

tion by the discharge of smoke, soot and fly ash in quantities sufficient to be detrimental to the public health, safety and general welfare of citizens.

The reference, which is made under the provisions of Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty signed January 11, 1909, asks the Commission to conduct inquiries and to report to the two Governments upon a number of questions, and also calls for recommendations as to remedial or preventive works which may be considered necessary to prevent pollution of the air in the vicinity of the International Boundary.

MR. MARTIN'S SPEECH ON CANCER: The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, on January 11, addressed the Kinsmen Club of Windsor on the subject of, "Canada's Campaign Against Cancer."

He mentioned as two outstanding events in the fight against cancer the formation of the National Cancer Institute of Canada in 1947, and the inclusion in 1948 of a Cancer Control Grant of \$3,500,000 in the National Health Program, and proceeded in part as follows:

"We have reached the turning point in this fight. From now on we are intent on bringing - with the best equipment obtainable and with the mobilization of the most highly skilled personnel that we can muster - every possible aid to the sufferers from cancer to assist in their cure, to alleviate their pain and to improve their chances of survival.

"In Canada, a vast cooperative effort is now shaping up to build a cancer control program of which we can all be proud...."

"It is estimated that perhaps one out of every three hundred Canadians today is a cancer sufferer. We are determined to lower this ratio year by year. We are determined to make every possible effort to control cancer, because unless we succeed in forcing present mortality rates downward, 1,500,000 Canadians now living will die from this disease. We are backing our determination with acts. We are laying the lines for new campaigns. Our fight necessarily will be protracted but of this I am assured -- it will achieve results. Whether the results will measure up to our expectations, time alone will tell. But I am confident that these recent developments have opened the way to great advances towards our goal -- the conquest of cancer in Canada...."

CONSTRUCTION RECORD: With an increase of nearly 45 per cent over the preceding year, the value of work performed by the Canadian construction industry soared to an all-time record figure of \$1,256,536,000 in 1947. While increased costs of labour and materials accounted for part of the rise, the number of builders and contractors reporting to the Bureau during the year also climbed to a record

total of 26,542, or 2,749 more than in 1946, reports the Bureau of Statistics.

In keeping with the sharp rise in the value of the year's work, employment and salary and wage payments rose steeply. The number of salaried employees and wage-earners increased from 198,851 to 250,330, and the salaries and wages from \$344,893,000 to \$482,907,000. General, trade, sub-contractors and builders reported 204,954 employees as compared with 165,518 in 1946, and salaries and wages totaling \$403,251,000 compared with \$295,283,000.

All provinces shared in the construction boom in 1947, Ontario and Quebec together accounting as in 1946 for two-thirds of the value of work performed. Ontario's total for the year rose to \$501,651,000 from \$347,616,000, and that for Quebec advanced to \$338,515,000 from \$225,582,000. Total for British Columbia was \$148,813,000 compared with \$100,148,000, Alberta \$67,651,000 compared with \$51,573,000, Manitoba \$61,254,000 (\$43,463,000); Nova Scotia \$52,897,000 (\$40,858,000); New Brunswick \$42,675,000 (\$27,761,000); Saskatchewan \$40,009,000 (\$29,277,000); and Prince Edward Island \$3,071,000 (\$2,382,000).

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New construction was reported to the value of \$1,001,909,000 in 1947, climbing \$424,537,000 or 73.5 per cent over the 1946 valuation of \$557,372,000. Additions, alterations, maintenance and repairs, on the other hand, fell from \$291,289,000 to \$254,626,000, or by 12.6 per cent.

The value of building construction rose from \$490,408,000 in 1946 to \$658,383,000, an increase of 34.3 per cent. Institutional structures increased from \$48,624,000 to \$73,362,000, commercial from \$88,082,000 to \$151,131,000, industrial from \$151,306,000 to \$193,053,000. Other types of construction, such as farm buildings, hangars, barracks and hutments fell from \$8,769,000 to \$7,534,000.

