

with the Dominion of Canada.

In 1871 De Cosmos was elected to represent Victoria as a Liberal in the Canadian House of Commons and in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. After his term as prime minister of the Province he retired from the provincial legislature owing to the law against dual representation, but he continued to represent Victoria in the House of Commons until 1882.

GOVERNOR GENERAL TO VISIT BRAZIL: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announces that His Majesty The King has approved acceptance by His Excellency, the Governor General and Viscountess Alexander of Tunis, of the invitation extended by the Government of Brazil to visit Brazil in June, 1948.

The Governor General's acceptance of the invitation has, therefore, been conveyed to the Brazilian Government through the Ambassador of Brazil at Ottawa, by whom the invitation was transmitted.

During the last War, the Governor General, who has the rank of Field Marshal, was Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre, and as such, had under his command the Brazilian Expeditionary Force.

WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES: The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the base 1935-39=100, for the week ending January 8, a week and month earlier:

	Jan. 8	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX			
(100 Common Stocks)....	109.7	108.9	106.4
74 Industrials.....	104.5	103.3	100.4
18 Utilities.....	113.5	114.2	112.1
8 Banks.....	132.9	133.9	134.1
MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX			
(27 Stocks).....	87.6	86.2	88.4
23 Golds.....	74.4	72.6	77.3
4 Base Metals.....	112.5	111.9	108.6

PRAIRIE POPULATION LOWER: Although the total population living in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta decreased by nearly 59,000 between 1941 and 1946, the majority of urban centres grew in size. This is revealed in figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the population in 1946 of each city, town and incorporated village, arranged alphabetically by province, with comparative figures for 1941.

The total population of the three Prairie Provinces in 1946 was 2,362,941, of which 1,008,487 were living in urban centres, and

the remainder in rural areas. Corresponding figures for 1941 were 2,421,905 and 923,605, respectively. The percentages of the total population living in cities, towns or incorporated villages in 1946, with 1941 percentages in brackets, were as follows: Manitoba -- Cities, 37.9 (36.3); Towns, 6.3 (5.9); Incorporated villages, 2.2 (1.9). Saskatchewan -- Cities, 20.3 (17.5); Towns, 8.1 (7.1); Incorporated villages, 9.7 (8.4). Alberta -- Cities, 31.4 (27.1); Towns, 7.6 (6.7); Incorporated villages, 5.2 (4.7).

The growth in the population of urban centres was particularly noticeable for the larger cities. Following are the populations of cities of over 10,000 in 1946, with 1941 figures in brackets: Brandon, 17,551 (17,383); Calgary, 100,044 (88,904); Edmonton, 113,116 (93,817); Lethbridge, 16,522 (14,612); Medicine Hat, 12,859 (10,571); Moose Jaw, 23,069 (20,753); Prince Albert, 14,532 (12,508); Regina, 60,246 (58,245); St. Boniface, 21,613 (18,157); Saskatoon, 46,028 (43,027); Winnipeg, 229,045 (221,960).

Two-thirds of Manitoba's 30 towns and 24 incorporated villages showed an increase in population during the five-year period. The same was true of more than one-half of Saskatchewan's 83 towns and 393 incorporated villages, while close to 79 per cent of Alberta's 52 towns and 132 incorporated villages registered a growth. Urban centres showing a decline in population were, for the most part, small villages.

MARKUP CONTROL ON GRAPES: Following the decision of the Minister of Finance, Mr. D.C. Abbott, to allow the importation of a limited quantity of grapes, Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces the reimposition of markup control on this product.

The Prices Board order, effective January 15, fixes the wholesaler's markup at 15%. The retailer's markup is fixed at 30% on a purchase from a wholesaler in Canada and 35% for a direct importing retailer.

These markups are the same as those in effect during the time when grapes were under price control and it is expected that the retail selling price will be not more than 21 cents per pound.

COAL PRODUCTION UP: Canadian production of coal in October amounted to 1,733,476 tons as compared with 1,627,186 in the corresponding month of 1946, an increase of six per cent, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first ten months of 1947, output totalled 12,331,883 tons compared with 14,688,149 in the similar period of 1946, a decrease of 16 per cent.

