

**NAVAL APPOINTMENTS:** In a series of appointments which will become effective in late December and early January, a number of officers of the Royal Canadian Navy have been appointed to new duties and new commands, it is announced at Naval Service Headquarters.

Bound for Washington, D.C., as communications officer to Naval Member Canadian Joint Staff is Lieutenant-Commander Michael G. Stirling, R.C.N., of Halifax, N.S., who will succeed Lieutenant-Commander John A. Charles, R.C.N., formerly of Rouleau, Sask. Lieutenant Commander Charles goes to command H.M.C.S. "Crescent" (destroyer) at present stationed at Esquimalt, B.C. Her present commanding officer Lieutenant Commander John C. O'Brien, R.C.N., of Victoria, B.C., has been appointed to Halifax, where he will be Officer-in-Charge, Communications School in the east coast training establishment, H.M.C.S. "Stadacona".

**ROYAL COLONELS IN CHIEF:** Their Majesties the King and Queen, and Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, KG, CI, have been graciously pleased to accept Colonelcies-in-Chief in five well-known Ontario and Quebec units of the Canadian Army Reserve Force, it is announced by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton.

Regiments so honoured, and their new Colonels-in-Chief, are as follows:

His Majesty the King -- The Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, and the Canadian Grenadier Guards of Montreal.

Her Majesty the Queen -- The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal; 48th Highlanders of Canada, Toronto, and Le Regiment de la Chaudiere of Lake Megantic, Que.

All five regiments fought with distinction overseas during the recent war, the 48th Highlanders in Italy and Northwest Europe with the 1st Brigade of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division; the Black Watch in Northwest Europe with the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division; Le Regiment de la Chaudiere also in Northwest Europe (D-Day) with the 8th Brigade of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division; and the Governor-General's Foot Guards and the Canadian Grenadier Guards throughout the Northwest Europe Campaign with the 4th Armoured Brigade of the 4th Canadian Armoured Division.

His Majesty the King is now Colonel-in-Chief of two Canadian Corps (Artillery and Signals) and seven units of the Active and Reserve Forces. Her Majesty the Queen is now Colonel-in-Chief of two Canadian units (The Toronto Scottish Regiment being the first), and in her two new appointments the Princess Elizabeth becomes Colonel-in-Chief of Canadian Army units for the first time.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE:** Initial and renewal claims filed at local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in October totalled 29,369 compared with 20,883 in September.

## RACE TRACK BETTING

**\$48 MILLION WAGERED:** During the 329 days' horse racing in Canada at 36 meetings in 1947, a total of \$48,519,909 was wagered, a decrease of \$147,835 from the amount wagered at 305 days' racing at 33 meetings in 1946. Prize money paid in 1947 totalled \$2,323,675, an increase of \$508,585 over 1946.

Of the total of \$48,519,909 wagered in 1947 Ontario accounted for \$29,034,232, with 126 days' racing. British Columbia was second with \$8,895,929 wagered during 70 days' racing; Manitoba was third with \$4,134,448 wagered at 28 days' racing; Alberta fourth, with \$3,220,272 over 40 days' racing; Quebec fifth with \$2,491,268 and 50 days' racing; Saskatchewan sixth with \$743,760 wagered during 15 days' racing.

There is no pari-mutuel betting at race tracks in the Maritime provinces under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

### TORONTO LEADS CITIES

The statistics for cities show that Toronto was the leader in the amount wagered, by a big margin, with \$18,841,284. Vancouver was second with \$7,858,619; Fort Erie, third with \$4,611,062, followed by Winnipeg with \$4,134,448; Hamilton, \$3,274,154; Niagara Falls, \$2,307,534; Edmonton, \$1,725,584; Montreal, \$1,689,444; Calgary, \$1,494,688; Victoria, \$1,037,310; Ottawa, \$801,824; Regina, \$399,309; Saskatoon, \$340,197; Moose Jaw, \$4,254; Seaforth, Ont., \$120 and Mitchell, Ont., \$68, the last two each having had one day's racing.

From every dollar wagered at race meetings the Dominion Government takes five per cent, the tax deducted by the provinces ranges from five to 10 per cent and each racing association is allowed a percentage ranging from seven down to three per cent according to the total amount wagered. All betting at race meetings in Canada for what is known as running horses must be under the pari-mutuel system. It is carried out under the direction of J.D. Higginson, Supervisor of race track betting for the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

## FARMERS A GOOD RISK

**LOAN BOARD'S REPORT:** In the 18 years of its existence, the Canadian Farm Loan Board (a Dominion Government agency) has lent more than \$57,500,000 to 27,875 farmers in Canada and, of that amount, \$34,100,000 has been repaid. Interest in arrears for more than six months on outstanding first mortgages amounted, at the time the board's 18th annual report was compiled, to only \$6,360.

