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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

MR. HOWE'S U.K. VISIT: At a press conference in Ottawa on May 9, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, who returned from London on May 8 made the following statement:-

"During my visit to the United Kingdom, the purpose of which was to take part in the opening of the British Industries Fair, I discussed with United Kingdom authorities a number of trade matters of immediate concern to Canada.

"I found on all sides the desire on the part of the United Kingdom to purchase Canadian products. The difficulty is to find the means of payment. Any real solution toward providing the means for greater purchases in Canada must depend upon greater purchases of British goods by dollar countries. I have assured the United Kingdom Government that we in Canada will lend every effort in support of the vigorous export drive which the United Kingdom are now undertaking.

"Despite their serious dollar difficulties the United Kingdom are planning additional purchases, provided agreement can be reached on prices. I have told the United Kingdom that there need be no doubt of the ability of Canadian suppliers to meet competition from any part of the world."

The following are the details given by Mr. Howe concerning the additional purchases planned by the United Kingdom.

CANNED SALMON

Between 300 and 400 thousand cases (depending on price) for delivery before the end of 1949. A representative of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food is proceeding to Canada to open negotiations.

TIMBER

Special purchases to the approximate value of \$10 million from the United States and Canada; the contracts to be awarded on the basis of commercial considerations. Specifications are already in the hands of the trade. These purchases will be over and above the amounts of West Coast lumber to be bought by the United Kingdom in the last half of 1949, arrangements for which will be settled in the near future.

FLOUR

A quantity of 400 thousand tons during the crop year 1949-50. This amount, which is somewhat less than that supplied by Canadian millers last year, is 100 thousand tons above the minimum amount provided for in the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement. It is in fact about double the pre-war level of Canadian flour shipments to the United Kingdom.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RULINGS: Two changes in the rules governing trading in Canadian securities by non-residents have been notified by the Foreign Exchange Control Board to Canadian security dealers.

In future a non-resident may register with the Board any new outright purchase in Canada of Canadian bonds or debentures, which will thus become eligible for subsequent sale in Canada by the non-resident. This privilege has always been extended to non-resident purchases of Canadian stocks and shares but not of securities having a fixed term to maturity. The effect of the change is that a non-resident making a new investment in Canada in any type of marketable Canadian security will be able to re-sell them at any time either in Canada or in the United States. If they are sold in Canada, he will be able to export the Canadian dollars thus realized and convert them to U.S. currency through the unofficial market.

The second change relates to exchanges by non-residents of Canadian securities which are not eligible for outright sale in Canada. Heretofore a non-resident could only acquire a security due to mature within three years, or subject to call within the same period, in exchange for a security due to mature or subject to call within the same space of time. The qualification as to earliest call date, as distinct from maturity, has now been removed in connection with exchanges of non-Government securities payable in Canadian dollars only. As in the past, securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or any Province can be acquired by non-residents only for cash or in exchange for other securities in the same category.

Many outstanding issues of Canadian corporate securities are callable and have, therefore, been excluded from use in exchanges of securities by non-residents. The terms of issue of callable corporate securities now outstanding are such that, under existing market conditions, few of these securities appear likely to be called for redemption. The "call date" provision is, therefore, of limited practical consequence from the exchange control point of view and its removal will broaden substantially the range of securities in which non-resident investors can trade.

PENSIONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND: The federal Government has just approved an agreement with Newfoundland for the payment of old age and blind pensions the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, announced on May 6. This agreement is effective from April 1, and under it a pension of \$30 monthly is payable to aged and blind persons who come within the provisions of the federal Old Age Pensions Act.

An Old Age Pensions Act has operated in Newfoundland for many years, and at the date of Confederation approximately 3,000 pensions were being paid under it. With the application

of the federal Old Age Pensions Act from April 1, the amount that these pensioners will receive will be raised to a maximum of \$30 per month, with the federal Government paying 75 per cent and the Province the remainder of the cost. Pensions under the former Newfoundland act were paid at the age of 75 years upon evidence of need. With 70 as the qualifying age in the federal Act and under the specific income ceilings which it provides, it is anticipated that several thousand more persons will be added to the pension rolls, raising the total to approximately 10,000 pensioners in that province.

IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS: Effective May 2, 1949, Canadian importers of structural iron and steel shapes from the United States, classified for Customs purposes under tariff items 388, 388A, 388B, 388C and 388D, will no longer require import permits or tonnage quotas from the Import Control Branch, it was announced on May 6 by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Additional freed items, control of which was announced in October, 1948, are plates; galvanized sheets; pipe, tubes and skelp; and wire.

In view of the general stringency of the steel situation in the United States last October, the Canadian Government in co-operation with United States authorities agreed to limit imports of primary iron and steel. Now that United States producers are once again in a position to export normal quantities of these products, Canadian importers will no longer require import permits or tonnage quotas.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX: Reversing slightly the downtrend of the two preceding months, Canada's official cost-of-living index moved up one-tenth of a point between March 1 and April 1, from 159.2 to 159.3. At this figure, it was 7.7 points above April 1 last year and three-tenths of a point below the peak level of 159.6.

MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCING: Financing of motor vehicle sales is running well ahead of last year both for new and used cars, the rise in dollar value being somewhat greater in each case than the advance in the number financed. According to the Bureau of Statistics there were 16,700 vehicles financed in March for \$16,180,700 compared with 12,600 units financed for \$11,715,000 in the same month last year.

OLD AGE PENSIONS: Manitoba is the first Province to advise the federal Government of its willingness to sign an agreement providing for an increase in old age pensions in that province, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, announced on May 5.

The decision of the Manitoba Government

followed shortly after the passage of an amendment to the federal Old Age Pensions Act, given royal assent on April 30 and brought into force by proclamation on May 1. This means that the higher rate of pension can be effective from May 1 in those provinces that now enter into agreements with the federal Government to provide for the increased rate.

Mr. Martin stated that Alberta had also indicated its intention to take advantage of the increased pension.

He estimated that fully 90 per cent of all persons presently on old age or blind pension would receive the benefit of the higher pension, either wholly or in part.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: Increased numbers of claims for unemployment insurance benefits were filed in March as compared with the same month last year, all provinces sharing in the rise with the exception of Alberta. The month's total, however, was below that of February, lower figures being shown for Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Claims filed in Quebec totalled 33,381 as compared with 23,368 a year earlier, Ontario 30,096 compared with 20,736, British Columbia 12,731 compared with 9,981, Nova Scotia 7,433 (5,346), Manitoba 5,931 (4,962), Alberta 5,720 (5,987), New Brunswick 4,985 (3,133), Saskatchewan 2,574 (2,302), and Prince Edward Island 551 (433).

At the end of March there were 185,787 ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register compared with 208,818 at the end of February and 136,356 at March 31, 1948.

RECORD TOTAL CHEQUES CASHED: During the ten years since 1938, the amount of cheques cashed or otherwise paid by the Canadian people has shown an uninterrupted annual increase that is without precedent both in duration and magnitude. Overall advance has been from \$30.9 billion in 1938 to the all-time record total of \$80.7 billion in 1948, a gain of more than 160 per cent.

Financial transactions of this type have traced three main economic cycles since the end of World War 1, according to the annual report on cheques cashed by the Bureau of Statistics. The first period of high prices and active business conditions culminated in 1920, with deflation in the immediately following years, and then a considerable period of recovery. The next peak was in 1929 when cheques cashed totalled \$46.7 billion, a level that was not equalled again until 1943 when transactions reflecting expansion for war purposes amounted to \$53.8 billion. Wartime activity was the main cause of continued expansion until 1945. During the last three years, the replenishment of shortages in consumer goods, the high level of capital forma-

tion on a physical footing and the advance in prices have been the main generating forces in the continued advance in volume of cheques cashed.

By regions, the advance in cheque transactions has varied from the national pattern during the ten-year period. In the Maritimes and Quebec the trend has been steadily upward year by year, the total in 1948 being more than three times that of 1938 in the former region and close to two and a half times in Quebec. In Ontario the totals in 1946 and 1947 were below the 1945 standing, but last year the volume rose to a new peak. The advance in the Prairie Provinces has been more uneven than in the other economic areas, the most marked gain being shown in 1944, while the 1946 total was below 1945 but has been followed by further increases in the last two years. In British Columbia there has been a steady upward trend.

CONSUMER CREDIT TRENDS: The trend toward smaller gains in cash than in credit buying in evidence since the end of the war was maintained in the second half of 1948. Total cash and credit sales of the 10 trades surveyed by the Bureau of Statistics gained 7.8 per cent over the same period of 1947. Cash sales rose 6.6 per cent, instalment sales by 15.1 per cent, and charge account sales by 11.5 per cent.

