

vival in most cases depends on a specialized knowledge of the area of operation, and the school's aim is to provide this knowledge as a possible preventative measure.

The school's syllabus covers both Arctic and bush survival problems. Instruction is given in geography, first aid and medical care, use of emergency equipment and clothing, and shelter and rescue technique. Simulated forced-landings and practical training in solving survival problems are part of the training. Trainees will also learn how to live off the sparse natural foods available in isolated areas. Because the average Eskimo speaks little or no English a course in basic Eskimo is included in the syllabus.

In charge of the school is F/O R.J. Goodey, of Winnipeg and Chilliwack, B.C., who speaks a number of Eskimo and Indian dialects fluently. He will be assisted by experienced RCAF officers and NCOs, and a number of Eskimos and Indians will round out the instructional staff.

The school will also be used as a centre for testing and developing new types of clothing and emergency equipment.

WM. C. CAMERON APPOINTMENT: Announcement was made December 10 by the Federal Department of Agriculture of the promotion of William C. Cameron to Chief of the Dairy Products Division and Assistant Director, Marketing Service. Mr. Cameron was previously, Chief, Dairy Products Inspection and Grading Services at Ottawa. He will perform his new duties as Acting Chief until the retiring leave of the previous incumbent, Mr. J.F. Singleton, expires on February 7, 1949.

FARM HELP PLACEMENT: The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, has announced that the Sixth Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Conference had unanimously adopted a resolution urging the federal and the provincial Governments to designate the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Service as the authority responsible for the securing, placement and settlement of agricultural men, women and families.

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 2 totalled 177,409,000 bushels, showing a decrease of 2,733,000 bushels from the total for November 25, but an increase of 32,028,000 bushels over the amount held on the corresponding date last year.

MINING INDUSTRY: Activity in the Canadian mining industry is at a high level. Production figures for September show that the month's output of all but one of 16 of Canada's leading mineral products moved upward, while in the nine months production was advanced in all but two items. In September the decrease was in

gypsum, while in the cumulative period, lead and salt were lower, reports the Bureau of Statistics.

This year's nine-month production was as follows by items, figures for the same period of 1947 being in brackets: asbestos, 522,728 (479,228) tons; cement, 10,697,367 (8,923,008) barrels; clay products, \$12,273,702 (\$10,477,532); coal, 12,857,435 (10,617,021) tons; copper, 360,424,259 (330,878,928) pounds; feldspar, 35,515 (26,291) tons; gold, 2,582,304 (2,284,405) fine ounces; gypsum, 2,284,564 (1,829,173) tons; lead, 238,394,546 (245,311,444) pounds; lime, 764,577 (713,841) tons; natural gas, 41,719,421 (37,460,451) M cubic feet; nickel, 190,210,273 (171,406,866) pounds; petroleum, 8,649,474 (5,516,421) barrels; salt, 546,413 (551,409) tons; silver, 10,980,206 (9,331,260) fine ounces; zinc, 349,717,631 (305,423,121) pounds.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES UP: Department store sales increased 11 per cent during the week ending December 4 over the corresponding week last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Sales were up 17 per cent in both Manitoba and Alberta, 11 per cent in the Maritimes and Saskatchewan, 10 per cent in Quebec, and nine per cent in Ontario. Figures for British Columbia are not available.

EARNINGS SET RECORD: Average hourly earnings and weekly wages paid to hourly rated wage-earners employed by leading Canadian manufacturers at October 1 both were at the highest levels in the record which covers a period of 48 months, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics.

Average hourly earnings of the 806,600 wage-earners for whom a record of man-hours is kept, stood at 94.6 cents, an increase of 1.2 cents over the figure reported for September 1, and 11.2 cents above October 1, 1947. Wages paid during the week ending October rose to \$40.68 from \$38.95 at September 1 and \$35.95 a year earlier.

The manufacturing as a whole, the wage-earners worked an average of 43 hours during the week ending October 1 as compared with 41.7 hours in the week of September 1, and 43.1 hours a year ago.

GOLD PRODUCTION: Reflecting increases in all producing areas except the Yukon, gold production in September advanced to 295,000 fine ounces from 248,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The month's output was down from the August figure of 305,000 ounces when production passed the 300,000-ounce mark for the first time since June, 1943. During the first nine months of this year, 2,582,304 fine ounces were produced as against 2,284,405 in the similar period of 1947.