Of the total money lent 53 per cent went to farmers in the four western provinces and 47 per cent to Eastern Canada.

The chief purposes for which farmers have been borrowing from the Board have changed somewhat in recent years. In 1940-41 about 77

per cent of money borrowed was used to pay debts and 9 per cent to buy land, while in 1946-47, 52 per cent was used to pay debts and 22 per cent to buy land. Borrowings to make improvements to buildings, and other purposes, have increased.

Loans by the Board are made to pay debts, buy livestock, equipment and farm lands, erect buildings and make other farm improvements.

### HOW LOANS ARE MADE

The maximum amount which the Board may lend to any one farmer is \$5,000 on first mortgage or \$6,000 on first and second mortgages. Loans are repayable over periods of five to twenty-five years by equal yearly or half-yearly payments. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent on first mortgage and 5 per cent on second mortgage. First mortgage loans may be prepaid in whole or in part at any time after two years without notice or bonus. Prepayments within two years are accepted subject to a bonus equal to three months' interest on the amount of the prepayment. Second mortgage loans may be prepaid in whole or in part at any time without notice or bonus.

During the first ten years, the Board lent an average of \$3,860,000 per year. There was a big decline during the war years but applications have increased steadily since the end of the war and it is anticipated that, in the current year, the amount approved for loans will almost equal the pre-war average.

The Board, organized in 1929, carries on the business of making loans to farmers on farm mortgages throughout Canada.

**BOUNDARY COMMISSION APPOINTMENT:** The Secretary of State for External Affairs announced Dec. 6 that the Government has appointed James M. Wardle, C.B.E., to be the Canadian member of the International Boundary Commission in place of Noel J. Ogilvie, who has retired. The appointment was effective November 15, 1947.

Mr. Wardle is also Director of Special Projects in the Department of Mines and Resources. In addition to his departmental duties, he was a member of the International Fact-Finding Committee appointed by Canada and the United States to study the construction of a highway to Alaska. From 1938 to 1941 he was a member of the British Columbia-Yukon-Alaska Highway Commission.

The International Boundary Commission was set up under several treaties between Canada and the United States to demarcate various parts of the boundary and to maintain an effective boundary line between the two countries. The three treaties involved are:

Article VI of the Alaska Boundary Convention signed January 24, 1903;

The International Boundary Demarcation Treaty signed April 11, 1908;

The Boundary Demarcation Treaty signed February 24, 1925.

## CANADA THIRD IN EXPORTS

**UNITED NATIONS FIGURES:** Most countries in which the value of imports exceeded the value of exports before the war had larger trade deficits in 1946 than in 1938, according to a special table in the November issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

The United States, with exports valued at nearly \$10 billion, was the largest exporting country in 1946. The United Kingdom was second with nearly \$3.9 billion, followed by Canada with \$2.2 billion, Argentina with \$1.2 billion, and Brazil with just under \$1 billion.

The table will show the values of 1946 exports and imports, converted to U.S. dollars, for forty different countries, as well as the percentage relation between exports and imports for each country in 1938 and 1946. The figures do not represent balances of international payments, the Statistical Office points out, as they refer only to merchandise and exclude bullion and specie as well as payments for services, foreign investments, and other types of transfers. Hence the data do not reveal the "dollar crisis" facing many countries, although the balance of merchandise trade represents an important factor in the availability of foreign exchange in general.

### FOREIGN TRADE DEFICITS

The increase in the relative size of trade deficits between 1938 and 1946 was most striking in continental European countries. In the Netherlands, for example, the value of exports in 1938 was 74 per cent of the value of imports, but was only 33 per cent in 1946. In Belgium and Denmark, where pre-war exports almost equalled imports in value (being 95 and 94 per cent, respectively), exports in 1946 amounted to only a little more than half the value of imports (55 and 57 per cent). Sweden, France, Norway and China also ended 1946 with substantially larger trade deficits than in 1938.

The United Kingdom and Portugal, on the other hand, had smaller trade deficits in 1946 than in 1938. In both these countries exports amounted to just about 50 per cent of imports in 1938 but in 1946 were valued at 74 per cent of imports in the United Kingdom and 67 per cent in Portugal.

Among the countries which had large export balances in 1938, several had even larger balances in 1946. The United States, for example, which had exports valued at 158 per cent of imports in 1938, exported nearly twice the value of its imports in 1946. Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bolivia, Iran and Indo-China also had larger export balances in 1946 than in 1938.

Several other countries which exported substantially more than they imported in 1938, however, had smaller export balances in 1946. In Chile, Algeria and Peru, for example, the