



# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Vol. 2 No. 45

September 19, 1947.

## INDEX TO INSIDE PAGES

Canada And The United Nations.....	2-3	Defence College Appointment.....	9
Treasury Bills Yield : 407 P.C.....	3	Australian Brigadier's Visit.....	9
Magnetic Pole's Location.....	4-6	Mustard Gas Dumped.....	9-10
Judicial Appointments.....	6	Hungarian Banks Decree.....	10
Toys For U.K. And Europe.....	6	July External Trade.....	10
Appointed Military Attache.....	6	Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade.....	11
St. Lawrence Waterway.....	6-7	Weekly Security Price Indexes.....	11
Higher Old Age Pensions.....	7	Big Machinery Imports.....	11
Problem Of Mental Health.....	7	Grants to Social Work Schools.....	11
Second Crop Estimate.....	7-8	Canada At The United Nations Assembly...	12-13
Trade Mission To S. Africa.....	8	Minister To Norway.....	13
Wide Removal Of Controls.....	8-9	Red Clover Exportable Surplus.....	13
De-Control Criticism.....	9	Civil Aviation In May.....	13
Presents Letter Of Credence.....	9	Farm Wage Rates At High Level.....	13

## WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

**UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY:** The second General Assembly of the United Nations opened at Flushing Meadows, N.Y., Sept. 16. Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil, was re-elected President defeating the Australian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. H.V. Evatt, in two ballots. United States Secretary of State Marshall, addressing the Assembly Sept. 17, announced that he would move to:

1. Have the Assembly adopt a resolution calling upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to cease aiding or supporting guerrillas in Greece and otherwise recommend on the Balkan crisis.
2. Take up in the Assembly the issue of Korean independence which has been blocked for two years by Russian refusal to work with the United States toward carrying out the Moscow agreement on that issue.
3. Have the Assembly refer to a special committee for report at the next Assembly on ways to "liberalize" and otherwise improve the circumstances under which the veto power enjoyed by the major powers on the Security Council may be applied.

The Canadian delegation warmly supported the American suggestion. The veto privilege if it continued to be abused, declared the Secretary of State for External Affairs, would

destroy all confidence in the ability of the Security Council to act internationally, to act effectively and to act in time. Nations in their search for peace and cooperation, Mr. St. Laurent added, could not accept a council which, set up to ensure their security, had -- many felt -- become frozen in futility and divided by dissension. If forced, they might seek safety in an association of democratic and peace-loving states willing to accept more specific international obligations. (P. 12-13)

Andrei Vishinsky, chief Russian delegate, speaking yesterday, rejected the Marshall suggestions as an ill-conceived scheme to substitute and by-pass the Security Council.

Speaking in Ottawa prior to the Assembly opening, Mr. St. Laurent announced that Canada would be a candidate for election to the Security Council. (P. 2-3)

**MEAT PACKING STRIKE:** Strikes in the meat packing industry continue. Four western provinces -- British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan -- are reported to be nearing agreement on a plan to appoint a common conciliator to mediate. Premier Garson of Manitoba states that the provincial governments are asking firm assurance that the men will return to work pending the outcome of conciliation proceedings. So far, the workers' union has refused to agree to prior return to work.

## CANADA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

**CANDIDATE FOR SECURITY COUNCIL:** The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, addressing the Ottawa branch of the United Nations Association in Canada, Sept. 12, announced that at the forthcoming session of the United Nations Assembly, Canada would be a candidate for membership on the Security Council.

Some comment about this possibility has already been made in Canada, Mr. St. Laurent proceeded, but the government has not previously made known its intentions in this respect formally and publicly. I think it appropriate that I should do so now in the presence of this group of Canadian citizens, and I know that this is once in my life, at least, when I can announce an election campaign and be confident of the good wishes of every person present. We have already informed other members of the United Nations of our candidacy for membership on the Security Council. We have not asked any state to pledge its vote to us, because it is not the policy of the Canadian Government either to seek or to give pledges of this nature. We have, however, asked that sympathetic consideration be given to our candidature and that our qualifications be judged on our record. I may say that the response has been most gratifying.

This decision in respect of the Security Council has been made only after the most careful consideration. We realize, in the first place, that if we are elected the people of Canada will be confronted with new and onerous responsibilities. We realize also that we shall have the weaknesses and difficulties from which the United Nations suffers brought home to us in an urgent and direct manner that will test to the utmost our confidence in that organization. I am sure that the members of this organization are sufficiently familiar with the activities of the United Nations to understand the heavy responsibilities which we are offering to assume. We shall have to increase our Delegation in New York, and this will be an added burden on a Department of Government which is already carrying a heavy load. We shall have, at the same time, to maintain at full strength the facilities in Ottawa and elsewhere through which we shall inform our Delegation in New York concerning the problems which are on the agenda of the Security Council. Most important of all, we shall be forced, as never before in Canada in times of peace, to make decisions on major questions of policy arising from situations which exist far from our shores and which some may feel do not directly affect us.

### FAITH TESTED BY EXPERIENCE

Our faith in the organization will also be tested by the practical experience which we will have of the frailties of the United Nations. I know of no more frustrating experience, either for an individual or a nation,

than to be engaged in an enterprise which is not prospering. We should indeed be misrepresenting the situation if we did not make clear our realization that we are standing for membership on a body with a discouraging record. We must not delude either ourselves or anyone else about the fact that membership on the Security Council will embody greater risks and responsibilities and fewer rewards and honours than it seemed to offer two years ago when Canada withdrew its candidacy in the original elections, in order to enable Australia to be elected without further contest.

The Security Council was established in the hope that it would provide means to dissolve threats to the peace through that gradual process of negotiation and discussion which is at the heart of the democratic process. It was founded in the faith that there is no problem in human relations which it is beyond the power of human ingenuity and intelligence to solve. It was also established in the belief that the nations which constituted it would be able and ready to judge world problems, not only in the light of their own national interests but in terms of the welfare of the world community.

### FALLS SHORT OF EXPECTATIONS

It is a great disappointment to us all that the organization has fallen so far short of realizing these expectations. The Security Council has become a forum in which the issues of world politics have been subjected to public debate. It has so far failed to provide a conference table at which reconciliation might be achieved through compromise. There has been little evidence of sincere desire to reach agreed solutions. All too frequently, on the other hand, there has been the continual re-statement in uncompromising terms of inflexible positions. The misuse of the veto, which we all so much regret, has been a disturbing symptom of the failure to reach agreed solutions on any of the major problems brought before the United Nations.

