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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

WHEAT FORECAST 372,000,000 BUSHELS: Canada's 1948 wheat crop is estimated at approximately 372,000,000 bushels, some 31,000,000 bushels greater than the production in 1947 and about 35,000,000 below the 10-year 1938-47 average outturn, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The estimated average yield per seeded acre is 15.4 bushels as compared with 14 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 17.1 bushels per acre. The current crop will be harvested from an estimated 24,100,000 acres as against 24,300,000 in 1947 and the 10-year average acreage of 23,700,000.

In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is expected to yield 340,000,000 bushels as compared with 319,000,000 in 1947. The anticipated average yield of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 14.8 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 22.9, Saskatchewan 12.3 and Alberta 17.3 bushels per acre. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is approximately 32,000,000 bushels of which Ontario's outturn at 28,600,000 represents the principal part. All but 1,200,000 bushels of the production in Ontario is fall wheat.

The production of oats in 1948 is placed at approximately 338,000,000 bushels, a gain of some 59,000,000 over the 1947 outturn. The larger 1948 crop is due principally to the bumper crop being obtained in Ontario, along with sharply higher anticipated yields per acre in Quebec and Manitoba.

Barley production, estimated at just over 146,000,000 bushels, is up approximately 5,000,000 from the 1947 level, with gains registered in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec more than offsetting an anticipated decline of 6,000,000 bushels in Saskatchewan.

The combined output of fall and spring rye is estimated to be 26,300,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the 1947 production. The all-Canada acreage of 2,100,000 is nearly double last year's figure while the anticipated average yield at 12.5 bushels per seeded acre compares favourably with the 1947 average of 11.4 bushels. Most of the rye production will be centred in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while Manitoba and Ontario will each harvest rye crops in excess of 2,000,000 bushels. The 1948 Canadian rye crop as currently estimated, is exceeded only by the 1922 crop which reached 32,400,000 bushels.

A near-record Canadian flaxseed crop of 18,000,000 bushels from 1,900,000 seeded acres is anticipated this year. The outturn of flaxseed in 1947 was 12,200,000 bushels, while the largest flaxseed crop previously harvested in Canada amounted to 26,100,000 bushels in 1912. The principal factor contributing to the expected increase in flax production is the sharp increase in acreage in Manitoba where a crop of 11,500,000 bushels is expected from 1,062,000 seeded acres. Manitoba's 1947 flaxseed crop was placed at 5,200,000 bushels from 556,000 seeded acres.

EXPORT CONTROLS REMOVED AUGUST 16

BEEF CATTLE, BEEF, VEAL: The Right Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, announced August 13 that, effective Monday, August 16, export control of beef cattle and calves, beef and veal, dressed and other edible beef and veal products, canned foods containing meats, and meat pastes, are discontinued. Control was imposed in September, 1942, to maintain supplies of beef for Canadian consumers and to aid in the enforcement of price controls.

Departmental officials pointed out that, while the United States has no present restrictions on the number of cattle to be imported at the minimum duty of 1½ cents per pound live weight, the total quota under the new trade agreement is 400,000 head annually, for cattle weighing over 700 pounds, instead of the old total of 225,000 head. In addition to live cattle, Canadian beef and beef by-products may also find a market in the United States under the new duty rate of 3 cents per pound established by the Geneva agreement instead of the old rate of 6 cents per pound.

As to the number of cattle which might be exported to the United States, it was pointed out that in the year 1944 exports of beef, mainly to Great Britain, were equivalent to more than 600,000 head of cattle. Since that time export surpluses have dropped off until, in the first seven months of this year, exports amounted to the equivalent of only 35,000 head of cattle. However, in recent weeks cattle marketings have been on the increase, and there is no doubt that there will be a substantial seasonal surplus of beef in Canada during the remainder of this year.

To meet United States Bureau of Animal Industry requirements, cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada in carload lots for slaughter do not have to be tested but must be accompanied by an official veterinarian's certificate.

