

**SUMMER JOBS FOR STUDENTS:** The annual survey by the Department of Labour to uncover thousands of summer job openings for university undergraduates is now underway. It has been announced by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell...

The number of jobs needed would at least equal the 1947 figure which was estimated at 40,000. The campaign is being directed, as in former years, by the Technical Personnel Division, of the Department, and the Executive and Professional Division of the National Employment Service.

The Minister pointed out that a large proportion of the students must earn during their vacations in order to finance their studies. This applied particularly to veterans, who draw living allowances only while they are actually attending university.

Many students, also, needed specific types of summer employment in order to obtain practical experience in the course of obtaining their degrees. Mr. Mitchell said that employers had been the first to stress the value of such training for those who, in many cases, will become their permanent employees on graduation.

A questionnaire had been sent to more than 12,000 potential employers of students to determine what job openings could be expected in the spring, the requirements for these jobs, and the remuneration. As employers returned these questionnaires, job lists would be compiled and sent to universities. The lists would be amended regularly up to the end of the university year.

In addition to finding temporary summer employment for undergraduates, the survey also aimed at finding permanent positions for members of the 1949 graduating class.

The Minister stated that the National Employment Service stands ready to assist employers in such matters as arranging interviews with students at the universities.

**LT.-GEN. SIMONDS TO RETURN:** A two-year exchange of two top-ranking British and Canadian officers will end in August when Lt.-Gen. G.G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO, returns from the United Kingdom to take command of the National Defence College and the Canadian Army Staff College at Kingston, Ont.

Gen. Simonds' impending return was announced on January 10 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, who added that the British exchange officer, Maj.-Gen. J.F.M. Whiteley, CB, CBE, MC, present commandant of the colleges, would return to England following Gen. Simonds' arrival.

Since the exchange went into effect in January, 1947, Gen. Simonds has been Army Instructor at the Imperial Defence College at Camberley, England. At the same time Gen. Whiteley took command of the Canadian Army Staff College, and, when it opened in January 1948, of the National Defence College.

Lt.-Gen. Guy Granville Simonds is the former

commander of the 2nd Canadian Corps in North-west Europe, and, after VE-Day, of the Canadian Forces in the Netherlands. When the CFN was disbanded early in 1946, he studied at the Imperial Defence College.

A veteran of both world wars, Maj.-Gen. Whiteley served as a brigadier, general staff, with the Eighth Army in the Middle East. In 1942 he was transferred to Allied Forces' Headquarters in the Mediterranean where he attained his present rank. Early in 1944 he was posted to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. Following the war he became Allied liaison officer in Germany. He was appointed Army Instructor at the Imperial Defence College in November 1945.

Gen. Simonds will take up his new post about a month prior to the commencement of the third National Defence College course on September 3.

**R.C.N. MEDICAL POSTS:** Changes in three of the Royal Canadian Navy's principal medical posts were announced January 11 at Naval Headquarters.

Surgeon-Commander Eric H. Lee, R.C.N., of Saskatoon and Ottawa, has been appointed to the aircraft carrier H.M.C.S. "Magnificent" as Principal Medical Officer. Surgeon-Commander Marvin C. Wellman, R.C.N., of Harold, Ontario, succeeds Commander Lee as Atlantic Command Medical Officer and Principal Medical Officer, H.M.C.S. "Stadacona", Halifax. Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander (P) Edward L.G. Alford, R.C.N., of Ottawa, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Naval Air Station, H.M.C.S. "Shearwater", Dartmouth, N.S.

**BORDER TRAFFIC:** Highway traffic between Canada and the United States was five per cent higher in November than in the corresponding month of 1947, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The cumulative increase for the first 11 months of the year over the same period of 1947 was seven per cent.

The increase in November was reflected both in American traffic entering Canada and in Canadian traffic returning from the United States, respective increases standing at four per cent and nine per cent. The aggregate number of border crossings in November was 568,600, consisting of 392,200 foreign entries and 176,400 Canadian vehicles returning.

**WHEAT MARKETINGS:** Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on December 30 amounted to 170,945,000 bushels, showing a decline of 1,349,000 bushels from the December 23 figure of 172,294,000 bushels but up 31,278,000 bushels in advance of the corresponding total of 139,667,000 bushels for 1947.