Engineering construction again advanced substantially in 1947 when the value of work performed rose to \$417,665,000 from \$236,491,000. Building trades, which includes jobbing and custom work, showed a marked gain in 1947; being valued at \$180,488,000 as against \$141,763,000, a rise of 27.3 per cent. In addition, work was performed by sub-contractors to the value of \$213,277,000 against \$143,981,000.

STOCKS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS: Stocks of creamery butter were lower on January 1, totalling 37,129,000 pounds as compared with 46,710,000 on December 1 and 43,818,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The figure for January 1 this year included 5,001,000 pounds of imported butter. Cheese stocks amounted to 34,566,000 pounds as compared with 37,546,000 on December 1 and 30,721,000 a year ago.

quarters, British Army of the Rhine. Retired from the Army with the rank of Colonel. He then joined the Department and became Head of the Economic Division. At present he is serving as Special Assistant to the Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

LEON MAYRAND

* Born in Montreal 1905. Admitted to Quebec Bar, 1929. Diploma from l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 1931. Doctorate of Laws, University of Montreal, 1933. On staff of "LA PATRIE", 1933-34. Joined the Department in 1934, and has served at London, Rio de Janeiro, and Moscow, and in his latest appointment was head of the European Division.

T. W. L. MACDERMOT

Born in Jamaica, B.W.I., 1896. Graduated from McGill in 1917, served overseas, and was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. Joined staff of McGill, 1923, and later was Assistant Professor, Department of History. National Secretary of the League of Nations Society for Canada, 1934. Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, 1935. Commissioned in Canadian Army, 1942, later became Director of the Civil Administration Course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario. Joined the Department, October, 1944, as Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary, and in his latest appointment was head of the Personnel Division.

MARCEL CADIEUX

Born in Montreal in 1915. Educated University of Montreal (B.A. and LL.L.), and post-graduate work at McGill. Joined the Department 1941, and served at Ottawa, London, Brussels, and again at Ottawa. In 1947 he became Executive Assistant to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and in 1948 was transferred to the Personnel Division. He is Secretary of the Personnel and Planning Board.

SIGNATORIES TO CONVENTION: The three Scandinavian nations have now become signatories to the Convention on the international recognition of rights in aircraft, according to an announcement made in Montreal on January 13 by Dr. Albert Roper, Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Signing of the Convention by Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which were represented by their Ministers to Canada at the ceremony which took place at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, brings the total number of signatory powers to 23.

The Convention is designed to ensure that legal title and properly-recorded claims against an aircraft will follow it wherever it goes. The terms of the Convention ensure, among other things, that a mortgage placed upon an aircraft in any of the ratifying states will

be generally enforceable in all other such states. This is expected to increase the readiness of investors to accept these highly mobile properties as security in financing arrangements.

Nations now signatory to the Convention are: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

FARM PRICES INDEX: The index number of farm prices of agricultural products moved downward in November for the third successive month. Lower prices for some livestock products and grain largely accounted for a two-point drop to 250.1 from the revised October figure of 252.1. This index reached its peak of 256.0 in August and since that time has declined steadily. While the November figure is below that of the preceding month, it is substantially above the 212.1 established in November, 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

November indexes for four provinces were lower than in the preceding month, the remaining five moving in an upward direction. Alberta's index showed the sharpest decline from 249.9 in October to 243.0, while that for Ontario fell from 274.2 to 271.2, Saskatchewan from 223.8 to 222.6, and Nova Scotia from 207.3 to 206.6.

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION: For the second successive month, Canadian production of creamery butter showed an increase in December, gaining 16.4 per cent over the same month of 1947. In November, output was nine per cent greater than a year earlier. The only other increase last year was in June, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

The month's output amounted to 11,936,000 pounds as compared with 10,254,000 in the corresponding month of 1947. Gains were registered by all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Cumulative total of the month's figures for 1948 show that the output for the full year aggregated 283,774,000 pounds as compared with 290,841,000 in 1947, a decline of 2.4 per cent.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES: Department store sales increased 18 per cent in December over the corresponding month of 1947, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Alberta had the largest gain in sales during the month with a rise of 27 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan and the Maritimes with increases of 22 per cent. The increase in Manitoba was 18 per cent, Ontario 17 per cent, Quebec 16 per cent, and British Columbia 15 per cent.