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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

HUMAN RIGHTS: CANADA'S POSITION: On October 4, the Ad Hoc Political Committee began consideration of the question of the observance in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Roumania of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Bolivia, Canada, and the United States jointly submitted a draft resolution which, in part, called on the General Assembly to affirm its continuing interest in this matter, and to submit to the International Court of Justice, for an advisory opinion, certain legal questions regarding the functioning of the machinery provided in the peace treaties for the settlement of differences.

In speaking on the resolution, the Canadian Delegate Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, said: "In our judgment, ample evidence is available to indicate beyond any doubt that these states have misused their power in order to deprive or curtail the individuals under their jurisdiction of their inherent natural rights to their own beliefs The real question which the Committee is called upon to decide is the procedure that should be followed in order to clearly establish that the activities of these governments constitute in fact a breach of the obligations assumed by them under the peace treaties."

Mr. Martin concluded by saying that "this problem should... be decided by the highest international judicial body, ... the International Court of Justice," and that for this reason the Canadian Delegation supported the resolution before the Committee.

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES CCL: The Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, spoke to some 800 delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour at their dinner on October 4. Excerpts from the Canadian Press report of his speech follow:

"Currency devaluation should bring long-run price reductions in Canada, the Prime Minister said, ... at the same time warning his union hearers bluntly not to push wages so high that Canadian goods would be priced out of world markets. ... Labour should produce more if it wants a higher standard of living. ... If productivity could be achieved only by a partnership between labour, management and the community, then 'I think it will be the part of wisdom for us to bring that about' ..."

"Some social security must be organized by the state, Mr. St. Laurent said, and he was free to admit that Canada still had 'some way to go'. However, the extent of that depended on production, which was the real wealth of the community."

MR. BEVIN'S VISIT: The Right Honourable Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, arrived in Ottawa on October 2 for a three day visit. In the course of his stay, Mr. Bevin spoke informally to an enthusiastic body of delegates to the Canadian Congress of Labour Convention, then in session, and to the Ottawa Canadian Club. A partial text of the latter speech will be printed in the Canadian Weekly Bulletin for October 14.

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS: In line with the Department's policy of intensifying efforts to sell Canadian farm products abroad, there has been a re-allocation of agricultural specialists in the Trade Commissioner Service, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, announced on September 29.

G.R. Paterson, at present Agricultural Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, is being transferred to the post of Assistant to the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, Ottawa. He will supervise and direct the work of the agricultural specialists in the field, bringing to the headquarters of the Department a wealth of experience gained while abroad.

Dr. W.C. Hopper, presently Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist) in New Zealand, will succeed Mr. Paterson in Washington. Dr. Hopper was first posted to Australia in 1947 as agricultural specialist, and was later transferred to New Zealand. His reports on agricultural conditions in these two countries have been widely distributed throughout Canada, and he is well-suited to the task of studying and reporting on United States agricultural developments that are of interest to Canada.

The farm products promotion activities of the Trade Commissioner Service have been further augmented by the recent appointment of W.F. Hillhouse of Saskatoon, D.B. Laughton, of Nelson, B.C., C.J. Small, of Toronto, and W.J. van Viliet, of Quinton, Sask., as agricultural specialists. After a period of training at headquarters in Ottawa, they will be posted abroad.

MAJOR-GEN. CAMPBELL'S VISIT: Major-General A.D. Campbell, CBE, DSO, MC, BA, Engineer-in-Chief, War Office, London, Eng., arrived in Canada on September 28 by air from the United Kingdom.

Gen. Campbell plans to visit various Canadian Army training establishments including the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering at Chilliwack, B.C. At the conclusion of his tour, he will arrive in Ottawa on October 7 and will be a guest that evening at the annual dinner of the Military Engineers' Association. He will then proceed to the United States.

IMPORT PERMITS FOR STEEL: Effective October 1, permits will be required for the import of certain iron and steel products, including pig iron, ingots, blooms, billets, bars, rods, plates, sheets and forgings, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, announced on September 29. This measure, taken in the interest of conserving foreign exchange, does not apply to goods in transit to Canada on or before September 30.

(C.W.B. October 7, 1949)

ICAO FLIGHT STANDARDS: Two additional sets of ICAO international flight standards - on airworthiness of aircraft and on facilitation of international air transport - have now come into effect, according to an announcement made in Montreal on September 30 by Dr. Edward Warner, President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Purpose of these ICAO standards is to ensure that flying on international air routes is carried out under uniform conditions designed to improve air safety and efficiency of operation. The airworthiness standards are planned to ensure that transport aircraft will be sound both in structure and in performance, and the facilitation standards to minimize time and money-consuming formalities required in border crossings.

