

DR. BOUCHARD CHAIRMAN: The appointment of Dr. Georges Bouchard, C.B.E., Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, as member and Chairman of the Advisory Board on Wildlife Protection, has been announced by the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. MacKinnon.

The Advisory Board on Wildlife Protection, which was established in 1916, advises Departments of Government on questions of wildlife policy and management that arise from time to time. Most of these questions relate to the Northwest Territories or to the Migratory Birds Convention Act. At present the Board comprises twenty-six members and includes both scientists and administrators from various Departments of the federal Government that have an interest in the wildlife resources of Canada.

Dr. Bouchard has long been interested in wildlife matters. Before entering the Public Service in 1940, he was for almost a quarter of a century Professor of Zoology at the Agricultural College of Sainte Anne de la Pocatière, and affiliate of Laval University.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY: Aircraft and parts were manufactured in Canada in 1947 to the value of \$44,304,000, showing an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding year, but far below the wartime production from 1941 to 1945. There were 12 plants in operation during the year, of which seven were assembly plants and five were parts plants. In the industry as a whole, there were 9,374 employees to whom \$21,422,000 was paid in salaries and wages, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

In the seven assembly plants, which constitute the core of the industry, there were 8,603 workers in 1947, according to the annual report by the Bureau of Statistics, and production, including 199 complete aircraft, was valued at \$40,755,000. The five parts plants had a production valued at \$3,548,000.

There were 406 aircraft not including engines, imported in 1947 as compared with 332 in 1946. All but six came from the United States. Imports of aircraft engines during the year totalled 674 compared with 778. During the year, 179 aircraft were exported and 99 re-exported.

BEST RECRUITING MONTH: Strength of the armed forces increased by 1,034 all ranks in January, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, said on February 20.

The navy reported a net increase for the month of 218, the army 513, and the air force 303.

It was the best recruiting month the navy and air force have enjoyed since post-war recruiting started in 1946, Mr. Claxton indicated, and for the army it was the biggest and best month since May, 1947.

Strength of the navy as of January 31 stood at 7,753, the army at 17,976, and the air

force at 13,998, but it is known that since that date the army has passed the 18,000 mark by a considerable number and the air force is well over 14,000.

Speaking on the armed forces weekly radio program, "Comrades in Arms," Mr. Claxton said:

"During the last five months, from September to January inclusive, we have taken into the Active Forces of Canada, the full-time navy, army and air force, exactly 4,383 men. That shows a 75% increase over the number taken for the corresponding months a year ago. What is more important, in the month of January alone, we took in nearly 1,100 men, the largest number in any month since the war. That has been done without lowering quality. Indeed the quality is as high or higher than we have ever had. At this rate, our three services should be filled up to the strengths we now want towards the end of 1949 or early in 1950. We still need more men of the same quality who can look forward to a career of opportunity with the Active Forces of Canada.

"The results for the Reserve show that we have taken on more than 10,000 men during the same five months. There, however, the turnover is naturally greater and we would like to see an even larger number of young men who are willing to give part of their time to Canada by working in the Reserve units.

"We want your continued support for the men of our armed forces. We believe that they are working for you, working for peace. It is perfectly clear today that the only way to preserve our freedom, our security and our peace is to work with other like-minded nations so that our combined strengths will preserve the peace by making it perfectly plain that no aggressor can win."

PRODUCTS WITHDRAWN: Following the report of four deaths in the United States from the use of salt substitutes containing lithium chloride for those on salt-free diets, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, instructed the food and drug divisions of the Department to ask for the recall of all these products from the Canadian market.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on February 10 amounted to 153,869,000 bushels, showing a decline of 3,163,000 bushels from the February 3 figure of 157,062,000, but up 36,442,000 bushels over last year's corresponding total of 117,427,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

STORE SALES UP: Showing a slackening in the rate of rise, department store sales showed an increase of eight per cent during the week ending February 12 as compared with the corresponding week last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Bureau of Statis-

tics. All provinces shared in the rise with the exception of Manitoba where the decline was one per cent. Sales in Saskatchewan increased 18 per cent, Alberta 16 per cent, the Maritimes 13 per cent, and Quebec and Ontario each seven per cent.

