



## CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

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## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**MEAT PACKING STRIKE:** Strikes in Canada's meat packing industry involve 6,750 workers. Two walkouts scheduled for today will bring the total to almost 9,000. Strike votes by another 5,000 employees of Canada Packers Ltd. and Burns and Company are nearing completion. Some 3,500 employees of the Swift Canadian Company have been on strike since August 27. The other walkouts, which started this week, are in Canada Packers and Burns Plants.

In all cases, the strikers are members of the United Packing-house Workers of America (C.I.O.). Their demand is a basic minimum wage of 92 cents an hour, which would entail an average increase of 17 cents an hour. Swift has offered a three-cent, Canada Packers and Burns, a five-cent increase.

Canada Packers and Burns and Company last night accepted a formula, drawn up by the Ontario Department of Labor and based on conciliation, for ending the spreading meat-packing strike.

(Stocks of meat held by packers, abattoirs, wholesale butchers and cold storage warehouses on September 1 totalled 61,052,362 pounds, a decrease of 6,984,390 pounds from August 1, but an increase of 8,624,425 pounds over September 1 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

**COMMONWEALTH TALK URGED:** Solon Low, Social Credit Leader, has released a letter he has written to the Prime Minister urging that Canada should take the initiative in calling a Commonwealth conference to discuss ways to help Britain in her crisis. The letter holds that: "The only hope for the future of a chaotic world rushing headlong to disaster, is a strong and firmly knit British Commonwealth of nations working in close collaboration with the United States of America."

**ITALY ESTABLISHES LEGATION:** The Italian Government has established a Legation in Canada. Count Carlo di Cossato, at present representative of Italy in Canada, will be Minister. Jean Desy, formerly Canadian Ambassador in Brazil, who was recently appointed Canadian Minister to Italy, will shortly take up his duties in Rome. Mr. Desy has the personal rank of Ambassador.

**MERCHANDISE EXPORTS:** Merchandise export trade of Canada in July was valued at \$236 million an increase of 25 per cent over last year's July total but 13 per cent under the peacetime monthly high for June. (P. 3-4)

**RECORD TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP:** Trade Union Membership in Canada at the end of 1946 was almost 15 per cent higher than the previous record established in 1944. (P. 10)

## CANADA SAVINGS BONDS

**\$471 MILLION OUTSTANDING.** The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds in the hands of the public at July 31, 1947, was \$471.7 million. Sale of these securities began on October 15, 1946, and a gross total of \$529.3 million was sold from that date to July 31, 1947, while redemptions amounted to \$57.6 million during the same period.

Sales were heavily concentrated in the first six weeks the securities were available. Gross sales for the six week period October 15 to November 30, 1946, totalled \$471.3 million; for December, 1946, \$14.8 million; for January, 1947, \$10.7 million. Gross sales tapered down to \$4.5 million in July, 1947.

The securities are not marketable, but are redeemable at any time at the option of the holder. The peak amount held by the public was \$488.7 million in February. Since that time redemptions have exceeded sales and the amount outstanding has shown a corresponding decrease.

(A second series of Canada Savings Bonds will be placed on sale October 14. They will be dated Nov. 1, 1947 and will bear interest at 2½ per cent each year for ten years. They may be redeemed at any time at any bank in Canada for full face value plus interest).

**CONSULATES IN U.S.:** The Department of External Affairs announces that it is intended to open a Canadian Consulate General in Chicago on November 1 and to follow this by opening a Consulate General in San Francisco at the beginning of next year.

Together with the Consulate General already established at New York, these three offices will form the bases from which the Canadian Consular Service in the United States may be gradually expanded as circumstances demand.

In the appropriations of the Department of External Affairs passed by Parliament last session, provision was made for four new Consulates in the United States. The plans now announced constitute the first step in implementing the programme. Two further Consulates will be opened before spring at points not yet finally determined.

In making this announcement a spokesman for the Department observed that except at one or two points Canadian Consular work in the United States has been done by British Consuls. The Department, he said, will always be grateful for the service which the British Consuls have given us so admirably - it is in no mood of dissatisfaction that we now feel the time has come gradually to relieve them of the responsibilities they bear on our behalf.

**HEAVY TOURIST TRAFFIC:** The flow of automobile traffic across the international boundary surged to a new record during July, continuing the upswing over 1946 inaugurated in May and June, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## DEFENCE RESEARCH DISCUSSIONS

**COMMONWEALTH EXCHANGE:** Four eminent British scientists will visit Canada during the last two weeks of September as part of a general plan for discussions and exchange of information on research programmes between members of the Commonwealth, it has been announced by the Department of National Defence. They will be guests of Canada's Defence Research Board.

Those in the party will be: Sir Henry Tizard, K.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S., Chairman of the Defence Research Policy Committee, Ministry of Defence; Sir Ben Lockspeiser, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Supply; Dr. O.H. Vansbrough-Jones, O.B.E., Scientific Adviser to the Army Council War Office; and Dr. J.A. Carroll, Deputy Controller, Research and Development, Admiralty.