Range cattle and calves for export to the United States from Canada, for purposes other than slaughter, must have passed a negative tuberculin test within thirty days prior to exportation, and cattle, and calves if over six months of age, other than steers and spayed heifers, must also pass a negative test for Brucellosis (Bangs Disease) within thirty days prior to exportation and be accompanied by a certificate issued or endorsed by a salaried veterinarian of the Canadian Government.

All cattle and calves entering the United States are subject to inspection by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at port of entry and may be rejected for physical defects, abnormalities or evidence of disease.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry will not permit the transportation by motor truck into the United States of cattle intended for slaughter unless such cattle are accompanied by tuberculin and blood test certificates as required for Canadian cattle entering the United States for breeding or dairy purposes.

It was announced also that export permits are now being freely issued to anyone desiring to export oats and barley from Canada and that, since the 1st of August, equalization fees formerly charged on the export of oats and barley have been discontinued.

where there was no general change, and in all the main industrial divisions. There were moderate increases in employment in manufacturing, in which the upward movement was somewhat below normal in extent according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Activity in this group of industries, however, continued at a relatively high level, the index being 2.9 per cent above that indicated at June 1, 1947.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were very large advances in logging, partly due to river-driving operations, and partly to fire-fighting operations in the forests. Mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction also showed important expansion in employment. The largest percentage increase took place in construction, where the seasonal advance of 11.5 per cent was nevertheless rather less than average. In general, the trends indicated conformed to the usual pattern for the time of year.

I.U.G.G. CONGRESS, OSLO: A large Canadian delegation has been named to attend the triennial meeting of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics which is to be held in Oslo, Norway, 17-28 August, 1948. This is the first of these Congresses to be held since the war. Increasing interest in geophysics is evidenced by the fact that the number of delegates to this Congress, appointed by various official organizations in Canada, is the largest on record. Dr. J.T. Wilson, Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto, and Chairman of the Canadian National Committee of the I.U.G.G., is Canada's chief delegate. Mr. N.J. Ogilvie, Honorary President of the Canadian National Committee of the I.U.G.G., and former Dominion Geodesist who was Canada's chief delegate to previous meetings of the Congress was unfortunately not able to join the party this year.

Other members of Canada's delegation, with their respective fields of endeavour shown in brackets, are as follows: Dr. P.D. Baird, President of the Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal (hydrology); Dr. C.S. Beals, Dominion Astronomer, Ottawa (terrestrial magnetism and seismology); Dr. B.W. Currie, Professor of Physics at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (terrestrial magnetism and hydrology); Mr. F.T. Davies, Chief of Radio Propagation Laboratories, Defence Research Board, Ottawa (terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity); Dr. G. Hanson, Chief Geologist, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa (vulcanology); Mr. G. Klein, Division of Mechanical Engineering, National Research Council, Ottawa (hydrology); Mr. R.F. Leggett, Director, Division of Building Research, National Research Council, Ottawa (snow and ice research); Mr. J.L. Rennie, Dominion Geodesist, Ottawa (geodesy); and Mr. A. Thomson, Controller, Meteorological Division, Department of Transport, Toronto (meteorology).

Canada's interest in the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics has been maintained through a national committee on geodesy and geophysics since 1919. This committee was first sponsored by the National Research Council and later by the Department of Mines and Resources. The committee was inactive for a time during the war and subsequently in December 1946 its functions were merged with those of the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics, established at that time by the National Research Council.

Many important research projects are now being undertaken by the Committee to provide peacetime data needed by navigators, meteorologists, radio broadcasting stations and map making organizations. Some of these studies may be mentioned: Arctic weather conditions and the location of the north magnetic pole, which are important to ensure safe navigation in the north Atlantic; snow and ice research which is expected to yield data of economic value in dealing with snow removal problems; investigations of the aurora and studies in

magnetism have important bearing on problems in the propagation of radio waves and hence in broadcasting. In these and in many related fields Canadian research workers are making good headway in cooperation with the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics.

