

the world. It is estimated that approximately 700 million cubic yards of earth will be excavated and two million tons of cement, 250,000 tons of steel and one billion bricks and tiles will be used.

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## EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Canada's industrial composite index number of employment for June was 122.8 (1949=100), up 3.3 per cent from the index number for May. The June figure for 1960 was above that for 1958 by 1.2 per cent, but lower than those for 1956, 1957 and 1959.

The seasonally adjusted composite rose 0.8 per cent during May and June, one of the largest month-to-month rises recorded in recent years. Advances in forestry and construction accounted for almost the whole of the rise in the adjusted composite. The large size of the increases in these two industries may in part reflect strengthening of employment conditions within them. However, circumstances of transitory importance also entered into the situation, and changes in seasonal patterns not yet taken into account may also have been a factor.

The composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for June was \$75.67, up 31¢ from May, but lower by the same amount than the figure for April. The composite index number of payrolls for June was 217.7, up 3.8 per cent from the May index number and 2.3 per cent from that for June 1959.

Employment indexes for the provinces follow: Newfoundland, 144.4 (136.3 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 139.6 (137.4); Nova Scotia, 103.4 (97.9); New Brunswick, 107.2 (104.7); Quebec, 123.6 (121.7); Ontario, 121.7 (124.3); Manitoba, 114.4 (115.8); Saskatchewan, 133.0 (138.4); Alberta, including Northwest Territories, 159.9 (161.6); and British Columbia, including Yukon 118.7 (121.8).

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## DEPARTMENT COINS WORD

It's not in the dictionary yet, but the Federal Department of Transport may well have come up with a permanent addition to both the English and French languages.

The new word is "aeroquay" ("aéroquai" in French).

Invented by a departmental architect who, by an old civil service tradition, remains anonymous, the "jet-age" word has already been picked up by press, radio and TV and is in regular use in aviation circles.

An aeroquay, says the Department, is an airport building separate from the main terminal and used by passengers for boarding aircraft or disembarking.

Located near the spot where planes are refuelling, it eliminates the necessity for aircraft to taxi up to the main terminal. An

aeroquay is either self-contained, with such facilities as ticketing and baggage-weighing, or connected with the main terminal by covered corridors that save passengers a long walk outdoors to or from their plane.

A large aeroquay connected with the main building by tunnels will be a feature of the Transport Department's new \$26-million terminal soon to be opened at Montreal International Airport.

Plans for Toronto (Malton) Airport call for several self-contained aeroquays.

A quay, according to one dictionary, is a "solid, stationary artificial landing place... lying alongside or projecting into water for (un)loading ships."

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## US SUBMARINE ON LOAN

A new name, "HMCS Grilse", will be given to the United States submarine "Burrfish" when it commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy next year. The submarine will be on loan to the RCN under agreement of the Governments of Canada and the United States.

The first "Grilse" was a torpedo-boat converted from a yacht and commissioned in the RCN during the First World War for service on the East Coast.

The submarine, which will undergo refit in the U.S. naval shipyard, Philadelphia, will be commanded and manned by Royal Canadian Navy personnel and will be used for anti-submarine training of sea and air units of Canada's Pacific Maritime Command.

Anti-submarine training of ships and aircraft on the Atlantic Coast is provided by submarines of the Royal Navy's Sixth Submarine Squadron based permanently at Halifax. On the Pacific Coast, Canadian ships and aircraft have been limited to exercising with U.S. Navy submarines on an "as available" basis.

## PACIFIC COMMAND

The acquisition of this submarine, which will be based at Esquimalt, British Columbia, will greatly assist in the anti-submarine training of naval ships and RCAF maritime aircraft in the Pacific Command.

Built in Groton, Connecticut, the 1800-ton "Burrfish" was completed in 1943. It is 311 feet in length, and has accommodation for 78 officers and men. It served during the Second World War with the United States Fleet in the Pacific. In the post-war years, the "Burrfish" operated with the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean and as an Atlantic radar-picket submarine before being placed in reserve in 1956.

Both the Royal Navy and USN were approached regarding the availability of a suitable submarine. The Royal Navy, owing to its heavy Commonwealth submarine training commitments, was unable to lend a submarine in addition to the three submarines already provided by them and partly manned by the RCN.