While in Canada, the British scientists will be given an opportunity of inspecting the research and industrial facilities of the country from Montreal as far west as Calgary and Edmonton. They will visit the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment at Valcartier, Que.; the Experimental Stations at Suffield, Alta., and Fort Churchill, Man.; and will inspect the research facilities of the Defence Research Board and the National Research Council in the Ottawa area.

Dr. O.M. Solandt, O.B.E., Chairman of the Defence Research Board, will be host to the party. Details of the tour are being arranged by Mr. R.G. MacNeil, Secretary of the Board.

## OPERATION MOSQUITO

**STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ENEMY:** Reports reaching Ottawa on "Operation Mosquito", recently waged campaign on insect pests in Canada's northland, indicate that the enemy is still strongly entrenched and may be expected to maintain the upper hand for some time to come.

However, some nasty surprises are in store for him with scientists planning increasingly devilish schemes for his elimination in the future.

An already identified assortment of prisoners taken by Defence Research and Department of Agriculture teams, now being interrogated in Ottawa, includes 20 types of mosquito, six types of blackfly, 8 types of deer or moose fly, and a whole horde not yet identified, but being subjected to constant grilling which will eventually reveal their identities.

The normal attack of one quarter to one half pound of DDT per acre, sprayed from planes in 100 yard strips, routed the enemy only for a short period, it is reported. Northern pests send in reinforcements more quickly than their southern cousins and make this method of control uneconomical for small areas, the entomologists say.

A five phase campaign against the pests determined what types of insects are fighting man up north, checked the efficiency of known large-scale control methods in that region,

investigated clothing protection, tested methods of protecting buildings and tents and disinfecting them, and looked into insect types, places and times of year that the various pests are around in force.

Of 18 repellants tried, three or four were found to provide positive protection for up to six hours against biters that are acknowledged to be more predatory in the north - presumably because they have few human victims and make the most of one when he appears.

Spraying clothing was also tried with some success, while a wide mesh head net, was also tried. This proved to be a useful system. Instead of barring the mosquitos it simply carried a repellant through which the insects will not fly.

General conclusion of the experts is that the time may soon come when northern residents will no longer need to suffer in silence, or with the help of profanity, according to individual temperament.

"Give us a chance to work out better methods of attack", say the scientists, "and then we will see if these pests can't be softened up".

## JULY MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

**25 P.C. INCREASE OVER 1946:** Merchandise export trade of Canada in July was valued at \$236,000,000, an increase of 25 per cent over last year's July total of \$188,700,000, but 13 per cent under the peacetime monthly high for June of \$272,700,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total for the first seven months of this year was \$1,565,000,000, 25 per cent above the same period of 1946, and almost three and one-half times as high as in the first seven months of 1938.

Exports to the United States in July were valued at \$82,107,000, showing an increase of about 10 per cent over the same month last year; in the seven months ended July the total was \$564,113,000, compared with \$471,201,000 in the like period of 1946. July exports to the United Kingdom showed marked expansion; amounting to \$69,445,000 as against \$40,407,000 a year ago; in the seven months, the aggregate was \$422,083,000, compared with \$306,487,000 in the similar period of 1946.

Exports to British South Africa in July amounted to \$5,004,000 against \$6,847,000 in the corresponding month last year, Eire \$2,213,000 against \$575,000; Jamaica \$1,297,000 against \$2,481,000, Trinidad and Tobago \$2,472,000 against \$1,909,000, India \$4,452,000 against \$4,347,000, Australia \$5,526,000 against \$3,734,000, and New Zealand \$2,190,000 against \$1,911,000.

Exports to Continental Europe in July were valued at \$32,095,000, an increase of \$4,824,000 over July last year, but down nearly \$15,000,000 from June and \$6,000,000 from May. July exports to Belgium were valued at \$5,991,000 compared with \$6,566,000 a year ago, France \$6,098,000 against \$4,358,000,

Netherlands \$5,406,000 against \$1,688,000, Norway \$3,766,000 against \$259,000, Italy 2,640,000 against \$1,705,000, and Poland \$2,011,000 against \$3,130,000.

July exports to the Latin American group of countries moved up to \$9,366,000 as against \$6,806,000 in the corresponding month last year. Shipments to Argentina rose from \$1,180,000 to \$2,444,000, Brazil from \$1,224,000 to \$2,108,000, and Venezuela from \$538,000 to \$1,061,000.

## MAIN COMMODITY GAINS

Largest gains over last year among the main commodity groups were in wood, wood products and paper, agricultural and vegetable products, and non-ferrous metals. The iron and products, non-metallic minerals, chemicals, and miscellaneous products groups showed small increases, while the animal and animal products, and fibres and textiles groups were lower.

Shipments in the wood and paper group rose to a value of \$75,530,000 as against \$54,553,000 in July last year. Newsprint exports were recorded at \$29,835,000 compared with \$22,736,000, planks and boards at 16,144,000 compared with \$10,910,000, wood pulp at \$15,895,000 against \$9,375,000, and pulpwood, unmanufactured wood and other paper were also higher.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products totalled \$62,690,000 against \$45,119,000 a year ago, bringing the year's total \$406,320,000 compared with \$315,113,000 for the first seven months of 1946. Chiefly contributing to the month's gain were increases in exports of wheat to \$31,741,000 as compared with \$21,124,000 last year and of wheat flour to \$18,971,000 compared with \$9,646,000. Other grains and farinaceous products, vegetables and alcoholic beverages were lower, and fruits, sugar and products, rubber products and tobacco higher.

