

The Week at OTTAWA

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OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's political temperature took a sudden jump early this week with an announcement by Prime Minister King that parliament will open a special session November 22—a session, observers believe may well decide the political future of the King government.

It was common talk around Parliament Hill that the prime minister would ask for a vote of confidence on Canada's reinforcement issue.

The reinforcement controversy has already caused the resignation of Col. J. L. Ralston as Defence Minister and his replacement by Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, former Canadian commander overseas. Col. Ralston will be on hand for the special session in his capacity as Liberal member for the Prince constituency in Prince Edward Island but Gen. McNaughton will not be able to sit in the House as he is not a member.

It is expected however, that the general will be questioned by members at a secret meeting regarding his views supporting the government's voluntary enlistment policy and his ideas about keeping the Home Defence Army at home unless they themselves express a desire to go overseas. That was the issue that caused the recent cabinet change.

Representatives of Canadian agriculture will get together here early next month to look over the farm situation and map out 1945 production schedules.

At the moment, a general survey is being made to learn what production is possible with present supplies of labor and farm machines, and the results of that inquiry will be placed before the meeting, which will be the 12th Dominion-provincial agriculture conference. The dates are December 4-6, inclusive.

The meeting will be attended by principal officials of the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture and other producer farm organizations.

Experts are assembling for discussion detailed information on the quantities of essential food products required to meet the needs of the armed forces, the civilian population, ships' stores, the Red Cross Society, United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other expected demands.

The results of the conference will give Canadian farmers useful leads in planning next year's program. The

objectives set at the 1943 conference have, it is understood, been met with few exceptions and some of them have been substantially exceeded.

By mid-October, this year's grain harvesting operations were well advanced in the Prairie provinces with threshing about completed in many areas. Farmers were making up for lost time in other districts where the work had been held up by rains. Harvesting of later crops such as flaxseed and sugar beets also was in progress.

1944 Grain Crops

The first official estimate places the Canadian wheat crop at nearly 448,000,000 bushels, of which 432,000,000 was produced on the prairies. The 1944 crop ranks fourth in size among the six wartime crops and, combined with a carry-over of 335,000,000 bushels, provides a total supply of 803,000,000 bushels for the present crop year.

Although the wheat crop acreage was substantially larger than last year, production of coarse grains was maintained fairly well. For oats, a crop of 526,000,000 bushels was estimated, compared with 482,000,000 last year, while the barley crop was estimated at 204,000,000 against 216,000,000.

Eastern Canada farmers harvested much better crops of feed grains than last year and hence shipments of grain from Western Canada to both Eastern farms and to the United States probably will be smaller in 1944-45 than in the crop year of 1943-44.

Production of livestock and livestock products this year to date generally has been at a higher level than in 1943, with slaughtering of all classes of livestock and output of meats and packing house, products showing substantial increases.

Milk production, despite a mid-summer drought, has been holding its own, with numbers of milk cows at high levels. Butter production in the first nine months of this year showed a reduction of 14,500,000 pounds but cheese production was 10 per cent. higher and most other dairy products registered increases.

Poultry numbers, particularly laying flocks, have been at an exceptionally high point. Up to the end of September, a total of 79,000,000 dozen eggs were delivered for export drying, compared with nearly 34,000,000 dozen in the corresponding period last year.

All late fruit crops this year showed increased output over 1943. There were bumper crops of apples in Nova Scotia and British Columbia while the peach crop was three times that of a year ago. Plums and grapes also were more plentiful.

The potato crops showed a nine per cent. increase this year while larger

packs of most canning crops were being put up.

The only cloud in the otherwise fairly bright picture is the ever-present labor problem. By co-ordinated effort on all sides, another harvest has been garnered despite a tight manpower situation but labor troubles in the packing industry, looming at a time when heavy fall runs of livestock are expected, are giving cause for concern.

Australian Wines Get Wartime Boost

Demand in Commonwealth Well Up But Export Trade Declines

ADELAIDE, Australia (CP)—Australia's wine industry—it is of venerable antiquity, for a few vines from the Cape of Good Hope were planted in Sydney Cove in 1788—is enjoying a wartime boom.

