

Dr. Goulden was requested in 1947 by the Plant Industry Branch, Agriculture Division, FAO, to undertake the initial work of establishing world catalogues of genetic stocks of crop plants.

In 1941, Dr. Goulden was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and in 1947 a Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. He is also a member of the American Society of Agronomy.

CADET TRADES TRAINING: Two hundred boys are now being selected from Ontario technical school corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets to attend an experimental six-week cadet trades training camp at Ipperwash, Ont., Army Headquarters announced. The camp will open on June 20.

Those selected will be given practical training in the electrical and automotive fields by qualified army instructors attached to the camp from Canadian Army corps schools. The syllabus will cover 100 hours of trades training plus recreational and physical training, rifle shooting and other organized activities designed to appeal to the boys. The object is to create interest in the service and to develop trade skills that are needed in the active and reserve forces.

Should the results obtained in this experimental camp prove satisfactory, cadet trades training may be extended to provide a three-year progressive course for cadets from all service commands.

In the automotive fields, students will be qualified drivers at the conclusion of the first summer training period and qualified driver-mechanics at the end of the third. In the electrical field, the standard desired will be that of "All Arms Signalman" which will require attendance at all three six-week summer training periods.

Upon the successful completion of training at the trades training camp, successful cadets will receive a bonus of \$60.00.

LABOUR INCOME: Canadian labour income in February is estimated at \$540 million, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This total of wages, salaries and supplementary labour income is \$6 million higher than the January total, and \$68 million or 14 per cent greater than that estimated for February 1947.

The increase in labour income payments from January to February was almost all due to manufacturing. Higher averages of weekly earnings and a slight gain in employment caused a \$5 million rise in the gross income of employees in this group. Average weekly earnings rose two per cent, from \$39.38 on February 1 to \$40.19 on March 1. There was also a rise of 1.0 in the index of employment of manufacturing over the same period.

Although increases in average weekly earnings were recorded in construction and logging,

the gains were counterbalanced by slightly lower employment in these industries with the result that no change resulted in the labour income.

Indicators of total domestic purchasing power which had been showing a moderate decline since November 1947, tended to level off in February. The increase in labour income was relatively larger than that of the Dominion cost-of-living index. This index rose only one-half of one per cent from 150.1 on February 2 to 150.8 on March 1 this year.

WHOLESALE SALES: Dollar volume of wholesale sales in Canada during March was three per cent above that for March 1947, and 10 per cent in excess of the volume recorded for February, 1948, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the first three months of this year were three per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago. The general unadjusted index, on the base, average for 1935-39=100, stood at 263.6 compared with 240.0 for February, and 256.7 for March, 1947.

Sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers, with a gain of 19 per cent, registered the largest increase in dollar volume of sales over March a year ago. This increase was partly a result of Easter falling in March this year. Drug wholesalers' sales were nine per cent in excess of those in March, 1947. Dollar volume in the wholesale clothing trade showed an increase over the same month a year ago.

Hardware wholesalers' sales were five per cent in excess of those in March, 1947. Sales of dry goods wholesalers showed practically no increase in volume, while grocery wholesalers' sales were four per cent higher than in March last year. Sales of footwear, automotive equipment and fruits and vegetable wholesalers continued below last year's volume although in the first two trades, the trend varied according to regions.

ELECTRICITY ON FARMS: Farms in the Prairie Provinces reporting electric power at the 1946 Census numbered 19,125, approximately seven per cent of the total of 269,601 occupied farms in the three provinces. There were 4,675 in Manitoba, 7,490 in Saskatchewan and 6,960 in Alberta. Manitoba had the largest proportion of occupied farms reporting electric power with 8.6 per cent. In Alberta the figure was 7.8 per cent and in Saskatchewan only six per cent.

Of the total farms reporting electric power, 5,902 or 30.9 per cent were supplied by a central power plant such as operated by the Provincial Power Commissions and privately owned utilities. In Manitoba 59.9 per cent of the farms reporting electric power gave the source as being a central plant, while in Alberta the percentage was 32.8 per cent and in Saskatchewan only 11 per cent.