July shipments of non-ferrous metals and products rose to \$28,655,000 compared with \$17,781,000, aluminum and products increasing sharply to \$9,316,000 from \$1,303,000 last year, copper and copper products advancing to \$5,397,000 against \$2,507,000, and lead and nickel making smaller gains.

The iron and products group totalled \$23,703,000 compared with \$22,182,000, exports of farm and other machinery and ferro-alloys continuing their gains of earlier months and railway locomotives and cars, passenger and commercial motor vehicles and automobile parts declining. Exports of non-metallic minerals amounted to \$6,570,000 compared with \$5,579,000; the chemicals group, \$7,256,000 against \$5,911,000; and miscellaneous commodities, \$6,241,000 compared with \$5,631,000.

In the animals and animal products group, which declined to \$21,435,000 compared with \$26,419,000 last year, fish and fishery products fell to \$5,844,000 from \$9,307,000 and there were moderate decreases in cattle, leather, bacon and hams and other meats. Exports in the fibres, textiles and products group decreased to \$4,493,000 compared with \$5,530,000.

**HIGHER FARMERS' INCOME:** Cash income received by Canadian farmers from the sale of farm products and from supplementary payments during the first six months of this year amounted to \$753.9 million as against \$731 million in the same period of 1945, and \$647.1 million in the similar period of 1946, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase in this year's semi-annual cash income estimate is a reversal of the downward trend which has been in evidence since the record year of 1944 when the cash income from January to June amounted to approximately \$766 million. This year's increase represents a gain of nearly 17 per cent over the first six months of 1946.

**MORE FARM LOANS:** Loans under the Farm Improvement Loans Act totalled 1,025 for the six-month period ended June 30. The loans were for the construction, alteration and repair of farm buildings in Canada. Seven hundred of these loans were made in Western Canada, 270 in Ontario and 54 in Quebec and the Maritimes. The Farm Improvement Loans Act is being used extensively for loans for the clearing and breaking of new land and it is estimated that over 100,000 acres of new land will be added to the available acreage for 1948 through these loans.

Up to June 30, a total of 10,130 farmers obtained loans for all purposes in 1947 as compared with 5,490 for the corresponding period of 1946.

**SEED EXPORTS:** Fifteen different kinds of field root and vegetable seeds were exported from Canada to several countries during the seed crop year ended June 30, 1947. The quantities were as follows: asparagus, 14,400 lb.; beets, 20 lb.; cabbage, 5,240 lb.; carrot, 50,225 lb.; cauliflower, 60 lb.; lettuce, 38,147 lb.; mangel, 23,474 lb.; onion, 24,904 lb.; peas, 1,625,081 lb.; radish, 69,458 lb.; spinach, 1,000 lb.; swede, 12,525 lb.; tomato, 120 lb.; turnip, 30 lb.; sugar beet, 50,000 lb.

## JAP. REPATRIATES

**AID DISCONTINUED:** The Government has decided to discontinue the provision for financial assistance which has been given to persons of the Japanese race desiring to leave Canada and go to Japan, announces the Minister of Labor, Mr. Mitchell. Under this provision, the Government has provided free passage for Japanese from Canada to Japan together with a landing grant payable to persons who had no funds.

The Minister stated that these provisions for financial assistance had been in effect since December, 1945, that approximately 4,000 Japanese had taken advantage of this offer and proceeded to Japan. After review of the existing situation the Committee of Cabinet on

Japanese Dispersal had decided to discontinue this provision for financial assistance at this time.

## RCAF SUMMER TRAINING

**FIRST COURSE COMPLETED:** Thirty-six undergraduates from 10 Canadian universities are preparing to pack away their flying suits until next summer, and return to campus life, after more than three months spent with the RCAF as aircrew trainees. The students accepted for flying training under the recently inaugurated RCAF Summer Training Scheme, completed their 1947 training period 8 September. Upon successfully completing two more such training periods, fitted into their summer holidays, and completing their university courses, they will pass into the Regular, Auxiliary, or Reserve Air Force, as commissioned pilots or radio-officers.

The Training Scheme, begun this year, calls for 14 weeks of summer flying training at the end of the students' first, second, and third years of university. Those selected for flying training this year first passed through the Institute of Aviation Medicine, Toronto. Pilot training has since been carried out at the RCAF's Central Flying School, Trenton, Ont., while radio-officer training has been taking place at the Radar and Communications School, Clinton, Ont.

The undergraduates are enlisted for their training period each summer as flight cadets in the RCAF Reserve, and pay is the same as for a pilot officer. If the students do not wish to join the Regular Air Force on completion of their training, they may apply for the Auxiliary or Reserve. As members of such they will receive refresher training, and will form a pool of trained personnel ready to be brought up to operational standard on short notice.

Those students taking the pilot course began their flying this summer on Harvard trainers, used extensively throughout the war as advanced training aircraft, but now being used right from the elementary stages of the pilot's course. When they leave Trenton the pilot-trainees will have completed from 15 to 20 hours solo flying, and will have had instruction in aerobatics, and cross-country and instrument flying. In addition, an extensive ground course is given.

