

COTC CADETS: The Army has lopped months of study off the course leading to a commission in the Reserve Force for university students enrolled as officer cadets in the Canadian Officers Training Corps.

The cadets now are required to complete two theoretical phases of training instead of three to qualify as lieutenants in the Reserve. They must, however, also have completed two practical phases of training.

The theoretical training takes place during the academic year at the various colleges and universities. Practical training is carried out for periods up to 16 weeks during summer vacation at the various Active Force schools and units.

Qualification for the rank of captain in the Reserve or lieutenant in the Active Force remains unchanged at three theoretical and two practical phases of training.

NORTHERN SURVEYS: Canadian Army survey parties operating in the far north have been hampered by adverse weather conditions this summer but likely will finish their work on schedule, an officer of the Army Survey Establishment in Ottawa said this week.

He said that parties operating in the Yukon were the hardest hit and only recently got started--weeks later than usual--after being slowed down by particularly heavy snows.

"It's been a tough year all around," the officer said, adding that some of the 70 soldiers on the 15 field parties have been working in mountainous country where there has been as much as 15 feet of snow.

He felt that there was little likelihood of them being unable to finish what they set out to do. Many of the parties have reported that they already have begun the final stage of their work preparatory to "coming out" for the winter.

They usually get their final air-drop of supplies about the third week in August.

CARLOADINGS: Carloadings on Canadian rail-ways for the week ending August 13 totalled 74,192 cars compared with 69,048 cars in the preceding week and 75,971 cars in the 32nd week of last year, a decline of 1,779 cars or 2.3 per cent, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Eastern division volume was off from 51,202 cars to 46,519, while western loadings advanced from 24,769 to 27,673 cars or by 11.7 per cent.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 11 amounted to 52,892,700 bushels compared with 55,259,600 on August 4 and 35,778,200 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

HARVESTING REPORT: Generally excellent progress in harvesting has been made throughout the greater part of the Prairie Provinces during the past two weeks. While scattered showers have caused some delay, harvesting operations are now general except in northern Alberta. Above-normal temperatures during the past week in all three provinces have hastened maturity of grains but only moderate damage is reported from premature ripening.

Excellent progress in harvesting has been made in Manitoba with continued hot weather and only scattered showers. In the southern sections of the Province cutting is nearly completed and one-third to one-half of the crops has been threshed. Over the remainder of the Province cutting is well advanced and threshing is under way. Continued hot weather has hastened maturity causing reduction in grade and yield particularly of late coarse grains. The wheat sample is reported as mostly No. 1 to No. 3 Northern.

Continued hot weather in Saskatchewan has hastened ripening and considerable progress has been made with harvesting operations in all districts. About 40 per cent of the wheat and 35 per cent of the coarse grains are now cut or swathed and threshing is about 15 per cent completed. Yield outturns thus far are substantiating the recent production estimates.

ALBERTA CONDITIONS

Over most of Alberta harvesting is under way, and with continued favourable weather will become general within the week. Over much of central Alberta second growth will prolong the harvesting of grain although crops are reported to be ripening fast. In the southwestern and Peace River areas, crops are fair to good and harvesting is progressing satisfactorily. Elsewhere in the Province crops are reported as poor to fair.

Harvesting of spring grains is practically completed in the greater part of southern Ontario. While yields are somewhat below normal they are generally much above earlier indications. After-harvest cultivation is general and, if moisture conditions improve, the acreage to be seeded to fall wheat should equal or exceed that sown last year. Prospects for late-sown crops continue to be generally satisfactory.

During the past two weeks drought conditions have prevailed throughout most of Quebec and crops have deteriorated considerably.

Rains on August 19 relieved the drought in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia and already all crops are beginning to improve. Good crops of apples, plums and peaches are expected. In New Brunswick the potato, grain and apple crops in the upper Saint John Valley are very promising.

In British Columbia showery, overcast weather has delayed harvesting of cereal crops.

