

salesmen must frequently take to the air in order to complete transactions or use the Mackenzie waterway steamers to Aklavik. On occasion salesmen travel by canoe, and on the Highway Corporation representatives employ six wheel vehicles stocked with food, sleeping bags, and carry rifles as precaution against the Grizzlies whose curiosity brings them to the road.

BAY ROUTE OPENING

MIXED CARGO FOR WEST: Carrying a mixed cargo of British and European goods for western Canada, the Essex Trader, first ship to steam into Port Churchill this summer, is scheduled to dock August 9.

Docking of the ship is planned to coincide with the arrival at Churchill of the special five-day railway excursion trip from Regina.

Included in the ship's cargo are 2,000 cases of Scotch whiskey for the Saskatchewan liquor board, English automobiles and bicycles, electric dynamos and diesel tractors, and window glass from Belgium. There will be two escalator systems for stores at Edmonton and Vancouver, and a consignment of industrial felt for Vancouver.

STERLING OR DOLLAR TRADE: The Foreign Exchange Control Board has announced that the following countries have been added to the list of those with which trade with Canada may be carried on on either a sterling or U.S. dollar basis: Ethiopia, Iran, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru.

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE

CHECK ON ITS WANDERINGS: Canada's North Magnetic Pole, which has been wandering from its position as established over one hundred years ago, will be checked up this summer by Mines and Resources scientists of the Surveys and Engineering Branch. The Acting Minister of the Department, Mr. C.D. Howe has announced a Magnetic Survey Expedition to the Northern Mainland of Canada, and the Arctic Islands on Lancaster Sound for the purpose of more accurately locating the Pole's position.

It has been known for many years that the Magnetic Pole has been moving northward from the position in Boothia Peninsula determined by Ross more than a century ago. The present expedition, organized in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, is being undertaken to determine the area that the Pole actually occupies at the present time.

The magnetic observations are being made by two scientists from the Dominion Observatory, J.F. Clark and P. Serson, while air transportation and subsistence of all personnel is being provided by the Royal Canadian Air Force, making use of a Canso Seaplane. It is planned to occupy 14 ground magnetic stations sur-

rounding the general area in which the magnetic pole is believed to be located. At each station not only the bearing of the compass but the magnetic dip (the angle which the magnetic force makes with the horizontal) and the strength of the magnetic field will be observed.

NEW ELECTRONIC DEVICE

The instruments used will include not only magnetic compasses of high sensitivity but also a new electronic instrument recently developed by the Surveys and Engineering Branch which records with great precision both the strength and the direction of the earth's magnetic field. The usefulness of these instruments for the purpose depends primarily on the fact that all compass readings at surrounding stations should point directly at the magnetic pole, although readings of the strength of the earth's field and its angle with the vertical are also important indications of the pole's location.

In selecting the area of the Arctic to be explored this summer an analysis was made of several hundred magnetic observations north of latitude 60° secured by Departmental Observers during the past five years. These observations indicate a position of the magnetic pole in the vicinity of Somerset Island, latitude 73° 15' N. longitude 94° 30' W. and this is considered to be the most reliable estimate of position now available in spite of the fact that the calculations of a number of English and United States Scientists had placed it several hundred miles further north. It is expected that the present summer's observations will remove doubts as to the pole's position and permit the accurate location of maximum magnetic force with only a limited number of additional ground observations.

HALIFAX BY-ELECTION

LIBERAL VICTORY: Liberals won a three-cornered fight in the Halifax federal by-election July 14. On the basis of 343 polls reporting out of 359, the result was:

John Dickey (Lib)	23,130
H.L. MacIntosh (C.C.F.)	14,840
A.A. McDonald (P.C.)	13,038

Halifax is a two-member constituency. In the general elections of 1945, results were:

Isnor (Lib)	26,407
Macdonald (Lib)	23,616
MacKeen (P.C.)	18,182
Dwyer (P.C.)	18,035
Shaw (C.C.F.)	8,941
Rooney (C.C.F.)	8,777
Murray (Lab. Prog)	560
Regan (Ind)	488

The by-election made no change in the party representation. Both seats remained Liberal as in the general election. But the C.C.F. replaced Progressive Conservatives for second place.