I would not like to suggest that, in seeking membership on the Security Council, we feel ourselves in a position to provide the remedy for these difficulties. The remedy can only lie in the attitude of the Permanent Members of the Council. There is no form of words, nor method of procedure which will be proof against the determination of any state to misuse its position as a Member of the Council. The Security Council is essentially a democratic political device. It is basic in democratic practice that no member of a democratic community shall so use his privileges that the system by which his community is governed is weakened or discredited. In a true democracy there is no end which justifies a means that brings into contempt the instrument of government. It is only by the practice of these restraints that the Security Council can

be redeemed.

We have, of course, our own ideas about the ways in which the operations of the United Nations could be improved and we shall make these views known, wherever and whenever it is possible, in our contacts with that organization. In this respect, I think our record is particularly good. From the very inception of the United Nations, Canadian Delegations have advocated methods of procedure which would simplify and expedite its work. We shall continue to make these views known and to press for the improvements in organization which we think would be beneficial. We have views, also, about constitutional problems such as the veto. We realize that this provision of the Charter was a necessary expedient for resolving, on a temporary basis at least, the basic problem of voting procedure in a world of unequal powers. We shall never be reconciled, however, to a permanent situation in which a distinction is made between five nations of the world which are defined as Great Powers and all other nations which, despite the great differences amongst them, are placed together in a less privileged position. The solution of this problem will not be easy, and I do not think that any simple constitutional amendment nor any mere reform in procedure will solve it. Our difficulties will be removed only by the establishment, over a period of time, of precedents and practices which will lead to a modification of the veto power. We are fully conscious, therefore, that if we are elected to the Security Council, our influence on that body will be limited by the superior voting powers which are enjoyed by some members of that body.

### WHY CANADA WILLING TO SERVE

You may well ask, therefore, why the government, in the presence of these difficulties, has decided to make known its readiness to serve on the Security Council. We shall become involved directly with questions such as the Balkan dispute and the Indonesian problem which do not now come immediately before our attention. We shall be endeavouring to find solutions to problems which are complicated by the unresolved differences amongst the Great Powers and we shall be taking part in the activities of a body which the world knows to be far from perfect. Why should we state our willingness to serve?

To my mind there is only one answer to this question. In spite of its shortcomings, we in this country continue to believe that the best hope for mankind lies in the establishment of a world organization for the maintenance of peace. We ourselves in this country have built a nation which is as wide as the continent and which is based on the consent of many diversified groups. There is no reason to believe that our experience here and the experience of other peoples who have built political organizations over wide areas cannot be repeated amongst the nations. We believe that, particularly for a people such as our own which

wishes to maintain its freedom and to leave other people in the enjoyment of theirs, the greatest hope for our survival lies in the development of machinery for international cooperation.

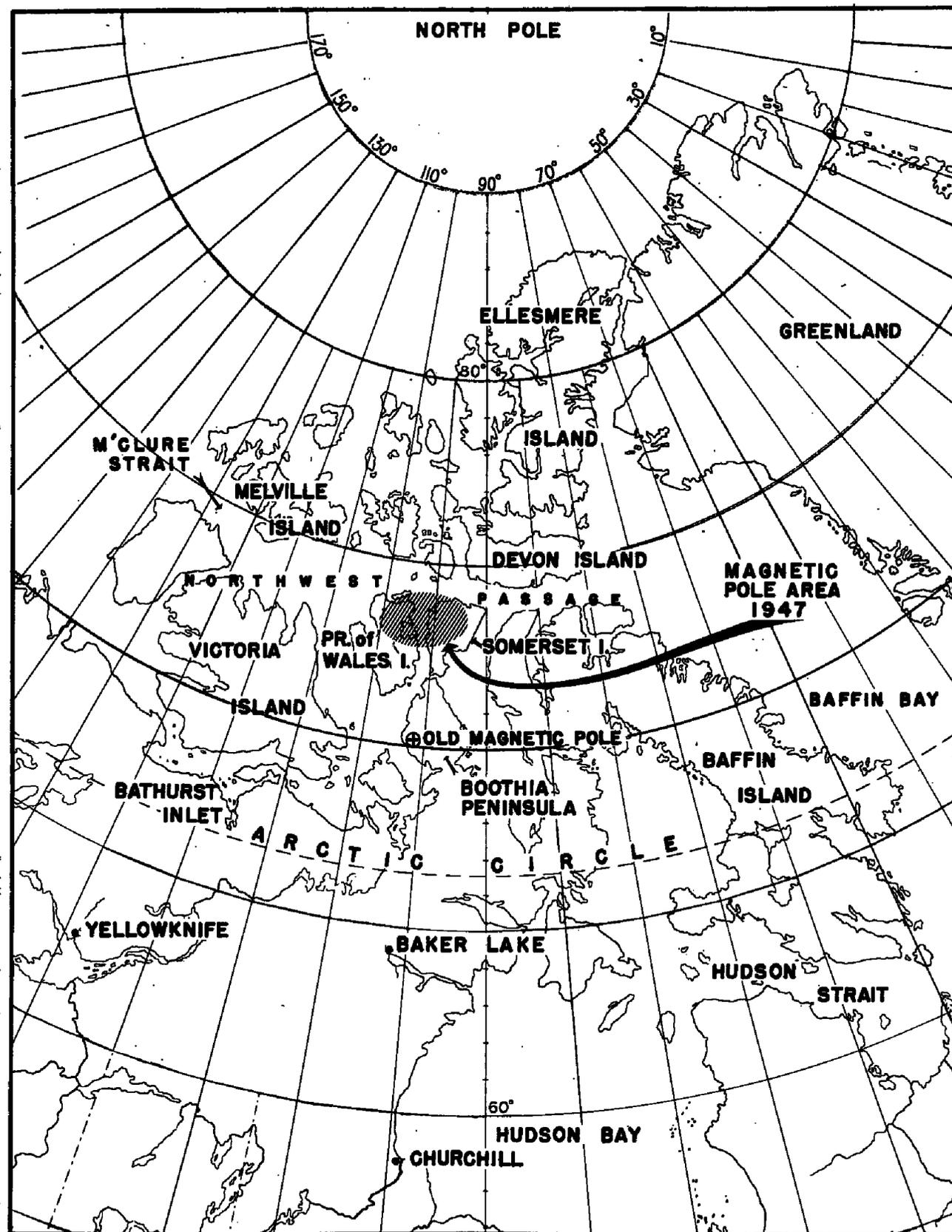
If we wish to enjoy the benefits of such a development we must also accept its responsibilities. We must even be prepared to accept these responsibilities at a time when the going is hard and when the future is by no means certain. I do not think that the people of this country would tolerate any other attitude on the part of its representatives to the United Nations. I am certain that we carry the support of every thoughtful Canadian in our determination to make every effort towards the success of this new experiment in international organization. I have already made a statement to this general effect in Parliament during the Debate on the Estimates of the Department of External Affairs on July 4th last, and I should like to repeat now what I said at that time, because it seemed to meet with approval from all parts of the House:

"It had been hoped, and indeed it is still hoped, at least as far as I am concerned, that the United Nations can be the agency to counteract these dividing forces, that it can act as an organization of civilized states within which universal and friendly cooperation will become possible and should be realized. It is because it still thinks that this can be done that the Canadian Government feels that the growth and strengthening of the United Nations must be a real cornerstone of Canada's policy in foreign affairs. It would be folly to disparage the organization merely because it has not, in its short history, already accomplished all that we hoped for from it. The weaknesses which have been displayed make it all the more necessary that support for it be strong and steadfast with a view to removing those weaknesses. At the same time we must not complacently allow any one state or group of states to use the United Nations for their own selfish national or propagandist purposes. It must be a forum for the expression of the collective will of all peoples and not a sounding board for false and misleading propaganda".