CANADA'S POPULATION UP: Showing an increase of 301,000 over a year earlier, Canada's population at June 1 this year reached 12,883,000, according to the annual estimate by the Bureau of Statistics. The year's gain was the largest ever recorded and compared with the previous record increase of 275,000 in the preceding twelve months, which had brought the population over the twelve-and-a-half million mark to 12,582,000 at June 1, 1947.

Population at the 1941 Census was 11,507,000, the increase in seven years thus amounting to 1,376,000, or nearly 12 per cent. Both natural increase and greater immigration contributed to the latest gain. Births were at the highest level for a year, while deaths continued at the low level of recent years. Immigrants during the period totalled about 90,000.

All provinces had population gains between June 1, 1947 and 1948, except Prince Edward Island. Ontario had the greatest increase with an estimated rise of 108,000. Quebec was second with 80,000, and British Columbia third with a gain of 38,000. Next in order of increase were: Alberta, 24,000; Manitoba and Nova Scotia, 14,000 each; and New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 12,000 each. Population of Prince Edward Island declined an estimated 1,000, and that of the Yukon and Northwest Territories was unchanged.

Estimated population of the provinces and territories at June 1 this year, with estimates for June 1, 1947 in brackets, are as follows: Prince Edward Island, 93,000 (94,000); Nova Scotia, 635,000 (621,000); New Brunswick, 503,000 (491,000); Quebec, 3,792,000 (3,712,000); Ontario, 4,297,000 (4,189,000); Manitoba, 757,000 (743,000); Saskatchewan, 854,000 (842,000); Alberta, 846,000 (822,000); British Columbia, 1,082,000 (1,044,000); Yukon, 8,000 (8,000); Northwest Territories, 16,000 (16,000).

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS: Hon. Douglas Abbott announced August 13 that the Second Series of Canada Savings Bonds will be withdrawn from sale on August 31st. This will not affect any application where arrangements for payment have been made prior to this date. This announcement is in accordance with the provisions of the offering which stated that the Minister of Finance reserved the right to withdraw the Second Series of Canada Savings Bonds from sale at any time after November 1st, 1947. The termination of the sale of the Second Series anticipates the offering of a Third Series in October.

(C. W. B. August 20, 1948)

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN CANADA UP: During the six years from the 1941 Census to June, 1947, the number of families in Canada increased by approximately 20 per cent, according to estimates released by the Bureau of Statistics. On the other hand, there was a decline in the average size of the family.

The estimated number of families in June last year was 3,042,000, which is an increase of 516,701 over the number recorded in the 1941 Census. This gain is shared by all provinces, the increases ranging from 11 per cent for the Prairie Provinces to 47 per cent for British Columbia. For the Maritime Provinces the rise in number is estimated at 15 per cent; Quebec, 25 per cent; and Ontario, 18 per cent.

Ontario had an estimated 1,073,000 families consisting of 3,680,000 persons; the three Prairie Provinces, 591,000 with 2,170,000 persons; British Columbia, 293,000 families with a total of 966,000 persons; and the Maritime Provinces, 273,000 with 1,083,000 persons.

Average size of Canadian families in 1947 was 3.7 persons as compared with 3.9 persons at the 1941 Census, the Bureau estimates showing a decrease in every region. In the Maritime Provinces the average size declined from 4.2 in 1941 to 4.0 persons; in Quebec, from 4.5 to 4.3; Ontario, from 3.6 to 3.4; Prairie Provinces, from 4.0 to 3.7; and British Columbia, from 3.4 to 3.3 persons.

Due largely to the increase in marriages and of first and second births over the period 1941 to 1947, increased numbers and proportions of families in 1947, as compared with 1941, consisted of two, three or four persons, and a resulting decrease was shown in the proportion with five or more persons. Seventy-five per cent of all families were composed in 1947 of two or four persons as compared with 70.8 per cent in 1941.