Overall increases in the latter half of 1948 over the same period of 1947 were smaller than those in the first half. During the first part of the year cash sales were 6.6 per cent above 1947 -- the same as in the last half -- instalment sales jumped 24.4 per cent, while charge account sales at 10.7 per cent were slightly below the increase for the latter half.

Receivables, or accounts outstanding for all trades combined, as calculated from preliminary tabulations, were 20.4 per cent above the 1947 level at the end of 1948. Showing smaller gains over 1947 than the receivables at June 30, 1948, the year-end rise of 20.4 per cent represented a gain of 31.9 per cent in instalment receivables and a gain of 10.4 per cent in charge account receivables.

Four trades transacted less cash business in the latter half of 1948 than during the same period of 1947 while two trades extended less charge account business. Increased instalment sales were registered in all trades during the last half of 1948.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S HOUSEHOLDS: There were approximately 62,000 households in Newfoundland and Labrador at the time of the 1945 Census. Of these, 82 per cent consisted of single families with or without relatives, lodgers, servants, etc. Thirteen per cent consisted of households where two or more families were

living together while the remaining five per cent were classified as non-family households. The average number of persons per household was 5.1 for Newfoundland as a whole, although the most common household size was four persons.

This information is contained in a bulletin released May 5 by the Bureau of Statistics, which provides basic data on households and families, with a short historical table showing total occupied dwellings and average number of persons per dwelling. A later bulletin in this series will present data on other aspects of dwellings, such as type, tenure, value, and number of rooms.

The number of households and the average number of persons per household in the four largest centres of population were as follows: St. John's City -- 8,095, 5.3; Corner Brook -- 1,531, 5.6; Bell Island -- 1,435, 5.7; Grand Falls and Windsor -- 1,247, 5.8.

In 1945 there were 68,000 families in Newfoundland and Labrador averaging 4.4 persons per family. This compares with 60,569 families averaging 4.7 persons per family at the time of the 1935 Census. Among the four largest centres, the 1945 figures for total families and average size of family are as follows: St. John's City -- 9,259, 4.1; Corner Brook -- 1,720, 4.8; Bell Island -- 1,547, 5.1; Grand Falls and Windsor -- 1,436, 4.8.

Approximately 156,000 children under 25 years of age were living at home with their families in 1945. Of these, 110,581 were under 15 years of age, and 45,694 were in the age group 15-24 years. Of this latter group 17 per cent were attending school, 59 per cent were gainfully employed, and the remaining 24 per cent were neither at school or gainfully occupied. However, in the City of St. John's, of the 6,083 children in this age group living at home, 23 per cent were attending school, 61 per cent were working in gainful occupations, and 16 per cent were neither at school nor gainfully employed.

NFLD. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS: Nearly nine-tenths of the population of Newfoundland are adherents of three religious denominations, the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England and the United Church, according to the results of the Census taken by the Newfoundland Government in 1945 and compiled by the Bureau of Statistics. Thirty-three per cent in that year were Roman Catholic, 31 per cent adherents of the Church of England, and 25 per cent of the United Church.

The numbers of adherents of the six numerically largest religious denominations in 1945, with 1935 figures in brackets, were as follows: Roman Catholic, 106,006 (93,925); Church of England, 100,878 (92,709); United Church, 80,094 (76,134); Salvation Army, 22,571 (18,054); Pentecostal, 7,558 (3,721); Congregational and Presbyterian, 1,548 (2,384); and other denominations, 2,886 (2,613).

MOTOR VEHICLE SHIPMENTS: Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles rose sharply in March over February and January, but were below the level of March last year, while the total during the first three months of this year was below the totals for the first quarter of both 1947 and 1948.

Combined shipments for sale in Canada and for export totalled 25,566 units in March compared with 17,197 in February and 27,112 units in March, 1948. Aggregate for the three months was 56,626 units as against 60,209 for the same quarter last year and 61,522 in 1947.

Of the month's total, shipments for domestic sale accounted for 23,743 units as compared with 15,672 in February, most of the increase being due to a rise in passenger cars, which numbered 16,069 as against 8,529. Shipments of commercial vehicles increased to 7,674 compared with 7,143 units, and comprised 7,626 trucks and 48 coaches or buses.

