

INDEX TO INSIDE PAGES

Report On Rainmaking.....	2	Civil Aviation Medicine.....	6
Mr. Justice Archibald Appointed.....	2	Price Index.....	6
Permanent Landings For Veterans.....	3	Export Permits Requirements.....	7
Dr. Barton To Continue.....	3	Dr. Convey Appointment.....	7
R. G. C. Smith's Appointment.....	3	Col. Snow Promoted.....	7
1948 Capital Goods Expenditure		World Wheat Situation.....	8
\$3,000,000,000.....	4	Gold Mining Industry.....	8
Record Production.....	4	U. S. Asks Farm Aid.....	8
The Nations Congratulate Canada.....	5-6	Olympic Boxer.....	8
Canada At The United Nations.....	6		

WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

WESTERN EUROPEAN SECURITY: The Department of External Affairs made the following statement on July 5:

The following question was asked in the House of Commons in London today (July 5):

"What arrangements have been made for discussions between the Powers adhering to the Brussels Treaty and representatives of the United States Government regarding American armed aid to Western Europe?"

The Foreign Secretary's reply to this question included the following:

"There will undoubtedly be a constant exchange of views in Washington between the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the other parties to the Brussels Treaty and Canada concerning Western European security arrangements, and United States and Canadian association with them."

The Canadian position in regard to such arrangements and Canada's association with them, was made clear by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 17th, when he said: "The Canadian Government has been closely following recent developments in the international sphere. The peoples of all free countries may be assured that Canada will play her full part in every movement to give substance to the conception of an effective system of collective security by the development of regional pacts under the Charter of the United Nations."

The proposed Washington discussions, at

this stage at least, will be purely exploratory and on the diplomatic, not the governmental level.

The Canadian Government has been glad to accept the invitation to participate in them, and the Canadian Ambassador in Washington has been asked to make himself available for that purpose. In these diplomatic discussions he will be assisted by officials of the Department of External Affairs as required from time to time.

41,952 IMMIGRANTS: Canada received 41,952 immigrants during the first five months of this year, an increase of 170.4 per cent over the total of 15,513 for the corresponding period during 1947, according to an announcement made at Ottawa July 6 by the Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources.

Mr MacKinnon pointed out that over the five-month period, there had been a 91.5% rise in numbers of immigrants from the British Isles, the total for 1948 being 18,876, as against 9,859 for the first five months of 1947.

Immigrants from northern European races numbered 5,614, as compared to the 1947 figure of 1,156 for the first five months, and the total of all other races was 14,596, as against a 1947 five-month total of 896. Of the total immigrants, 12.381% were Displaced Persons, the Minister stated.

REPORT ON RAINMAKING

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION SUMMARY: The Department of Transport on July 2 released a summarization of facts as known at present by the Canadian Meteorological Division with respect to the present status and practical applications of artificial inducement of precipitation from clouds. Prepared by Andrew Thomson, Controller of the Meteorological Division, this summarization also briefly indicates the considered opinion of reputable scientists on the possible applications of these techniques to the control of weather in general.

Langmuir and Schaefer, of the General Electric Company, successfully formed ice-crystals from super-cooled water droplets in the laboratory in 1946. They first "seeded" the clouds of droplets with dry ice (solid carbon dioxide), but subsequent experiments were equally successful with silver iodide, pulverized clay and volcanic ash. This would seem to indicate that any one of a number of inoculants may be used as artificial nuclei. There is some question, too, whether the water droplets must be super-cooled before the "seeding" will produce results. Originally it was believed so, but continuing experiments now seem to indicate otherwise.

Recent experiments with dry ice on natural clouds have included attempts in the United States, England, Australia and Mexico, as well as a very large number of unofficial tests on shower clouds by private fliers and commercial agencies. The conclusions to be drawn from the many experiments are indeterminate. The majority of the experiments have been so unscientific in character that the evidence is worthless.

RESULTS SUMMARIZED

The results to date may be summarized as follows:

1. It has been definitely shown that particles of dry ice dispersed in clouds with temperatures below freezing will, under conditions not yet fully known, cause the precipitation of snow which may then melt and form rain. However, much of the snow or rain may evaporate on its way to the ground and there is as yet no authenticated case where precipitation reaching the ground solely as a result of "seeding" a cloud has amounted to more than a fraction of an inch.
2. Up to the present time there is no conclusive evidence as to how much, if any, of the shower was produced entirely by artificial means (dry ice) and how much resulted from natural causes. Experiments are under way to determine quantitatively the amounts that can be produced artificially under various circumstances.

