against \$5,911,000; and miscellaneous commodities, \$6,241,000 compared with \$5,631,000.

In the animals and animal products group, which declined to \$21,435,000 compared with \$26,419,000 last year, fish and fishery products fell to \$5,844,000 from \$9,307,000 and there were moderate decreases in cattle, leather, bacon and hams and other meats. Exports in the fibres, textiles and products group decreased to \$4,493,000 compared with \$5,530,000.