LEADING MINERALS: The upward trend in the output of Canada's 16 leading minerals was continued in February, asbestos, lead, lime and silver registering the only decreases as compared with the corresponding month last year. In the first two months of this year, asbestos, lead and silver were lower than in the similar period a year earlier.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output for February was as follows by items, totals for February last year being in brackets: asbestos, 26,148 (50,127) tons; cement, 910,064 (647,179) barrels; clay products, \$1,161,612 (\$949,733); coal, 1,685,665 (1,155,109) tons; copper, 43,080,072 (38,224,248) pounds; gold, 307,472 (261,603) fine ounces; gypsum, 127,467 (40,040) tons; iron ore, 559 (-) tons.

Lead production amounted to 21,253,020 pounds (25,931,866 pounds in February, 1948); lime, 74,269 (76,046) tons; natural gas, 7,127,366 (6,513,150) M cubic feet; nickel, 21,726,093 (19,365,922) pounds; petroleum, 1,443,006 (779,841) barrels; salt, 55,640 (54,084) tons; silver, 936,372 (1,035,568) fine ounces; zinc, 40,026,824 (35,053,442) pounds.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY: Reversing the moderate downtrend of the past several months, output of electric energy by central electric stations showed an advance of four per cent in March over the corresponding month last year to reach the highest monthly total since May last year. Due to the rise in March, the total for the first quarter of this year was slightly above that for the same period of 1948. All provinces except Quebec shared in the rise both in the month and quarter.

According to the Bureau of Statistics the month's output amounted to 3,923,721,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 3,758,566,000 in March last year.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

LESS PROMISING THAN 1948: World production outlook for the new wheat crop is, on balance, somewhat less promising than it was a year ago, states the Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation.

The United States, with acreage in excess of last year's and generally favourable growing conditions, should equal and perhaps surpass the 1948 production of 1,288 million bushels, but prospects elsewhere in the northern hemisphere are not quite so favourable.

Moisture deficiency in western Canada is causing concern and in Europe a smaller seeded acreage of winter wheat and lack of adequate rainfall indicate a reduction in the output of wheat from the 1948 level. In the southern hemisphere seeding is progressing in Australia and Argentina under generally favourable conditions and there have been no indications to date of any appreciable changes in acreage from last year.

In the United States, prospects are quite favourable for the winter wheat crop to be harvested in June and July. An official estimate, based on conditions at April 1, places the United States winter wheat crop at 1,020 million bushels which, if realized, would make it second only to the 1947 record crop of 1,068 million and about three per cent above the 1948 winter wheat production of 990 million.

The acreage of spring wheat in the United States, based on farmers' seeding intentions has been placed at 20.4 million acres and this, too, represents an increase over last year's seeded area. Given favourable conditions between now and harvest, there appears to be little doubt that the United States should have

ARMY WEEK PLANS: There is not a single unit in either the active or reserve forces of the Army that won't be putting on a special show during Army Week May 15-22, according to a survey conducted from Army Headquarters.

The big "Week" highlights the current drive for recruits for both the Active and Reserve Forces. All military installations and armouries will be thrown open to the public and interested spectators will be treated to a wide variety of parades, band concerts, and military demonstrations.

At Quebec City, Army and RCAF personnel will conduct a big two-day manoeuvre May 14 and 15 to which the public has been invited. The exercise will demonstrate the support that may be given to the Army by the RCAF in an operation conducted on the divisional level. For purposes of the exercise it is being assumed that the city of Quebec is being attacked by both air and ground forces. There will be a huge parade of all Montreal units in Montreal; concerts by the visiting U.S. Army Band, and the band of the Black Watch, and a trumpet and

its sixth consecutive billion-bushel wheat crop.

Official estimates of farmers' seeding intentions in Canada will not be available until May 12 but it was generally conceded earlier in the season that some increase in wheat acreage would take place. In view of the rather serious moisture deficiencies in some areas of the Prairie Provinces, however, some modification may have been made in original seeding intentions. Pre-seasonal rainfall throughout most of the Prairie was much below normal and the situation had not improved to any extent up to April 25. The lack of moisture, together with prospects of rather serious grasshopper infestations in some areas, is causing concern but favourable weather conditions could do much to offset the effects of both factors.

