

### EXPORT CONTROLS REMOVED AUGUST 16

**BEEF CATTLE, BEEF, VEAL:** The Right Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, announced August 13 that, effective Monday, August 16, export control of beef cattle and calves, beef and veal, dressed and other edible beef and veal products, canned foods containing meats, and meat pastes, are discontinued. Control was imposed in September, 1942, to maintain supplies of beef for Canadian consumers and to aid in the enforcement of price controls.

Departmental officials pointed out that, while the United States has no present restrictions on the number of cattle to be imported at the minimum duty of 1½ cents per pound live weight, the total quota under the new trade agreement is 400,000 head annually, for cattle weighing over 700 pounds, instead of the old total of 225,000 head. In addition to live cattle, Canadian beef and beef by-products may also find a market in the United States under the new duty rate of 3 cents per pound established by the Geneva agreement instead of the old rate of 6 cents per pound.

As to the number of cattle which might be exported to the United States, it was pointed out that in the year 1944 exports of beef, mainly to Great Britain, were equivalent to more than 600,000 head of cattle. Since that time export surpluses have dropped off until, in the first seven months of this year, exports amounted to the equivalent of only 35,000 head of cattle. However, in recent weeks cattle marketings have been on the increase, and there is no doubt that there will be a substantial seasonal surplus of beef in Canada during the remainder of this year.

To meet United States Bureau of Animal Industry requirements, cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada in carload lots for slaughter do not have to be tested but must be accompanied by an official veterinarian's certificate.

Range cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada, for purposes other than slaughter, must have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty days prior to exportation, and cattle, and calves if over six months of age, other than steers and spayed heifers, must also pass a negative test for Brucellosis (Bangs Disease) within thirty days prior to exportation and be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government.

All cattle and calves entering the United States are subject to inspection by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at port of entry and may be rejected for physical defects, abnormalities or evidence of disease.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry will not permit the transportation by motor truck into the United States of cattle intended for slaughter unless such cattle are accompanied by tuberculin and blood test certificates as required for Canadian cattle entering the United States for breeding or dairy purposes.

It was announced also that export permits are now being freely issued to anyone desiring to export oats and barley from Canada and that, since the 1st of August, equalization fees formerly charged on the export of oats and barley have been discontinued.

where there was no general change, and in all the main industrial divisions. There were moderate increases in employment in manufacturing, in which the upward movement was somewhat below normal in extent according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Activity in this group of industries, however, continued at a relatively high level, the index being 2.9 per cent above that indicated at June 1, 1947.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were very large advances in logging, partly due to river-driving operations, and partly to fire-fighting operations in the forests. Mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction also showed important expansion in employment. The largest percentage increase took place in construction, where the seasonal advance of 11.5 per cent was nevertheless rather less than average. In general, the trends indicated conformed to the usual pattern for the time of year.

**I.U.G.G. CONGRESS, OSLO:** A large Canadian delegation has been named to attend the triennial meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics which is to be held in Oslo, Norway, 17-28 August, 1948. This is the first of these Congresses to be held since the war. Increasing interest in geophysics is evidenced by the fact that the number of delegates to this Congress, appointed by various official organizations in Canada, is the largest on record. Dr. J.T. Wilson, Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto, and Chairman of the Canadian National Committee of the I.U.G.G., is Canada's chief delegate. Mr. N.J. Ogilvie, Honorary President of the Canadian National Committee of the I.U.G.G., and former Dominion Geodesist who was Canada's chief delegate to previous meetings of the Congress was unfortunately not able to join the party this year.

Other members of Canada's delegation, with their respective fields of endeavour shown in brackets, are as follows: Dr. P.D. Baird, President of the Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal (hydrology); Dr. C.S. Beals, Dominion Astronomer, Ottawa (terrestrial magnetism and seismology); Dr. B.W. Currie, Professor of Physics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (terrestrial magnetism and hydrology); Mr. F.T. Davies, Chief of Radio Propagation Laboratories, Defence Research Board, Ottawa (terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity); Dr. G. Hanson, Chief Geologist, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa (vulcanology); Mr. G. Klein, Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council, Ottawa (hydrology); Mr. R.F. Leggett, Director, Division of Building Research, National Research Council, Ottawa (snow and ice research); Mr. J.L. Rennie, Dominion Geodesist, Ottawa (geodesy); and Mr. A. Thomson, Controller, Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, Toronto (meteorology).

Canada's interest in the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics has been maintained through a national committee on geodesy and geophysics since 1919. This committee was first sponsored by the National Research Council and later by the Department of Mines and Resources. The committee was inactive for a time during the war and subsequently in December 1946 its functions were merged with those of the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics, established at that time by the National Research Council.

Many important research projects are now being undertaken by the Committee to provide peacetime data needed by navigators, meteorologists, radio broadcasting stations and map making organizations. Some of these studies may be mentioned: Arctic weather conditions and the location of the north magnetic pole, which are important to ensure safe navigation in the north Atlantic; snow and ice research which is expected to yield data of economic value in dealing with snow removal problems; investigations of the aurora and studies in

magnetism have important bearing on problems in the propagation of radio waves and hence in broadcasting. In these and in many related fields Canadian research workers are making good headway in cooperation with the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics.

**CANADA'S POPULATION UP:** Showing an increase of 301,000 over a year earlier, Canada's population at June 1 this year reached 12,883,000, according to the annual estimate by the Bureau of Statistics. The year's gain was the largest ever recorded and compared with the previous record increase of 275,000 in the preceding twelve months, which had brought the population over the twelve-and-a-half million mark to 12,582,000 at June 1, 1947.

Population at the 1941 Census was 11,507,000, the increase in seven years thus amounting to 1,376,000, or nearly 12 per cent. Both natural increase and greater immigration contributed to the latest gain. Births were at the highest level for a year, while deaths continued at the low level of recent years. Immigrants during the period totalled about 90,000.

All provinces had population gains between June 1, 1947 and 1948, except Prince Edward Island. Ontario had the greatest increase with an estimated rise of 108,000. Quebec was second with 80,000, and British Columbia third with a gain of 38,000. Next in order of increase were: Alberta, 24,000; Manitoba and Nova Scotia, 14,000 each; and New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 12,000 each. Population of Prince Edward Island declined an estimated 1,000, and that of the Yukon and Northwest Territories was unchanged.

Estimated population of the provinces and territories at June 1 this year, with estimates for June 1, 1947 in brackets, are as follows: Prince Edward Island, 93,000 (94,000); Nova Scotia, 635,000 (621,000); New Brunswick, 503,000 (491,000); Quebec, 3,792,000 (3,712,000); Ontario, 4,297,000 (4,189,000); Manitoba, 757,000 (743,000); Saskatchewan, 854,000 (842,000); Alberta, 846,000 (822,000); British Columbia, 1,082,000 (1,044,000); Yukon, 8,000 (8,000); Northwest Territories, 16,000 (16,000).

**CANADA SAVINGS BONDS:** Hon. Douglas Abbott announced August 13 that the Second Series of Canada Savings Bonds will be withdrawn from sale on August 31st. This will not affect any application where arrangements for payment have been made prior to this date. This announcement is in accordance with the provisions of the offering which stated that the Minister of Finance reserved the right to withdraw the Second Series of Canada Savings Bonds from sale at any time after November 1st, 1947. The termination of the sale of the Second Series anticipates the offering of a Third Series in October.