

SCIENTISTS TO ARCTIC: A team of scientists and flyers took off from Rockcliffe Air Station, Ottawa, on July 5, on "Operation Magnetic II", third joint expedition of the Department of Mines and Resources and the R.C.A.F. to gather data on the location and movement of the North Magnetic Pole. Such data must be kept constantly up-to-date for the preparation of accurate magnetic charts, the Department of Mines and Resources has announced.

Headed by Ralph D. Hutchison, of Toronto, a member of the Dominion Observatory's Magnetic Division, the party will use special equipment to take readings on the magnetic field, largely in the vicinity of the pole. The scientists will endeavour to take magnetic observations at one point on Prince of Wales Island almost at the pole itself and at two others in close proximity to it on the west coast of Sommerset Island. Ten other stations will be occupied in the central and western Arctic Islands. Northern studies in recent years by Observatory scientists have placed the position of the Magnetic Pole on Prince of Wales Island at latitude 73 degrees north and longitude 100 degrees west. The project, part of a continuing program, will require about two months in the North this year.

Hutchison will be assisted by Philip N. Daykin, of Vancouver, who is on the Observatory staff for the summer months, and B. Shinman, Toronto, of the Geographical Bureau. Mr. Shinman, who is also working with the Department of Mines and Resources for the summer, will conduct geographical investigations at the various stations occupied. Hutchison and Shinman are both from the University of Toronto, Daykin is from the University of British Columbia. This will be Mr. Hutchison's second season with "Operation Magnetic".

A big R.C.A.F. Canso will carry the team farther north than any water-landing aircraft has ever flown, close to the 80th parallel of latitude and over 1000 miles inside the Arctic Circle.

Although temperatures in the vicinity of the Magnetic Pole are moderate at this time of the year, 40 degrees in daytime and a little below freezing at night, the crews are in danger of moving ice-floes penning in their aircraft.

Most of the food used by the expedition is dehydrated and twice-monthly flights down to Coral Harbour will be made to pick up supplies and mail. Most of the R.C.A.F. members are experienced Northern flyers with F/O J.E. Goldsmith, D.F.C., A.F.C., the navigator, and Sgt. A.V. Hillman, the engineer, veterans of all three pole-locating operations.

STUDY CANADIAN ARMY: A close study of the Canadian Army and its place in the community life of Canada will be made by two British officers who will tour military installations and bases this month. They are Brig. G.D.G.

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Heyman, CBE, and Col. R.P. de Winton, CBE, both of the British Joint Services Mission (Army Staff) in Washington.

Scheduled to arrive in Canada on July 10 and remain until July 24, the two officers will visit such places as Montreal, Winnipeg, Fort Churchill, Edmonton, Whitehorse, Chilliwack and Vancouver, Army Headquarters announced.

Brig. Heyman is well-versed in the mechanics of organizing and maintaining an army. A graduate of the Staff College at Camberley, England, he took an important part in planning the landings in Europe, North Africa and Sicily. In 1941 he commanded an infantry battalion and later became Director of Plans for the Middle East Forces. During 1946 and 1947 he was employed as deputy-chief of Internal Affairs and Communications Division in Germany as well as chairman of the de-Nazification Board in the Control Commission for Germany. This work involved police, education, local government communications and de-Nazification.

He has held his present post since 1947.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices across Canada in May totalled 63,700, down from the April figure of 69,000, but up from the May, 1948 total of 42,300, according to the Bureau of Statistics. At the end of the month there were 95,800 ordinary claims on the live unemployment register compared with 134,500 at the end of April and 71,000 at May 31, 1948.

A total of 150,700 persons received one or more benefit payments during May, amounting to \$5,511,100 for a total of 2,474,100 compensated unemployed days compared with 191,700 beneficiaries paid \$7,605,800 for 3,400,400 compensated days in April and 107,300 beneficiaries paid \$3,666,600 for 1,887,300 compensated days in May last year.

The average duration of the unemployment compensated was 16.4 days in May, 17.7 days in April and 17.6 days a year ago. The average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary was \$36.56 in May, \$39.68 in April, and \$34.16 in May, 1948, while the average amount of benefit paid per compensated day was \$2.23 in May, \$2.24 in April, and \$1.94 in May last year.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 23 amounted to 75,036,000 bushels compared with 80,881,000 on June 16, and 49,706,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending June 23 totalled 5,870,700 bushels compared with 1,788,800 in the same week last year, and in the cumulative period, 153,602,100 bushels compared with 117,446,100.