Those taking the radio-officer course at Clinton will also have had flying training by the time they return to university, and will have completed an intensive ground course in signals and radar organization, radio theory, radar equipment, and other allied subjects. The radio-officers fly in Dakotas, and carry out practical application of their ground studies while aloft. This includes working from the air as a Morse operator.

## CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

**ANNUAL MEETING CLOSES:** John T. Hackett, K.C. Progressive Conservative member of the House of Commons for Stanstead Que. was elected President at the 29th annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, in Ottawa, which closed September 5. Mr. Hackett succeeds Chief Justice J.C. McRuer of the Ontario Supreme Court. Stanley McCuaig of Edmonton succeeds Mr. Hackett as Dominion vice-president.

A civil liberties debate developed, the Canadian Press reports, on the report of a committee headed by R.M. Willes Chitty, of Toronto. The report urged the association to take the lead in having the profession draw the people's attention to the menace they were facing because of encroachments on their civil liberties.

Several members felt the language of the resolution too "extravagant." A halt in the debate was called while a committee of three worked out a compromise resolution which urged the association to "take the lead in establishing machinery whereby the profession throughout Canada could adopt steps to bring home to the people the means with which they are faced by reason of any invasion of their civil liberties."

In other resolutions, the association:

1. Urged, as it did in 1944 and 1946, that the grounds for divorce in Canada be extended;
2. Authorized discharge of a committee established to provide legal aid to members of the forces during the war and demobilization periods;
3. Recommended that the provincial attorneys-general appoint legal officers to safeguard the rights of children as to their custody and welfare in divorce actions or litigation;
4. Agreed that membership generally should accept the responsibility for providing "competent" legal assistance to needy persons in court cases;
5. Requested the departments of Revenue, Veterans Affairs and Justice to correct conditions giving rise to "inexplicable" delays in the conduct of business with the legal profession;
6. Recommended that the use of affidavits and statutory declarations by Government agencies be restricted;
7. Recommend that every veteran possessing land under the Veterans' Land Act be furnished with a certificate of title;
8. Urged admission of counsel before all Government administrative tribunals and expressed opposition to passage of any legislation denying persons the right to counsel at any time;
9. Agreed that the executive should study a suggestion that a commission making an investigation of legal education in the United States extend its inquiry to Canada.
10. Recommended that the Government establish a commission to recodify criminal law, the Criminal Code and related statutes.

## CANADA AND THE WORLD OF TODAY

**PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH:** It is the recurrence of another world war that, at all costs, we must do our utmost to prevent, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, speaking at Waterloo Park, Waterloo, Ont., Sept. 8.

In a brief reference to defence, the Prime Minister said until all nations were prepared to substitute reason for force in the solution of international differences, Canada, in common with all other freedom-loving nations, would have to make her full contribution to the means to be taken to thwart aggression on the part of any nation.

It was not to governments, however, but to individuals that we must look if nations were to be spared further conflict. Governments might be despotic or democratic. Which they were likely to be would depend upon the influences shaping a nation's development. The first word lay with the individual; the last with government. It was the first influence, the early influence, which counted for most.

The Prime Minister proceeded: We are not a people who seek to foster class distinctions, or special privilege. We are prepared to live and let live. Our ambition is not to rule over other nations, nor do we wish to be ruled by any of them. We love freedom, and we seek for all who comprise our Nation, an ever larger measure of equality of opportunity.

All this is of the very essence of democracy. The emphasis is upon the individual, and upon the freedom of the individual. It is not upon the State and upon regimentation. It is upon unity, but not upon uniformity. It is a unity which, in human relations, as in Nature, delights in diversity.

Now this is exactly what the whole world most needs today. Human nature everywhere is very much the same. There is something in the human heart which responds to frankness and tolerance, to friendship and good-will. The problems which baffle countries and continents are much the same. In a contracting world, nearly all countries are faced with the problem of how peoples of different origins, occupations, races and creeds can learn to live together. We in Canada have solved that problem, or very nearly so.

### SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE

If in the management of our own internal affairs, we in Canada can preserve that spirit of tolerance, of understanding and good-will among men and women of different origins, occupations, races and creeds, which has become a recognized characteristic of the Canadian way of life, we will do as much for the advancement of good relations throughout the world, as it would be possible for us to do in any other way. There is no force like the force of example. This is as true of Nations as of individuals.

The growth of Waterloo County as an important agricultural, industrial and trading community has been due, from the outset, to

the quality of its settlers. Too great emphasis cannot be placed on the value they attached to the simple virtues, on what they displayed of initiative and self-reliance, and on what, as individuals, they achieved. As the early settlers, and their descendants prospered as individuals, so the entire community prospered. Here again will be found a parallel between this country and Canada as a whole. The sturdy pioneers who laid the foundations of settlement and government in our country did not look to some outside authority to further their interests. They looked to themselves. In the growth and development of Canada, individuals and industries have, for the most part, retained the widest freedom of initiative.