It is generally agreed that no method so far developed is likely to produce sufficient rainfall to relieve drought under the conditions of inadequate supply of moist air, a

deficiency that practically always prevails when there is a serious drought. Clouds will not form unless there exist both sufficient moisture and upward movement of air.

According to Dr. Langmuir's researches, seeding creates myriads of sublimation nuclei or "ice germs"; and each ice germ may grow to an ice crystal and fall as precipitation if there is sufficient moisture available. Ordinarily there is not sufficient moisture in the treated cloud to gather around each and every ice germ and cause it to grow to sufficient size to fall. The moist-use content, however, may be increased by convection and/or advection. But when additional moisture (either liquid or vapor) replaces the seeded portion to the cloud, there will be few or no seeds available in the new cloud formation to transform it into an ice cloud. Hence it is very important for spread of the precipitation area that the ice germs diffuse to unseeded portions of the cloud by mixing or convective processes. The extent of this diffusion is a subject of current investigation but is not likely to exceed a few miles.

SILVER IODIDE

Silver iodide also has ice nucleation properties and has the advantage that the nuclei thus formed do not evaporate or melt and so can remain for long periods regardless of the temperature until they come into the presence of supercooled water droplets and produce their effect. On the other hand the nuclei produced by dry ice are minute ice crystals which evaporate and melt when the air is dry or the temperatures are above freezing. Such ice nuclei are produced not only by dry ice but apparently by any material at temperatures below -35°C .

As indicated above, the question is not, "Can we make it rain?" The answer to this question seems to be "Yes, provided certain special conditions exist". Can rain be produced artificially on such a scale that it will be of some assistance to the national economy? Can precipitation in useful quantities be artificially induced from clouds under conditions where and when the best meteorological estimates agree that it will not fall naturally? These are the questions which Canadian scientists have now undertaken to settle for themselves.

MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD APPOINTED: The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has announced that, pursuant to legislation enacted at the session of Parliament just ended, and in accordance with the intentions of the Government as announced in Parliament, Mr. Justice W. B. Archibald, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has been appointed a Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada; and as Chief Commissioner of the Board of Transport Commissioners in place of Colonel J. A. Cross whose resignation has been accepted.

PERMANENT LANDINGS FOR VETERANS: "Permanent landings" will now be granted by the Canadian Government to the majority of the 4,500 Polish veteran immigrants who were brought to Canada in 1946 and 1947 for work in agriculture, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has announced.

When these veterans volunteered for Canadian farm jobs, they undertook to remain in agriculture for two years, and the arrangement provided that they were to complete this two-year period before being allowed to apply for "permanent landing", the Minister explained. So satisfactory has been the conduct of most of these immigrants, that the Canadian Government has decided to shorten this waiting period before they were allowed to take this first step towards their citizenship. All those who have cooperated in the operation of the scheme and who can satisfy the requirements of the Immigration Act will now be granted "permanent landings".

The granting of "permanent landings" will in no way relieve the veteran of his responsibility to his undertaking with respect to farm employment, Mr. Mitchell emphasized. However, by obtaining "permanent landings", they will acquire the right to apply for the immigration of their close relatives.

APPLICATION FORMS

Application forms will be sent to each veteran within a few weeks for completion and signature. Each application is to be considered on its own merits and those from applicants who have not completed their undertakings and contracts, may not receive favourable consideration at this time, the Minister pointed out.

The group of veterans brought to Canada from Italy in the fall of 1946 will have completed their undertakings this fall. It is hoped that these veterans will continue in the agricultural industry. However, most of the veterans who came from England last year will only have completed their first year's contract in June. Employer and veteran may confer and enter into another agreement for a second year of the undertaking period. Either or both may call upon the National Employment Service for advice where help is needed.

Some veterans have rented farms and are operating them on a crop-sharing basis. This was an arrangement which the Department encouraged, Mr. Mitchell pointed out, and "permanent landing" will be granted as soon as possible to any veteran who has an arrangement of this kind approved by the National Employment Service.

According to reports from local employment offices and Provincial authorities, the Polish veterans have, on the whole, indicated their willingness to fulfill their undertaking to remain in agricultural employment for two years. "They have performed useful service to Canadian agriculture", the Minister said. "We are sure that the good record established to

date will be maintained by these men for the balance of the period of undertaking and later as full Canadian citizens."