MR. PEARSON URGES MULTILATERAL WORLD TRADE

FLOW MUST BE RESTORED: Following is the concluding portion of the address delivered by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, at the official opening of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, on August 22:

"...The difficulties which are to be discussed in Washington arise out of what is often referred to as the dollar shortage. That is an easy expression of the problem which may be misleading in its simplicity - as is so often the case when we try to bundle up complicated and awkward political and economic problems in neat and tidy phrase packages, like "convertibility", "devaluation" and "dollar shortage" - phrases which are at times used as glib substitutes for understanding or knowledge. The dollar shortage is, of course, real enough but it is the result, not the cause, of the present difficulties. The difficulties themselves arise out of the present lack of balance between world production and world distribution. This, in turn, is largely due, either directly or indirectly, to the war; or rather to the uneven impact of the destruction and dislocations brought about by the war, which left certain countries - normally great importing countries - much more crippled and shaken than the great North American supplying countries. The old European world was smashed; the new world hardly dented by war. And in the old world the smashing was uneven and the recovery consequently uneven. This inevitable lag by Europe in the post war competitive race has, according to a well-known British economist and editor, Miss Barbara Ward, been accentuated by three things, as follows:

"The first is the division of the highly industrialized western fringe of Europe into nineteen or twenty separate nationalist economies. The second is the tendency of European businessmen to use those divisions as protective barriers and as a result to allow the competitive edge to be taken off the economic system... The third was the false assumption about work and productivity held by the mass of organized labour."

"This problem, thought of not merely as a dollar shortage, but as one involving a possible breakdown in world trade, has no quick or easy solution. There is no rabbit to be pulled out of this particular hat - in Washington or anywhere else. On the contrary, unless counsels of good sense and understanding prevail, a much less peaceful and amiable animal might emerge. There seem, in fact, to be political and press conjurers on both sides of the Atlantic who are making at the moment some unfortunate and ill-timed passes which can only encourage this unhappy result.

"As the governments concerned face these serious financial and economic problems in the

days ahead, it will, of course, be tempting for each to concentrate on what seems to be a particular source of trouble outside its own jurisdiction. This makes it easier to follow the tempting but not always wise course of seeking a remedy in action to be taken by someone else. This is nationally comforting and conscience-easing, but is likely to do more harm than good in the search for a solution, a search which will require long, and friendly co-operative effort.

"The fact is that we are faced with a tough, long-range problem which is as political as it is economic; which is in some ways as novel as it is complicated and for which there is no single or simple remedy. A return to the freedom of trade of 1914 would not do it because the political and economic conditions of that age have disappeared, possibly for good. At the other extreme is the remedy of total control of trade by governments, which in the conditions of today would inevitably mean control exercised through bilateral deals. Some short-range emergency measures, on a restrictive and bilateral basis, may now be unavoidable for a country in the present position of the United Kingdom, but as we see it here there is no salvation to be found in this approach, which inevitably tends to limit the areas of exchange and subsidize high cost production.

MULTILATERAL FLOW

"Somehow or other the flow of goods multilaterally must be restored and this can only be done by a concerted effort based on friendly understanding and working together in the part of the new world and the old. This will involve a re-examination of economic policy by all the countries concerned in the light of the present situation. It will also mean that any new measures taken over here which will assist European recovery must be met by measures on the other side which will give the necessary assurance that any assistance given will be effective. All this may mean that immediate concessions will have to be made - all round - for ultimate advantages to all. Dollar countries will have to encourage imports by enlightened government action while countries like the United Kingdom will have to take the steps necessary to get into a competitive export position.

"Above all, as we see it in Canada, emergency restrictive measures which may now have to be taken in sterling countries should not lead to the establishment of practices and policies which will become ends in themselves rather than merely means to an end; the end being the restoration of world trade on a freely convertible basis. If certain trading areas are allowed to become frozen, this may force other areas into following the same