**STUDY SALMON DEPLETION:** Steps which the Federal Department of Fisheries might take to build up the depleted sockeye salmon runs in the Skeena River in northern British Columbia were discussed in a report delivered at the annual meeting in Ottawa last week of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The report represents five years of intensive investigations by the Board's Pacific Biological Station at Nanaimo, B.C. with Dr. A.L. Pritchard, formerly a biologist with the Board and now Director of Fish Culture Development in the federal Department of Fisheries, in charge.

The investigations were initiated by the Board in 1944 after the industry experienced two extremely low catches in the Skeena River in 1942 and 1943, indicating the fishery was at a critical stage.

Dr. Pritchard and his associates determined that in addition to the sockeye, the pink salmon had suffered a serious decline in productivity. It was suggested that implementation of restrictions to build up the sockeye runs would afford sufficient protection to the pink salmon. The sockeye populations have shown a decline over the years. Main factor affecting the runs was the increased efficiency in the industry's fishing effort. In the case of the pinks, major blame was placed on weather conditions as they adversely affected spawning and production of young fish.

**CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**

But in both instances, the report said, the decline once started was undoubtedly furthered by many other factors such as obstructions in the river beds, predation by other fish and harbour seals and adverse climatic conditions. Another factor in the situation is the heavy Indian food fishery which maintains a constant level from year to year irrespective of the escapement.

Any corrective measures in respect of these factors should be implemented concurrently, it was suggested. These corrective measures include: recommendation that the consideration be given to reducing the amount of fishing through shortening the season or lengthening the closed periods, and by restricting the area in which nets may be set. Recommendation is also made that more assistance be given the parent salmon on their spawning run by carrying out a thorough and continuous program of stream improvement. As an important step in this direction it is suggested that another fishway be installed at Moricetown Falls to ease the passage for all salmon. Requisite supervision of the Indian fishery will be maintained.

**LIVING COSTS DECREASE:** Cost-of-living indexes for eight regional cities all showed decreases between November 1 and December 1, ranging from 0.3 points for Vancouver to 1.2 points for Halifax. Over the same period the general index receded 0.7 points.

As in the case of the all-Canada figure, the declines in the indexes for the eight cities mainly reflected easier prices for foods, notably eggs. Meats, fruits and vegetables were fractionally lower at most centres also. Other main groups recorded relatively narrow changes during the month.

Composite city index declines between November 1 and December 1, 1948 were as follows: Halifax, 1.2 to 150.8; Saint John, 0.7 to 155.5; Montreal, 1.0 to 161.5; Toronto, 0.7 to 154.5; Winnipeg, 0.8 to 152.2; Saskatoon, 0.7 to 161.6; Edmonton, 0.6 to 153.6; and Vancouver, 0.3 to 160.8

**MOTOR VEHICLES SHIPMENTS:** Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles -- which had been running slightly below 1947 in the first 10 months of 1948 -- increased sharply in November for the third successive month, to bring the 11-month total slightly above that for the same period of 1947.

November shipments totalled 26,794 units compared with 25,057 in October and 23,240 units in November, 1947, according to figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate for the 11 months was 236,873 as compared with 236,705 for January-November, 1947.

Shipments in November consisted of 18,475 passenger cars and 8,319 commercial vehicles. Of the passenger cars, 13,932 were for sale in Canada and 4,543 for export, while 6,060 of the commercial vehicles were destined for domestic sales and 2,259 for shipment abroad.

During the 11 months ending November, 188,819 units were shipped for sale in Canada and 48,054 for export. Of the former, 121,738 were passenger models and 67,081 commercial vehicles, while 26,546 of the export total were passenger cars and 21,508 commercial vehicles.

**SOLDIERS' NEW UNIFORMS:** Canadian soldiers will be issued new summer uniforms and neat gabardine raincoats along about next May or June. Officials at Army Headquarters say that the new clothing will be ready for issue approximately May 1. At the same time, introduction of a new pattern greatcoat, to be ready next fall, was announced. The new clothing will be worn by all ranks of the Army, commissioned and otherwise.

The new summer walking out dress will be of worsted and will replace the present tropical worsted service dress of officers and the less popular khaki drill worn by soldiers. The gabardine raincoats will replace the various types and shades of waterproof garments now being worn by both officers and men. Issue of the raincoats will be particularly welcomed by the lower ranks of the Army.

As in the past, issue of the clothing will be free to soldiers and on a purchase basis by officers.

Officers in possession of the old style light weight uniforms will be permitted to wear them until worn out, after which time new pattern clothing will be purchased.