I conclude, then, on a note of reserved optimism. We, in Canada, regard our membership in the United Nations not as a temporary expedient but as a permanent partnership. At the same time, we are conscious of the effort which must be made to offset the danger in which this partnership lies.

**TREASURY BILLS YIELD .407 P.C.:** On behalf of the Minister of Finance it is announced that Tenders have been accepted for the full amount of \$75,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills due December 12th, 1947. The average discount price of the accepted bids was \$99.-89854 and the average yield was .407%.

MOVEMENT OF NORTH MAGNETIC POLE



Shaded area on the map, covering parts of Prince of Wales and Somerset Islands, northwest of Hudson Bay, indicates present position

of the North Magnetic Pole. Its former position, 200 miles south, 50 years ago, is shown by the circled cross.

**200-MILE SHIFT IN 50 YEARS:** After a seven-week Arctic safari by R.C.A.F. amphibious aircraft, Paul H. Serson, a 23-year-old scientist of the Dominion Observatory, has returned to Ottawa to report on the latest position of the North Magnetic Pole.

According to Serson's observations, which will be subject of exact, long-range, scientific verification by Observatory officials, the area of the Pole now lies in the vicinity of Prince of Wales and Somerset Islands, District of Franklin, Northwest Territories. During the past fifty years it has moved north approximately two hundred miles.

While observatory scientists have been studying magnetic phenomena in the area for the past twelve years, this is the first full scale airborne expedition to make magnetic observations in the vicinity of the Pole and the most extensive single aircraft operation to work out from Arctic islands.

"The air force did a wonderful job" Serson said. "This was an unusually bad season for fog and sea ice. We expected to be in the air 60 hours, instead of which it took us 200 hours. That gives you some idea of the hard flying which the pilot had to do to get us to our stations. Outside of war, Arctic flying is probably the toughest in the world."

The North Magnetic Pole is an area rather than a fixed point on the map. Each day it moves within a known orbit except during periods of magnetic disturbance when it shifts about rapidly within a radius of some fifty miles. Every summer Dominion Observatory scientists must check its shifting course. Unlike the sun, moon and stars, the North Magnetic Pole is not cut out for steady domestic routine. With each shift in its position magnetic charts must be revised.

WHY EXACT KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY

Upon exact knowledge of the location of the Pole depends the accuracy of all magnetic charts used on the ground, in the air and on the sea - the safety of all those whose business lies in the Canadian north. Aircraft, ice-breaker, ships of the Hudson's Bay Company, the trapper, miner, explorer and prospector - each is at the mercy of his magnetic charts and must be able to rely upon them absolutely in that raw, white wilderness of fog and treacherous, drifting ice.

With Paul Serson went John F. Clark, 24, of Bounty, Saskatchewan, also on the staff of the Dominion Observatory, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, and two geologists from the Mines and Geology Branch, Dr. Y.O. Fortier, 33, of Quebec City and Harold R. Steacy, 24, of Ottawa. In command of the aircraft was Flying Officer J.F. Drake, Victoria, B.C. who, with Flying Officer J.E. Goldsmith, Halifax, also of the party, rediscovered legendary Spicer Island in 1946.

Three out of the four scientists were already veterans of the Canadian Arctic. For Ottawa-born, Scientist-in-Charge Serson, this has been his third trip north. In 1945 he took the Magnetic Survey as far north as Coppermine and Cambridge Bay and, in 1946, returned to the Arctic on the Nascopie and continued the survey on to Fort Ross, on Somerset Island.

Serson is, like his colleagues, typical of Canada's newest generation of scientists. A graduate of Toronto University, last winter he designed and helped to construct an electronic instrument for the making of precise magnetic observations in the vicinity of the North Magnetic Pole, the first time that such an instrument has been used for magnetic survey in the Arctic. "The instrument went a good deal further than our expectations," Serson said. "Especially in the regions nearest the Pole where our usual instruments proved useless".

Raw Arctic fog and unusually heavy sea ice repeatedly threw the party off schedule; forcing the aircraft to land on still - uncharted lakes. The expedition carried two months rations, tents, sleeping bags, aircraft spare parts and living equipment. Six R.C.A.F. aircraft, operating out of Fort Norman and Port Radium on photo survey work, as well as the RCAF Search and Rescue Organization which operates in the north country, were available in case of emergency. Five times dense fog forced the party back to their base camp at Cambridge Bay. A second Canso aircraft, not of the party but flying in the same area, crashed on September 1st in the foul weather.

OBSERVATIONS AT TEN STATIONS

Magnetic observations were made at ten stations throughout the Northwest Territories. Six of these are in the Arctic Islands surrounding the area in which the North Magnetic Pole is believed to be located; two are on eastern Victoria Island; two on Prince of Wales Island; one on King William Island; one on the east coast of Boothia Peninsula.

R. Glenn Madill, Chief of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism at the Observatory who, for the past twenty-five years has been carrying on magnetic observations in the Canadian Arctic, planning and directing the long-range programme of magnetic research, said, "I assigned to Serson and Clark one of the most difficult operations yet attempted in the extension of our Magnetic Survey to the Pole. Text book scientists are no use in practical work in the Arctic. For this type of duty only top-ranking experts are chosen. In addition to their scientific knowledge and training, they must have youth, resourcefulness, tact, good judgement and the outlook of the pioneer mind. The Arctic has its own ways of testing men."

Madill knows the Canadian Arctic as few other scientists in this country. His expe-

rience far antedates the aircraft era. He has gone up into the north by icebreaker, schooner, York boat, and canoe. Distances that once took him months to travel alone on foot, aircraft now covers in a matter of days.

