

With two years still to run, the sum of \$2,500,000 is available among the ten provinces for capital expenditures necessary for the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires. Generally, the Federal Government contributes 50 per cent of the cost of the fire-protection equipment and improvements provided under the agreements.

While the protection of the forests within provincial boundaries is not a federal responsibility, the Government recognizes a responsibility for assisting in the protection of one of Canada's most valuable natural resources.

#### OTHER TYPES OF FEDERAL AID

Federal aid in fire protection is only one facet of a general forestry-assistance programme. Since 1951, the Federal Government has contributed over \$7.5 million to provincial forest inventories, \$1.3 million to reforestation work, \$4.3 million to forest access roads, and \$3.8 million to forest insect spraying programmes.

With federal aid, forest inventories have been completed in seven provinces covering an area of 1.1 million square miles. Over 100,000,000 trees have been planted under shared-cost reforestation programmes and 13 forest nurseries have been constructed. The Government of Canada has shared in the cost of over 400 access roads projects and in the spraying of over 6 million acres to prevent the depredation of the forests by insects.

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#### VILLAGE FOR AECL EMPLOYEES

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited recently announced that the village to accommodate employees of the company's Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment would be built between the north shore of Sylvia Lake and the Pinawa Channel of the Winnipeg River about 60 miles northeast of Winnipeg.

Preliminary development of the 11,000-acre plant site will get under way shortly and will include clearing, installation of drainage ditches and work on access roads. Work has started on the access road to a bridge to be built across the Winnipeg River about three miles downstream from the Seven Sisters hydro-electric plant. The design of the bridge is the responsibility of the Highways Branch of the Department of Public Works of Manitoba.

#### SITE OF NEW SETTLEMENT

The village will be located about two miles from the property being obtained by AECL for the nuclear plant and about eight miles south and seven miles east of the village of Lac du Bonnet. A careful review was made by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation of all potential sites in the neighbourhood, including those at or near existing communities. The

decision was reached to select the Pinawa site because of its proximity to the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment and its many advantages as a potential townsite. Its location will provide additional access to an area with many pleasant lakes and streams and should assist in opening a new general recreation area for the Province of Manitoba.

The new village will not be a "company town" but will be a local government district under the jurisdiction of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Manitoba Government.

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#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Certain of the diseases which are reportable throughout Canada showed either a higher incidence during 1959 or continued at an undiminished level, according to the annual report on notifiable diseases. This despite the continued use of numerous control measures, including vaccinations and the use of antibiotics, as well as the general improvement of sanitary conditions.

Data on paralytic poliomyelitis for 1959 reflected a 650.6 per cent increase in the incidence of this disease compared with 1958. Provinces chiefly affected were Newfoundland, with a rate of 31.0 per 100,000 population, Quebec 23.2, and New Brunswick 10.5. The rate for Canada was 10.7 in 100,000 compared with 3.6 for the United States. American data for paralytic poliomyelitis for 1959 reflected a 70 per cent increase over 1958.

#### OTHER DISEASES

Among the other diseases, scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, typhoid and paratyphoid fever and infectious hepatitis all recorded increases during 1959. Prince Edward Island was the province most severely affected by scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat, with a rate of 1,851.8 in 100,000 population or almost 2 out of every 100 residents. Quebec reported 439 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fever, resulting in a rate of 8.8 in 100,000. The Western provinces, with the exception of Alberta, had the highest rates for infectious hepatitis, ranging from 58.3 per 100,000 in British Columbia to 76.9 in Manitoba.

However, significant decreases were recorded for amoebic dysentery, diphtheria, meningococcal infections, and some types of tuberculosis. Brucellosis and venereal diseases showed little change during recent years.

Diseases featured in the 1959 publication are based on the 1958 revised list prepared by the Dominion Council of Health. This list excludes many of the childhood diseases such as chickenpox, measles, and mumps, that are considered to be no longer sufficiently serious to warrant the reporting of each case.