The industry today has got around to thinking in terms of a hundred years. The firm of Penfold recently celebrated the centenary of the planting by Dr. Rawson Penfold of his wine cuttings brought from Europe, at Magill, at the foot of the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia.

Nor was Dr. Penfold the first vigneron in South Australia. John Reynell planted vine cuttings brought from New South Wales in 1838. Dr. Kelly established Tintara, south of Reynella, about 1840.

Although Edward Henty brought vine cuttings to Victoria, the first vineyard of which record survives here was apparently a small one planted at Yering in 1838 by William Byrie. Phylloxera wiped out many vineyards in the colony. To-day, Rutherglen and Great Western are the chief areas of cultivation.

In New South Wales there developed eventually the celebrated vineyards of the Hunter River district.

To-day more than £20,000,000 (\$72,000,000) is invested in the wine industry. It contributes over £1,000,000 a year to Commonwealth revenues in excise.

The industry however, is not without its problems. The export trade fell from 3,709,192 gallons in the last peace year to 817,015 gallons in 1942-43. The future, under international tariff revisions, remains doubtful.

Australia's wine production, nevertheless, increased from about 15,000,000 gallons in the last peace year to more than 19,000,000 gallons in 1942-43. The country is already capable of producing up to 23,000,000 gallons of wine annually.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING

ST. THOMAS (CP)—A little thing like a thunderstorm "blackout" didn't stop a concert put on recently for airmen at the nearby RCAF Technical Training School. When the power went off, automobiles were driven inside the drill hall and the show went on under their headlights.

TO CENTRALIZE SERVICES

WINNIPEG (CP)—Plans for establishment of a \$1,500,000 medical centre in Winnipeg have been placed before the city council for study. The plan calls for the centralization around the present general hospital of virtually all the city's and province's medical services.

ALL WET

Two Canadian soldiers sleeping in an advanced camp were awakened by a terrific crash nearby. "What was that—thunder or bombs?" asked one. "Bombs" was the sleepy reply. "Good" said the other. "I thought we were going to have more rain."



NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS AND THEIR MALE EMPLOYEES—Including Farmers

By an order signed on August 15th, 1944, by the undersigned Minister of Labour under authority of National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, 1944:

1. Commencing August 22nd, 1944, every employer is required to check the documents held by each newly engaged male employee, within 7 days of the employee's engagement, to determine if such employee possesses documents to show that he is in good standing under National Selective Service Mobilization Regulations, 1944 (that is, in relation to the Military Call-up);
2. Every employer must report on Schedule 9 to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division, concerning any employee found not to possess documents as referred to;
3. Every employer is required similarly to check the documents held by each male employee now working for him, whose

documents he has not checked before, and to report to the Registrar for his Mobilization Division at once on any such employee found not to possess documents as referred to;

4. Any male employee here referred to, is required by the Regulations to present his documents to his employer for purposes of inspection;

5. FOR THIS PURPOSE "EMPLOYER" INCLUDES ALSO ANY FARMER OPERATING A FARM, WHO HAS A MALE PERSON WORKING FOR HIM;

6. Penalties are provided for any employer or male employee who fails to comply with these Regulations.

By an earlier order, employers were required to check the documents held by their male employees, and to report by May 1st, 1944, on doubtful cases as well as cases where employees did not possess documents.

Employers are asked to remember that they do not report on men who do possess the necessary documents—only on those who fail to present documents for examination, or where there is doubt that the document presented actually proves good standing.

The employers of Canada, including farmers, co-operated very satisfactorily on the first check, made up to May 1st, last. This co-operation was decidedly helpful, and is very much appreciated. Further co-operation is now earnestly requested.