Other ICAO standards already in effect are designed to ensure among many other things that an aircraft will always carry enough fuel to complete its journey to its destination, or to an alternate destination in the event of unfavourable weather at the first aerodrome; that adequate weather reports are made available to pilots for the planned routes; that the pilot and other members of the crew have adequate experience, knowledge and skill, and are physically fit.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OFF: Industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a very slight advance over a month earlier and a small decline as compared with the corresponding date last year. The decrease from last year, which was limited to 0.9 per cent, was the first to be recorded in a 12-month comparison in a lengthy period. Despite this decline in employment, payrolls showed a rise of 5.6 per cent over August 1, 1948, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

The advance general index number of employment, based on 1926 as 100, was 199.0 as compared with 198.9 on July 1, and 200.9 a year ago. Construction and certain other non-manufacturing industries reported greater activity at the beginning of August, while manufacturing was generally quieter than for this month a year earlier.

The advance figure of per capita weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by leading firms in the major industrial divisions was \$43.06, the highest in the record for the beginning of August. Per capita weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners in the manufacturing division stood at \$44.07, as compared with \$41.45 a year earlier.

LEBANON ICAO MEMBER: The Government of Lebanon has ratified the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and this State will become the 55th member nation of the International Civil Aviation Organization on October 19, 1949.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE: On Friday, September 30, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, spoke in the House of Commons on the subject of a permanent home in Ottawa for Canada's Prime Minister. After pointing out that Canada is one of the few countries that does not have an official residence for its Prime Minister, Mr. Howe went on to say:

"Some years ago the Government purchased the Edwards property, which is located on the banks of the Ottawa river adjacent to the French Embassy... At the moment it is rented to the Australian High Commissioner and used as a legation. The lease on the property expires on the first of November. Today the Government, acting in the absence of the Prime Minister, has decided to ask Parliament to make it possible to rehabilitate the house by making provision for the cost of alterations, repairs and future maintenance. If there is no serious opposition to this programme, the house will be asked, in the estimates for 1950, to provide funds for the required repairs, alterations and future maintenance of that property as a home for Canada's Prime Minister."

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Drew, said in the course of his remarks on this subject: "...I feel sure that the decision (by the Government to arrange for a permanent residence for the Prime Minister) is one which will meet with the general approval of the members of this House and of citizens in every part of Canada... I do wish to express our satisfaction that the Prime Minister will have the opportunity of carrying on his official duties and receiving official visitors in a manner more in keeping with Canada's present position in world affairs."

Mr. M.J. Coldwell and Mr. Solon Low associated themselves with their colleagues in the House in expressing approval of the Government's proposal.

DEFENCE COLLEGE BEGINS THIRD COURSE: The third course at Canada's National Defence College in Kingston opened Monday, October 3.

Ten officers of the three Armed Services, one officer from the Royal Air Force, 10 Canadian civilians and one civilian from the United Kingdom have been selected to attend.

The College, located at historic Fort Frontenac, was opened in January 1948 with the object of producing in Canada a body of senior officers of the fighting Services and Civil Service capable of holding high commands and key appointments both in peace and war. Emphasis is laid upon the advanced study of war and security problems in relation to other aspects of national policy. The Commandant is Lt.-Gen. G.G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO.

Guest lecturers include Cabinet Ministers and leaders in diplomatic, military, scientific, industrial, political, educational and other fields. Most are Canadian, but some will

come for the next course from points in the United Kingdom and the United States. Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed British Arctic explorer and scientist, is scheduled to speak early in the course.

TRADE AND COMMERCE APPOINTMENTS: Appointment of Mr. C.R. Gallow, formerly Commercial Secretary in Bombay, to the post of Area Officer in charge of the Asia Section of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, and of Mr. R. Campbell Smith, formerly Trade Commissioner in St. John's, as Private Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, was announced on September 30 by the Foreign Trade Service.

Mr. Gallow, of Toronto, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner reopened the Department's office in Hong Kong after the war, and later was placed in charge of the Bombay office. In his new position, he will co-ordinate the trade promotional efforts of the Department's commercial representatives located in Asia.

Joining the Trade Commissioner Service in 1945, Mr. Smith, of Vancouver, was posted to the Cairo office. He was later placed in charge of the St. John's office, where he carried a heavy burden before and after union, when the businessmen of Newfoundland were seeking assistance in adjusting their enterprises to the efforts of Confederation.

