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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW.

393,300,000 BUSHELS WHEAT CROP: Canada's 1948 wheat crop is now placed at 393,300,000 bushels as compared with the revised estimate of 336,800,000 bushels for the 1947 crop. Production of coarse grains also exceeds that of 1947, this year's oat production now being estimated at 357,700,000 bushels, barley at 154,600,000 and mixed grains at 62,100,000. The combined outturn of spring and fall rye is placed at 25,300,000 bushels and flaxseed at 17,400,000 bushels. The only crops registering decreases from the 1947 production are dry peas, buckwheat, hay and clover and grain used as hay.

With the exception of spring wheat, mixed grains and dry peas, the third estimates of the cereal crops are moderately lower than the second estimates released on September 14. The wheat estimate has increased by 2,400,000 bushels, with decreases in Ontario fall wheat and Alberta spring wheat being more than offset by the 7,000,000 bushels increase in the estimate of the Saskatchewan wheat crop. The indicated production of mixed grains has increased by 2,400,000 bushels but the estimates for oats and barley are down 4,000,000 and 2,500,000 bushels, respectively, while rye production is 1,300,000 bushels below the level indicated in September. Small reductions have also occurred in the production estimates for flaxseed, soybeans, buckwheat and shelled corn.

The 1948 wheat crop of 393,300,000 bushels exceeds the 1947 production by 56,600,000 bushels. In the Prairie Provinces the wheat crop is now expected to yield 363,000,000 bushels as compared with the revised estimate

of 315,000,000 in 1947. The estimated average yield per acre of wheat in the Prairie Provinces this year is 15.8 bushels per seeded acre, with Manitoba averaging 23.8, Saskatchewan 13.3 and Alberta 18.4 bushels per seeded acre. The estimated production of wheat in the remaining provinces of Canada is 30,300,000 bushels of which 26,000,000 bushels is Ontario fall wheat.

Canada's 1948 oat crop is now estimated at 357,700,000 bushels, 79,000,000 bushels more than in 1947. Although there was some increase in acreage, the average yield of 31.9 bushels per acre was a significant factor contributing to this year's larger oat crop. Despite a decrease in acreage of approximately 1,000,000 acres, this year's barley crop exceeds that of 1947 by 13,300,000 bushels. The estimated production of 154,600,000 bushels is slightly above the 10-year (1938-47) average of 153,800,000 bushels.

The combined production of fall and spring rye is placed at 25,300,000 bushels, somewhat lower than the September estimate. Saskatchewan and Alberta with 10,500,000 and 9,900,000 bushels, respectively, accounted for 84 per cent of Canada's 1948 rye crop. The 1948 flaxseed crop is estimated at 17,400,000 bushels, an increase of 5,100,000 bushels over the 1947 crop. Both acreages and average yields were greater than last year although an outbreak of rust in Manitoba reduced the yield below earlier expectations.

The acreage sown dry peas and beans decreased from 1947, dry pea acreage declining by more than one-third. Yields for both crops, estimated at 17.9 bushels per acre, are above

REASONS FOR RETIREMENT: The Prime Minister, Mr. King, for the last time as Prime Minister, met newspaper correspondents in Ottawa at a press conference on November 12, at which he issued the following statement:

"Over the past ten years, the problems of government, and my task in particular, have been concerned largely with the last world war, the uncertainties of the year preceding the war, and the problems which war has left in its wake.

"In the general election of 1945, I made it clear that I would not attempt to lead the Party, or to remain at the head of the Government, through another general election. With this in mind, I felt that the Party should be given an opportunity at an appropriate time to choose as its leader a successor to myself whom I might recommend to The Governor General to succeed me in the office of Prime Minister. I was anxious that this should be done in plenty of time to enable the new Prime Minister and members of his administration to meet Parliament in regular session, and to continue to carry on the business of the country for some time before the next general election.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

"To this end, more than a year ago, I arranged with my colleagues to have a meeting of the National Liberal Federation held either late in 1947 or early this year, in order to make provision for the calling of a National Convention during the summer months. At the meeting of the Federation which was held in January, I made it clear that I would seek retirement as soon after the Convention as might be agreed upon between myself and the new leader of the Party.

