

entered the Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance on May 6, 1907, and rose through various positions to become the chief administrative officer of the Department of Insurance on September 1, 1914. During the last forty years he has rendered exceptional service, and in character and capacity has ranked as one of the outstanding public servants of Canada. He has been primarily responsible for the organization and development of the Department of Insurance. His recommendations have had a powerful influence upon the insurance legislation of Canada. A competent and fearless administrator, he has reached the age of retirement with the respect alike of those who worked with him and also of those whose operations he has supervised.

(Robert W. Warwick is a graduate of Queen's University and holds the associateship degrees of the British Institute of Actuaries and the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Warwick first entered the Department of Insurance in 1910 as a clerk, grade 2B. He rose steadily in the work of the Department, becoming Examiner of Companies in 1919, Actuarial Examiner in 1923 and Senior Actuarial Examiner in 1927. Since 1936 he has been the chief administrative officer of the Department under Mr. Finlayson.)

NAVY'S SPRING CRUISE

COMBINED EXERCISES: A vigorous spring cruise programme involving active operational units of the Royal Canadian Navy, will commence in February, and continue through March and April, announces the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton. Taking part will be the cruiser "Ontario", the destroyers "Nootka", "Crescent", and "Cayuga", the frigate "Antigonish", and the Algerine escort vessel "New Liskeard".

The programme is designed to give maximum and varied sea training to officers and men of the R.C.N. and R.C.N. (Reserve), as well as to naval cadets of H.M.C.S. "Royal Roads". Highlight of the training cruise will be the rendezvous with ships of the Royal Navy's America and West Indies Squadron in St. John, Antigua, for combined exercises during the latter part of March.

On the Pacific coast the training schedule begins on February 3, when "Ontario", "Crescent" and "Antigonish" put to sea carrying naval cadets from the R.C.N. - R.C.A.F. College. Following exercises in the Magdalena Bay area, "Antigonish" will embark all the cadets and detach from the training group to return to Esquimalt. "Ontario" and "Crescent" will proceed to the Canal Zone to rendezvous with the Halifax-based destroyer "Nootka". Together, the three warships will sail for St. John, Antigua, to join the America and West Indies Squadrons for fleet exercises.

H.M.C.S. "Nootka" leaves Halifax on February 12, and will be followed by H.M.C.S. "New Liskeard" 9 days later. These two ships will

carry out exercises off Key West after which "New Liskeard" heads for her home port, while the destroyer sails for the Canal Zone to join the Pacific coast units of the R.C.N.

Following manoeuvres with the America and West Indies Squadron, the units of the Canadian Fleet return to Colon, in the Canal Zone, from where they will depart for their respective bases, "Ontario" and "Crescent" arriving in Esquimalt on April 26, and "Nootka" arriving in Halifax on April 23.

Another R.C.N. ship slated for a lengthy cruise during February and March is the newly commissioned Tribal class destroyer "Cayuga". She sails from Halifax on February 1, for Esquimalt, B.C., which is to be her future operational base. "Cayuga" will carry only a steaming crew and will not take an active part in the fleet exercises. She is expected to arrive at the west coast naval base on March 14.

FOOD PACTS WITH BRITAIN

PRICES HIGHER QUANTITIES LOWER: The Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, announced Jan. 2, particulars of the higher contracts prices which the United Kingdom is to pay for Canadian bacon, beef, eggs and cheese.

The bacon and beef contracts will cover the calendar year, 1948; the egg contract will run for twelve months beginning in late January, 1948; the cheese contract covers the twelve months beginning April 1, 1948.

The British have agreed to purchase Canada's surplus of beef, bacon, eggs and cheese for the years 1948 and 1949 to an actual amount previously estimated each year and written into the contract. The prices for 1948 are agreed to. The prices for beef and bacon are not to be less in 1949 than they were for 1946 but they are to be negotiated before the end of 1948 to maintain the proper relationship with grain prices. The prices and quantities will not be affected by any further discussion of financial relationships at the end of three months.

For bacon, the new contract price will be \$36.00 per hundred pounds of Grade A Number One Sizeable Wiltshire sides at seaboard. This compares with \$29 per hundred pounds of Grade A Number One Sizeable Wiltshire sides at seaboard for 1947.

This new bacon contract calls for delivery of 195,000,000 pounds in 1948. (Of the 1947 contract, which set a target figure of 350,000,000 pounds or not less than 265,000,000, the Meat Board will deliver 250,000,000 pounds, estimated Mr. Gardiner.)