HOW PARTIES STAND: Standing in the House of Commons following the election of John Dickey, Liberal, in Halifax riding is as follows:

Liberals	127
Progressive Conservatives	67
C.C.F.	28
Social Credit	13
Independent	4
Bloc Populaire	2
Independent Liberal	1
Independent Prog. Cons.	1
Independent C.C.F.	1
Union des Electeurs	1

DELEGATES TO F.A.O.: The Department of External Affairs announces the composition of the Canadian delegation to the third session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations which opens in Geneva on August 26. The Conference is expected to last between two and three weeks.

The delegation which the Canadian Government will be sending is as follows:

Right Hon. James G. Gardiner,
Minister of Agriculture,
Head of the Delegation.

G.S.H. Barton,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Alternate

J.A. Chapdelaine,
Department of External Affairs

J.D.W. Cameron,
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health)

D.G. Wilder, Department of Fisheries

J.P. Manion, Department of Trade and Commerce

E.S. Archibald, Department of Agriculture

J.F. Booth, Department of Agriculture

S.C. Hudson, Department of Agriculture,
Secretary.

REDISTRIBUTION AND C.B.C.

HEATED COMMONS DEBATES: In the early part of the week, there were heated debates in the House of Commons over redistribution and the C.B.C.

Under constitutional amendments made last year, the membership of the House of Commons, after the next general elections, will be 255 instead of the present 245.

During a large part of session, a House Committee considered redistribution of seats, giving effect to the increased membership. In the process, boundaries of a number of existing constituencies were changed.

Second reading of the Redistribution Bill

passed after two days of wrangling. Argument turned largely on changes in the boundaries of five seats. Four of these are presently held by Progressive Conservative leader John Bracken, John Diefenbaker, J.M. Macdonnell, and David Fulton. The fifth is that of Independent Ligouri Lacombe, of Laval-Two Mountains.

The Bill went through Committee of the whole with only one amendment -- an amendment which retains Halifax as a two-member seat.

M.J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, termed the debate "scandalous" and argued for redistribution by independent commission.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King repeated his own personal preference for having redistribution placed in the hands of a commission of judges. He had, however, he said, accepted the will of the House in retaining study by committee.

UNDER OPPOSITION FIRE

The C.B.C. came under Progressive-Conservative fire.

A Progressive Conservative move to kill a Bill to give the C.B.C. the full amount of the \$2.50 fee collected from individual radio owners was defeated on a vocal vote. The Bill, which had given rise to sharp debate, was then given third reading.

At present, the C.B.C. receives \$2.15 of the collected \$2.50, the remainder being deducted for costs of collection and administration. Total deductions for 1946-47 were \$544,673.

John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, held that the granting of the full \$2.50 would in effect be a hidden subsidy to the C.B.C. and would violate the principle that the C.B.C. should carry its own weight.

Revenue Minister Dr. McCann said an "unscrupulous" programme had been unleashed by private interests in an attempt to usurp powers held by the C.B.C.

Private radio wanted more freedom on the air and to exploit its listeners.

NATIONALLY-OWNED RADIO

The government believed in a nationally-owned and operated radio for all Canada. It should be responsible to Parliament. This policy was clear-cut. The Progressive Conservatives had individual policies depending on which interests they were champions.

Replying to other statements made during the debate Dr. McCann said it would constitute a "legal selling out" of the interests of the public if private stations were allowed to develop certain air channels now retained by the C.B.C.

He also took exception to statements made by Norman Jaques (SC) Wetaskiwin inferring that some C.B.C. commentators were communistically-inclined and objected to "slurs" on C.B.C. employees who were unable to reply.

He said the C.B.C. chairman had asked him to deny a charge by Mr. Fulton that certain documents in connection with the granting of a license for C.F.R.A., newly-established Ottawa