"When my resignation is tendered to His Excellency, as it will be on Monday next, the arrangement will have worked out as contemplated. My resignation will be the last of a series of steps so planned as to bring about the transition in the leadership of the Liberal Party, and in the Prime Ministership of our country, in the manner which it was hoped would occasion least embarrassment either to Parliament or to the country, and which accordingly would best serve the public interest. My resignation, coming as it does at this time, is therefore not to be associated with any circumstances, either personal or political, which may have occurred within the past year.

"I am not retiring because of ill health, but because I feel that in so far as my task relates to the administration of public affairs, it is now fulfilled.

"It is true that my recent indisposition is a consequence of strain over many years and due particularly to a series of pressures during the past year, but this condition is temporary, and will, I believe, disappear with necessary rest.

"In retiring from the office of Prime Minister which I have held in all for over twenty-one years, my thoughts naturally are much of

the colleagues with whom I have been associated in that period of time, and of members of Parliament who have given me such loyal support; of the members of the public service without whose help the work of government could not be carried on; and of the National Liberal Federation and other Associations that have had to do with the work of organization of the Liberal Party. Above all, I have much in mind the people of Canada who, over so many years have given me so many expressions of their confidence.

"When I retire, it will be without regret at being relieved of the responsibilities of office; but with a glad and grateful heart for the proud position which Canada enjoys in the eyes of the world today; for having had the privilege of participating in the affairs of our country over so long a period of time; and for the promise of renewed health and strength which I feel may come with the wider measure of personal freedom to be thereafter enjoyed.

"I am particularly happy that the leadership of the Government is about to be entrusted to Mr. St. Laurent and to the colleagues who will surround him at the Council Table."

FEDERAL DISTRICT COMMISSION: The Prime Minister, Mr. King, on November 12, announced the appointment of the following persons to be members of the Federal District Commission:

Professor J. Henri Blanchard, Instructor, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Harvey W. Doane, Esq., Managing Director of the Standard Paving Company, Halifax, N.S.

Dr. A. Foster Baird, Dean of Forestry and Engineering, and formerly Acting President of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Gaston Amyot, Esq., Architect, Quebec, P.Q.
Bernard K. Sandwell, Esq., Editor of "Saturday Night", Toronto, Ont.

Cecil Earle Joslyn, Esq., Assistant General Manager, Rupert's Land Trading Co., Winnipeg, Man.

John W. Sanderson, Esq., businessman, Prince Albert, Sask.

Mrs. Cora T. Casselman, former member of Parliament for Edmonton East, Edmonton, Alberta.

William Herbert Warren, Esq., Parks Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

The present appointments have been made under a recent amendment to the Federal District Commission Act which provides for the enlargement of the Commission so as to include in addition to present members one person resident in each of the provinces of Canada. Members of the Federal District Commission are appointed for a period not exceeding five years. They serve without remuneration.

CANADIANS IN CHINA: The Department of External Affairs announced November 13 that the Canadian Embassy in Nanking has warned Canadians that they should consider the desirability of leaving North and Central China, unless they have compelling reasons to remain. This warning is intended to anticipate any difficulties which may arise in the event of the spread of hostilities southward. It does not at present apply to the large number of Canadians resident in West and South China.

On November 1, all British subjects including Canadian citizens, were advised by the British Consuls General in Peiping and Tientsin to leave North China while transportation facilities were available, unless they had urgent reasons for staying. The Canadian Embassy in Nanking associated itself with the issue of this advice to Canadian citizens in North China.

The Canadian Ambassador to China, who has been in close consultation with his British and United States colleagues, has now extended similar advice to Canadians in the Shanghai-Nanking area. The following is the text of a letter circulated by the Canadian Vice-Consul in Shanghai to all Canadians within his district:

"To all Canadian nationals residing in the provinces of Kiangsu and Anhwei:

"Economic unrest, coupled with an increasingly acute shortage of food supplies and fuel, makes it appear that Canadians remaining in Shanghai and its environs during the forthcoming winter may be subjected to undue hardship. The uncertain military situation in North China also makes it appear possible that hostilities may spread further south, with the result that normal transportation facilities from Shanghai may be disrupted.