Schedule 9, for reporting to the Registrar, and details as to documents which prove good standing, are available through the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

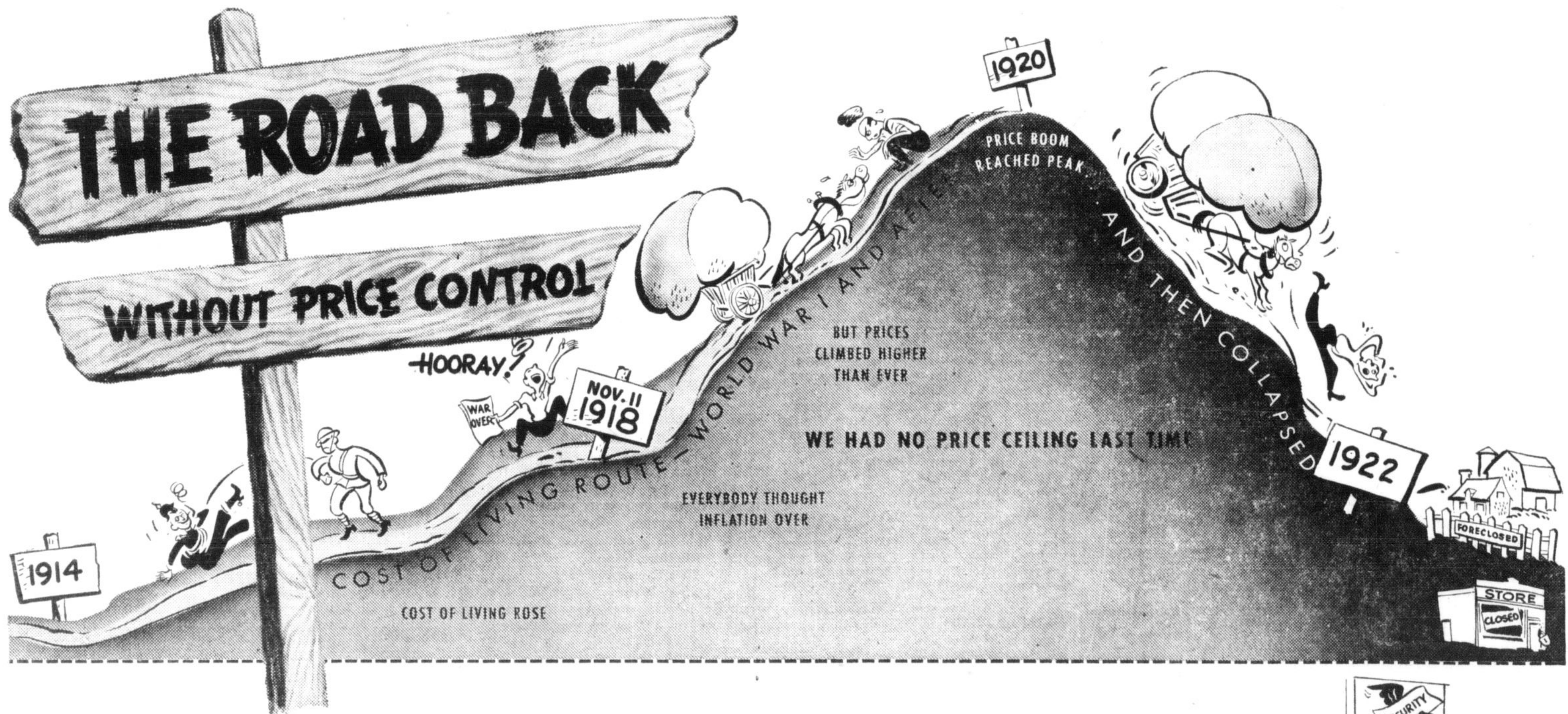
Farmers not needed on the farm during the winter, who answer the urgent call for winter workers in other essential industries, will be given a continuance of postponement of military training while away from the farm.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA
Director, National Selective Service

W.F-21-10-44



The worst inflation came AFTER the war the last time . . . to be followed by disastrous deflation, unemployment and confusion. For Canada to manage successfully the change back to peace, maintain employment, and meet the world's competition . . . we must continue to have stable economic conditions. To protect the individual from rising costs of living and later unemployment we must continue to prevent inflation.

**To prevent a repetition of the conditions following the last war
PRICE CONTROL MUST BE MAINTAINED
AS LONG AS INFLATION THREATENS US.**

This can only be done if production is efficient and economical, costs are kept down and consumers refuse to pay more than ceiling prices.

THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING A FURTHER RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING NOW, AND DEFLATION LATER