The Dominion Observatory is the official custodian of the North Magnetic Pole. As such it has set up a network of magnetic stations throughout the Canadian Arctic. In 1922 Madill extended this as far as Nueltin Lake; in 1928 to Hudson Strait; in 1934 as far north as Ellesmere Island and in 1937 to Baker Lake and Repulse Bay. Since 1943 it has added more than 200 observation points north of latitude 60.

"The results which Serson and Clark brought back, with the aid of the RCAF," states Dr. C. S. Beals, Dominion Astronomer, "make possible a great advance in magnetic knowledge. It is a subject which is never closed; the survey goes on continuously and we shall continue to push our observations into still more remote regions of the Canadian Arctic. Those who think that the risk and adventure of Arctic exploration went out with the discovery of the North Pole are badly out of touch with what is going on in the north today. This is a job for youth and for the best brains and physique that youth can bring to it. Serson and Clark well typify that rising generation of level-headed, skilled and adventurous young scientists of whom Canada may well be proud." (See map on page 4)

**JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS:** J. H. MacQuarrie, K.C., Attorney General of the province of Nova Scotia, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the province to fill a vacancy left in the death of Justice John S. Smiley. Justice Minister Ilsley announces.

Mr. Ilsley also announced these other judicial appointments:

In Nova Scotia, Vincent J. Pottier, K.C. of Yarmouth, to be a judge of the County Court of Halifax, in place of R. H. Murray, retired.

In Manitoba, A. K. Dysart, K.C. of the Court of King's Bench, to be a judge of the Court of Appeal, to fill the vacancy left by W. H. Trueman.

In Manitoba, A. C. Campbell, K.C. of Winnipeg, to fill the vacancy in the Court of King's Bench left by Dysart's promotion.

In British Columbia, Norman W. Whittaker, K.C. speaker of the B.C. Legislature, and H. S. Woods, K.C. police magistrate of Vancouver, to be judges of the Supreme Court in place of Andrew M. Harper, retired, and fill the new judgeship provided at the last session of Parliament.

In Quebec, Hector Perrier, K.C., to be a judge of the Superior Court of Montreal, in place of Mr. Justice Forrest.

**TOYS FOR U.K. AND EUROPE:** Upward of 2500 rocking horses, carts, trains, animals, motor cars and other toys, now being turned out in regimental hobby shops across the Dominion, by

Canadian soldiers in their spare time, are soon to be collected for shipping to the U.K. and the Continent where they will be distributed in time for Christmas amongst needy children.

The scheme, sponsored by the Children's Friendship and Gifts Association, is the result of a visit to Canada last year of Mrs. J. R. Eden, Honorary Director of the Children's World Community Chest. Mrs. Eden, while in Ottawa, conferred with both Lt. Gen. Charles Foulkes, Chief of the General Staff, and Maj. Gen. E. G. Weeks, Adjutant General, who gave enthusiastic support to the idea of the Army making toys for needy children during off duty hours.

**APPOINTED MILITARY ATTACHE:** Colonel Dollard Ménard, DSO, of Quebec, has been appointed Canadian Military Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, France, the Minister of National Defence, announces.

Recently Col. Ménard has been attending a senior staff course at the French Ecole de Guerre in Paris.

Officer commanding Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal in the Dieppe operation on August 19, 1942, Col. Ménard was seriously wounded. Later he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. Invalided home to Canada, Col. Ménard later commanded the Régiment de Hull in the Hiska expedition in 1943. Subsequently he commanded an Advanced Infantry Training Centre, and, after the end of the war, was appointed Director of Infantry at Army Headquarters, Ottawa.

## ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

**BOARD TO REVIEW RECOMMENDATIONS:** The Minister of Transport, Mr. Lionel Chevrier has appointed a Board of Engineers to review recommendations of the 1926 Board of Engineers for the construction of the Lachine section of the St. Lawrence Waterway "having in mind the schemes presently proposed for the improvement of the upper section of the River". The new Board of Engineers consists of the following:-

R. A. C. Henry,  
Chairman of the Air Transport Board,  
Ottawa;

Dr. Arthur Surveyer,  
Consulting Engineer, Montreal;

Dr. T. H. Hogg,  
Consulting Engineer, Toronto.

To this Board will also be added two officials of the Department of Transport:-

Guy Lindsay,  
Chief of the Engineering Branch;

C. W. West,  
Director of Canal Services.

The Minister stated that the new Board of Engineers was called upon to determine whether the scheme recommended by the former Board of Engineers in its report of November, 1946, was still practicable or "what alternative

scheme, if any, would be better adapted to secure the ends desired".

The newly created Board of Engineers has been instructed at the same time to revise the costs of the 1926 recommendation. In the case an alternative scheme is submitted with respect to the revision of the upper section of the St. Lawrence River, the Board is instructed to estimate the costs of the undertaking. The Board is required to make its findings as soon as possible.

## HIGHER OLD AGE PENSIONS

**NEW AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES:** New agreements resulting from the Old Age Pensions Act amendments made at the recent session of Parliament have now been signed with all provinces, announces the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin.

By proclamation of the Governor-General-in-Council dated September 9, the changes which were made in the Act are now effective from May 1. This means that all provinces in their new agreements can take advantage of the benefits authorized by the legislation from that date.

The amended act obligates the federal government to pay 75 per cent of the net cost of pensions up to a maximum of \$30 per month per pensioner and leaves the provinces free to pay additional amounts over that rate.

During the past few years six provinces—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia—have been paying supplemental allowances in addition to the basic pension. The allowances varied as between provinces, the highest being \$10 per month.

An unmarried old age pensioner may now have an outside income, including pension, of \$600 per year instead of the former maximum of \$425, and a married pensioner is allowed \$1,080 a year, including pension, in place of \$850.

These provisions are expected to add approximately 60,000 additional old age pensioners to the lists at a cost to the federal treasury of about \$20,000,000 per year. Total cost to Ottawa for pensions for the aged and for civilian blind under the new legislation is expected to total \$68,000,000 per year.

For civilian blind pensioners the eligible age for pension has been cut from 40 to 21 years. Permissible outside income of blind pensioners has been increased. For a single blind pensioner the maximum amount he may receive, including pension, has been increased from \$500 to \$720 a year. The maximum income, including pension, which a married blind pensioner may receive has been increased from \$925 to \$1,200 where the spouse is sighted and from \$1,000 to \$1,320 when the spouse is also blind.

With government assuming greater responsibility for maintenance to blind persons, private organizations assisting the blind will be free to concentrate their energies and

funds on treatment, training and rehabilitation programmes for the blind, Mr. Martin pointed out.

The new residence provision of the amended act will permit many persons being eligible for pension who, under the former legislation, would have been disqualified because of absences from Canada during 20 years immediately preceding their application.