"It is suggested, therefore, that, unless you have compelling reasons to remain, you consider the desirability of evacuation while normal transportation facilities remain available. Expectant mothers, women with small children, and elderly persons, are especially advised to leave the Shanghai area before winter sets in."

BIRTH OF THE PRINCE: His Excellency the Governor General, Viscount Alexander, upon receipt of the news that a Prince had been born to Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth, on Sunday, November 14, sent the following message to the Princess:

"On this happy day as we learn of the birth of a son to Your Royal Highness I send you on behalf of the People of Canada our most heartfelt congratulations together with our loyal and devoted good wishes."

The Prime Minister, Mr. King, sent the following message on behalf of the Government:

"Members of the Government of Canada join with me in extending to Your Royal Highness our cordial felicitations on the birth of a

son to Your Royal Highness. We also send our good wishes for the health and happiness of the infant Prince."

The Prime Minister also sent personal messages to Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, and to Their Majesties the King and Queen.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT: Acting Lieutenant Commander (P) William E. Widdows, R.C.N., of Winnipeg, has been appointed Staff Officer (Air) to the Naval Member of the Canadian Joint Staff in Washington, D.C., it was announced November 13 by Naval Headquarters.

Lieutenant Commander (P) F.W.H. Bradley, R.C.N., formerly commanding officer of the 18th Carrier Air Group, has relieved Lieutenant Commander Widdows as Staff Officer (Organization) to the Director of Naval Aviation at Naval Headquarters in Ottawa.

Joining the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm as a Midshipman in 1939, Lieutenant Commander Widdows transferred to the R.C.N. in January, 1946. While serving with the British fleet he held appointments in the aircraft carriers, H.M.S. "Hermes" and "Illustrious." Following his transfer he was commanding officer of No. 1 Training Air Group, at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. He was promoted to the acting rank of Lieutenant Commander in August, 1947, and appointed to Headquarters in June, 1948.

MR. WARDROPE'S RE-APPOINTMENT: Re-appointment of William Hugh Masson Wardrope for a further term, as Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Board of Transport Commissioners was announced November 10 by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport. Mr. Wardrope was appointed to his present post on November 8, 1938.

MR. ST. LAURENT IS PRIME MINISTER: At 3:55 p.m. on November 15, His Excellency the Governor General accepted the resignation of the retiring Prime Minister, Mr. King. Mr. St. Laurent was thereupon sworn in as President of the Privy Council, and became Prime Minister.

Two new Cabinet Ministers were sworn in a few moments later. They are Hon. Stuart Garson, former Premier of Manitoba, who became Minister of Justice in Mr. St. Laurent's Cabinet, and Hon. Robert H. Winters, member of the House of Commons for the Nova Scotia riding of Queens-Lunenburg, who became Minister of Reconstruction and Supply. There were no other cabinet changes.

Mr. St. Laurent held a press conference shortly after being sworn in to his new office. He was reported as stating that Mr. Winters' big job would be housing, and that he would also take over the Canadian Government Travel Bureau and become Chairman of the National Film Board.

MR. ABBOTT'S ADDRESS BEFORE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL

DARTMOUTH NAVAL AIR STATION: The Royal Canadian Naval Air Station at Dartmouth, N.S., will be commissioned Wednesday, December 1, 1948, as H.M.C.S. "Shearwater". This will mark the final step in the turning over the station from the R.C.A.F. to the R.C.N. "Shearwater" will be the shore base for the 18th and 19th Carrier Air Groups, Training Air Group, Fleet Requirement Unit, and schools for air branch personnel. The establishment will be under the command of Commander A.B. Fraser-Harris, D.S.C. and Bar, R.C.N., of Halifax.