In Europe, both planted acreage and crop conditions indicate some declines in crop production in 1949 compared with the favourable 1948 harvest, according to reports received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. In many countries acreages seeded to winter wheat are well below the official targets, and in several, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Germany and Greece, acreages are definitely below last year's. Abandonment of fall-sown crops has been light but there is a general need of wide-spread rains to prevent crop deterioration. Conditions for spring planting have been generally favourable so that total crop acreages will probably be maintained with some shift to coarse grains and other spring crops.

bugle band competition at the 17th Hussars Armouries. Three U.S. Navy ships are scheduled to call at Quebec and Montreal during Army Week.

Army Week in Toronto will open with a massed band concert of Reserve Force bands in Maple Leaf Gardens Sunday evening, May 15. The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps will carry out a demonstration at Sunnyside Beach.

In Winnipeg, the Army will put on a display of vehicles and equipment in a downtown area each day throughout Army Week. "At Home's", complete with military displays, dance music and refreshments will be held at Carriquet Barracks, Fort Osborne Barracks and at the McGregor Armoury. Firing demonstrations of the various types of artillery weapons and a demonstration of jumping from the famed "jump tower" at Shilo are also scheduled.

In the west, monster displays and demonstrations will be staged at Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. At Calgary, the public will be treated to a display of night firing by tanks and anti-aircraft guns.

CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS

APPLICATION OF ISRAEL: Following is partial text of the statement by R.G. Riddell, representative of Canada, on the application of Israel for membership in the United Nations, made in the ad hoc Political Committee, on May 7, 1949:

"The admission of Israel to the United Nations will, if it is decided upon, mark an important stage in the solution of a problem which has occupied a great deal of the time and attention of this organization. It will, however, be a stage and not a final act. Important questions concerning the relations of Israel with its neighbours are still under discussion. The United Nations has by no means concluded its responsibilities in regard to them. I should like, therefore, in stating the willingness of the Canadian delegation to support the application of Israel for membership in the United Nations, to indicate our attitude towards these continuing problems."

After expressing regret that violence had occurred in Palestine, Mr. Riddell proceeded:

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION

"The second main objective stated in the 1947 resolution remains yet to be accomplished. I refer to the recommendation that, together with political separation, there should be the greatest degree of economic and administrative co-operation possible amongst people of the area. The details of the plan of economic union as it was embodied in the 1947 resolution did not, unfortunately, correspond to the realities of the situation as they have developed. The objective for which economic union was suggested, however, remains. The welfare of the people of Palestine, the peace and stability of the area, the ability of its people to contribute to the well-being of mankind, depend upon the extent to which effect is given to this principle. Once the political future of the people in the Arab areas has been determined, it will be necessary, therefore, to work out plans for economic and social co-operation not only in Palestine but in the whole area. As in the case of political settlement, responsibility must rest primarily with people in the area themselves. I am confident that the United Nations can give assistance in this regard fully as valuable as the assistance which it has already given in relation to the political settlement. Whatever role the United Nations plays, however, its efforts will not take the place of the close collaboration of the governments of the Eastern Mediterranean States, upon which the main responsibility must rest. The United Nations can supplement their efforts; it cannot provide a substitute for them.

"The very important second part of the settlement in Palestine cannot, however, be accomplished, or even effectively started, until the political arrangements contemplated

in the first part have been carried beyond their present stage. For this reason, I conclude by referring to the work of the Assembly's Conciliation Commission which is now meeting in Switzerland, and through which we hope to pass from the stage of an armistice to a final military and political settlement. It seems to the Canadian Delegation that we should avoid debating here the subjects which are under negotiation in that Commission. The outcome of those negotiations is of the greatest importance and we must be very careful not to disturb their course. The Assembly has indicated the general principle upon which it expects these remaining questions to be settled. Through the Conciliation Commission, we have an effective method by which these questions -- final boundary adjustments, Arab refugees and the future of Jerusalem -- can all be negotiated, and the Assembly may therefore have confidence that the intention in this regard expressed in the Assembly's resolution will be carried out.

STATEMENT BY ISRAEL

"We have listened with deep interest to the statement made by the Israeli representative in regard to each of these points and we welcome the co-operation and constructive suggestions which he has made. The undertakings which he has given concerning the protection of Holy Places contain the assurance that his Government will help work out the details of these arrangements with the object of satisfying the essential interests of the great religious communities of the world.

