

NATO BRIGADE TRAINS IN GERMANY

Units of Canada's NATO brigade in West Germany have moved from their permanent camp-sites to the sprawling 250-square-mile training complex at Sennelager, Germany.

During three weeks under canvas on the training ranges, the brigade will conduct exercises testing the fighting ability of armor, infantry and artillery units, as well as giving the "service" units practice in repairs, transport, casualty treatment and food supply.

Over 1,100 vehicles travelled recently to the training area by road convoy. The 56-ton "Centurion" tanks of the Fort Garry Horse went by rail.

Sennelager is a former German Army training-school now administered by the British Army. There are 30 training ranges, large enough for five firing exercises involving 2,500 troops. All infantry small arms can be fired on the ranges, and large areas with abandoned villages provide excellent training ground for tactical exercises.

The inhabitants of the Sennelager area, accustomed to the familiar bush clothing and battle-dress, may not recognize the Canadians in their new combat clothing. Designed in Canada for service under a wide range of weather conditions, the new suits and boots will get a severe wet-weather test if the area has its usual heavy rainfall.

PROVINCIAL LABOUR STANDARDS

A new edition of the Department of Labour's annual bulletin *Provincial Labour Standards* is now available, setting out the standards in force in December 1963 under various provincial labour laws. The subjects covered include child labour, holidays, hours of work, minimum wages, equal pay, fair-employment practices, weekly rest-day and workmen's compensation.

The more important changes in 1963 concerned minimum-wage rates and workmen's compensation.

MINIMUM WAGES

Increases in minimum-wage rates were brought into effect in almost all provinces. Developments in this field included the setting of rates for men for the first time in Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Rates under general orders were raised in Manitoba and Newfoundland.

As the first stage of a new minimum-wage programme applying to both sexes in Ontario, wage scales were set for the Toronto-Hamilton-Oshawa area. These orders set a minimum rate of \$1.25 an hour for construction workers, \$1 an hour for male workers in other industries, and a rate of 85 cents an hour escalating to \$1 on March 31, 1964, for women. The new general order for men in Prince Edward Island set a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour, increasing in two stages to \$1 an hour on May 1, 1964. The new general rates in Manitoba are 75 cents an hour in urban centres and 70 cents in rural areas. In Newfoundland, new rates of 70 cents an hour for men and 50 cents an hour for women went into effect. In British Columbia, revised orders for

offices and laundries set a minimum rate of \$1 an hour, the minimum rate in effect for the majority of workers in the province.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Benefits under workmen's compensation laws were increased in several provinces. Of special importance were changes with regard to the age to which children's allowances are payable. In Quebec, a child is now eligible for allowance as long as he is in regular attendance at school. A child not attending school receives compensation to the age of 18. In Prince Edward Island, payments may now be made at the Workmen's Compensation Board's discretion to a child who is continuing his studies up to the age of 21.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO UNCOVER OLD FORT

The most westerly British military outpost in North America was Fort St. Joseph, on St. Joseph's Island near Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Built about 1799, it was the assembly point for the successful British attack in 1812 on the American Fort Michilimackinac. After the capture of the latter, Fort St. Joseph was practically abandoned. In 1814 it was burned by an American force. The location of the old fort has been preserved by the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources as a national historic site. The basis for its reconstruction will, it is hoped, be provided by information obtained by an archaeological party from the anthropology department of the University of Toronto, which will excavate the area this summer under the sponsorship of the parks Branch. The job of the 15 students who will do the digging will be to locate, map and define the structural features of Fort St. Joseph.

P.O. TO HONOUR FAMOUS UNITS

The Post Office Department will participate in celebrations marking the fiftieth anniversary of two of Canada's most famous army regiments. Postmaster-General Nicholson recently announced that special dies marking the regimental anniversaries would be to cancel mail in major cities that have been closely associated with the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment and Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg and Ottawa are the cities in which special cancellation marks honouring the "Princess Pat's" will appear. The inscription of these dies will carry the words "P.P.-C.L.I. Jubilee, 1914 - 1964". They will be used from August 1 until August 31.

The cancelling dies honouring the Royal 22nd will read: "Royal 22e Regiment, 1914 - 1964, 50e Anniversaire".

They will be used on mail processed in Montreal, Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Jean and Ottawa, Mr. Nicholson said, and will appear from September 15 until October 15.