The shearwater, after which the Navy's air station will be named, is a bird which spends long periods at sea and comes home only to nest. The name has further significance to the R.C.N. in that a Royal Navy sloop of that name was based at Esquimalt prior to the First Great War, and was paid off at the West Coast port. Her crew subsequently joined the Canadian cruiser H.M.C.S. "Niobe".

HONOUR U.S. SOLDIER: A former United States Army private, of Japanese ancestry, was invested with the British Military Medal on board a Canadian destroyer in Honolulu recently.

Barney F. Hajiro, of Honolulu, hero of three separate actions in France in the Second World War, received his decoration from L.H. Whittall, British Consul for the Territory of Hawaii, at an investiture held on board H.M.C.S. "Cayuga" on October 31.

"Cayuga", one of the five ships of the R.C.N. task force which returned recently from a month-long cruise to Pearl Harbour, visited Honolulu from October 29 to 31.

During the investiture members of the ship's company of "Cayuga" formed a guard of honour and the Royal Canadian Navy band was in attendance.

Hajiro, a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team of the Army of the United States, won his award for "heroic conduct in action" at Eruyere, Belmont and Biffontaine. Prior to these actions he fought with the 442nd R.C.T. alongside the British Eighth Army in Italy.

MALTESE IMMIGRANTS HAPPY: Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, said on November 17 that two officials of the Maltese Government, who recently completed a goodwill tour of Ontario, have expressed themselves as highly gratified by the position and prospects of Maltese immigrants settled in Canada during the past year.

The officials, Honourable J.J. Cole, Minister of Labour and Emigration in the Maltese Government, and J. Axisa, Director of Emigration talked to many of their former countrymen in the course of the tour, which was arranged for them by the Federal Department of Labour.

They stated that everything they had seen and heard indicated that these immigrants were happy in Canada. They were settled in jobs,

and were becoming good citizens of their communities.

Mr. Mitchell said that the two officials, now in the United States, had called at the Canadian Embassy in Washington to express their pleasure at the warm welcome their fellow countrymen had received in Canada, and their appreciation of the efficiency of the arrangements the Canadian Government made for their trip.

(Continued from P. 1)

those of last year and the increased yield in the case of dry beans more than offset the decrease in acreage. The production of dry peas is estimated at 1,469,000 bushels, 319,000 bushels less than last year while dry beans are placed at 1,650,000 bushels, an increase of 204,000 bushels over the 1947 crop.

With an increase in acreage of more than 50 per cent over 1947, the 1948 soy bean crop is estimated at 1,683,000 bushels, compared with 1,110,000 bushels last year. The 1948 crop, while somewhat lower than previously anticipated, is the highest on record. The 1948 production of shelled corn is placed at 12,417,000 bushels, up sharply from last year's crop of 6,682,000 bushels. With the exception of 297,000 bushels in Manitoba, Ontario accounted for the entire 1948 outturn of shelled corn.

POTATO PRODUCTION

With all provinces except Saskatchewan contributing to the increase, Canada's 1948 potato production is estimated at 55,500,000 hundredweight, more than 10,000,000 hundredweight in excess of the 1947 crop. This year's potato crop is the largest since 1924 when production reached 56,700,000 hundredweight.

Production of forage crops in 1948 has not differed markedly from the 1947 outturn except for fodder corn which is up 1,300,000 tons over last year. The hay and clover crop is placed at 16,000,000 tons and the alfalfa crop at 3,000,000 tons. Grain cut for hay in Alberta and British Columbia amounted to 1,200,000 tons.

With increased acreage and a yield of 40.3 bushels per acre, Canada's mixed grain production jumped to 62,100,000 bushels in 1948, 27,100,000 bushels more than the 1947 crop. On the other hand, acreages sown to buckwheat declined sharply and, although average yields were better than in 1947, production fell to 3,900,000 bushels.

Both acreage and yields of sugar beets were practically the same as in 1947, resulting in very little change in production. The 1948 crop of sugar beets is placed at 610,500 tons compared with the 1947 production of 605,600 tons. Production of field roots for live-stock feed, excluding the Prairie Provinces for which data are not available, is placed at 22,700,000 hundredweight, down 1,600,000 hundredweight from 1947.