Another important change will benefit a considerable number who have come to Canada from other countries and who for one reason or another have not been able to qualify for pension under the former Old Age Pensions Act on account of the nationality requirement.

## PROBLEM OF MENTAL HEALTH

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED:** A national advisory committee on mental health is to be established.

Aimed at ensuring the highest standards of mental health services throughout Canada, the committee will stress exchange of information and co-ordination of efforts between the provinces and the federal mental health division.

It will advise the minister of National Health on mental health services in the Dominion and will make a study of these services not only in Canada but in other countries as well. The chairman will be appointed by the deputy minister of national health, and the number to serve on the committee has been set at 15.

The second Dominion-provincial conference of mental health directors will be held in Ottawa on October 1, 2 and 3.

The purpose of these meetings is to enable provincial administrators of mental health services to discuss common problems and ways and means of meeting the increasing burden of mental illness, states Dr. C. G. Stogdill, chief of the mental health division of the Department of National Health and Welfare and chairman of the forthcoming conference.

The gravity of the problems facing the conference is indicated in the fact that the number of patients in Canadian mental hospitals has increased 50 per cent in the last 15 years, Dr. Stogdill said.

More recognition is being given to the mental factors in many illnesses hitherto considered purely organic, he also pointed out.

Representatives from various medical schools plan to take part in the discussions on certain aspects of mental ill-health in Canada, he added.

**SECOND CROP ESTIMATE:** Canada's 1947 wheat crop is now placed at 352.2 million bushels, according to the second estimate of production released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This production is being obtained from an estimated seeded acreage of 23.9 million acres yielding an estimated 14.7 bushels per acre.

The long-time average yield is 16.0 bushels per acre while a revised estimate places last year's wheat yield at 17.5 bushels per acre. Oat production for this year is estimated at 288.2 million, barley at 151.2 million, rye at 14.2 million and flaxseed at 11.8 million bushels. The outturn of hay and clover is now placed at 16.3 million tons, with alfalfa at 2.4 million tons. These production estimates are based on yield data supplied by crop correspondents in late August and early September, together with the acreages compiled from the June survey.

The second estimates of production of grain crops are in general slightly lower than the first estimates released on August 13, although greater outturns are now indicated for flaxseed, hay and clover. The wheat estimate has declined approximately 6.6 million bushels, due chiefly to the disappointing threshing returns in Manitoba, where the effects of hail, flooding and unfavourable weather have apparently been underestimated in earlier reports. Late rains are largely responsible for the improvement in the flaxseed estimate.

## TRADE MISSION TO S. AFRICA

**WELCOME AT LEOPOLDVILLE:** Elaborate arrangements have been completed for an official welcome to the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa when it reaches Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo September 17, on the first leg of its six week tour of African and Mediterranean countries.

Headed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. MacKinnon the party of Canadian industrialists and government trade officials left New York September 15. The three day visit at Leopoldville will be occupied in discussions with government officials and business men of the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa with which Canada established substantial export connections during the war years.

A special radio programme in which the Minister will take part at Leopoldville on September 19 will be beamed to Canada direct by short-wave on 9.745 megacycles (30.78 metres) at 11 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time. This broadcast will be in French, but an English version will be rebroadcast three hours later on the same wave length at 2 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time. It is expected that arrangements will be made to re-broadcast it later in Canada on Standard wave-bands.

The Mission will leave Leopoldville for Johannesburg on September 20 to commence a three week tour of South Africa, after which it will proceed to Southern Rhodesia, Egypt, Greece, Italy and Portugal.

Canada is vitally interested in the development of trade with South Africa. Her exports to the Union have increased from \$17,996,959 in 1939 to \$68,632,865 in 1946. Imports from South Africa, on the other hand, have risen from a value of \$3,990,881 in 1939 to a value

of \$7,891,625 in 1946. Due to major developments in the basic and secondary industries of South Africa, this market is of increasing importance to Canadian manufacturers.

The announcement of this mission recalls previous ones headed by Mr. MacKinnon to a number of Central and South American countries, when he visited the Caribbean area and Panama in 1940, South America in 1941, and again toured the Central American and some South American countries in 1946. These did much to cement relations between Canada and the Latin American countries concerned, and to furnish their respective peoples with a wider knowledge of conditions in these lands.

Canada signed a trade agreement with the Union of South Africa on August 20, 1932, which went into force on October 13th of that year. The agreement extended a list of preferences previously exchanged without formal agreement. It was made for a period of five years and thereafter until terminated on six month's notice.

## WIDE REMOVAL OF CONTROLS

**SUBSIDIES WITHDRAWN:** Effective Sept. 15, the majority of goods and services remaining under price ceiling were removed from control.

A detailed statement issued by Wartime Prices and Trade Board shows that the principal items still remaining under control are: sugar and edible molasses; meat and meat products; dried imported fruits, (currants, raisins, prunes); the more important oils and fats, both edible and inedible, except corn and olive oil; soap and soap based detergents of all kinds except, shampoos, shaving creams, dentifrices, paste hand cleaners, soft soaps, liquid soaps and dry cleaners' soaps; wheat; coarse grains, whole or ground; used bags; flaxseed; rapeseed; sunflower seed; iron and steel in primary forms; primary and secondary tin and alloys containing more than 95 per cent tin.

Sugar rationing is being continued and there are no changes in rental or eviction controls.

Services remaining under control are: the supplying of meals with sleeping accommodation for a combined charge, except on an employer employee basis and those services entering into the production of goods still under control, performed on a custom or commission basis.

The principal groups of goods being removed from control include: flour; bread; peas; beans; prepared cereal products; corn and corn products; canned goods; all cotton, jute, sisal and synthetic fibres; textiles and clothing; agricultural implements; lumber and building products; nails, wire and fencing; household heating equipment; hides and leather; wood pulp.

Prices Board controls relating to transportation, warehousing and storage rates are being withdrawn at the same time.

All subsidies on decontrolled items are being withdrawn. These include domestic subsidies on flour, and the import subsidies on cotton, hides and leather, corn and soya beans.

At the same time most of the supply and distribution orders covering the items being decontrolled are also being revoked. These include: limitations on the quantity of flour which could be supplied from any mill to the domestic market; requirement respecting price tags and labelling; the standardization of packaging; restrictions on the weight and type of book; writing and specialty papers; the canning of pork and beans; the control on the varieties, types and qualities of paper products which could be manufactured; the limitation on the varieties of bakery products and the prohibition on the sale of sliced bread.

The prohibition on the use of white sulphite bread-wraps remains in force.

The Acting Minister of Finance further announces that the government has instructed the Board to maintain a careful watch on the prices of decontrolled items and called particular attention to Section 3 (1) of the Wartime Prices and Trade Regulations which provides that "no person shall sell or offer for sale or supply any goods or services at a price which is higher than is reasonable and just" and to the fact that the Board has power to reimpose ceiling prices where it is satisfied that unreasonable and unjust price increases have occurred.