DR. BARTON TO CONTINUE: It has been announced by the Dominion Government that Dr. G.S.H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who has reached retirement age, has been asked to continue in his present position until June, 1949.

Dr. Barton's contribution to Canadian agriculture as Deputy Minister since 1932 is well known. The war naturally added increased responsibilities, for Canadian food and agricultural supplies soon became just as essential as the more tangible weapons of war used on the actual battlefield. During that time Dr. Barton was a key figure on most of the Allied committees whose task it was to keep supplies of food and other agricultural commodities flowing to Allied countries and armed forces overseas.

In the international field he headed the Canadian delegation to the original United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943, and has attended all subsequent conferences of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in 1945, 1946 and 1947. At the 1947 Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Barton was appointed Canadian representative on the Council of the Organization. The Council acts as an executive body of FAO to keep the world food and agricultural situation and inter-governmental commodity arrangements under constant review, with a view to stimulating action and co-operation among member governments.

In view of Dr. Barton's broad experience of Canadian agriculture and his intimate knowledge of world food and agricultural conditions, the Government considered that his services should not be lost to the Dominion Department of Agriculture at the present time.

R.G.C. SMITH'S APPOINTMENT: Appointment of R.G.C. Smith to the position of Commercial Secretary in Rome was announced July 2 by Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Formerly Commercial Secretary in Havana, Mr. Smith succeeds J.P. Manion, who has been transferred from Rome to Paris. Presently on tour of industries across Canada, Mr. Smith will take up his new position in October.

Born in Quebec City, Mr. Smith graduated from Bishop's College School and the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, and attended McGill University for one year. He served in the Canadian Army from 1940-45, overseas and at headquarters in Ottawa. Joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1930, Mr. Smith has been stationed in Buenos Aires and New York, and in January 1946 was appointed Commercial Secretary at Havana.

1948 CAPITAL GOODS EXPENDITURE \$3,000,000,000

RECONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT FORECAST: Canadian expenditures for capital goods in 1948 are now estimated at approximately three billion dollars, which is 25 per cent higher than that for last year. This is a preliminary figure following a review of the forecasts made at the beginning of the year by the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. The forecast made at the beginning of the year was for a total expenditure of \$2.8 billion.

This program of private and public investment outlay is the largest in Canada's history, and comprises an expenditure of \$1.7 billion on new construction, and \$1.3 billion for the purchase of machinery and equipment. As compared with the figures of 1947, expenditure on construction will be 28 per cent higher while that on machinery and equipment will be up 21 per cent. All major phases of Canada's national economy indicate increases in capital expenditure over those forecast six months ago. The commercial, merchandising and service group leads with an increase of 18 per cent, followed by utilities with an advance of 11 per cent, and manufacturing, which will be 7 per cent higher. Smaller increases are anticipated by the primary industries and by the construction industry, amounting to 4 per cent, whereas that for housing and direct government will be 3 per cent higher in each case, and the expenditure on institutions will be up 2 per cent.

GREATER THAN FORECAST

In releasing this report, which was prepared by the Economic Research Branch, Department of Reconstruction and Supply, with the statistical assistance of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Right Honourable C. D. Howe noted that a survey made six months ago revealed that expenditures for 1948 would be approximately \$2.8 billion, or 17 per cent more than was spent in 1947 by business, institutions and governments on plants, buildings, structures, machinery and equipment. The mid-year survey, just completed, indicates that the expenditures for new capital goods will be greater than the original forecast. Of the 25 per cent increase over 1947, now expected, some 15 per cent will be in construction costs and in the price of machinery and

equipment, while the remaining 10 per cent will represent an increase in the physical volume of investment.

The Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces report increases in planned capital expenditures of 29 per cent, 25 per cent and 21 per cent respectively, whereas Quebec returns show an increase of 17 per cent and Ontario a decline of 4 per cent, compared with the investment forecast made six months ago.

In addition to the expansion of new capital investment are increases for repair and maintenance of buildings and other structures, and machinery and equipment. At mid-year, repair and maintenance expenditures at \$1.3 billion will be 4 per cent higher than was forecast six months ago, or 7.5 per cent more than the estimated expenditures in 1947.