CANADA-U.S. TRADE: The following is an excerpt from the address delivered by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Abbott, before the Governors' Session of the New England Council, at Boston, November 18:

"... Just one year has passed since Canada adopted the programme to correct our exchange position. I can tell you that the programme has been singularly successful in so far as we ourselves have been able to go. In the first nine months of 1948 we reduced our adverse merchandise trade with the United States from \$720 million to \$267 million. This has been achieved in part by expanding our exports to you from \$759 million to \$1067 million. To a lesser extent we have reduced imports from the United States during this period from \$1468 million to \$1324 million as a result of the emergency restrictions. Thanks to the Marshall programme the United Kingdom and Western Europe have been able to pay Canada in dollars for a substantial portion of our exports to them. Under these circumstances it has been possible to put a stop to the drain on our gold and dollar reserves.

INITIAL SUCCESS

"It would be misleading, however, to exaggerate the significance of our improved position. To the extent that the improvement has been the result of increased exports to the United States it is evidence of the initial success of our long-term positive programme. To the extent, however, that it is due to the restriction of imports, a programme which we are pledged to drop as soon as possible, and to the operation of the Marshall programme which is of temporary nature, we cannot look to them as positive or permanent solutions. We must make a great deal more headway in the expansionist part of our programme before we can be confident that we are really out of the woods.

"The Marshall Plan is designed to achieve the recovery of Western Europe so that by 1952 the recipient countries can stand on their own feet,--can balance their trading accounts without further large-scale loans and gifts. We must, however, recognize that some of the changes which have taken place in the United Kingdom and Western Europe are basic and long-term. The loss of their overseas investments, the changes in colonial areas and the political difficulties of Europe make it clear that it will be a long time, to say the least, before the United Kingdom and Western Europe will again be able to afford the excess of imports over exports on the scale which prevailed before the war. It is altogether likely that Canada will not be able to earn sufficient overseas surpluses with which to settle deficits in our accounts with the United States. It seems reasonable to assume, there-

fore, that the European Recovery Programme cannot in itself be expected to solve the basic Canadian trade and payments problem.

"We are proud of the progress made in the last year toward solving our payments problem. This progress is heartening but we must continue to work towards the achievement of a long term solution. We recognize that in the circumstances of the world today we can no longer afford to do business with the United States on the basis of \$2 of imports for every \$1 of exports. We must therefore achieve a much closer balance in our trade with the United States. The only question is how to achieve this balance.

CONSTRUCTIVE METHODS

"Consistent with the traditional policy of my Government, we want to do this by constructive and expansionist methods. We want to produce more and sell more to you, by improving our competitive position, by a closer study of your markets and consumer needs. The progress made in the last year bears witness to the fact that we can do it. But we cannot do it without your help and co-operation.

"Too often we find that the tariff structure of your country makes it difficult, often impossible, for our goods to flow into the United States market. At times this is due to the nature of our Customs administration rather than to the tariff itself, although generally your tariff is much more protective than ours. These obstacles are particularly evident in regard to our manufactured goods and processed raw materials. We have often heard it said in recent years that the fundamental dilemma of the world dollar shortage is a problem of production and supply in the deficit countries.

"This is, of course, true in regard to some countries. It is certainly not true in the case of Canada. There is no weakness in our economy--nothing wrong with our production, either in volume of output or level of costs. We can supply the goods. We can supply them at a competitive price. We hope you will make it possible for us to sell them. We hope you will be prepared to import on a much larger scale than you are presently importing. Every dollar spent in Canada is like a homing-pigeon. It is sure to return home.

"What are the alternatives? If we cannot expand exports to you, we will have to achieve a better balance by curtailing our expenditures for your goods, services and tourist trade. We would not like to be forced to take such restrictive measures. It would hurt us; it would hurt you. It would mean less business for us both. It would upset our friendly and mutually profitable economic relations. We know that our real opportunity lies in the expansion of our production and trade...."