LEADING MINERALS: Output of 11 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals moved to lower levels in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, while in the first four months of this year, production was advanced in all but four items. In the month there were gains in cement, copper, gold, iron ore, and petroleum; in the four-month period decreases occurred in asbestos, lead, lime, and silver. In both periods, the sharp fall in the production of asbestos was a result of the labour dispute.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output for April was as follows by items, totals for April last year being in brackets: asbestos, 16,000 (61,600) tons; cement, 1,536,900 (1,268,000) barrels; clay products, \$1,229,800 (\$1,278,300); coal, 1,227,000 (1,605,300) tons; copper, 45,095,900 (41,829,600) pounds; gold, 325,200 (286,100) fine ounces; gypsum, 163,200 (222,100) tons; iron ore, 104,000 (57,900) tons.

AIR SQUADRONS TO U.S.: Two Royal Canadian Navy air squadrons, No.'s 825 and 826, flew from their base at Dartmouth, N.S., to the U.S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, on July 7, for approximately three months' combined training and manoeuvres with the U.S.N.

This is the latest in a series of training schemes designed to standardize techniques and methods employed by the Canadian Services with those of the United States Armed Forces.

The two squadrons form the R.C.N.'s 18th Carrier Air Group, flying Firefly Mark 1 and Mark 5 aircraft and specializing in anti-submarine operations. While with the U.S.N. they will train in American carrier landing methods and anti-submarine procedures. Flying will be done from U.S.N. carriers and U.S. Naval Air Stations in the Quonset Point area.

For the past three months 18th C.A.G. of the R.C.N. has been carrying out an intensive anti-submarine working up program with the Royal Navy submarine H.M.S. "Tudor".

For several of the group's officers it will be the second spell of training with the U.S.N. this year. Last winter, with other Canadian naval pilots and observers, they attended a five-week anti-submarine course at the United States Naval Air Station at San Diego, California. The Canadian Government bears the cost of these combined exercises.

CANADA - SWEDEN ACCORD: Trade between Canada and Sweden may be carried on in future on either a United States dollar or a Canadian dollar basis, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, announced on July 8.

Heretofore exporters shipping to Sweden have been required to obtain payment in U.S. dollars. Under arrangements made with the Swedish authorities, Sweden is being designated

as a "special arrangement" country as from July 11. Consequently Canadian dollars will also be acceptable in payment for exports to Sweden.

The arrangements also will enable Canadians to obtain permits through their banks for the expenditure of any reasonable amounts of Canadian dollars for travel to Sweden. Sweden is thus placed on the same basis, so far as Canadian travellers are concerned, as France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and countries in the sterling area.

Previously, travel expenditures in Sweden were in practice made in U.S. dollars and were therefore limited by the travel ration of \$150 U.S. covering the period from November 16, 1948 to November 15, 1949.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES: Government fisheries officials of both Canada and the United States met in Ottawa on July 8 and 9 for routine discussions on administration of two West Coast international treaties, the Fisheries Department announced on July 6.

The discussions which dealt with the operations of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission and the International Halibut Commission, were a continuation of exchange of views between Canadian and United States Government administrators which began last year when the two Commissions met simultaneously for the first time at Ottawa.

Described as "strictly informal" the deliberations were under the chairmanship of Stewart Bates, federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Attending the discussions were officials of the Department of Fisheries and the Department of External Affairs; Dr. W.M. Chapman, of the U.S. State Department and officials of the U.S. Fish and Wild Life Service.

FARM CASH INCOME UP: Farmers' receipts from the sale of farm products in the first three months of this year reached a total of \$406,386,000, showing an increase of almost seven per cent over the same period of 1948, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

Cash income from the sale of field crops at \$133,878,000 for the first quarter of 1949, was up more than 20 per cent over last year's corresponding total of \$108,721,000. The increase can be largely attributed to increased marketings of the five principal grains and a higher price for wheat.

Income from the sale of livestock and livestock products totalling \$264,776,000 for the January-March period of this year is relatively unchanged from that of the same period of 1948. With the exception of cattle and calves, the 1949 marketings of livestock were down this year as against last. Prices, on the other hand, were without exception, higher than a year ago with the index of livestock prices indicating an overall increase of more than 20 per cent.