For beef, export prices vary according to quality and will be higher by \$3.25 per hundred pounds for Red and Blue quality; \$2.00 for medium quality and cow carcasses; and \$1.50 higher for boneless manufacturing beef. Mr. Gardiner commented that of these higher beef prices, those for the lower quality carcasses will have an immediate effect on the price

paid producers for lower grades of cattle, and although current prices for choice and good beef and higher than even these advanced contract prices, the new contract will provide a higher price floor for top quality beef during periods of surplus marketings.

For eggs, the spring price, starting in late January, will be five cents per dozen higher than the 1947 spring price. The fall price, beginning September 1, 1948, will be three and one-half cents above the present fall price, which will continue until the end of January, 1948.

Deliveries during 1948 are estimated at 80,000,000 dozens compared with 86,000,000 dozens actually delivered under the 1947 contract. Details as to the quantities to be stored, frozen or dried before shipment will be worked out and announced to the trade in good time to enable those concerned to make necessary arrangements for storage or processing.

Mr. Gardiner explained that the Special

NATIONAL DEFENCE COLLEGE OPENS

NEW APPROACH TO PROBLEM: Canada's new National Defence College was opened Jan. 5 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton, who will give the opening lecture on "Defence Co-ordination in Canada." The first class will include 17 senior civil servants and officers of the three armed services. The College is located at historic Fort Frontenac in Kingston, which was founded in 1672 by La Salle.

In announcing the opening, Mr. Claxton said:

The establishment of the College marks a new and progressive approach to the study of defence questions in Canada. It is the first effort to organize in this country an institution for the advanced study of war and security problems in relation to other aspects of national policy in times of emergency. The programme will include the study of new and foreseeable developments in science, economics and international politics, and their effects upon national security.

The United Kingdom and the United States conduct similar courses at the Imperial Defence College and the National War College respectively. One of the primary interests of the new Canadian College will be the co-ordination of defence measures with external and economic policies.

NATIONAL IN ORGANIZATION

The National Defence College will be national in organization and scope, with representatives of the armed services and civilian departments participating on an equal basis. The College will be under the control of the Chiefs of Staff Committee which, for this purpose, includes not only the Chiefs of Staff of the Navy, Army and Air Force and the Director-General of Defence Research, but also the

Products Board's buying price for eggs is on a two-season basis: the fall period, of higher prices, extends from September 1 to include shipments from seaboard to the following Jan. 31st; the spring period covers Board purchases from late January to August 31st.

The original 1947 contract prices were increased in May, 1947, when the increases granted were one and one-half cents per dozen for the spring buying period and three cents for the fall period. Under the new agreement, Mr. Gardiner said, the previous differential between fall and spring prices, six and one-half cents per dozen, is restored.

For cheese, the new contract raises the price by five cents per pound, applicable to cheese supplied to U.K. from the production of the year beginning April 1, 1948, returning the factory 30 cents instead of the current 25 cents. The quantity requirement is 50,000,000 pounds. On the present contract, Canada will deliver approximately 55,750,000 pounds by March 31, 1948.

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Secretary to the Cabinet.

The National Defence College is another stage in the serious acceptance by Canada of its defence responsibilities in the post-war world. We learned by experience during the recent war, in resistance and attack, that while the modern enemy may have fierce and destructive weapons, the real power that endures and wins is a tight and undivided combination of the industrial and military, the scientific and the strategic, finance and trained manpower, the laboratory and the parade ground, the railway yards and the reinforcement camp, the sheltered man of ideas and the rugged man of arms.

In this College for the first time in Canada we are endeavouring to give an opportunity -- under the best instruction and leadership we could obtain -- to civilians and men of the armed services literally to put their heads together on the problem of Canadian defence and to study it as a single operation within which the brains and industry of all of us have their legitimate place.

UNITY OF SELF-DEFENCE

There was a time when soldiers were accused of being impervious to ideas, but particularly to new ideas; when civilians looked askance at the military profession (especially in the piping times of peace); when neither realized how much in common each has as citizens of their country in the business of defence.

The College is an embodiment of the unity of modern self-defence; it is not military alone, not civilian; it is citizen defence.

In this course soldiers, sailors, airmen and civilian government servants will sit down for 31 intense weeks to do two things: one is, so