LARGEST ENGINEERING CLASS: The shortage of graduate engineers experienced by Canadian industry for the past several years will be considerably relieved in 1949, according to an announcement by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

About 3,300 students--more than 68 per cent of them veterans--will earn their engineering degrees in 1949. Nearly twice as large as the 1948 class this will be the largest graduating class in engineering in the history of Canada, Mr. Mitchell pointed out. It is expected that a comparable number will graduate in 1950, with the number decreasing slightly in 1951.

More than 63 per cent of the students will graduate in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering--approximately 21 per cent in each branch. Of the remaining 37 per cent, 12½ per cent will be Chemical Engineer and the others divided among Metallurgical, Mining, Physics, Ceramics, Aeronautical, Agricultural, and Forest Engineering.

A survey of future employment possibilities for university graduates was conducted by the Department of Labour in 1946. As a result, it was estimated that 9,450 engineers would be required by Canadian employers in the five-year period, 1947 to 1951 inclusive. In two years, since that period began, 2,900 engineering students have graduated and been absorbed by industry.

It was estimated by the universities that more than 12,000 students would graduate in all branches of engineering in the five-year period 1947 to 1951. While this is slightly higher than the estimated requirements, it is expected that emigration and diversion to other fields will reduce the number by approximately 15 per cent.

Officials of the National Employment service, concerned with the question of employment for the class of 1949, report that the question is also receiving the active attention of professional engineering groups. Many of the members of these groups are owners or senior officers of organizations which normally require engineering personnel. Certain employers have already expressed interest in the distribution of next year's graduating class by universities and courses. With this information in their possession, they expect to make an early start on plans for recruiting additional engineering staff next spring.

STORAGE STOCKS OF FRUITS: Stocks of fruit, frozen and in preservatives were higher on August 1, amounting to 42,073,000 pounds compared with 28,874,000 on July 1 and 35,642,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. August 1 holdings of vegetables, frozen and in brine, were 7,622,000 pounds compared with 6,190,000 on July 1 and 4,965,000 a year ago.

Storage stocks of Canadian potatoes were down from 3,596 tons on August 1 last year to 1,843 tons, onions from 517 tons to 269, beets from 104 tons to 85, carrots from 443 tons to 169, celery from 4,513 crates to 3,363, while cabbages increased from 139 tons to 191.

Stocks of imported onions on August 1 were 201 tons as against 177 a year ago, and carrots 239 tons against 47.

FARM PRICE INDEX: The index number of prices received by Canadian farmers for agricultural products, on the base 1935-39=100, registered a new high of 248.6 in June as compared with 238.8 a month earlier and 203.1 a year ago, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Compared with June 1947, the index numbers for all provinces showed substantial increases with higher prices for grains, livestock, dairy products, potatoes and poultry and eggs. Compared with the preceding month, a gain of 9.8 points was due mainly to the increased prices for livestock, potatoes and poultry and eggs.

CANAL TRAFFIC IN 1947: Total freight passing through all Canadian canal systems in 1947 amounted to 21,513,939 tons, an increase of 2,859,020 tons or 15 per cent over 1946, according to the revised figures in the detailed annual report on canal statistics issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

The number of vessels using the canals last year totalled 20,874 compared with 18,993 in 1946, while registered net tonnage rose to 22,409,869 as against 19,427,423 tons. Passengers numbered 76,080 compared with 79,298. In addition to freight and passenger vessels, 31,598 pleasure craft were locked through as against 29,442.

Excluding all freight duplicated by the use of more than one canal system, the net freight tonnage for all Canadian canals was up over 17 per cent, at 18,088,592 tons compared with 15,412,047 tons. Of the total freight passing through all Canadian canals last year, 18,771,000 tons or just over 87 per cent was carried in Canadian bottoms, while 78.5 per cent of that passing through the Welland Ship Canal was transported in Canadian vessels.