**DE-CONTROL CRITICISM:** M.J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, in a statement issued September 15, said that government action in lifting price controls on thousands of goods and services "is a fatal step toward economic chaos and inevitable depression".

The step could only have been taken "by a government which is ready to disregard to public welfare and surrender to big business, for the result is that the cost-of-living will rise immediately as much as it did during the last four years of war".

As examples, Mr. Coldwell said housewives were going to pay as much as three to five cents more a loaf for bread, more for canned goods and cereals and higher prices for clothing and shoes.

A.R. Mosher, president, Canadian Congress of Labour, described the decontrol order as a "complete disregard" of warning of Congress, labour generally and the consuming public.

"By virtually inviting price increases and allowing prices to spiral, the government is asking for trouble", he said. "In effect, workers are being invited to seek new wage increases in order to meet higher living costs."

**PRESENTS LETTER OF CREDENCE:** Mr. Villa Michel September 15 presented to His Excellency the Governor General at Government House his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary

and Plenipotentiary of Mexico, and the Letter of Recall of his predecessor, Dr. Luis I. Rodriguez. The Hon. Colin Gibson, Secretary of State of Canada, represented the Rt. Hon. L.S. St. Laurent, Secretary of State for External Affairs, at the ceremony.

Mr. Primo Villa Michel has held a number of portfolios in the Mexican Government, and has served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico in Great Britain, Holland, Uruguay, and in other countries in Europe and in the Far East. In the course of his diplomatic career, Mr. Villa Michel has been Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva, and has represented Mexico at international conferences, including the Chapultepec Conference, the San Francisco Conference, and the Conference on Frontier Formalities at Geneva. He is a delegate of Mexico to the United Nations Assembly at New York.

Mr. Howard Measures, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, presented Mr. Villa Michel to the Governor General. Mr. Guy V. Beaudry, Assistant Protocol Officer, was present.

The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of the staff of his embassy: Mr. Francisco Vazquez, Counsellor; Mr. Rodriguez de San Miguel, Third Secretary; Colonel Alfonso Gurza, Military Attaché; and Captain Alvaro Sandoval, Naval Attaché.

**DEFENCE COLLEGE APPOINTMENT:** RCAF Headquarters announce the appointment of Group Captain W.R. MacBrien, OBE, as RCAF member of the directing staff of the National Defence College, Kingston, Ont. Prior to his appointment G/C MacBrien was with the Canadian Joint Staff, Washington, D.C. as Assistant Air Attaché.

**AUSTRALIAN BRIGADIER'S VISIT:** Brigadier H.G. Edgar, Inspector-General of Munitions in the Master-General of Ordnance Branch, Australian Army, has arrived in Ottawa and is making an informal inspection of Canadian technical and development establishments.

Brig. Edgar is particularly interested in arctic clothing, equipment and vehicles of the Canadian Army. He will leave Ottawa tomorrow for Washington, where he will spend a few days before returning to Australia.

**MUSTARD GAS DUMPED:** Between 550 and 600 tons of mustard gas and other chemical warfare ammunition will be disposed of in a large scale dumping project to be completed before the end of September.

A special train, complete with military guard, has been provided to transport the supplies from a location in central Canada to Esquimalt, B.C., which is to serve as a base for the dumping operation. There, it will be loaded aboard a 300 ton dump scow and towed to a point 100 miles from shore by an RCN tug and consigned to Davy Jones' locker.

The point selected for the dumping is well clear of the continental shelf and has been approved by the Ministry of Fisheries.

As the ammunition is all loaded in shells and other types of metal containers it will sink easily in the deep water, with no danger of its becoming a hazard to fishermen's nets. In time, the containers will rust through, releasing the lethal liquids gradually and harmlessly.

Throughout the operation, general administration and handling will be the Army's responsibility while the Navy will take care of navigation and other marine aspects. It is anticipated that the project will take about ten days to complete and that a number of trips will be necessary between Esquimalt and the dumping area.

The last chemical warfare ammunition disposal project took place in February, 1946, when a large quantity of mustard gas was sunk in a ship off the coast of Nova Scotia.

**HUNGARIAN BANKS DECREE**

**UNDER STATE CONTROL:** The Department of External Affairs has been informed that under Hungarian Decree No. 6850/1947 of June 1, 1947 all Hungarian banks in the First Category of member banks of the Central Corporation of Banking Companies are to be placed under state control to be exercised through a Ministerial Commission.

The following banks are listed as being in this category:

- Anglo-Hungarian Bank (Anglo-Magyar Bank R.T.)
- Hungarian General Credit Bank (Magyar Altalanos Hitelbank)
- Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest (Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank)
- Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank (Magyar Leszámítoló és Penzvalto Bank)
- First National Savings Bank of Pest (Pesti Hazai Elso Takarekpenztar Egyesulet)
- City Savings Bank (Belvarosi Takarekpenztar R.T.)
- Budapest Municipal Savings Bank (Budapest Szekesfavarosi Kozseigi Takarekpenztar R.T.)
- Creditanstalt (Budapest Branch) (Creditanstalt Bankverein)
- Danube Valley Bank (Dunavolgyi Bank R.T.)
- Hungarian-Italian Bank (Magyar Olasz Bank R.T.)
- National Land Credit Institute (Orszagos Foldhitelintezet)
- National Central Credit Cooperative (Orszagos Kosponti Hitelsovetkezet)
- Commerce and Industries Bank (Kereskedelmi es Iparbank)

The Decree provides that foreign nationals who own shares in any of the above-named banks must declare their holding to the Central Corporation of Banking Companies, Szabadsag ter 5 - 6, Budapest, Hungary. However, Canadian shareholders may submit their declarations to the Under-Secretary, Department of External

Affairs, Ottawa for transmission to the Office of the Hungarian Government Representative in the United Kingdom.

Registration is to be in writing and should contain (a) the name of the person handing in the notification, his occupation and address; (b) information as to the character (as owner, depositor, mortgagee, etc.) in which he makes the notification; (c) name and address of the owner of the shares, if different from the declarant; (d) information as to where the shares are to be found at the time of registration, e.g. on deposit, on mortgage, etc., (the name and address of the person or firm holding the shares must be stated); (e) particulars concerning the shares including indication of the issuing company and their number, series and face value. In the case of shares in the British-Hungarian Bank, the Hungarian General Credit Bank, the Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank and the Hungarian Commercial Bank of Pest, which are stamped "Registered in 1936", this fact should be noted on the declaration form. Declaration must also be made for shares for which legal proceedings for nullification have been instituted. Reports relating to shares taken abroad should also give the numbers of the permits issued by the National Bank of Hungary.