Coke production in October was recorded at 280,000 tons compared with 285,000 in the preceding month and 271,000 in October, 1946, bringing the total for the first ten months of 1947 to 2,880,000 tons as against 2,673,000 in the like period of 1946.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

KOREAN COMMISSION AT WORK: The first meeting of the United Nations temporary commission on Korea was held at Seoul, Korea, January 12, with the following countries represented: Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Syria and the Philippine Republic.

Dr. G.S. Patterson, counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Nanking, represents Canada on the Commission.

The Ukraine, which was elected to the Korean commission, has declared that it will not serve.

At the first meeting in Seoul, Ambassador K.P.S. Menon of India was unanimously elected Chairman.

Addressing the commission members at the opening of the meeting, Dr. Victor Hoo, UN assistant Secretary-General, declared that "The importance and historical significance of your task will, I am confident, be deeply felt by everyone of you. Re-establishment of Korean sovereignty, freedom and independence, is but an elementary act of justice towards Korea, and will serve to promote international peace and security".

Upon taking the chair, Ambassador Menon said that "much depends upon the outcome of our commission. On it hangs the independence of Korea. On it hangs also the dignity of the United Nations, stability in Asia and to some extent, the peace of the world."

In the morning before the commission convened, a simple ceremony was held at which the UN flag was raised on the grounds of Duk Soo palace in the centre of Seoul where the commission meetings are being held.

In a press communique issued in Seoul, yesterday, the commission observes that the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly constituting the Commission, authorized it "to be present in Korea with the rights to travel, observe and consult throughout Korea."

The commission desires to make it abundantly clear, the Press communique adds, that in fulfilment of its responsibilities, it is concerned with Korea as a whole.

LITTLE ASSEMBLY'S PLAN: The Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Little Assembly), meeting January 9, adopted three major recommendations on its plan of work.

George Ignatieff, chief adviser, represented Canada.

The first resolution, submitted by China, called on the members of the Interim Committee to submit proposals for the implementation of Articles 11 (1) and 13 (1A) of the U.N. Charter which deal with the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and with the promotion of international cooperation in the political field. As amended, this resolution invites member-states to submit such proposals on or before 16 February and requests the Chairman

of the Interim Committee to bring these proposals up for consideration by the Committee on 23 February.

Next a resolution submitted by the Philippines was adopted by 31 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

This resolution, as amended, establishes as of 15 March 1948, a Sub-Committee of the Interim Committee to study and make recommendations on the advisability of making the Committee a permanent body. This Sub-Committee is to submit to the main Committee not later than 1 July a preliminary report on this question. The composition of the Sub-Committee was left for a later stage.

Finally, a United States resolution was adopted by 39 votes to 1 (Peru), with 4 abstentions.

This resolution requests member-states to submit proposals on the veto problem on or before 15 March and requests the Chairman of the Interim Committee to bring up for consideration this problem in the Committee not later than 15 March.

A proposal by Haiti for the immediate establishment of a Sub-Committee to study the veto problem and the proposals made on this problem was rejected by 22 votes to 5 with 15 abstentions.

Prior to the adoption of the resolutions, the Interim Committee adopted remaining chapters of its draft rules of procedure.

The next meeting of the Interim Committee will be held February 23.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION: Two new members assumed their seats on the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission on 1 January 1948 in accordance with the change of membership of the Security Council. These two new members are Argentina and the Ukraine. Canada, the third new member of the Security Council, has been a member of the Atomic Energy Commission since its inception.

According to the resolution of the General Assembly by which the Atomic Energy Commission was established, the commission consists of representatives of the eleven members of the Security Council and of Canada when that country is not a member of the Council.

In 1946 and 1947 the Atomic Energy Commission thus consisted of 12 members. Because of Canada's election to the Council, the membership of the Commission will be eleven in 1948 and 1949.

Mr. Tarasenko will represent the Ukraine at the first meeting of the working committee of the Atomic Energy Commission today.

General A.G.L. McNaughton, recently appointed Canadian representative on the Security Council and permanent representative to the United Nations, continues to serve as representative of Canada on the Atomic Energy Commission.