STOCKS OF MEAT: Stocks of Canadian meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on August 1 amounted to 89,202,000 pounds compared with 103,177,000 on July 1 and 68,368,000 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Lard stocks were 3,740,000 pounds compared with 3,969,000 on July 1 and 2,768,000 a year ago.

Meat stocks were generally higher on August 1 than on the same date last year. Pork advanced from 46,489,000 pounds to 62,094,000, beef from 14,547,000 pounds to 18,975,000, veal from 5,803,000 pounds to 6,424,000, and mutton and lamb from 1,529,000 pounds to 1,708,000.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES: Department store sales increased nine per cent in July over the same month last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. Advances were shown for all sections of the country with Saskatchewan and Alberta showing identical gains of 23 per cent, Maritimes 22 per cent, British Columbia, 15 per cent, Manitoba nine per cent, and Quebec and Ontario three per cent.

CARLOADINGS: Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended August 7 dropped to 73,341 cars from 75,968 in the preceding week but were 679 cars above the 1947 loadings of 72,662 cars, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The holiday on August 2 undoubtedly affected the loadings, especially in the eastern division where the total declined from 50,843 cars for the preceding week to 48,998.

FOREIGN VEHICLE ENTRIES: The number of foreign vehicles entering Canada on traveller's vehicle permits in July was 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, the total standing at 407,884 as compared with 362,638, according to the Bureau of Statistics. During the seven months ending July the number of entries was 911,844 as compared with 823,306 in the similar period of 1947, an increase of 10.8 per cent.

Increases were recorded in July in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia, the latter province still suffering from the adverse effects of news accounts of flood damage last spring. July totals for all provinces were barely one per cent lower than those of August, 1947, the month in which the greatest volume of highway traffic on record entered Canada.

Vehicle entries on traveller's permits in July were as follows, totals for July last year being in brackets: Ontario, 262,791 (227,395); Quebec, 71,391 (62,248); British Columbia, 34,516 (37,856); New Brunswick, 21,924 (18,600); Alberta, 8,248 (7,875); Manitoba, 5,126 (5,426); Saskatchewan, 2,815 (2,374); Nova Scotia, 699 (635); Yukon Territory, 374 (228).

WHEAT MARKETINGS: Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on August 5 amounted to 36,291,400 bushels as compared with 34,799,400 on July 29 and 53,670,800 on the corresponding date last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ended August 5 totalled 1,046,800 bushels as against 2,851,500 in the preceding week.

Overseas export clearances of wheat during the week ended August 5 amounted to 1,898,800 bushels as against 2,113,500 in the corresponding week last year.

FROM 48 COUNTRIES: A total of 730,625 born in 48 different countries, were enlisted into the Canadian Army during the Second World War according to figures compiled by the Army's historical section at Ottawa. Of those born outside Canada, statistics show that the largest number -- some 39,907 -- was born in England, and the smallest totals are shown for Albania and Montenegro with three from each of these countries.

Russian-born (the U.S.S.R. and Ukraine) Canadian soldiers totalled 2,850.

Several other countries, by reason of birth, contributed heavily to the strength of Canada's wartime Army. They include Scotland with 18,308; Ireland, 6,585; United States and Alaska, 19,068; Poland, 5,144, and Wales with 2,123.

Almost 2,500 Canadian soldiers first saw the light of day in Newfoundland. Others were from almost every country in the world.

"MAGNIFICENT" TO HUDSON'S BAY: Preparatory to her cruise to northern waters with the destroyers "Nootka" and "Haida" next month, H.M.C.S. "Magnificent", Canada's new 18,000 ton aircraft carrier sailed recently from Halifax for ten days of deck landing training and flying exercises. Following her return on August 6 from a shakedown cruise in Nova Scotian waters, she embarked the ground personnel and equipment of the 19th Carrier Air Group, and when she put to sea again last week had the complement with which she will sail for Hudson's Strait on September 1. The 19th C.A.G. consists of No. 803 squadron of fast Sea Fury fighters and No. 825, equipped with Firefly IV general purpose two-seaters.