The State, of course, has had its place. Neither individuals nor industries could be left wholly unrestrained. The State, so to speak, has prescribed the rules of the game. Also, where there have been essential services of a character too great to be carried on by individuals, the State has rendered assistance. Today, as a means of ensuring a wider measure of equality of opportunity, and of social security, the State is taking the necessary steps to secure a national minimum standard of living and human well-being for all. This is being done a step at a time, as the need for State action becomes apparent. There has been no attempt to change a social order, which we have developed along lines which have served us well over the years, and which experience has shown makes for progress.

In a closing word, let me warn you to be aware of change just for the sake of change; or what, in national affairs, is even more dangerous, against accepting at its face value any untried Utopia, or any proclaimed panacea for social ills, real or imaginary. Make certain before you act upon them that conclusions drawn from conditions as they exist in other parts of the world follow logically from conditions as we know them to be in our own country.

I was much interested, in reading a day or two ago, the report of a nation-wide broadcast by one of Canada's leading parliamentarians. Let me give you a quotation from the broadcast, as it appears in the press. Here it is:

"Any student of world events recognizes that there is a terrific struggle going on today between the forces of dictatorship and those of democracy. In Europe and Asia, the old capitalist imperialist system is dead. It failed to save the world from depression and war. It has proven completely incapable of restoring the economic well-being of war-ravaged countries. Everywhere, therefore, the people are seeking a new way and a new social and economic system."

#### REAL DIVISIONS OF TODAY

Now nothing could be truer than the statement that there is a terrific struggle going on today between the forces of dictatorship

and those of democracy. This is the strongest reason why we who enjoy democratic institutions, and are the exponents of democracy, should seek at all costs to preserve our institutions and be careful to see that we do not permit any form of dictatorship to gain the least foothold in Canada. But is it true, as the quotation I have read would have you believe, that because some totalitarian order in Europe and Asia has been proven a failure, and to appearances at least, is dead, and that countries which have suffered from dictatorship are now seeking a new order, that "Everywhere the people are seeking a new way and a new social and economic system"? That is a strange sort of sequence. That people are seeking a new way, a new social and economic system, may be true of the people of Europe; it may be true of Asia, but it certainly is not true of Canada. How easy it is to generalize, but to what fatal errors generalization often leads! Would it not have been nearer the facts to have said that when the war was started by totalitarian forces in Europe and Asia, it was the free democracies, Canada among the number, which saved freedom wherever it exists in the world today? This surely is no argument for introducing into Canada some new and untried system!

As an appreciation of the struggle in the world today, I prefer the view recently expressed by a well-known Canadian writer on economic and social problems, when he says: "The real division in the world today is not between socialism and capitalism, it is between freedom and totalitarianism."

I have frequently said that all the world needs a new social order based on human freedom. But that is very different from saying that we, in Canada, are seeking or require "a new social and economic system", especially where the system referred to is based on ideas which, in some countries, have been found to lead to dictatorship and totalitarianism.

In Canada, up to the present, there has been no trend towards dictatorship or Imperialism. The whole trend has been away from both. We have become increasingly democratic. Neither have we sunk nor lost our identity in any Imperialist system. Nor can it be said that Canada today is the victim or the exponent of any system: - Capitalism, Imperialism, Socialism, Communism, or any other "ism". It is generally conceded there is no happier or more prosperous nation in the world today than our own. Why then indeed should we seek any "ism", new or old?

Is not our way, our Canadian way of life, based as it is on freedom, on initiative, on opportunity, on tolerance, on co-operation and on good-will, deserving of a further trial before we risk our happiness and prosperity by taking on something that is new and untried. Let us not be too ready to forsake some at least of the old and tried paths. Let us in our national life, and in our relations with other

nations "Prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good".

Might I leave with you this last thought on Canada and the world of today. The Canadian nation is composed of peoples with origins in every country of Europe and many other parts of the world. In building a nation in the new world, we have sought to leave behind us the enmities and hatreds of the old world. In that, we have largely succeeded. In no other country will you find today greater tolerance, wider understanding or more good-will than our people manifest towards one another. Instead of seeking to import new systems from other lands, might not the giving, by example and otherwise, of more of our own Canadian way of life to other countries be the highest contribution Canada can make to the well-being of mankind?

**ELECTED ANGLICAN PRIMATE:** Bishop George Frederick Kingston of Nova Scotia has been elected Primate of the Church of England in Canada. Bishop Kingston, who now becomes Archbishop of Nova Scotia, was born in Prescott, Ont., and succeeds Derwyn T. Own who died last April at the age of 70, after 12 years as Primate.

**DUTCH FARMERS FOR CANADA:** The Dutch steamship Tabinta sailed from Amsterdam Sept. 8 for Canada with 750 Dutch farmers aboard, due in Quebec City Sept. 18. They were the second major group of Dutch emigrants to leave for the Dominion following about 1,000 who sailed in June.

#### WORLD WHEAT PICTURE

**PROSPECTIVE SUPPLIES:** After making allowance for domestic consumption and year-end carry-over stocks, the amount of wheat available for export from Canada, including wheat and wheat flour, may not exceed by very much the 200 million bushel mark, according to the monthly review of the wheat situation issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. With 160 million bushels earmarked for the United Kingdom, only token amounts will be left for distribution among other countries.