The majority of business enterprises participating in the mid-year survey reported increases in their planned investment program for 1948. Three main reasons were given in the questionnaire returns: (a) that construction costs and purchase prices of machinery and equipment were higher than anticipated; (b) that building materials, machinery, and in some instances labour, were in better supply, making it possible to proceed with projects which had hitherto been in a doubtful category; and (c) that plans of projects and estimates of cost had become firmer, making it possible to make a more definite statement as to the likely volume of capital expenditures.

STILL BOTTLENECKS

A smaller number of business enterprises reported a reduction in the volume of investment as compared with their intentions half a year ago. Two main reasons were given: (a) that there still exist bottlenecks in certain building material fields and in the production of selected types of machinery and equipment, which result in longer delivery dates than expected; and (b) that cost increases made some investment projects prohibitive, resulting in postponement of such projects in the hope of a reduction of investment costs at a later date. The majority of capital projects, however, are proceeding in spite of rising investment costs.

RECORD PRODUCTION: Production of steel ingots by Canadian mills, which has been running well above 1947 levels in previous months this year, rose to an all-time high monthly figure in May, amounting to 279,688 tons or a daily average of 9,022 tons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The May output, substantially above the April figure of 254,315 tons, compares with

275,349 tons and a daily average of 8,882 tons in March, the previous monthly record. Production in May last year was 235,978 tons, while the highest wartime output for a month was 261,524 tons in March, 1945.

For the five-month period ending May, steel ingot production totalled 1,287,303 tons as against 1,210,850 tons last year, making a daily average of 8,469 compared with 8,019 tons.

THE NATIONS CONGRATULATE CANADA

ON OCCASION OF JULY 1: The Department of External Affairs made public July 2 the texts of a number of messages from foreign governments received by the Prime Minister on the occasion of Canada's National Day, July 1, 1948.

From Juan Carlos Rodriguez, Ambassador of Argentina:

On the occasion of a new anniversary of Dominion Day I convey the warm greetings and congratulations of my Government to Your Excellency, the authorities and people of Canada, adding my own personal regards.

From Raul Fernandes, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil:

On the happy occasion of the anniversary of the Confederation of Canada I ask you to accept my cordial congratulations and sincere good wishes for your personal happiness.

From Wong Wen-hao, Premier of the Republic of China:

On this happy occasion of the anniversary of the Dominion Day of Canada I wish to convey to Your Excellency, your Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Government and people my sincerest felicitations and best wishes for your personal welfare and continued prosperity of the Canadian nation.

From Mariano Brull, Minister of Cuba:

Allow me to convey to Your Excellency in the glorious anniversary of Dominion Day on behalf of the people and the Government of Cuba and in my own name the best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the gallant people of Canada which in so great a measure is contributing to the consolidation of a peaceful world under the enlightened leadership of your own Government. I also send to Your Excellency my warmest personal regards and congratulations.

FROM PREMIER OF FRANCE

From Robert Schuman, Premier of France:

A l'occasion de la fête nationale du Canada je tiens à exprimer à Votre Excellence mes souhaits les plus chaleureux pour le bonheur et la prospérité de la nation canadienne à laquelle nous unissent tant de liens spirituels et moraux.

From Philippe Cantave, Consul General of Haiti in Canada:

A l'occasion du premier juillet anniversaire de la Confédération et fête du Canada, j'ai l'honneur de me faire l'interprète du Gouvernement et du peuple haïtiens - et aussi de mes compatriotes qui jouissent de l'hospitalité canadienne - pour vous adresser les sincères souhaits que nous formulons pour votre bonheur personnel ainsi que pour la

grandeur et la prospérité de la nation canadienne dont les chers fils donnent au monde un vivant exemple de paix, de justice et de liberté.

From The Netherlands Embassy in Ottawa:

On instruction from Her Royal Highness The Princess Regent of the Netherlands, I have the honour to convey to you, Sir, and to the people of Canada the best wishes of Her Royal Highness for the well being and the prosperity of the Nation on the occasion of Dominion Day.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

From the Legation of Switzerland:

On the occasion of the eighty-first anniversary of Confederation, I have the honour to offer you my heartfelt congratulations and to convey to the Government and the people of Canada all best wishes on behalf of the Government and the people of Switzerland who have at all times considered the Dominion of Canada as their sister-democracy working with them to achieve sound international solidarity.

In respectful recognition of the auspicious occasion of Dominion Day, the flag of this Legation will be hoisted throughout the day.