On her return to Halifax on August 20 the carrier will put the finishing touches to her preparations for the first R.C.N. penetration of Hudson's Bay waters. This will include off-shore flying when the opportunity presents.

TO WAKEHAM BAY

Farthest north for "Magnificent" on the cruise itself will be Wakeham Bay, near the upper end of Hudson's Strait. From here she will return to Halifax on September 11 while the destroyers continue to Churchill and later to Coral Harbor at Southampton Island -- the most northern point of the trip.

It will be a routine voyage aimed at acquiring practical experience and local knowledge. A number of observers will be carried. These will include a magnetic observer from the Dominion Observatory, a representative of the Defence Research Board, and several officers from Army and Air Force.

The naval tanker "Dundalk" will act as refuelling ship. Their total mileage will be 4,600 miles. "Magnificent" will steam just over 3,000 miles.

RAILWAY FREIGHT TRAFFIC: The tonnage of all revenue freight hauled by Canadian railways during April totalled 12,180,375 tons, a decline of 230,768 tons or nearly two per cent from the same month of 1947. Loadings at stations in Canada were actually 435,746 tons heavier than in the preceding April. Receipts from foreign connections destined to Canadian or foreign points dropped sharply from 3,878,412 tons to 3,211,898, with tonnage destined to Canadian consumers receding from 2,026,019 to 1,581,154 tons revealing significant declines in imports from the United States of agricultural, mine and manufactured products. However, the April total of freight hauled was 1,435,330 tons above April 1946, and double the average pre-war movement for the month. Gains over April 1947 were shown in mine and forest products while the agricultural, animal and manufactures and miscellaneous groups declined.

Cumulative totals of all revenue freight carried by Canadian lines to the end of April showed 48,311,228 tons transported, an increase

of 1,851,361 tons or four per cent over the same period of 1947, to establish a peacetime record for any like period. This volume has been attained despite considerably reduced domestic output of many agricultural and animal commodities and the restricted entry of certain American products in the interest of dollar conservation.

MEDICINALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS: Canadian output of medicinals, pharmaceuticals and biologicals was further increased in 1946, amounting to \$54,442,000 as compared with \$46,249,000 in the preceding year and \$19,192,000 in 1939, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Imports in 1946 were valued at \$9,371,000 as against \$9,440,000 in 1945 and \$3,992,000 in 1939, and exports, \$5,343,000 compared with \$5,740,000 in 1945 and \$1,500,000 in pre-war 1939.

MR. CLAXTON'S OGDENSBURG ADDRESS: The following is the concluding portion of the address delivered August 17 by Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, at the unveiling of a plaque at Ogdensburg, N.Y., in commemoration of the meeting at Ogdensburg of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King on August 17, 1940:

"...The progress of human nature is often challenged in a world which threatens the extinction of civilization. We have shown that the sort of relationship which must exist between nations if they are to survive, is possible and practical. I often wish the countries of the world could see how the United States and Canada work out their disputes. I have heard newspaper men complain that there is seldom a story in Canadian-American relationship. We don't know the strife, the bitterness and the misunderstanding which today make the headlines all over the world. Yet we have a story to tell which must be heard.

UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

"A man who robs his neighbour is more likely to make the papers than the man who lends his neighbour his lawn mower. But the world is inclined to forget what we know - that the only sort of neighbours who prosper are those who seek to understand each other, and in so doing, strive to help and not to hinder.

"There was a time when a country had no neighbours except those on its borders. Today distance has shrunk and almost every country in the world has become our neighbour. There are good neighbours and bad neighbours. We are two good neighbours who have sensibly determined to work together to preserve our freedom.

"We have other good neighbours who also fought for their freedom, which is again in jeopardy, and freedom, let us not forget, is indivisible. If it is sensible to work with one good neighbour, why not with the rest? Recognizing this, the United States and Canada

have done all they can to assist the free nations of Europe to regain their moral and economic vigour.

