

production is placed at 2.6 million tons, about 0.1 million tons below last year's output, a substantial decline in Ontario's crop of alfalfa being partially offset by gains in most other provinces.

As a result of lower acreages and yields the 1947 harvest of mixed grains had declined sharply from 53.0 million bushels last year to only 35.6 million bushels this year. Most of the reduction occurred in Ontario. With buckwheat acreage up substantially from 1946 levels the estimated production for 1947 stands at 5.8 million bushels as against last year's crop of 4.9 million.

Following are the estimates of this year's late-sown crops, roots and potatoes, figures for 1946 being in brackets: dry peas, 1,819,000 (2,233,000) bushels; dry beans, 1,611,600 (1,573,000) bushels; buckwheat, 5,797,000 (4,881,000) bushels; mixed grains, 35,588,000 (53,031,000) bushels; shelled corn, 6,709,000 (10,661,000) bushels; potatoes, 43,523,000 (47,963,000) cwt.; turnips, etc., 20,244,000 (26,997,000) cwt.; fodder corn, 3,697,000 (3,970,000) tons; alfalfa, 2,622,000 (2,732,000) tons; sugar beets, 627,000 (733,500) tons.

### ITALY'S FIRST MINISTER

**LETTER OF CREDENCE PRESENTED:** Count Carlo Fecia di Cossato October 10 presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House his Letter of Credence by which the Provisional Head of the Italian State accredits him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy in Canada.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent was present at the ceremony. Howard Measures, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, presented Count di Cossato to the Governor General. Guy V. Beaudry, Assistant Protocol Officer, Department of External Affairs, was also present.

Count di Cossato has been in Ottawa since 1945 as Representative of Italy, with the personal rank of Consul General. He has served abroad in the diplomatic and consular service of Italy in Egypt, Turkey, France, Belgium, Greece and at the Holy See and has held important posts at the Italian Foreign Office in Rome.

The Minister of Italy was accompanied at the ceremony by the following members of the staff of the Italian Legation: Mario Majoli, First Secretary, Mr. Pietro Migone, Commercial Attache.

Presenting his letter of credence, Count Carlo di Cossato said:

Your Excellency:

I have the honour to present the Letter of Credence by which the Provisional Head of the Italian State accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Canada of the Republic of Italy.

I am honoured to be the first Minister of Italy in Ottawa and I shall do my utmost to

foster friendly relations between our two countries.

After many events which have caused hardship and suffering to her population, Italy desires once again to take her place as a free nation among the democratic peoples of the world. The new democratic Italy, which I have the honour to represent, is founded on the same principles as the noble Country of which I am the guest, love of peace and freedom and the desire to promote the welfare of the people.

It gives me great pleasure to recall that during the period of co-belligerency, units of the Italian Armed Forces fought side by side with the gallant Canadian Divisions, thus contributing, in conjunction with elements of our resistance forces, to the liberation of Italy.

My Country is grateful to Canada also for the aid so generously given at a time when the Italian people are in such dire need. This valuable help, necessary to the healing of our wounds, should lead the way to further development of commercial exchanges to the advantage of both Countries.

In assuming my duties I am looking forward with confidence to Your Excellency's kind support and to the co-operation of the Canadian Government.

The Governor General replied:

Mr. Minister:

It affords me great pleasure to receive in the name of His Majesty the King the Letter of Credence by which the Provisional Head of the Italian State accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy in Canada. I convey to you my best wishes on your appointment as the first Minister of Italy in Canada.

During your residence in Canada as Representative of Italy, I am sure you have found that the Canadian people are desirous of assisting the people of Italy in the realization of their aspirations for the development of democratic institutions. This ceremony today and a similar reception of the Canadian Minister by the Provisional Head of the Italian State on Monday next emphasize the renewal of our traditional friendship.

I thank you for your reference to the assistance which Canada has rendered towards the rehabilitation of Italy. I share your hope that this co-operation in the solving of post-war problems will help to establish a firm basis of amity and mutual interest between Canada and Italy.

In the discharge of the duties of your new mission, you may rely upon my cordial assistance and upon the co-operation of the Canadian Government.