The final date for registration for shareholders abroad is October 1, 1947. However, according to the terms of the Decree, shares of any of these banks may only be sold after June 1, 1947 with the permission of the Hungarian Minister of Finance.

**JULY EXTERNAL TRADE**

**32 P.C. OVER 1946:** Total foreign trade of Canada in July was valued at \$466,400,000, showing an increase of 32 per cent over the corresponding month last year, but a decrease of eight per cent from the June total, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Aggregate value for the seven months ending July was \$3,068,400,000 compared with \$2,306,700,000 for the similar period of 1946, an increase of 33 per cent, and slightly more than three and one-half times as high as the seven-month average for 1935-39.

Merchandise export trade in July was valued at \$236,600,000, 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 of \$272,700,000 for June. Total for the first seven months of this year was \$1,565,000,000, also 25 per cent above the same period of 1946 when the figure was \$1,251,500,000.

Value of merchandise imported in July was \$226,800,000, an increase of 40 per cent over July last year, but slightly below the figures for May and June this year. During the first seven months of this year, the aggregate value was \$1,483,500,000, an increase of 42.6 per cent over the same period of 1946 and four times greater than the five-year pre-war average for the period.

Canada's total foreign trade for the seven months ending July was valued at \$3,068.4 million an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding period of 1946 and more than three and one-half times as high as the seven-month average for 1935-39. The adverse balance of trade with the United States, however, continues to mount. For July, excluding gold but including foreign exports, it stood at

\$84.9 million raising the total adverse balance for the seven months to \$572.8 million. This is the highest adverse balance of trade with the United States yet recorded. With all countries taken together, Canada had in the 7-months period a favourable balance of trade of \$101.3 million.

The following table, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives the figures in summarized form:

	AVERAGE 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
<b>TRADE OF CANADA: SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY</b>								
IMPORTS	376.1	392.5	982.0	990.6	1,013.0	937.4	1,041.5	1,483.5
DOMESTIC EXPORTS	463.1	453.3	1,295.3	1,581.4	2,025.0	2,001.1	1,251.5	1,565.0
FOREIGN EXPORTS	6.7	5.5	11.7	13.2	25.5	30.1	13.7	19.8
TOTAL TRADE	845.9	852.2	2,289.0	2,585.2	3,063.5	2,968.6	2,306.7	3,068.4
BALANCE OF TRADE	+ 93.6	+ 67.2	+ 325.0	+ 604.1	+1,037.5	+1,093.9	+ 223.6	+ 101.3
BALANCE OF TRADE UNITED KINGDOM	+112.4	+118.6	+ 358.9	+ 497.8	+ 699.1	+ 590.9	+ 174.2	+ 321.0
BALANCE OF TRADE UNITED STATES	- 60.2	-105.8	- 329.7	- 187.5	- 76.8	+ 19.0	- 248.8	- 572.8
NET EXPORTS, GOLD	69.1	86.4	110.5	87.7	66.6	57.0	60.3	56.0
DUTY COLLECTED	51.8	53.3	93.1	93.8	103.9	98.0	117.5	187.2

**WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES:** The following are security price indexes of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the week ending Sept. 11, 1947, a week and a month earlier:

	Sept. 11	Sept. 4	Aug. 14
<b>INVESTORS' PRICE INDEX</b>			
(1A) Common Stocks	104.0	104.6	105.3
74 Industrials	96.7	97.8	98.4
18 Utilities	117.8	115.6	117.2
8 Banks	130.4	130.5	129.4
<b>MINING STOCK PRICE INDEX</b>			
(27 Stocks)	86.5	88.2	87.0
23 Golds	79.2	79.8	77.8
4 Rose Metals	98.5	102.5	102.9

**DIG MACHINERY IMPORTS:** Agricultural machinery to the value of \$11,068,968 was imported into Saskatchewan from the United States through provincial ports of entry in 1946, according to a compilation made by W.J. Hansen of the Trade Services Division of the Saskatchewan Department of Co-operation.

**GRANTS TO SOCIAL WORK SCHOOLS:** The \$50,000 voted this year by Parliament to assist the seven schools of social work in Canada has been allocated on the basis of \$1,000 to each school with the remainder of the amount divided on the basis of each school's 1946-47 enrolment, announces the minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Paul Martin.

On this basis the Maritime School of Social Work, Halifax, receives \$3,250; and the schools of social work at Laval University, Quebec, \$6,560; the University of Montreal, \$6,670; McGill University, Montreal, \$7,300; University of Toronto, \$12,230; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, \$4,430; and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, \$9,560.

Part of the money will be used for scholarships and the remainder for hiring additional professors, special lecturers, teaching assistants, field supervisors, librarians and other necessary personnel and the purchase of books and teaching materials.

The \$50,000 grant, Mr. Martin said, is to assist in meeting the shortage of qualified social workers needed to carry out the obligations of private agencies and governments.

## CANADA AT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY

**MR. ST. LAURENT'S STATEMENT:** Addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Louis St. Laurent said:

A Canadian statement in the general discussion at the opening of the Assembly should, I think, give an account of our stewardship as a member of the United Nations, and our view whether the organization is fulfilling the high purposes and noble ideals which inspired its creation.

As to the former, Canada had endeavoured to discharge both its formal and implied obligations as a member state. Our Parliament has passed legislation necessary for this purpose, including an appropriation of twenty millions of dollars for post-UNRRA international relief. We have also carried out our duty in implementing a resolution of the Assembly which was passed by a substantial majority and was in accord with the Charter, even though we opposed it unsuccessfully when it was introduced.

We do not, of course, feel that we are entitled to any particular credit for the discharge of obligations which we have undertaken, by signing the Charter of the United Nations. I hope, that we, and all others, take those obligations seriously. The proof of this, however, in our case, and in the case of other members, will be found in deeds, not words. So nothing more need be said on this point.

The Canadian people also believed that in signing the Charter, they, and all other member states, accepted an obligation to reconcile views and policies concerning national welfare with those concerning the needs of mankind as a whole. In the light of recent developments, it is perhaps not superfluous to reassert this obligation. It is a mandate to guide ourselves by the principle that in the long run each nation can benefit most from those measures which benefit all nations. It is a commitment constantly to scrutinize our domestic and external policies on the national level so that we may be certain of bringing them into harmony with the high purposes to which this organization is dedicated.