First estimate of Canada's 1947 wheat crop has been placed by the Bureau at 358.8 million bushels. This represents a decline of 62 million bushels from last year's outturn of 420.7 million bushels. Extremely hot, dry weather in the Prairie Provinces during the latter part of July and the forepart of August was largely responsible for the substantial reduction this year. Although old-wheat carry-over stocks of 84.5 million bushels in all positions were somewhat larger this year than last they failed to offset the smaller production with the result that supplies for the current crop year will total only 443.3 million bushels as against 494.3 million a year ago.

The only very bright spot in the world wheat picture is the all-time record crop being harvested in the United States this year. At August 1, the total production was estimated at 1,427.7 million bushels, 27.2 million bushels above last year's previous record crop of 1,155.7 million bushels. Total supplies for 1947-48, including carry-over of 83.3 million bushels, amount to about 1,511.2 million bushels and are exceeded only by the 1,600 million bushels in 1942, when the carry-over was at a record high level, and in 1943 when imports were large. Consequently, United States authorities feel that more wheat can be exported this season. It is estimated at the present time that shipments, including flour, may reach 450 million bushels or more in 1947-48, as compared with exports of 395 million bushels in 1946-47. A greater proportion of the United States grain exports in 1947-48 must come from wheat supplies because of the unfavourable crop prospects for most of the other grains.

The extent of aid forthcoming from the major wheat exporters of the Southern Hemisphere is open to much conjecture. Although Argentine wheat exports January 1, 1947 to date approximate 53 million bushels, nearly 11 million bushels above the shipments for the corresponding period a year ago, they are lagging well behind commitments. This situation is attributable to the reluctance on the part of farmers to deliver their wheat at the lower fixed price set by the Government and to the lack of adequate transportation and harbour facilities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the growers' opposition to the Government's present wheat price policy will be reflected in a substantially reduced wheat acreage this year.

Although the Government has not yet issued an estimate of the Australian wheat acreage for this year, trade circles suggest that it will be in excess of 15 million acres, or substantially above the 12.4 million acres planted in 1946 and larger than the 1935-39 average of 13.2 million acres. On the basis of current favourable weather conditions, an early forecast has placed the 1947-48 crop at 200 to 205 million bushels as compared with a crop of 116.8 million in 1946-47. However the critical growing period for the Australian crop lies ahead and it would not be wise to pin any hopes on such early estimates.

During the 1946-47 world exports of wheat and flour amounted to about 750 million bushels. Although considerably above the 560 million-bushel prewar average, it was far below import requirements. During the current season there is a fairly good chance of equalling last year's world export figure, but from the foregoing picture of prospective requirements, it would appear that these exportable surpluses may have less chance to meet needs than they did in 1946-47.

**NAVAL BOARD APPOINTMENT:** The appointment of Acting Commodore (E) J. G. Knowlton, O.B.E., R.C.N., to the newly created post of Chief of

Naval Technical Services and as Fifth Member of the Naval Board was announced by the acting Minister of National Defence, Mr. Colin Gibson. Commodore Knowlton will also carry out temporarily the duties of Chief of Naval Administration and Supply and third member of the Naval Board the posts vacated by Vice-Admiral H.T.W. Grant, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.N., newly appointed Chief of the Naval Staff.

Since February 1, 1946, Commodore Knowlton has been Assistant Chief of Naval Administration and Supply (Ships and Dockyards).

**ARMY'S INDUSTRIAL HEALTH PLAN:** An industrial health programme for the control of occupational diseases among civilians employed by the Army has now been put into effect in Canada, it was announced today by the Department of National Defence.

In service installations where civilians are employed, and where occupational diseases might conceivably result, the programme will include pre-employment physical examinations plus yearly complete physical examinations, periodic enquiry into general health together with special examinations when required, first aid emergency treatments at the workshop, and a positive programme of preventive medicine.

Special examinations will include such services as blood counts in the case of workers employed in the use of lead or its components.

In addition, the medical officer in charge will be required to make periodic inspections of working conditions, and will make recommendations regarding equipment and the re-design of existing equipment to prevent industrial hazards.

**DEATH OF SENATOR HARMER:** Senator William J. Harmer of Edmonton, 74, Liberal senator since 1918, died in hospital in Napanee, Sept. 8. He had been seriously ill for the last month and a few days ago was moved from an Ottawa hospital.

His death brought to eight the number of vacancies in the 96-seat Senate. There now are 66 Liberals and 22 Progressive Conservative Senators.

**WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:** Following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending Sept. 4, 1947, a week and month earlier:

Sept. 4 Aug. 28 Aug. 7

**INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX**

(100 Common Stocks)...	104.6	105.0	106.3
74 Industrials.....	97.8	98.3	99.5
18 Utilities.....	115.6	116.2	118.5
8 Banks.....	130.5	129.7	129.5

**MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX**

(27 Stocks).....	88.2	89.0	85.1
23 Golds.....	79.8	79.7	74.6
4 Base Metals.....	102.5	105.2	104.2

**VICE-CHIEF NAVAL STAFF:** The appointment of Acting Commodore F.L. Houghton, C.B.E., R.C.N. Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, to the additional post of Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, with the acting rank of Rear Admiral, while holding the appointment, announced the Acting Minister of National Defence, Mr. Colin Gibson.