**STORY OF 40,000 PARCELS:** More than 40,000 items of kit and personal belongings stored in Britain by Canadian servicemen before they went into action, have been shipped to Canada and returned to their rightful owners, military authorities said this week.

**FOREIGN FIELD POSSIBILITIES:** Outlets for the Canadian electrical manufacturing industry in the foreign field were discussed by M.W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address at Niagara Falls, Ont. Oct. 9. Mr. Mackenzie was speaking at a meeting of the Electrical Manufacturers Association.

There is probably no phase of Canada's industrial progress that presents such an amazing growth curve as that which depicts the increase in the last forty years in the total capacity of our waterpower installations, Mr. Mackenzie said. From 1900 on the total installed horsepower of our waterpower developments has been climbing with a rise that is both sharp and phenomenally consistent. I know of no other industry which shows such a continuous and, at the same time, such a well sustained record of expansion.

If anything else were needed to give to anyone who is not familiar with the field a vivid impression of the basic development that has already taken place, and of the potential resources available for further development, it is to be found in graphic and fascinating form in the map issued by our waterpower authorities, showing the location of the main water sites in Canada, both developed and undeveloped. Looking at a map of this kind the layman, of course, is not able to form any very useful opinions, but he certainly carries away the impression that we are still a long way from having reached the stage where we have to resign ourselves to a flattening out in the rate of new waterpower installations.

### THREEFOLD INCREASE IN 20 YEARS

The growth of the electrical manufacturing industry has, as a consequence, been similarly impressive, having increased threefold in the last 20 years its production and the employment that it provides. To me one of the most interesting phases of this growth, having regard to my own special interest in foreign trade, is that the industry is still primarily one which serves domestic requirements. Until 1941 the percentage of the industry's production exported was of the order of four to six per cent. Special wartime shipments inflated the statistics for the years '41 through '46, but to-day the comparable percentage is only between six and ten per cent. Here then is an industry which has been built up in Canada, which has come to be one of our key industries, and which, unlike many others, has not developed on an export demand. It has, however, in its development brought a substantial increase in its import demands, almost entirely from the United States, which is one of the contributing factors to the difficult problems that face us to-day.

What of the future for the industry? Undoubtedly, there will be a continuing increase in the development of Canadian waterpower resources and the consequent growth in the

domestic demand for the products of the electrical manufacturing industry, but it is doubtful, in my mind, whether this industry can achieve the expansion of which it is capable unless it has a greater participation in filling the needs of other countries, as well as the domestic demand in Canada.

It has been well and truly said that in most cases a prosperous export trade in manufactured goods can only be built as an addition to a substantial domestic business. Exceptions to this general rule there are, of course, -- more particularly in some of our semi-processed materials, such as base metals, abrasives and the like. But in the field of manufactured goods generally there are few industries that can prosper in the export business unless they are at the same time carrying on an important volume of domestic business. Yet very often it is that added volume of production resulting from an export demand which makes possible the greater savings and efficiency in production for the domestic market. Canada has in the electrical manufacturing industry a proven industrial machine and proven engineering skill, which is a match for that of any other country.

### HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS

Furthermore, we find to-day in nearly every country in the world a determination to press forward with the development of hydro electric resources. One hears the story from Latin America, from Europe, from the Middle East and the Far East -- in fact, in almost every country of the world, except those which are notably deficient in water, there is a determined effort being made towards the development of hydro electric resources. Canada, I suggest, can and must find ways of participating in these developments. It will be to our own interest, not only because of the potential supply from Canada of engineering skill, materials and equipment, but because we, with our specialized resources and inevitable dependence on international trade, are vitally concerned with the welfare of the rest of the world.

That brings me to the obvious question that must be in the minds of most of you -- that, while there can be little doubt of the demand for Canadian engineering skill, materials and equipment in various countries of the world, what good is the demand unless there can be found a means of payment for the goods and services supplied? Many of the biggest potential power developments are in countries which can only proceed with their plans if they can obtain extensive financial assistance. Unfortunately, that is true of most of them and they are all looking to the North American continent not only for the actual materials, but for the necessary credits.

How far can we go in that direction? I, for one, don't know. It would be a brave man who