RECORD PRODUCTION: Domestic electric refrigerators and washing machines were produced in Canada in greater numbers during 1948 than in any other year. In December production of washing machines was at an all-time monthly high figure, while the month's output of refrigerators, although below the level of some earlier months, was well ahead of the average.

During the year, 138,883 electric refrigerators were produced compared with 97,408 in the preceding year, 125,839 were shipped for sale in Canada compared with 93,418, and 13,300 were shipped for export compared with 3,187, according to the Bureau of Statistics. At the end of the year manufacturers' stocks totalled 1,632 units compared with 1,424 at the end of 1947. In December, 12,147 units were turned out compared with 9,323 a year earlier.

Output of domestic washing machines in 1948 totalled 322,963 units compared with 218,745 in 1947, an increase of 47.6 per cent. Shipments during the year amounted to 321,151 units, up from 218,211 in 1947, while year-end stocks totalled 3,053 units compared with 1,258.

REMOVAL OF CONTROLS: Removal of export and import controls on animal, vegetable and marine oils and fats, was announced on February 21 by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe. This follows a decision by the International Emergency Food Committee to remove international allocations on these items.

During the period that these allocations had been in effect, Canada was committed to maintain a system of import controls in order to ensure that our purchases were kept within the allocations set by the Committee. With the suspension of international allocations, however, the Canadian Government has removed domestic import controls. It has also been found that the retention of export control on domestically produced oils and fats is no longer necessary.

The following are the commodities which are being released from import and export controls:-

Vegetable oil seeds and materials as follows, and all oils and fats made therefrom: Castor, dehydrated castor, chinawood (Tung) coconut, copra, corn (oil only), cottonseed, oiticica, olive; olive kernel and foots; palm; palm kernel, peanuts; groundnuts, rapeseed, salad dressing containing oil, sesame seed, shortening; other compounded cooking fats or oils, soybean; soybean flour (full fat only)

sunflower seed, teaseed, vegetable foots or soapstock; fatty acids, vegetable stearin, vegetable tallow, weed seed, including wild mustard seed.

Animal products as follows:-
Bones of all kinds, except edible fresh frozen bones.

Oils, fats and greases, edible or inedible, as follows:-

Animal fats and greases, n.o.p., degrass; wool grease, fat waste, scrap and offal, fish body and viscera oils of common cod, halibut (head), herring and pilchard, foots or soapstock, lard; lard oil; neatfoot; oleic acid or red oil, oleine; oleo oil; oleo stock, stearin; stearic acid, tallow.

Chemical and allied products:-
Fatty acids and oils, sulphated or sulphated, or produced from vegetable oils listed in this schedule, soaps of all kinds, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value, specialty cleaning or washing compounds with soap content, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value.

ARCTIC TRAINING: Soldiers undergoing training in arctic warfare at the Services' cold-weather testing station at Churchill, Man., make a point of not referring to Army nursing sisters as members of the "weaker sex". They know better.

The girls not only have volunteered for the rugged 16-day winter training courses given soldiers but are undertaking the most rigorous phases of the training including long snowmobile jaunts and overnight camps. They're sleeping in regular issue sleeping bags and cooking their own meals outdoors, according to an Army news release.

WORK STOPPAGES: Time loss through work stoppages arising from industrial disputes in Canada during January, 1948, was the lowest recorded for any month since June, 1945, according to the monthly summary of strikes and lockouts for January, issued by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell.

Time loss amounted to slightly more than half of the figure for the previous month and approximately seven per cent of the figure recorded for January, 1948. Fewer workers were involved in work stoppages than in any month since November, 1944.

Preliminary figures for January, 1949, show 10 strikes and lockouts in existence, involving 1,811 workers, with a time loss of 9,700 man-working days, as compared with 11 in December, 1948, with 2,481 workers involved and a time loss of 18,939 days. In January, 1948, there were 19 strikes, involving 12,595 workers, with a time loss of 135,780 days.

Of the 10 strikes which were in existence for varying periods during January, five were in effect prior to the first of the year. Of these five, four were terminated by the end of the month, and of the five which began during