From the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the U.S.S.R. Embassy:

I have a pleasure to congratulate you cordially on the occasion of Dominion Day when your country celebrates 81st Anniversary of the Confederation of Canada.

With kindest personal regards.

FROM THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

From Harry S. Truman, President of the United States:

The people of the United States join me on this National Anniversary of Canada in sending to your Excellency and to the people of Canada hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes.

From Dr. I. Ribar, Chairman of the Praesidium of Yugoslavia:

Au nom du Praesidium de l'Assemblée nationale de la République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie, je prie Votre Excellence de bien vouloir recevoir nos félicitations sincères à l'occasion de la fête nationale ainsi que nos meilleurs vœux pour la prospérité du Canada.

Also made public were the texts of messages addressed to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on this occasion.

From C. Tsaldaris, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Greece:

Expressing the sincere feelings of the Royal Government and the Greek people upon the 81st anniversary of the Confederation, please

accept and communicate to the Canadian Government cordial wishes and heartfelt congratulations for the prosperity of your great country.

From P. V. Michel, Ambassador of Mexico:

On the occasion of the celebration of Canada's National Day, by instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the following message:

"On the celebration of Dominion Day, the Government of Mexico has pleasure in sending to the Government of Canada its most sincere felicitations, accompanied by its most fervent good wishes for the progress and prosperity of your country".

I reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

From Zygmunt Modzelewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Poland:

A l'occasion de la Fête Nationale veuillez agréer, Excellence, mes vœux sincères pour votre bonheur personnel ainsi que pour la prospérité de votre pays.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

CANADIAN WOMAN CHAIRMAN: A Canadian woman, Mrs. Donald B. Sinclair, will preside over a meeting of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund in Paris from July 3 to 5 inclusive. She is chairman of the Fund's 10-nation Programme Committee, which is scheduled to review UNICEF programs in the 12 European countries in which the Fund is now operating and at the same time to consider proposals to extend the Fund's aid to children in Germany and in China and other parts of the Far East. The Committee's recommendations will be acted upon by the Executive Board at a meeting in Geneva, July 16, reports the United Nations Press Bureau.

Mrs. Sinclair who is Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Welfare, in Ottawa, has served as Canada's representative on the Fund's executive board from the beginning, in January, 1947. She was elected chairman of the Programme Committee last fall.

The Fund is currently helping to supply a daily supplementary meal for some 4,500,000 children and pregnant and nursing women in 12 European countries and in China. It has already shipped large quantities of food, much of which has come from Canada. Up to now, Canada has been the main source of supply for meat, with purchases of 4,800,000 pounds of horse meat, 4,700,000 pounds of meat paste, and 1,000,000 pounds of pork luncheon meat. Large quantities of powdered milk have also been obtained. Total milk purchases in Canada as of July 1 amount to 27,000,000 pounds. Part of the money raised in Canada during the recent Canadian appeal for the campaign is being used to buy milk, an essential children's food which is in extremely short supply in the assisted countries.

Canada, which has contributed \$5,200,000 is one of the 21 nations that so far have given their support to the Fund. The others are: Austria, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Governmental contributions now total \$51,000,000, and of that amount the United States has already paid approximately \$33,000,000 under a matching formula whereby it contributes \$2.57 for every \$1 contributed in the aggregate by other countries, up to July, 1949. For this purpose \$100,000,000 has been authorized by the United States Congress, of which \$75,000,000 has been appropriated thus far.

CIVIL AVIATION MEDICINE: A division of civil aviation medicine to study the medical aspects of flight has been set up within the Department of National Health and Welfare and will be headed by a former R.C.A.F. wing commander, Dr. H. E. Wilson of Ship Harbour, N.S.

Announcement of this development in governmental medical services was made here July 2 by Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Dr. Wilson will work closely with the Department of Transport in developing and maintaining medical standards for civil aviation personnel and in studying the medical aspects of regulations which affect the safety, comfort and health of flying personnel. He will also advise on general problems related to the health of all travellers by air and will keep in touch with research groups studying specific problems of aviation medicine.

From 1941 to 1945 Dr. Wilson served with the R.C.A.F., during which time he was stationed at Dartmouth and Gander and served as medical officer to No. 10 Bomber-Reconnaissance Squadron, and senior medical officer at No. 10 Release Centre, Moncton, N.B.