"Even before the war was over, Canada was helping with Mutual Aid and export credits. Since then we have made loans to Britain and other countries even greater in proportion than your own. But the world has never known such a tremendous gesture of good neighbourliness as the Economic Cooperation Administration.

"With such aid, and by virtue of their own determined efforts, we must be sure that the countries of Europe become once again strong and good neighbours. And we can strengthen their faith by demonstrating our willingness to share with them the burden of security won by the courage and sacrifice of many free peoples.

"What Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King did at Ogdensburg had far greater significance than the joint defence of North America. What the Ogdensburg Agreement symbolizes in friendship and cooperation between Canada and the United States should point the way to that larger cooperation between nations on which alike depend the hope of peace and the promise of happiness to mankind."

AUSTIN MOTOR CO. PLANT: War Assets Corporation reports the sale of the property originally built by the Libby-Owens Glass Company at Hamilton, Ont. and recently occupied as a part of the Army Trade School. This property has been sold to the Austin Motor Company (Canada) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Austin Motor Company, of Longbridge, near Birmingham, England. It is understood the company intends to use this plant for the manufacture of its entire line of cars. Arrangements are underway to bring certain equipment from England in order to get an early start.

The Austin Company plans to expand its premises to make possible the production of cars, which will eventually employ at least 2,000 workers. Engineers from the parent plant are now in Canada, and will immediately start laying out the plant in order that production may get underway with the least possible delay.

In the initial stages, operations will consist for the most part of assembling components imported from the parent company, and the finishing, painting and testing of the completed units. Some Canadian-made parts and materials will be used and, as the plant is expanded, not only will more Canadian-made materials be purchased, but it is intended that the factory itself will progressively manufacture components until the vehicles emerge as complete Canadian products.

CRUDE PETROLEUM: Canadian output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline was further increased in May, reaching a total of 917,365 barrels.

30,500 DWELLING UNITS: The number of dwelling units completed in Canada in the first six months of 1948 is estimated at 30,528. Since April, starts have far exceeded completions and the number under construction at the end of June has increased to 52,143. The average length of time required to complete a dwelling unit has been about seven months, although indications are that this period may show a seasonal reduction in the fall. At this rate, most of the dwelling units under construction at the end of June will be completed by the end of the year, making a total for 1948 of at least 80,000 units.

Starts were made on 13,409 dwelling units in June as compared with 11,407 in May and 8,274 in April. Completions in June were 5,946 as against 6,284 in May and 6,729 in April. The average length of time required to build the dwelling units completed in June was 6.8 months. This compares with 7.2 months in May and 7.7 months in April, reflecting the increased building activity of the summer months.

It is estimated from the types of dwellings being constructed that 32 per cent of the dwelling units completed in the first half of 1948 are for rental purposes, while the remainder will be owner-occupied. More than 40 per cent of the completed units lie in the 12 metropolitan areas.

COL. THORNE ON TRADE TOUR: Col. E.C. Thorne of the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, will leave Ottawa by air on August 27 on a four month tour of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Cuba. Rt. Hon. C.D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce announced August 17.

Chief of the Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section of the Export Division, Col. Thorne will make a survey of the industrial requirements of these four countries and discuss details of Canadian machinery and industrial equipment with businessmen in that area. Canadian machine tool manufacturers can make any type of special purpose equipment, in addition to the high precision, high production machine tools required in industries using mass production methods. While in some cases manufacturers' capacity is taken up by present bookings, this condition will not continue indefinitely, and Canadian industry is looking forward to securing further orders in South and Central America.

During the war, Col. Thorne served with the Corps of Royal Canadian Engineers, and after three years overseas was appointed Director of Engineer Development at Army H.Q. in Ottawa. He was awarded the Legion of Merit by President Truman in recognition of his services to the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. Prior to the war, Col. Thorne spent 19 years in the engineering industry in Canada and the United Kingdom. He is a Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

UNITED NATIONS

MR. WILGRESS CHAIRMAN: Canadian Ambassador Dana Wilgress was appointed chairman of the second session of the contracting parties to the general agreement on tariff and trade which opened on August 16. Mr. Wilgress also served as chairman of the first session of the contracting parties which was held in Havana last March simultaneously with the UN Conference on Trade and Employment.