My second purpose in speaking is to give you, in a few words, the view of my government on the present position of our world organization. There is a growing feeling in my country, as in other countries, that the United Nations, because of the experience of the Security Council, is not showing itself equal to the discharge of its primary task of promoting international confidence and ensuring national security. The Economic and Social Council is functioning successfully. The specialist organizations are doing good work. But the Security Council, founded on what is called the unanimity of its permanent members, has done little to strengthen the hopes of those who saw in it the keystone of the structure of peace. It has done much to deepen the fears of

those who felt that, with the veto, it could not operate effectively in an international atmosphere of fear and suspicion, where pride is allowed to take precedence over peace and power over reason.

### U.S. PROPOSAL SUPPORTED

This veto privilege, attacked and defended with equal vigour, if it continues to be abused, may well destroy the United Nations, because it will destroy all confidence in the ability of the Security Council to act internationally, to act effectively, and to act in time. There is no point in deceiving ourselves. Our peoples cannot be expected to accept indefinitely and without alteration, voting procedures and practices which, in the name of unanimity, underline disunity, and which reduce agreement to a lowest common denominator of action that in practice often means inaction. For this reason the Canadian Delegation warmly supports the United States suggestions concerning voting procedure in the Security Council.

Our delegation also supports the United States proposal designed to extend the usefulness of the Assembly. We think that its acceptance would infuse new life and vigour into the whole organization.

In the concentration of attention on the vital role of the Security Council, it should not be forgotten that the Assembly, or a continuing committee of the Assembly, can do many of the things for which the Security Council was intended to take primary responsibility. It can discuss a dispute or situation at open public meetings and at small private committee meetings; it can investigate by calling witnesses and by sending out commissions of enquiry; it can publish the findings of its committees as soon as the Security Council ceases to deal with a dispute or situation. The General Assembly can make recommendations and can send these recommendations to the Security Council or to the States concerned, or to both. The Canadian Delegation sees no reason, therefore, why these functions of the Assembly should not be put to greater use for the solution of problems that are not solved elsewhere.

The fact remains, however, that these problems must be solved and that procedures and practices which obstruct such solutions must be changed. This can be done by the voluntary abandonment of these practices; by agreed conventions or understandings which will regulate them; or, if necessary, by amendments to the Charter. We must hope that no member of the Security Council will flout clearly expressed world opinion by obstinately preventing change and thus become responsible for prejudicing and possibly destroying the organization which is now man's greatest hope for the future.

Nations, in their search for peace and

cooperation, will not and cannot accept indefinitely and unaltered a council which was set up to ensure their security, and which, so many feel, has become frozen in futility, and divided by dissension. If forced, they may seek greater safety in an association of democratic and peace-loving states willing to accept more specific international obligations in return for greater national security. Such associations, if consistent with the principles and purposes of the Charter, can be formed within the United Nations. It is to be hoped that such a development will not be necessary. If it is unnecessary, it will be undesirable. If, however, it is made necessary, it will take place. Let us not forget that the provisions of the Charter are a floor under rather than a ceiling over the responsibilities of member states. If some prefer to go even below that floor, others need not be prevented from moving upwards.

Two, or more, apartments in the structure of peace are undoubtedly less desirable than one family of nations dwelling together in amity, undivided by curtains or even more substantial pieces of political furniture. They are, however, to be preferred to the alternative of wholly separate structures.

This, you may say, is defeatism of the worst kind. It is not. It is merely sober realism. It is folly to deny that certain events of the last twelve months have weakened the position of our organization. It would equally be folly to deny that a continuation of this trend may cause it ultimately to collapse.

Our delegation, our government, and our Canadian people are determined to do everything they can to prevent this tragic development. Our faith and hope still shine, though now through an overcast of anxiety. The work of this Assembly, to which we pledge our contribution, will, we trust, remove that anxiety, justify that faith, and heighten that hope.

### MINISTER TO NORWAY

**MR. GARLAND'S APPOINTMENT:** The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, announced yesterday the appointment of Edward J. Garland as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada in Norway. Mr. Garland succeeds Dr. Henry Laureys who was Canadian Minister in both Norway and Denmark. Mr. Laureys will now be Canadian Minister to Denmark only.

Mr. Garland was born in Dublin, Ireland, on March 16, 1886, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Garland. He received his education in Ireland, first at Belvedere College, Dublin, then at Trinity College, Dublin, where he received his Arts degree in 1909, and studied medicine for three years, leaving the University as Senior Sophister. Mr. Garland came to Canada in 1909, and was active in agricultural associations. He was elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 1921, re-elected in 1925, 1926 and 1930.

In 1940 Mr. Garland entered the Department of External Affairs, and from 1940 to 1947 was Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Ireland. During much of this period he was Acting High Commissioner. In 1946 he was Canadian delegate to the International Civil Aviation meeting in Dublin.

He was married in 1916 to Alfrida Sophia Rynning. They have a daughter and two sons.

**RED CLOVER EXPORTABLE SURPLUS:** A preliminary estimate of the Canadian exportable surplus of alsike and red clover seed this year made by the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture, is 1,763,200 lb. of alsike and 881,600 lb. of double cut type red clover seed and 881,600 lb. of single cut type red clover.

The International Emergency Food Council has recommended a preliminary distribution of 2,065 metric tons of alsike seed and 4,212 metric tons of red clover seed to about 16 countries, the largest amount of alsike being allocated to the United Kingdom - 1000 tons - and the largest amount of red clover to the U.S. and U.K. zones in Germany - 1500 tons.

**CIVIL AVIATION IN MAY:** Canadian scheduled air carriers reported revenues for May of \$1,651,564 as compared with \$1,865,698 in April and \$1,667,976 in May, 1946. In addition to the decrease in revenues, operating expenses increased from \$1,638,839 in May 1946 to \$1,929,531 leaving the loss from operations of \$277,967. For the first five months of 1947, the operating loss was \$1,929,132 compared with \$132,416 in the similar period last year.

Revenues of non-scheduled carriers increased for the month to \$219,241 compared with \$116,989 in May, 1946, but operating expenses increased from \$87,347 to \$270,151 leaving a debit net operating revenue of \$50,910.

**FARM WAGE RATES AT HIGH LEVEL:** Average wage rates paid to farm help in Canada are higher than at any time since comparable statistics became available in 1940, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Scarcity of labor and the maintenance of a high level of farm income have been important factors contributing towards the continuing rise in farm wage rates. Except in the case of monthly wages with board, Saskatchewan wage rates were the highest among the provinces. On the other hand, wage rates in Prince Edward Island were the lowest.

Average rates for Canada as reported at August 15 this year were \$4.13 per day and \$82.75 per month where the employer provided the board as compared with rates of \$4.04 and \$75.28 respectively at the same date a year ago. Where the employee provided his own board, the average rates were \$5.17 per day and \$109.03 per month as against \$4.95 and \$100.62, respectively, as reported at August 15, 1946.