TRIAL CENSUS: In preparation for the 1951 census of Canada's population, agriculture and housing, the Bureau of Statistics in October will conduct a trial census among 120,000 Canadians in seven areas across the country, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, announced on October 1.

In the trial census, new, high speed, labour-saving machines will be employed for the first time in the history of national census taken anywhere in the world. In this way, the Bureau of Statistics staffs will become familiar with the machines and will iron out any kinks in their operation before the real census begins in 1951. In addition, the Bureau will be able to try out new techniques it has developed during and since the war.

MOTOR VEHICLES RECORD: Registrations of motor vehicles in Canada in 1948 reached an all-time record total of 2,031,000, showing an increase of 195,000 or 10.6 per cent over the 1947 total of 1,836,000. Increases were common to all provinces and territories, the Bureau of Statistics has reported.

The year's gain was the third in succession, following increases of 13 per cent in 1947 over 1946, and 7.8 per cent in 1946 over 1945 -- the low point reached in the wartime period.

(C.W.B. October 7, 1949)

MR. MARTIN ON UN: The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin, spoke over the French network of the CBC on October 2 about the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, at which he is a delegate of Canada. After stating that because the United Nations is "a thing of compromise and not of extremes... we must avoid being too hopeful or too pessimistic about its prospects," Mr. Martin pointed out that during the First Session of the General Assembly in London in January, 1946, "there was still a lingering tendency to regard the United Nations as the one certain hope for lasting international peace...."

"Today, more than three years later, that initial false confidence no longer exists. In that relatively short space of time we have come to know exactly where we stand. This General Assembly, and the fifty-nine delegations which have come here to participate, are no longer travelling a path of unreality. Under the effective Presidency of General Romulo of the Philippines, this session has opened in an atmosphere of efficiency and realism, if not of the old rosy optimism. Formalities such as the opening debate, the adoption of the agenda, the choosing of officers and the launching of seven committees have been completed in an unusually short time."

Mr. Martin reviewed the work and agenda of the Political Committee, and went on to indicate that, although East-West differences persistently introduce a spirit of contention into Assembly deliberations, and although there is good reason to believe that the Russians and their friends welcome the opportunity to speak from an international platform for propaganda reasons, this is not the purpose for which the United Nations was founded.

"I think that if you were to ask most of the 59 delegations assembled here why they had come to New York....", he said, "they would give you an answer which would be the real key to the present value of the United Nations. They would point to the record, to the negotiations in progress which are designed to achieve settlements of existing disputes in Palestine, Kashmir and Indonesia. They would allude to the less spectacular but equally constructive efforts of the United Nations in the Economic and Social fields. But even more emphatically they would say, I feel sure, that their governments had sent them here, not only because of what the United Nations has been able to do in the past; but because the United Nations is gradually becoming accepted as a moral influence for good in the world.... Since I have been here I have been impressed with this conviction -- that though so many of our agenda items involve the threatening split between East and West, the important thing is that both East and West are here to discuss them.... We should feel grateful, I believe, that we have in the United Nations a world

parliament in which the parties to disputes are prepared to talk about, rather than fight about a solution."

Mr. Martin concluded by saying that "We still regard our membership in the United Nations as a cornerstone of our foreign policy."

NEWFOUNDLAND HEALTH SERVICES: Improved health services for the south coast of Newfoundland are in prospect with the approval of a grant of more than \$61,000 from federal health funds for the employment of two more doctors and the purchase of four boats to be used in bringing an improved health service to isolated communities, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Martin, announced on October 3.

He noted that about 20,000 people are scattered along the south coast of the island between Rose Blanche and Belleoram and that the provision of adequate health facilities has always been difficult because of the few doctors and the lack of transportation. There are no roads, and the only means of communication is by boat or seaplane.

CANADA - US NAVAL EXERCISE: Commencing on October 11 and lasting about four weeks, units of the United States Atlantic Fleet and a landing force of United States Marines will hold a minor cold weather exercise on the Labrador coast, in the vicinity of Hamilton Inlet, it was announced jointly on September 30 by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa and the Navy Department in Washington.

A Canadian destroyer, H.M.C.S. "Haida" will participate in the exercise and Canadian Army officers will attend as observers. Participating U.S. Navy units will include a cruiser, escort carrier, submarine, transport and hospital ship, plus destroyers, minesweepers and various types of landing ships.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION: Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in June declined one per cent from May, but showed a sharp advance of 64 per cent as compared with June last year, the Bureau of Statistics stated on October 1. The decrease in the month was principally due to reduced output from Turner Valley and in the Northwest Territories. Production from Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta rose sharply.