As indicated in 1947, the Government of Canada will appoint a Royal Commission, within eight years of union, to review the financial position which has been achieved by the provincial Government and to recommend the form and scale of additional assistance required, if any.

The financial arrangements contained in the terms of union are based upon the principles outlined in the Proposed Arrangements of 1947 although certain adjustments have been made as a result of discussions with the Newfoundland delegation in order to enable the provincial Government in the years immediately following union to carry out its responsibilities.

Canada is to take over the Newfoundland sterling debit and the sinking fund established against this debt. The Newfoundland financial surplus will be retained by the provincial Government for provincial use, subject to certain conditions. One-third is to be set aside for expenditures on current account during the first eight years of union and if not used for this purpose will become freely available to the provincial Government after the eight year period. The remaining two-thirds are to be available for provincial use in the development of resources and the extension of public services. No part of the surplus, however, may be used to subsidize production or sale of Newfoundland provincial products in unfair competition with similar products of other provinces, although this will not preclude the province from assisting industry by developmental loans on reasonable conditions. The provincial Government may deposit any part of the surplus with the Government of Canada and draw interest thereon at a rate of 2.5/8% during a ten year period following union.

ANNUAL SUBSIDIES

In addition, the provincial Government will receive annual subsidies of \$180,000 plus .80¢ per head of population and an additional annual subsidy of \$1,100,000 annually for like purposes as the various allowances and subsidies presently provided by Parliament to the existing Maritime provinces, taking into account as well special problems of Newfoundland arising out of its geographical location and scattered population.

Further, the provincial Government of Newfoundland may enter into a tax rental agreement similar to the agreements made by certain of the existing provinces. This offer must, however, be taken up within nine months (as compared with six months suggested in 1947). The tax agreement may, at the option of the provincial Government, cover the period up to the end of the fiscal year 1952 as do the existing tax rental agreements or may run for an additional five years, in which event the provincial Government will not be entitled to any changes in its terms, even if present arrangements with existing provinces are modified after 1952.

It is now further added to the 1947 proposals that the provincial Government will not, by virtue of this tax rental agreement, be required to impose any provincial taxes which may be contrary to contracts made by the Government of Newfoundland prior to the date of the agreement and still in existence on that date.

The terms of union also provide, as was proposed in the 1947 arrangements, for transitional grants to the provincial Government covering a twelve year period but the amount has been increased to meet the needs of the new provincial Government which could not otherwise function on an adequate basis. The increase applies over the first eight years.

For the first three years, the transitional grant will be \$6,500,000 annually declining thereafter at a rate of \$850,000 a year so that in the ninth year the grant would amount to \$1,400,000 and declining for the remainder of the period at the rate of \$350,000 annually. This, in effect, is an increase in the total amount of the transitional grant from 26% millions suggested in 1947 to 42% millions. The revision proposed averages about \$2 millions per year.

Should the provincial Government in any year not wish to draw the full amount of the transitional grant it will be allowed to leave it on deposit with the Government of Canada at an interest rate of 2 5/8%.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

The following are excerpts from the speech delivered by the Prime Minister:

"... In many ways the problems we have surmounted have been more difficult and more complex than those faced by the Fathers of Confederation in 1867. Government then was a simpler business than Government today, and the economies of the British North American colonies of that day were more alike than are the economies of Newfoundland and Canada today...."

"Some details in our agreement may not meet the approbation of all. But I would ask those who may not be satisfied with every detail to think of the general good which flows from this historic act. It is my sincere hope - and my belief - that the future will find the vast majority of people in what is now Canada and the vast majority of people in Newfoundland in continued and warm agreement as to the justice and wisdom of these terms of the union...."

The following is an excerpt from the speech of Hon. A.J. Walsh, K.C., Chairman of the Newfoundland Delegation.

"... The signing of this important document is one of great historic significance. The provisions of the document as a constitutional instrument will probably be examined and construed by courts on many occasions; its financial provisions will probably form the basis for claims and counter-claims. Its great importance, however, lies in recording an agreement between representatives of two countries