REPORTING PARLIAMENT BRIEFLY

(C. W. B. May 21, 1948)

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMME: In the House of Commons on May 14 the Prime Minister announced the specific proposals of the Government's nation-wide health programme as follows:

HEALTH SURVEY GRANT

"The Government proposes", he said in part, "to make available immediately to all the provinces a Health Survey Grant replacing the Health Planning and Organization Grant of \$625,000 on the basis outlined to the provinces in August, 1945, as amended by the statement I made when the Conference re-convened in November of the same year. The amendment was to the effect that the grants were not to be conditional upon the provinces undertaking to enter a health insurance plan.

"The non-recurring grant of \$625,000 is to be divided as follows: There will be a flat grant of \$5,000 to each province; the balance is to be divided between the provinces on the basis of population, with the proviso that in no case shall the provincial grant amount to less than \$15,000.

"The purpose of this grant is to assist the provinces in setting up the machinery which will be necessary to ensure the most effective use of the other health grants now being proposed, and in planning the extension of hospital accommodation, and the proper organization of hospital and medical care insurance. Adequate safeguards will, of course, be provided to ensure that the provinces report in an approved manner on the expenditure of the funds and on the results of the studies undertaken.

HEALTH GRANTS

"For the following specific purposes, annual grants will be made available to all the provinces along the lines of the proposals first outlined in August, 1945, and later amended.

"(1) **General Public Health:** A grant of 35 cents per capita is proposed for the purpose of strengthening the general public health services in those areas where the provincial authorities themselves most keenly recognize the need. In succeeding years the grant will increase by 5 cents per capita, and will finally reach a peak at a rate of 50 cents per capita. These public health grants will continue from year to year, with the initial commitment amounting to approximately \$4,404,000 for a full year. In order to qualify for the grants, the provinces will, of course, be required to maintain at least their present level of expenditures in this field. This same safeguard will be attached to all the other grants it is proposed to make.

"(2) **Tuberculosis Control:** To permit an accelerated and intensified effort directed towards the eradication of tuberculosis in Canada, the Dominion Government will ask Par-

liament to make available to the provinces an annual grant beginning at \$3 million and rising over a period of years to \$4 million annually. The details of this grant, including the allocation of funds between the provinces, will be on the basis recommended at the time of the 1945-46 Conference. The purpose of the grant will be to assist the provinces in the drive which they will now be expected to make to obtain control over tuberculosis, and to extend progressively the areas of free treatment to the maximum possible extent.

"(3) **Mental Health Care:** Parliament will be asked to make provision for a similar grant to the provinces for similar purposes for mental health care amounting initially to \$4 million per annum and rising over a period of years to a maximum of \$7 million per annum.

"(4) **Veneral Disease Control:** In accordance with the proposals made in August, 1945, the Dominion Government proposes to ask Parliament to make available an amount of \$500,000 annually to assist the provinces in extending and intensifying their present efforts in the control of venereal disease.

"(5) **Crippled Children's Grant:** Very few of the provinces have at the present time an adequately developed programme for the prevention, control and treatment of crippling conditions in children. To assist the provinces in the establishment of a programme in this field, and in the development of a rehabilitation and training programme for crippled children, the Government is proposing to ask Parliament to make available the sum of \$500,000 annually, to be divided on a per capita basis between the various provinces.

"(6) **Professional Training:** In order to meet the need for larger numbers of professional personnel in the public health and related health fields, the Dominion Government will seek appropriations to make available to the provinces an amount of \$500,000 annually.

"(7) **Public Health Research:** The Dominion Government will ask Parliament to make available to the provinces, as originally suggested in the 1945 proposals, grants for the stimulation and development of public health research. It is considered, however, that a larger amount of money than was originally proposed is justified by the expanding requirements of the field. Consequently, though the grant will be \$100,000 for the first year, as originally proposed, it will thereafter be increased by \$100,000 annually until \$500,000 is reached.

"(8) **Control of Cancer:** In addition to the grants which were originally outlined in the 1945 proposals, the Dominion Government is now proposing an annual grant to the provinces amounting to a maximum of \$3,500,000 to assist in the development and provision of the most active possible diagnostic and treatment services for the control of the dread scourge of cancer.