"The arrangements which must be made concerning the Arab refugees are also of great importance. The Israeli Government has pledged itself to full co-operation, the Israeli authorities will recognize that the issue involved is not only the settlement of the immediate consequences of the conflict, but the establishment of a basis of friendly collaboration for the future between all the peoples of the area.

"The Canadian Delegation expects, therefore, that the parties now engaged in the negotiations in Switzerland will so act that solutions will be reached within the meaning and spirit of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council and of the aims and purposes of the United Nations. In applying for membership, the Government of Israel has affirmed its willingness and its ability to fulfil its obligations under the Charter, and this Delegation will support its application in the belief that it will carry out this stated intention as a loyal member of the United Nations."

(On May 8 Israel's bid to become the 59th member of the United Nations was approved on a vote of 33 to 11 with 13 abstentions by the General Assembly's Special Political Committee, Canada voting in favour.)

(Continued from P. 1)

APPLES

The United Kingdom has agreed to make a token purchase of Canadian apples, the details of which are still to be worked out. The United Kingdom would of course like to obtain substantial quantities of Canadian apples, but with dollars necessarily being allocated to various food stuffs in order of priority it is not possible for them to make more than a small purchase. "This", Mr. Howe said, "will provide some measure of assistance to the Nova Scotia apple producer".

FRUIT PULP

The United Kingdom has offered to buy a small quantity of fruit pulp now held by the Canadian Government.

I.L.O. BRUSSELS DELEGATES: The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, on May 9, announced the names of Canada's delegates to the Third Session of the Committee on Inland Transport of the International Labour Organization, which meets in Brussels from May 18 to about May 28. The delegation would, as usual, be tripartite, said Mr. Mitchell, and would consist of two Government delegates, two workers' delegates and two employers' delegates.

R.M. Gram of Ottawa, Chief of the General Labour Statistics Division, Research and Statistics Branch, Department of Labour, and H. Perkins of Toronto, Industrial Relations Officer in the Department of Labour, will be the Government Delegates.

The Workers' Delegates will be Lawrence O'Connell of Toronto, Second International Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, and S.H. Eighteen of Montreal, Secretary, System Adjustment Board for the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and other Transport Workers, of the Canadian National Railways.

S.M. Cossage of Montreal, Assistant Personnel Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and G.M. Parke of St. Catharines, Ontario, Director of the Motor Transport Industrial Relations Bureau of the Canadian Automotive Transportation Association, will represent employers.

The Committee will discuss the stabilization of employment of dock labour, the protection of young workers on inland waterways and technical methods of selection of workers for the inland transport industry.

Also on the agenda are discussions of recent events in the industry, and of action taken by the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Second Session.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR: With less than a month to go to the opening of the Canadian International Trade Fair on May 30 final pattern of the mammoth show emerges in some detail. Arrangements have been completed to exhibit products from 35 countries, compared to 28 last year. An interesting development is the fact that 60% of the exhibits will be from abroad, which is an almost exact reversal of the proportion last year when 60% of the products displayed were from Canada. This truly international representation is reflected in the increased interest and greater attendance expected from United States' and overseas business visitors.

Another significant development resulting from the success of the Canadian International Trade Fair is the plan to establish similar events in the United States which is being actively encouraged by the U.S. Government. These plans, which are farthest advanced in Detroit and Atlantic City, at the moment, may eventually result in a circuit of important trade fairs being established on this continent.

Reflecting this world-wide interest will be the visits to Toronto of such world trade figures as U.S. Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, who will open the Trade Fair, Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the British Board of Trade, and business leaders from many countries.

N.R.C. SCHOLARSHIPS: Scholarships have been granted by the National Research Council of Canada to 165 graduates to enable them to pursue post-graduate studies during the academic year 1949-50. There are nineteen fellowships at \$900, sixty-four studentships at \$750, seventy-eight bursaries at \$450 tenable at Canadian universities, and four special scholarships at \$750 awarded for study abroad. The nominal value of all scholarships for the year is \$103,200. Last year 148 scholarships having a nominal value of \$97,050 were held.

Many scientists who received part of their training through National Research Council scholarships now hold important posts in educational institutions and industrial establishments where their services to the nation are repaying many times over the aid given them during their university careers.

