

ATOMIC POWER: The following is an excerpt from the speech of Dr. O.M. Solandt, Chairman of the Defence Research Board, before the Royal Canadian Institute, at Toronto, on January 29:

"The harnessing of atomic power for industrial use is the goal of a great deal of work throughout the world, but it is generally agreed by the experts that the goal will not be achieved for some time. In addition to the many technical problems that must be solved, there is still a world shortage of nuclear fuels. It seems likely that the time will come when a major part of the world's power will come from atomic fission. It may be that none of us will live to see that day, even though the experimental production of power is achieved within the next few years. However we may well see the first large ship powered by an atomic motor and even a few atomic power plants in remote areas where fuel costs are now very high.

"One of the difficulties in the way of developing atomic power that is sometimes overlooked is that the basic processes and equipment needed for making atomic bombs and atomic power are almost the same. A major atomic power plant could be quickly converted to make bombs. Hence atomic power can never be fully dissociated from atomic warfare. If we are to have free and rapid development of the possibilities of atomic power we must have full international control of atomic fuels and reactors. This will involve some sacrifice of national sovereignty, but that is not a high price to pay for peace. Canada has already played a leading part in the endeavours of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to attain international control and has indicated her willingness to make this sacrifice as a contribution to world stability and order."

T. & C. PROMOTIONS: Three promotions in the Trade Commissioner Service were announced on January 28 by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe.

A.W. Evans, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, has been appointed Commercial Secretary at Havana, Cuba. E.H. Maguire, formerly acting Commercial Secretary at Santiago, Chile, has been appointed Commercial Secretary at that post. H.W. Richardson, acting Trade Commissioner at Bogota, Columbia, since May, 1947, has been appointed to the position of Trade Commissioner in that office.

Born in Kingston, Ontario, A.W. EVANS is a graduate of the University of Toronto. During the war he served in the R.N.V.R. Fleet Air Arm, later transferring to the R.C.N.V.R. Joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945, he was posted to Mexico City and then to Port-of-Spain in April, 1947.

Born in Vancouver, E.H. MAGUIRE received his B.A. degree from the University of British Columbia. Employed by the Great West Life Insurance Co., 1937-40, he served with the

R.N.V.R. and R.C.N.V.R. during the war. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945. Prior to his posting to Santiago in 1947, he was Assistant Commercial Secretary in Buenos Aires.

H.W. RICHARDSON was born in Essex, Ont., and received his B. Com. degree from Queen's University; during the war he served overseas with the Canadian Army. He was employed by Mathews & Co., Toronto, 1934-36, and by the Department of Labour, 1936-41. He joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945, and has been in the Bogota office since May, 1946.

WORLD WAR PRIZE MONEY: The Government will put before Parliament a proposal by the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force that prize money from the Second World War be placed in the Canadian Naval Service and R.C.A.F. Benevolent Funds, it was announced by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, on January 28.

Distribution of prize money is based on an agreement between the nations of the Commonwealth by which the proceeds of all prizes taken during the war would be put in a common pool and allocated to the nations on a basis of comparative military strengths. Because they had to do with sea-captures, the Air Forces of the Commonwealth are participating as well as the Naval Forces.

The total amount available to Canada has not yet been determined. The Navy's share will be two-thirds of the allocation and the remaining one-third will go to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Navy and Air Force Benevolent Funds are organizations devoted to the relief of distress among active and reserve personnel and their dependents and payment of these sums will enable the Funds to expand the scope of their activities and ensure their operation for many more years.

CRUISE TO FAR EAST: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced on January 28 that the destroyer "Crescent" would undertake a cruise to the Far East. The ship which had previously been scheduled to participate in exercises with other units of the Canadian fleet will sail in the next few days from Esquimalt.

The Minister said that if an emergency arose out of disturbed conditions in the Far East, the "Crescent" would be available to assist in the evacuation of Canadian citizens.

U.K. - CANADA COMMITTEE: The Department of External Affairs announced that the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs which met in London on January 25 under the chairmanship of Mr. Norman Robertson, the Canadian High Commissioner, concluded its sessions on January 28. During

the course of the meetings the opportunity was taken to review the whole range of United Kingdom-Canadian economic and trade relations, with special emphasis on the need to maintain trade between the two countries at the highest possible level. The members of the Continuing Committee will report to their respective Governments. The next meeting of the Continuing Committee will be held in Ottawa.