PRICE INDEX: The general index number of commodity prices, on the base 1926=100, rose 1.5 points during May to reach 150.0 as compared with 148.5 in April and 125.7 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. All of the sub-groups registered advances over the April standing, with the exception of textile products which remained unchanged. Greatest advances were shown for iron and wood products, which were up 3.7 and 2.2 points, respectively.

Sub-group indexes for May were as follows, figures for April being in brackets: vegetable products, 133.4 (132.6); animal products, 162.3 (160.6); textile products, 155.2 (155.2); wood products, 183.5 (181.3); iron products, 156.7 (153.0); non-ferrous metals, 143.4 (141.7); non-metallic minerals, 129.5 (128.2); chemical products, 115.9 (115.2).

EXPORT PERMITS REQUIREMENTS

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PLAN: Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe announced July 2 that export permits will be required on and after July 15, for all commodities shipped to most European and Middle Eastern destinations. As a result of increasing demand for supplies under the European Recovery Plan the new permit requirements were established under authority of Order in Council P. C. 2984, dated June 29, in order to insure that Canadian products in short world supply will go to the countries where they will do the most good.

It is not expected that the introduction of these controls will lead to any severe export restrictions, and Mr. Howe stated that for the most part export permits will be freely granted.

The United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and British European Colonies have been exempted from this requirement since it is considered that the strict import control exercised by the British authorities will insure that only the most essential items will be shipped to such destinations. The following countries are affected by the regulations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Aegean Islands
(including Dodecanese Islands) | Palestine |
| Albania | Poland and Danzig |
| Andorra | Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands) |
| Austria | Rumania |
| Belgium | San Marino |
| Bulgaria | Saudi Arabia |
| Czechoslovakia | Spain and Possessions (including Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Spanish Morocco; Ceuta; Mellilla, Tñni, Rio de Oro; Spanish Guinea, including Rio Muni and Fernando Po; Annobon, Corisco and Elobey Islands) |
| Denmark (except Greenland) | Sweden |
| Egypt | Switzerland |
| Estonia | Tangier (including the International Zone) |
| Finland | Trans-Jordan |
| France (including Corsica) | Trieste, Free territory of |
| French North Africa (including Algeria, Tunisia and French Morocco) | Turkey (Asiatic and European) |
| Germany | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (European and Asiatic) |
| Greece | Vatican City |
| Hungary | Yemen |
| Iceland | Yugoslavia |
| Iran | |
| Iraq | |
| Ireland (Eire) | |
| Italy (and its Mediterranean Islands) | |
| Latvia | |
| Lebanon | |
| Liechtenstein | |
| Lithuania | |
| Luxembourg | |
| Monaco | |
| The Netherlands | |
| Norway | |

The new area controls in no way modify previous export requirements in respect to specified commodities. Arms, ammunition, im-

plements of war, electronic equipment, radioactive products, and various commodities in short domestic supply will continue to be dealt with in terms of specific commodity control.

DR. CONVEY APPOINTMENT: The appointment of Dr. Convey to the staff of the Bureau of Mines was announced July 2 by the Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources.

Dr. Convey, as Chief Metallurgist, will direct research in the physical metallurgy laboratories. He has had a distinguished career as a physicist and served during the recent war with the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Royal Canadian Navy and later with the Royal Navy where he conducted fundamental and applied research on a wide range of metallurgical problems.

In 1942 Dr. Convey received the Sorby Prize for his work in the development of a spectrographic method for the examination of segregation in steels. This award is made in Sheffield, England, for original work in metals research.

Born in Durham, England, he received his early education in that country. He came to Canada in 1929 and secured his B.Sc. and M.Sc. in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Alberta.

Dr. Convey received his doctorate in 1940 after completing two years of graduate study which included work on atomic structure at Toronto University. He joined the R. C. N. at this time and was initially assigned to work on radar. His next assignment took him to Britain with the Royal Navy and while stationed at Sheffield University, he worked on a wide variety of physical metallurgy problems associated with operational and defense projects. This work was conducted through the Royal Navy Scientific Research Department.

In the course of his duties, Dr. Convey has collaborated with scientists in many of the metallurgical laboratories in the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, and was chosen as a member of a team which was sent to Germany shortly after the cessation of hostilities to study German technology.

On completion of his wartime duties in 1946, he took up the position of Associate Professor in Physics at Toronto University, a position to which he had been appointed in January, 1945. He resigned from the University post to accept the present position with the Department.