The contracting parties comprised 22 of the 23 governments that participated in an earlier series of tariff negotiations conducted in Geneva last summer and signed agreements effecting nearly two-thirds of the world's trade. Scheduling of additional negotiations is one of the items on the agenda of the present ten-day session. Mr. Wilgress is also chairman of the Interim-Committee of the International Trade Organization which has established provisional headquarters in Geneva.

At the opening meeting of the session of the contracting parties, the organization for European Economic Cooperation was granted permission to be represented by an observer, in view of the close association of the objectives of the Havana Charter, with the purposes of the C.E.E.C. convention regarding the lowering of trade barriers.

Twenty of the 22 contracting parties were present at the opening meeting. Cuba and Southern Rhodesia being absent. Also attending as observers were representatives of Chile, Denmark, Finland, Haiti, and the Philippines.

In general the current session will be devoted to the discussion of matters arising from administration of the agreement.

FLOUR, BREAD PRICES CONTROLLED: The Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced August 19 that, acting on instructions from the Government, price ceiling control is being reimposed, as of August 19, on all flour made wholly or partly from Western Canada wheat, and all bread made wholly or partly from such flour.

The prices at which the above products are frozen at all trade levels are those which were in effect on July 31st, the date on which the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the domestic price for wheat and an accompanying subsidy on wheat milled for domestic use.

Government spokesmen pointed out that this subsidy was being paid for the specific purpose of preventing price increases to the consumer and it is now felt that the reimposition of controls is necessary to achieve the purpose intended by the payment of the above mentioned subsidy.

The order, which goes into effect August 19 means that no person may sell flour or bread as above defined to any other person at a price higher than he was charging the same class of buyer on July 31st.

ALBERTA ELECTION: Latest standing in Alberta's 57-seat Legislature as a result of the August 17 provincial election is given August 19 by the Canadian Press as follows:--

	1948	1944
S.C.....	50	51
C.C.F.....	2	2
Lib.....	2	0
Ind.....	1	3
Others.....	0	1
Doubtful....	2	0
Totals....	57	57

WHOLESALE SALES UP: Dollar volume of wholesale sales in June recovered from the slight decline which occurred in May to register an increase of nine per cent over June, 1947, and a gain of six per cent over May, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Cumulative sales for the first six months of this year were four per cent above those for the first half of 1947. The general unadjusted index, on the base average for 1935-39=100, stood at 291.1 for June, 273.9 for May, and 267.3 for June, 1947.

Total stocks in the hands of wholesalers in the nine lines of trade surveyed were valued seven per cent higher at the end of June than at the same date a year ago, but were one per cent lower than at the beginning of the month. Five trades reported increases over 1947, stocks held by hardware, automotive equipment, dry goods and tobacco and confectionery wholesalers ranging between 15 and 20 per cent higher in value than at June 30 last year. Drug wholesalers reported an increase of seven per cent in value of stocks on hand. Inventories of grocery, clothing, footwear, and fruits and vegetable wholesalers were seven per cent, 10 per cent, 11 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, below the value at the same date last year.

TOBACCO INDUSTRIES: The net output -- selling values less excise duties and taxes -- of the tobacco manufacturing industries of Canada in 1946 was valued at \$81,800,000, showing a minor decline of \$311,000 from the 1945 figure of \$82,111,000.

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Satisfactory yields of hay and clover and alfalfa are expected in most provinces. For Canada as a whole, the total production of hay and clover is currently estimated at 15,700,000 tons in comparison with last year's 16,200,000 tons. The production of alfalfa (first cutting) is placed at 2,300,000 tons as against last year's 1,800,000 for the first cutting, the increase being due principally to greater acreage and yields in the province of Ontario.