Rear Admiral Houghton's appointment is effective as from Sept. 1st. He will continue to carry out the duties of Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, and Fourth Member of the Naval Board to which he was appointed on January 18, 1947. As Vice Chief of the Naval Staff he succeeds Vice Admiral H.T.W. Grant, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.N., recently appointed Chief of the Naval Staff.

**X-RAY FOR IMMIGRANTS:** Owing to the fact that tuberculosis has increased materially in countries affected by the war, x-ray chest examination will form a regular part of immigration procedure after October First for all those immigrants who enter Canada from countries where the tubercular death rate is higher than that of the Dominion and from countries classified by Canadian health authorities as dangerous, according to an announcement by Acting Minister of the Department of Mines and Resources, Mr. C.D. Howe. This will apply to immigrants coming from all countries other than Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

Although x-ray chest examination has been compulsory for refugee immigrants, the decision to have it apply to other countries was reached after a careful study of the medical examination of immigrants.

While the Government was reluctant to add to the inspectional procedure relating to admission of immigrants to Canada, a very thorough review of the situation fully established the need for providing this safeguard to the public health of the Canadian people.

**FARM LABOR FOR WEST:** The movement of farm help from Ontario and Quebec to the Prairie Provinces gained momentum during the past week with about 700 workers leaving for the Western harvest during the five days September 2 to September 6 inclusive.

The markedly increased daily movements last week brought the total of workers to leave for the West since August 20 to 1,941, just 459 short of the total of 2,400 farm workers originally requested through the offices of the National Employment Service and Provincial Farm authorities by farmers of the three Prairie Provinces.

By Monday night Manitoba had reported their present requirements filled and the trend indicated that the initial requirements of the Prairies would likely be filled by the latter part of this week. However, it was quite possible that the original figure of 2,400 would

be increased depending on whether or not additional farm workers were needed in the West.

Up until the present time the bulk of those proceeding West had been placed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but a greater proportion of workers now proceeding West will be routed to Alberta where requirements are increasing as the harvest gets under way there, points out the Minister of Labor, Mr. Mitchell.

**HUDSON BAY CO. BUYS EX-R.C.A.F. SHIP:** The "Eskimo", former R.C.A.F. supply and salvage ship operating during the war to Goose Bay and other R.C.A.F. stations in Labrador, has been sold to "The Governors and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson's Bay". Announcement of the sale is made by the ships Sales Division of War Assets Corporation.

The Hudson's Bay Company bought the "Eskimo" partly to replace the "Nascopie" and two other Company ships lost this season. The "Eskimo", together with a small ship now being built in Glasgow to replace a vessel operating out of Fort Churchill, will go into service next June.

Built in Lunenburg, N.S. in 1942, the "Eskimo" is a single screw diesel-type coastal freighter with raked bow and modified cruiser stern. She has two cargo holds, two masts with derricks and a raised forecastle deck. Supervision of alterations for the Hudson's Bay Company is being handled by German & Milne, naval architects at Montreal, Que.

War Assets Corporation reports that all large ships previously moored at Halifax have been cleared out due to the sale in August of nine frigates and one Algerine minesweeper.

**ILLEGAL EXPORTS OF CURRENCY**

**ACTION AT BORDER POINTS:** Vigilance of Canadian Customs Officers at border points and calls by the R.C.M.P. on merchants, hotels and other establishments serving tourists has helped to curb illegal holding and export of United States currency, the Foreign Exchange Control Board reports.

In June, July and August, the Foreign Exchange Control Board reported, Canadian Customs Officers made 367 seizures of U.S. and Canadian currency in the possession of departing travellers without the permit necessary for the export of amounts over \$10 in U.S. currency and \$15 in Canadian currency. These seizures concerned only amounts of \$100 or less. Where larger amounts were involved, prosecutions followed.

In the three months, there have been 16 convictions in Canadian courts for violation of the regulations, and 22 cases under prosecution are still pending. Convictions involved totals of \$16,000 U.S. funds and \$16,462 Canadian funds. Prosecutions pending involve \$36,641 U.S.

Fines have ranged up to \$1,000 and costs. There have been six convictions in British Columbia, four in Ontario with seven cases

pending, four in Quebec with six pending, one conviction in Alberta, and one conviction and eight pending in New Brunswick. There is one case pending in Manitoba.

The Board reports that the current R.C.M.P. survey of the handling of U.S. currency by merchants, restaurants, service stations, etc. is meeting with a good response. R.C.M.P. officers have so far made more than 800 calls on such establishments across Canada explaining, where necessary, the application of the currency control regulations to specific cases, and stressing the necessity of changing U.S. dollars into Canadian dollars only through banks.

**DOLLAR SHORTAGE**

**MR. BRACKEN'S CRITICISM:** John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, speaking over the C.B.C. Sept. 10, said the Government had no policy to meet the crisis arising out of the shortage of American dollars. He warned that, unless headed off, the crisis would bring with it business stagnation and unemployment.

Mr. Bracken added: Our supply of American dollars will soon be exhausted, and, if in the meantime nothing is done to alter the situation, there will be a crisis in this country.

In our case it will not be a crisis of bread, it will be a crisis of steel, and coal, and oil--a crisis that if not headed off, will bring business stagnation and unemployment in its trail.