Output in June amounted to 1,701,500 barrels as compared with 1,717,900 in May and 1,038,500 a year ago. During the first six months of this year, 9,812,800 barrels were produced as against 5,125,500 in the similar period last year, a gain of 91 per cent.

In June, output of natural gas continued the downward trend shown since the beginning of the year, amounting to 3,624,900 M cubic feet compared with 3,328,000 in June, 1948.

AUGUST DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Canada's domestic exports in August were valued at \$251,700,000, a rise of more than 12 per cent above last year's August total of \$224,100,000, according to trade returns released by the Bureau of Statistics on October 1.

The August total was also higher than the July exports of \$241,300,000, and brought the aggregate for the year to \$1,917,600,000 as compared with \$1,875,100,000 for the first eight months of 1948.

Large exports of wheat, in comparison with last year, were again a feature of exports in August, although the value of this commodity in August was less than in several months earlier this year. Other changes in the month, in comparison with August last year, were substantial increases in the value of shipments to the United Kingdom and Latin America and a slight rise in exports to the United States. Exports to Continental Europe were close to the value of a year ago. In comparison with July the main changes were a recovery in shipments to the United States, and proportionately large increases in exports to Latin America and foreign countries other than Europe. Exports to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries were lower than in July.

Partly offsetting the decline recorded in July, exports to the United States were valued at \$115,353,000 as compared with last year's August value of \$113,953,000; the total for the eight months rising to \$910,604,000 as against \$878,933,000 in 1948. Shipments to the United Kingdom gained more sharply, rising to \$62,882,000 as compared with \$52,519,000, and bringing the eight-month total slightly above last year's at \$469,041,000 as against \$468,228,000.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS: Registrations on motor vehicles in Canada in 1948 reached an all-time record total of 2,031,000, the Bureau of Statistics figures indicate, showing an increase of 195,000 or 10.6 per cent over the 1947 total of 1,836,000. Increases were common to all provinces and territories. The overall increase in the three years since the end of the war was 534,000 or 35 per cent.

Taking into account registrations of all types of vehicles, the number of motor vehicles in Canada averaged one per 6.34 persons in 1948 as against 6.85 in 1947, and 7.60 in 1946. Including only passenger cars, there was an average of one to 8.6 persons compared with 9.2 in 1947, and 10.0 in 1946.

WHEAT FLOUR PRODUCTION: Wheat flour production in August -- first month of the new crop year -- was eight per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, and was the highest monthly total since November, 1948, the Bureau of Statistics announced on October 3.

The month's output amounted to 1,750,000 barrels as compared with 1,611,000 in the cor-

responding month last year and a monthly average of 1,694,000 barrels for the 1948-49 crop year. Wheat flour exports in the month amounted to 896,000 barrels as compared with 943,000 in the same month last year.

WHEAT STOCKS AND MARKETINGS: The Bureau of Statistics reported on October 4 that stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on September 22 amounted to 149,296,200 bushels compared with 130,360,600 on September 15 and 149,254,700 on the corresponding date last year.

Farmers in the Prairie Provinces marketed 25,418,000 bushels of wheat during the week ending September 22 as compared with 27,549,600 in the corresponding week last year, bringing the cumulative total for the crop year to date to 130,623,300 bushels against 134,571,600 in the like period of the preceding crop year.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ending September 22 totalled 3,769,100 bushels compared with 2,720,100 in the corresponding week last year, and in the cumulative period, 26,636,300 bushels compared with 15,671,900.

"CRIME COMICS" CONDEMNED: In the House of Commons on October 4, Mr. E.D. Fulton, Progressive Conservative member for Kamloops, moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Criminal Code so that "Every one is guilty of an indictable offence... who... prints, publishes, sells or distributes any magazine, periodical or book which exclusively or substantially comprises matter depicting pictorially the commission of crimes, real or fictitious, thereby tending... to induce or influence youthful persons to violate the law or to corrupt the morals of such persons."

Mr. Fulton made it clear that what he had in mind was "not the ordinary comic strip in the paper, but what is commonly called the crime comic;... the kind of magazine, forty or fifty pages of which portray nothing but scenes illustrating the commission of crimes of violence with every kind of horror that the mind of man can conceive."

Opinions condemning the harmful effect of such publications on the minds of children, expressed by psychiatrists and by an official of the American Bar Association, were quoted by Mr. Fulton, who went on to say that "children are natural imitators, and that they frequently copy what they have seen others do (in pictures) without any thought of the moral aspect involved." Instances of juvenile crime apparently directly inspired by crime comics were cited by Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Daniel McIvor, Liberal member for Fort William, and Mr. E.G. Hamsell, Social Credit member for MacLeod, spoke in support of Mr. Fulton's motion.