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX: Except for Edmonton, where a decline of three-tenths of a point was shown, cost-of-living indexes for seven of the eight regional cities registered increases of from three-tenths of a point for Halifax to 1.2 points for Winnipeg between September 1 and October 1, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

The Edmonton decline reflected mainly seasonal reduction in foods which outweighed increases in clothing prices and rentals. Changes for other cities were due to higher foods coupled with small increases for clothing, home furnishings and services, and rentals.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION: The estimated value of products manufactured in Canada in 1947 reached the record total of \$9,976,497,000, an increase of 24.2 per cent over 1946, and an advance of 10 per cent over the previous high point reached in 1944 when manufacturing was directed fully to war production.

Due to the rise in prices the physical volume of production did not expand to the same extent as the value figures indicate. The index of the physical volume of production on the base 1935-39=100, which stood at 106.3 in 1939 jumped to a high of 187.7 in 1943 and then declined steadily to 150.3 in 1946. It is expected that the index in 1947 will be somewhere around 158. The physical volume of production thus increased by 49 per cent between 1939 and 1947 as compared with an increase of 187 per cent in the gross value of production.

The employees engaged in manufacturing, which in 1947 totalled 1,120,000, were still below the record number of 1,222,882 employed in 1944. Between 1939 and 1947 the increase in employment was approximately 70 per cent. The amount paid out in salaries and wages in 1947 was, however, at an all-time high figure of \$2,069,624,000, showing an increase of 18.9 per cent over 1946, and a rise of 180 per cent over 1939.

The wood and paper products group with an output valued at \$1,953,379,000 ranked first in importance in 1947. Iron and its products came second with \$1,779,719,000, followed by vegetable products with \$1,768,919,000, animal products \$1,267,858,000, textiles \$1,056,869,000, non-ferrous metal products \$1,041,041,000, non-metallic mineral products \$550,847,000, chemicals \$446,015,000, and miscellaneous industries \$111,850,000.

LUMBER PRODUCTION LOWER: Canadian production of sawn lumber moved to a lower level in August, while the cumulative output for the eight months ending August was practically unchanged from a year ago. The month's output amounted to 586,495,000 feet board measure compared with 610,464,000 a year ago, and in the eight-month period, 3,798,162,000 feet compared with 3,779,299,000 a year ago.

50,238 DWELLING UNITS: The number of dwelling units completed in Canada in September was 6,667, bringing the aggregate for the nine months ending September to 50,238, according to the Bureau of Statistics. Starts were made on 10,651 units during the month, and the total number under construction at the end of the month was 63,656.

Since April, starts have exceeded completions every month and the number of units under construction in Canada has increased by more than 21,000 from January 1 to September 30, distributed over all regions. The Prairie Provinces show the greatest increase where the number under construction has more than doubled in the nine months.

It is expected that larger numbers will be completed in the last three months of this year and the total for 1948 will reach 80,000. In 1947 the number completed was 72,300, excluding conversions.

The average length of time required to complete a dwelling unit dropped from 6.2 months in August to 5.4 months for the dwellings completed in September. There has been little change in the completion time in the larger urban centres. However, the low national average reflects the activity in the small towns and rural areas, where there are now less than 3,000 units started before January 1 and not yet completed; the average completion time is about four months.

It is estimated from the types of dwelling units being constructed that 27 per cent of the dwelling units completed in the first nine months of 1948 are for rental purposes and that the remainder will be owner-occupied. It has been estimated that in February this year, 38 per cent of all dwelling units in Canada were for rental purposes.

WHOLESALE SALES AT RECORD: Wholesalers did a record dollar volume of business in September. The advance over the corresponding month last year was nine per cent and was nationwide in scope. The month's gain was greater than that shown for the year to date, sales for the first nine months being up five per cent. Inventories were also higher in September, rising 14 per cent above last year, with increases in all trades but clothing, fruit and vegetables and footwear.