COL. SNOW PROMOTED: In recognition of his services in connection with the floods in British Columbia, Col. T. E. D'O. Snow, O.B.E., acting officer commanding British Columbia Area of the Army's Western Command, has been promoted to the Rank of brigadier. It was announced July 5 by the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION: With the present outlook for European crops favourable, there is promise of the tight wheat supply situation of the past two or three years being relieved to a considerable extent, according to the monthly review of the world wheat situation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Excluding Russia, Europe's crop of wheat and rye is tentatively estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 2,016 million bushels, which is sharply above the 1947 output of 1,493 million bushels and also considerably above the 1946 production of 1,791 million bushels. It is still 300 million bushels below the pre-war average, however, and Europe will again need considerable imports in the coming crop year.

Supplies available from exporting countries from new crops are still an unknown factor, except in the United States where the second largest crop in history is expected. The official forecast now placed the United States winter wheat crop at 877.2 million bushels. No official estimate of the spring crop has been made, but average yields would give a production of 315 million bushels. Prospects for nearly all other crops in the United States are average or better.

Due to the protracted June drought throughout a large part of the wheat-growing area of the Prairie Provinces, the Canadian outlook at present is not so favourable. The wet spring delayed seeding of the major part of the acreage and abnormally high temperatures dried the surface soil, resulting in poor germination and growth of late-sown crops. Grasshoppers are also doing considerable damage. Unless weather conditions are particularly favourable in the next few weeks a large crop cannot be expected this year in Canada.

According to trade reports, Australia has seeded a somewhat smaller acreage to wheat than last year, but recent rains over the greater part of the country should give newly seeded grain a good start. In the Argentine, weather conditions have been favourable also for wheat planting, but it is expected that the acreage will again be on the small side, probably about the level of last year or smaller. A large increase in acreage of spring grains in Russia is reported and, judging from recent reports of agreements made by Russia with several European countries, a volume of export supplies is anticipated.

GOLD MINING INDUSTRY: Canadian production of fine gold in 1946 amounted to 2,832,554 troy ounces valued at \$104,096,359 as compared with the preceding year's output of 2,692,727 troy ounces worth \$103,823,990, according to the annual review of the industry by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The employment situation showed only slight improvement which

might account for the increase in quantity of gold, but in July 1946 the Canadian dollar was brought to parity with the United States dollar, thus lowering the price of gold from \$38.50 to \$35.00 per ounce. This price change had an adverse effect on the gold mining industry. Increased costs and limited supply of mining equipment retarded the development of many mines.

Ontario was the largest contributor to the gold production with 64 per cent, followed by Quebec with 21.8 per cent, and British Columbia 4.8 per cent. The Balance of the year's output was accounted for by Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia and Alberta, in that order.

Gold yield, according to the type of deposit or nature of recovery included, in crude gold bullion produced at gold mines, 80.91 per cent; in blister and anode copper, 13.48 per cent; in ores, matte, slags, etc. exported, 3.30 per cent; in alluvial gold, 2.15 per cent; and in base bullion at lead smelters, 0.16 per cent.

The lifting of restriction allowed development of ground previously explored by diamond drilling. The footage drilled on auriferous quartz deposits was 4,984,752, which was more than in the preceding year. During the latter part of the year, diamond drilling activity declined very rapidly.

U.S. ASKS FARM AID: The demand for Canadian harvesting equipment in the United States is gradually developing, said Arthur MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, on July 6, and up to the present time 415 harvesting combines have been requested by the United States.

About a month ago, the prospects for the employment of Canadian combines south of the border were very slim, but, due to improved weather conditions there is now a demand for this assistance in the mid-Western States, principally in Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

In cooperation with the Provincial authorities, the National Employment Service has allocated the demands for combines as follows: Saskatchewan, 220; Alberta, 96; Manitoba, 91; British Columbia, four; and Ontario, four.

OLYMPIC BOXER: Stores Assistant Eddie Haddad, Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian amateur lightweight boxing champion and No. 1 man on Canada's Olympic boxing team, will arrive in Halifax shortly to undergo special boxing training under Naval auspices in H.M.C.S. "Stadacona" the R.C.N. training base on the east coast, it was announced by Naval Service Headquarters today. Haddad will leave Halifax for London and the 1948 Olympic Games on July 15 aboard the liner Aquitania.