Recipients of scholarships this year represent 57 Canadian municipalities in eight provinces. By province of origin, winners of scholarships this year were distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 13; New Brunswick, 7; Quebec, 42; Ontario, 35; Manitoba, 8; Saskatchewan, 21; Alberta, 6; British Columbia, 33;

Thirty departments of science were represented in the applications approved this year. Physics was represented by 65 and Chemistry in its several branches, by 59. The

remainder were distributed in the other sciences as follows: bacteriology, 1; biology, 4; communications engineering, 1; cytogenetics, 1; electrical engineering, 2; geology, 3; histology, 2; mathematics, 3; medical research, 2; microwave studies, 1; metallurgy, 2; mineralogy, 2; nutrition, 1; physical metallurgy, 2; physiology, 1; radiation studies, 2; spectroscopy, 3; zoology, 8.

Classified by universities of graduation, grantees included 31 from British Columbia, 23 each from Saskatchewan and McGill, 14 Toronto, 13 Dalhousie, 12 Western Ontario, 8 each from Manitoba and Montreal, 6 New Brunswick, 6 Alberta, 5 Queen's, 3 each from Laval and McMaster, 2 College de Lévis, 2 St. Joseph's and one each from Acadia, Bishop's College, Ecole Polytechnique, Mount Allison, New York and St. Francis Xavier.

R.M.C. LIEUTENANTS' COURSE: Newly appointed lieutenants to the Canadian Army Active Force will attend a seven weeks' common-to-all-arms course this summer at Royal Military College, Kingston, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, has announced.

The course, which begins on June 13, is designed to broaden the knowledge of newly-qualified junior officers and familiarize them with the problems and working machinery of corps other than their own. It will be held annually and it is planned to send lieutenants as soon as possible after their acceptance in the Army. During the period of the course the RMC cadets will be undergoing practical training at summer camps.

Included on the curriculum are such subjects as man management, organization and employment of all corps, administration, the principles of instruction and tactics. Great stress will be placed upon physical training and organized sports. This latter phase, while serving as a conditioning agent, is designed primarily to instruct the officers in the proper methods of organizing and supervising various sports and physical training programs for use when they return to their units.

WORKERS' VACATIONS: Almost every worker employed in manufacturing in Canada now receives an annual paid vacation, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, stated on May 10.

The Minister said that this had been revealed by a study prepared in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour, which is published this week in the Labour Gazette.

This was the first study of its kind in Canada, and was based on a survey made in October, 1947, of 4,339 establishments employing almost 600,000 manufacturing workers, Mr. Mitchell said.

According to the study, the commonest form of vacation is one week after a year of ser-

vice. Two-thirds of the workers are also eligible for a second week's holiday, usually after five years' service. Vacations of three weeks are available to about 20 per cent of the workers in manufacturing, usually after 20 or 25 years' service.

Six of the ten provinces require paid vacations by law; of these, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia require one week after a year of service. Alberta requires one week after a year's employment, and two weeks after two years. Saskatchewan legislation provides for two weeks after a year of service.

The survey shows that at least 98 per cent of the workers in manufacturing receive annual paid vacations.

CRUDE PETROLEUM: Continuing the gains of preceding months, Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to a new monthly peak in February. The rise in the month was principally due to sharply increased output in the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from Turner Valley was lower.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output in February from all sources in Canada amounted to 1,443,000 barrels, seven per cent higher than the previous peak of 1,356,500 in January, and 85 per cent above the 779,800 barrels produced in February last year. During the first two months of this year, output totalled 2,799,500 barrels as against 1,557,400 in the similar period last year, an increase of 79 per cent.

Alberta accounted for 1,352,100 barrels in February as compared with 665,700 a year earlier. Leduc's output rose sharply to 735,100 barrels from 141,100, and Redwater to 184,300 barrels from nil. Crude output from Turner Valley fell to 299,100 barrels from 380,100.

MICROWAVE RADIO: Leading the field in the development and use in Canada of microwave radio for overland communications, the Royal Canadian Navy has begun installation of the new equipment at key points in its nation-wide communications chain.

Naval Headquarters announced on May 12 that microwave radio links, developed and tested by the R.C.N., are being installed between the naval radio stations at Albro Lake and Newport Corner, Nova Scotia; Aldergrove and Sumas Mountain in British Columbia, and Naval Headquarters and the naval receiving station at Gloucester, Ontario, 18 miles south of Ottawa.

The new links, combined with the radio teletype system already in operation between Headquarters in Ottawa and the two major bases at the coasts, will provide a completely modern radio communications system from coast to coast and will virtually eliminate the use by the Navy of commercial land telegraph lines.