As a result of the rise in September, the general unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, reached an all-time high figure of 328.9 compared with 297.2 for August and 301.7 a year ago.

September increases exceeded the cumulative gain for the year to date in all trades except drugs; while in four trades -- automotive equipment, clothing, dry goods and hardware -- dollar sales in the month surpassed all previous records.

The increase of 23 per cent over September last year registered by clothing wholesalers

was the largest of the month, sales of tobacco and confectionery wholesalers following with a gain of 16 per cent. September sales by wholesalers of hardware were 13 per cent above September 1947, while footwear and dry goods wholesalers' sales increased 12 per cent. Grocers' sales were up nine per cent and drugs, seven per cent. Wholesalers of automotive equipment reported an increase of five per cent over the already high volume of 1947.

NAVAL EXERCISES: A United States submarine squadron, comprising eight submarines, is the object of simulated attacks from the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force being carried out November 17 and 18 off the East Coast of Nova Scotia, it was announced November 17 at National Defence Headquarters. The submarines will be returning to their regularly assigned East Coast bases, after participating in U.S. Atlantic Fleet exercises off Newfoundland.

Commodore G.R. Miles, O.B.E., R.C.N., is in command of the R.C.N. Task Group against the submarines. The group of attacking ships includes the aircraft carrier H.M.C.S. "Magnificent", the destroyers "Nootka" and "Haida" and the frigate "Swansea".

Carrying out attack exercises against the submarines from the air are nine Firefly aircraft of the 18th Carrier Air Group of the Royal Canadian Navy Air Section, Dartmouth and three R.C.A.F. Lancaster bombers from 103 Search and Rescue Flight, Greenwood, N.S.

The naval aircraft operate from R.C.N.A.S. while the R.C.A.F. bombers will be controlled by 10 Group R.C.A.F., Halifax.

The joint R.C.N.-R.C.A.F. exercises will provide operational experience in combating submarines.

CANADA SAVINGS BONDS: Bank of Canada officials announced November 17 that total amount of sales of Third Series of Canada Savings Bonds has now passed \$204 million. The total number of applications now stands at 721,000. Payroll sales totalling \$113 million are included in the grand total and a new post-war payroll savings record is now assured. It is expected that when the final reporting is made the payroll savings total will be more than \$116 million; this compares with \$109 million recorded last year and \$113 million in 1946.

SAYS UN IS MAIN HOPE: In his first report to the country following his return from attending the third session of the United Nations Assembly in Paris as Canada's chief delegate, the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, on November 17, in Halifax, urged members of the Port of Halifax Club and all Canadians to support the United Nations because it was "our main hope for peace". He stated that while the United Nations "had not banished insecurity and war it offers the world

an organization to mobilize all efforts of goodwill to work for peace and better cooperation between nations."

Mr. Chevrier told Club members that "in spite of the efforts of the western nations to find a means of accommodation with the states of Eastern Europe, the minority in the UN presents a rigid and inflexible position," violently attacking the position of the majority, criticizing its institutions, questioning its motives and holding its leaders to ridicule. "This is scarcely an atmosphere in which the real purpose of the UN can be accomplished," he said, and though that there was no point in expecting the UN to accomplish very much at the present time.

"It is important however", he added, "that in the great debate which is now going on in the world about the way it should be organized, we should state our position clearly and indicate our ideas in precise terms, particularly with those with political ideas such as ours."

Stating that nothing could be more misleading than to think that the unity which is built up among western states in the UN was automatic, as charged by the U.S.S.R. delegates, Mr. Chevrier said: "For us, the merits of the case are of the greatest importance and it is necessary that they should be stated with clarity and conviction. Even then, we are not always sure of our majority, and sometimes, we must modify our policy because it does not carry the full support of our associates. Thus in the formulation of the political principles upon which the western world operates, a genuine democratic process is in being."

"When the tension between East and West has abated," he said, "the United Nations may also provide an instrument for the same kind of democratic process to effect relations between the Soviet world and the rest of us."