SEA FISHERIES: Catch and landed value of the products of the sea fisheries of Canada both showed substantial increases in 1948 over the preceding year. The year's catch totalled 1,276,300,000 pounds, showing an increase of 134,000,000 pounds or about 11 per cent as compared with 1947, while the landed value was \$59,900,000, an increase of 32 per cent over the 1947 figure of \$45,261,000, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Among the principal kinds of fish landed during the year, the largest increase was shown by Pacific herring, total for the year rising to 386,614,000 pounds from 256,340,000 in 1947, but Atlantic herring landings fell to 127,941,000 pounds from 137,780,000. Cod landings moved up to 248,129,000 pounds from 233,611,000, haddock to 51,539,000 pounds from 31,558,000, and lobsters to 36,265,000 pounds from 31,884,000.

The salmon catch fell from 164,847,000 pounds in 1947 to 143,224,000; sardines from 101,586,000 pounds to 89,780,000, halibut from 26,037,000 pounds to 21,186,000, and mackerel from 26,263,000 pounds to 25,382,000. Landings of pollock advanced from 20,860,000 pounds to 21,336,000, and hake from 22,427,000 pounds to 26,982,000.

In the year's processing operations, production of fresh chilled and frozen fillets of cod, haddock, flatfish, etc. all were increased. On the Atlantic coast, reports indicate larger quantities of salted groundfish were produced, especially in the wet-salted form. There was, however, a general decrease in canned fish production on the Atlantic coast, affecting all important species except lobster.

On the Pacific coast the most significant development was the diversion of the herring catch from canning to the production of meal and oil with the beginning of the 1948-1949 season. The Pacific canned salmon pack, although substantially below the 1947 figure, represented a somewhat larger proportion of the catch.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION: Canadian production of wheat flour in the calendar year 1948 was down slightly more than 20 per cent from the 1947 all-time record total. The year's output amounted to 22,386,000 barrels as compared with 28,057,000 in 1947, the amount of wheat ground during the year falling to 101,456,000 bushels from 126,184,000 in 1947. Exports of wheat flour were also down sharply in the year,

totalling 12,378,000 barrels as compared with 18,082,000 in 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

In December, 1,728,000 barrels of wheat flour were produced, showing a decrease of 10.8 per cent from the November total, but an increase of about five per cent over the December, 1947 total of 1,692,000. Wheat used in the manufacture of flour in December amounted to 7,691,000 bushels as compared with 7,481,000 a year earlier. Mill stocks of wheat at the end of the year amounted to 3,163,000 bushels.

CARLOADINGS: Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended January 22 declined to 71,767 cars from 74,956 cars for the preceding week and approximately equalled the loadings for the corresponding week last year. The main factor in the decline from the preceding week was grain which fell from 8,387 to 6,014 cars; live stock, coal and gasoline and oils also showed large decreases.

MOTOR VEHICLES RECORD: Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicles established another record in 1948, when they shipped out more new passenger cars, trucks and other commercial vehicles than in any previous peacetime year and in any war year except 1941.

With December shipments rising to 27,305, highest for any month in the year, total for 1948 amounted to 264,178 units as compared with 258,015 in 1947. In 1941 shipments amounted to 270,191, of which 173,588 were commercial vehicles, largely for war use.

Last year's increase over 1947 was due to larger shipments of trucks and other commercial vehicles, which advanced to 97,243, as against 90,758. Passenger car shipments declined slightly to 166,935 from 167,257 the previous year.

Of the total shipments, 135,527 passenger cars were for sale in Canada and 31,408 for export. In the case of commercial vehicles, 73,630 were shipped for domestic sale and 23,613 for sale abroad.

Imports from the United States during the year totalled 7,130 units, consisting of 4,277 passenger cars and 2,853 commercial vehicles. In 1947 imports from the United States totalled 41,365, made up of 31,670 passenger cars and 9,695 commercial units.

LARGEST DEER KILL: More than 30,000 deer were killed in Nova Scotia during the 1948 hunting season, the largest annual kill on record. The actual figure reported by the Department of Lands and Forests was 30,158, based on reports to the Department up to January 15.

Previous record years were 1947 when 29,280 were killed and 1946 when the total reported was 26,750. The 1948 season extended for two months from October 1 to November 30. In the two earlier years it was 15 days shorter. The