We are dependent on the United States for approximately 60 per cent of our coal supplies, if this worsening situation is allowed to develop, one immediate hardship we will face is that of vital coal supplies.

As to steel, we are apt to forget when we look at our Canadian steel industries, that in many cases they are dependent for essential materials on imports from the United States. The simple fact is many of them could not carry on without United States imports.

It is, therefore, clear that this problem of American dollars is, at the present moment, our number one Canadian problem.

**TIN PRICE INCREASE:** Effective Sept. 10, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has announced a nine cent increase in the price of tin raising the Canadian ceiling price from 71¢ a pound to the world price level of 80¢ per pound.

This action follows a similar step taken last January when the Canadian ceiling price was increased from 63¢ to the then world level of 71¢ per pound.

Officials explained that Canadian requirements of tin are bulk purchased by Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and supplies are released to the trade from these stocks.

These stocks have now been depleted to the point where an upward adjustment in price has become necessary, the Board said.

## RECORD TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

**15 P.C. OVER PREVIOUS HIGH:** Trade union membership in Canada, at the end of 1946, was almost 15 per cent higher than the previous record figure established in 1944, according to the thirty-sixth annual report on Labour Organizations in Canada.

The report, which will be issued shortly by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, contains information on trade unions for the calendar year 1946. Total union membership is given as 831,697 at December 31, as compared with 711,117 at the end of 1945, and 724,188 in 1944. Membership figures from 1938 to 1946, which are based on reports from headquarters of the various unions at the end of each year, are reported as follows:

Trade Union Membership Table

1946.....	831,697
1945.....	711,117
1944.....	724,188
1943.....	664,533
1942.....	573,380
1941.....	461,681
1940.....	362,223
1939.....	358,967
1938.....	381,645

Trade union membership in the metal industries, which had shown declines in 1944 and 1945, registered an increase of more than 11 per cent in 1946. With 164,630 members, this is the largest industrial group and has 19.8 per cent of total Canadian union membership. The number of union members in steam railway transportation, which has shown increases each year since the present classification was established, stood at 134,927 and made up 16.2 per cent of the total.

The largest percentage increase for 1946 occurred in the wood and wood products group where union membership rose from 49,259 to 76,959 for a gain of 56.2 per cent. Membership in the foods group increased 46.7 per cent from 28,464 to 41,749 while the textile group showed an increase of 18.2 per cent from 28,248 to 33,382.

Distribution of union membership in the main industrial groups was as follows:

Industry	Membership	Per Cent of Total
Metals.....	164,630	19.8
Steam Railway		
Transportation.....	134,927	16.2
Services.....	92,190	11.1
Wood and Wood Products.....	76,959	9.3
Construction.....	63,266	7.6
Transportation		
(other than Railways)....	57,171	6.9
Clothing and Footwear.....	50,533	6.1
Mining and Quarrying.....	41,777	5.0
Foods.....	41,749	5.0
Textiles.....	33,382	4.0
Printing and Publishing....	14,960	1.8
Light, Heat and Power.....	7,816	.9
All Other Industries.....	52,339	6.3
Total.....	831,697	100.0

Of the total membership of 831,697 at December 31, 1946 unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada reported a total of 356,121 members in 2,536 locals. Unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labour reported 1,087 local branches with 314,025 members. Unions affiliated with the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour reported 338 local branches with 70,367 members. Independent international railway brotherhoods reported 37,731 members in 370 local branches.

Union headquarters do not report their membership by provinces but reports were submitted by 3,846 out of 4,635 known branches. Those reporting from Ontario showed a total of 236,729 members; from Quebec, 208,546; from British Columbia, 99,466; from Manitoba, 38,681; from Alberta, 33,662; from Nova Scotia, 33,233; from Saskatchewan, 21,756; from New Brunswick, 18,659; from Prince Edward Island, 823; from the Northwest Territories, 365; and from Yukon Territory, 249.

Reports from local unions also provided the only base for the compilation of membership figures by cities. As only 83.0 per cent of known locals reported, the membership figures shown below for the twelve main cities do not afford a completely accurate basis of comparison.

City	Branches Reporting	Membership Reported
Montreal.....	244	117,095
Toronto.....	232	70,757
Vancouver.....	168	53,582
Winnipeg.....	137	29,869
Windsor.....	57	24,142
Hamilton.....	75	15,608
Quebec.....	82	14,296
Edmonton.....	79	11,804
Calgary.....	75	9,516
Ottawa.....	72	8,686
Victoria.....	61	8,134
London.....	63	8,037

**HIGH INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT:** Substantial increases in industrial employment at the beginning of July over a month earlier were reported by firms in the eight major industrial groups making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, general improvement being indicated in all provinces and in most industrial groups, both manufacturing and non-manufacturing. While the expansion was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly above the average for the time of year.

The Bureau tabulated information from 17,760 employers showing a combined working force of 1,946,032 men and women, an increase of 46,964 persons or 2.5 per cent over the total employed at June 1.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment advanced to 189.0 at the beginning of July as compared with 184.5 for June 1 and 173.6 at the first of July last year when several industrial disputes affected the figure. The latest July index is the highest recorded for the month.