POWER PRODUCTION: Power production by central electric stations in Canada was slightly higher in September than a year ago, in spite of decreases in Quebec and Ontario, the two largest producing provinces, and in Manitoba, but was substantially below this year's August total.

Output for the month totalled 3,604,218,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,589,497,000 in September last year and 3,692,713,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding month. Primary power increased in September to 3,478,160,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,188,810,000 a year ago, while secondary power fell off to 126,058,000 from 400,687,000 kilowatt hours. Gross exports to the United States dropped to 123,652,000 compared with 152,864,000 kilowatt hours, with secondary power declining about 23,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Production during September declined in Quebec to 2,044,828,000 kilowatt hours as against 2,071,220,000 in September, 1947, and in Ontario to 900,695,000 compared with 912,536,000. Manitoba's output also fell off to 146,656,000 from 150,884,000 kilowatt hours,

while production in British Columbia rose to 283,503,000 compared with 241,870,000 kilowatt hours, and showed small increases in all other provinces.

Consumption of primary power in Canada advanced in September to 3,369,146,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,073,808,000 last year, while that of secondary power fell to 111,420,000 against 362,825,000 kilowatt hours. The Bureau's index number for consumption of primary power, on the base 1935-39=100, adjusted for seasonal variations, stood at 229.1 for September compared with 233.5 for August and 209.0 for September last year.

TOURIST AUTOMOBILES: The inflow of tourist automobiles into Canada was again higher in October, entries in the month totalling 128,000 as compared with 126,000 in the corresponding month last year. This brought the 10-month aggregate of foreign entries to 1,702,000 as compared with 1,558,000 a year ago.

The gain in the month was shared by all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, while in the 10-month period, totals for Manitoba and British Columbia were lower.

Entries for the 10 months of this year were as follows, totals for the same period of last year being in brackets: Nova Scotia, 2,126 (2,114); New Brunswick, 93,755 (83,379); Quebec, 307,442 (279,605); Ontario, 1,062,109 (951,216); Manitoba, 23,020 (23,101); Saskatchewan, 11,190 (9,259); Alberta 26,587 (22,876); British Columbia, 173,226 (185,168); Yukon Territory, 2,100 (1,066).

COAL SUPPLIES UP: Canada's coal supplies in the first 10 months of this year were 10 per cent greater than in the same period of last year, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of Statistics. The gain was due to improvements in both domestic production and imports, only slightly offset by an increase in the small export movement.

Canadian production in the 10 months aggregated 14,563,000 tons, showing an increase

of almost 18 per cent over the same period of last year, while the imports totalled 26,703,000 tons, a rise of seven per cent. Exports in the period rose to 963,000 tons from 568,000 a year ago.

Output from mines in Nova Scotia moved up sharply during the 10-month period, increasing from 3,049,000 tons a year ago to 5,303,000 tons, while the output from pits in Alberta receded from 6,458,000 tons to 6,136,000. In New Brunswick production rose from 260,000 tons to 412,000, in Saskatchewan from 1,126,000 tons to 1,287,000, while in British Columbia and Yukon the total was down slightly from 1,458,000 tons to 1,426,000.

In October the Canadian output of coal amounted to 1,772,800 tons compared with 1,735,000 a year ago, imports 3,483,000 tons compared with 3,322,000, and exports 119,000 tons compared with 89,000. October production was lower than a year ago in Nova Scotia, and higher in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

FARM CONFERENCE: The annual federal provincial Agricultural Conference will open in Ottawa on Monday, December 6. As in other years, representatives of federal and provincial Departments of Agriculture and of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture will get together for a three days' discussion of what next year is likely to hold for agriculture.

Established by Agriculture Minister Gardiner during the war to encourage free and frank exchange of agricultural opinion, the conference has been perpetuated at the request of Provinces and organized farm groups. According to its Chairman, A.M. Shaw, this year there should be even greater opportunity for thorough discussion as result of a new, streamlined conference programme. Where formerly delegates were provided with commodity reports only after the conference began, this year they will be given both reports on 1948 production and on 1949 prospects in advance of the sessions. (Farm News)