DEFENCE MINISTER ADDRESSES INFANTRYMEN: At the annual meeting of the Canadian Infantry Association held at the Seigniory Club on September 27, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton appointed Brigadier Sherwood Lett, CEE, DSO, MC, ED, Honorary Commandant of the Infantry Corps, Mr. Claxton spoke of Brigadier Lett as representing "the ideal we want of the soldier citizen and citizen soldier who has served his country alike in the paths of peace and on the field of battle."

"In our defence forces," Mr. Claxton said, "the reserve forms an essential and important part.... The reserve army.... was the framework on which we were able to build the Canadian Expeditionary Forces of 1914-1918 and the Active Service Forces of 1939-1945.... At the end of (the Second World) War.... no less than 98% of the unit commanders were chosen from the reserve army.... Today the reserve army has a strength of nearly 39,000. During this next year our target should be to increase it by about 20%."

After briefly outlining the historic role in warfare of the infantry, "the oldest of military forces", Mr. Claxton quoted Field Marshal Montgomery and General Eisenhower to emphasize the fact of the infantry's continuing importance in modern war in spite of the development of air power and the atomic bomb.

"In the reserve army today," the Minister said, "we have 65 infantry battalions located in towns and cities from coast to coast.... There are in the active forces three infantry regiments - the well-known Princess Patricia Infantry Regiment, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the Royal 22nd Regiment.... These great regiments, all of them with historic aims and fine regimental traditions deserve well of the Canadian people.... I put at the highest level their claims for the enthusiastic support of the people of our country."

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN OTTAWA: On October 1, Mr. Robert Schuman, Foreign Minister of France, flew from New York to Ottawa, where he was met by Mr. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare. After laying a wreath on the National War Memorial, Mr. Schuman called on the Deputy Governor General, the Right Honourable Thibaudeau Rinfret, and later visited the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, by whom he was entertained at luncheon at the Country Club.

In the afternoon Mr. Schuman called on Mr. King at Laurier House, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, and Monseigneur Vachon, Archbishop of Ottawa. An honorary degree was later conferred on Mr. Schuman by the University of Ottawa.

A dinner and reception were held in Mr. Schuman's honour at the French Embassy by the Ambassador, His Excellency Hubert Guérin. Mr. Schuman left by air on Sunday morning for Quebec City.

NORTH ATLANTIC DEFENCE: The Minister of National Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton, is representing Canada at the meeting of the Defence Committee of the North Atlantic Pact nations at Washington, D.C., which opened on October 5. The Defence Committee consists of the Defence Ministers of the 12 nations signatory to the Pact.

Mr. Claxton is accompanied by Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, CB, CBE, DSO, Chairman of the Canadian Chiefs of Staff Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Army, together with Air Vice Marshal C.R. Dunlap, CBE, Commodore R.E.S. Bidwell, CBE, and the secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Brig. J.D.B. Smith, CBE, DSO, as well as officers of the Department of External Affairs.

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX DOWN: The Bureau of Statistics reported on October 5 that the cost-of-living index declined from 162.8 to 162.3 between August 1 and September 1, 1949, showing the first decline since March this year. As has been the case for several months the change was due principally to foods, which declined 2.2 points after rising 10.7 points in the preceding four months.

The latest index standing was 3.4 points above last year's 158.9. This 12-month increase compares with a rise of 19.5 points between September 1 in 1947 and 1948. From August 1939 to September 1949 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 61.0 per cent.

The drop in the food index from 209.2 at August 1 to 207.9 was mainly of a seasonal nature, with declines occurring in vegetables, lamb, beef, pork, eggs and oranges. The clothing index rose from 183.2 to 183.5, following the appearance of the fall lines of woollens and footwear while fuel and light advanced 0.6 points to 130.1, as a result of slightly higher prices for coal and coke.

Rentals moved from 123.4 to 123.9, while homefurnishings and services remained unchanged at 167.4.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE CNR: The inauguration of an all-Canadian telegraph route between Newfoundland and the rest of Canada was announced recently by W.M. Armstrong, general manager, Canadian National Telegraphs.

The CNT now operates direct telegraph circuits between the island and principal cities on the mainland, with connections by the Canadian company to other parts of the world.

For the first time since Confederation, Newfoundland train and steamship services have been included in the familiar blue folder or system time-table of the Canadian National Railways. The latest edition of this folder is now being distributed to offices throughout Canada and the United States.