

site will begin next summer, but the building of a major research facility is not expected to start before 1961.

The name was chosen because the centre is close to the Whiteshell Forest Reserve. The site is on the east bank of the Winnipeg River about midway between Seven Sisters Falls and the town of Lac du Bonnet.

The construction of buildings and laboratories and the installation of equipment and technical services at the site will begin with the next major project to be undertaken by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in the research and development field. This may be an organic-cooled, natural-uranium-fuelled, heavy-water-moderated, power-reactor experiment. It is expected that work on such a plant will begin early in 1961.

Close liaison has been set up between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and the Manitoba Development Authority, a provincial government agency which plans and co-ordinates economic development in Manitoba.

Mr. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced last October that a new nuclear research centre would be built to accommodate expansion of nuclear development. Chalk River is considered to be near the maximum size for efficient operation. Among the major facilities at Chalk River are five research reactors, including the NRX and NRU reactors, and particle accelerators, research laboratories, and chemical and metallurgical plants. The number of workers is nearing 2,500, of whom over 400 are university graduates.

Decision on a residential area for the employees of the Whiteshell establishment will be made within eight to 10 weeks. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation is studying residential sites in co-operation with the Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce.

MORE TCA PASSENGERS, CARGO

The number of revenue passengers flown by Canadian air-carriers in July 1959 increased to 468,935 from 413,154 in the same month of 1958 and revenue cargo (including airmail) to 25,129,499 pounds from 20,379,875. Operating revenues rose to a new monthly high in July of \$22,026,808 from \$18,813,271 a year earlier and operating expenses to \$19,305,920 from \$16,370,300. Operating income thus rose to \$2,720,888 from \$2,442,971.

Passengers flown in unit toll service in July increased to 392,378 from 361,145 in July 1958 and in chartered service to 76,557 from 52,009. Revenue freight carried in the month advanced to 20,206,832 pounds from 16,429,535, express to 1,918,388 pounds from 1,050,289, excess baggage to 611,292 pounds from 532,972, and mail to 2,392,987 pounds from 2,367,079.

Foreign air-carriers licensed to operate in Canada transported 65,903 revenue passengers in July, 970,248 pounds of revenue freight and

240,002 pounds of mail, compared to 56,068 passengers in the same month of 1958, 663,743 pounds of revenue freight and 175,163 pounds of mail.

WORLD SCOUT MEET FOR OTTAWA

The governing body of the world Scout Movement, the Boy Scouts International Committee, will hold its annual meeting in Canada this year. Tentative dates have been set, September 26 to 30, and the natural meeting place is Ottawa, where the Boy Scouts International Bureau is located.

Other international Scouting events in 1960 which will be visited by International Bureau staff include a European Regional Scout Conference in Germany in May, a National Boy Scout Jamboree in Iran, and the 4th Pan Arab Jamboree and Conference in Tunisia.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENT TOWER

A 200-foot tower with appropriate scientific instruments has been installed by the Occupational Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare at the agrometeorological site on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The data obtained from the instrumentation on this tower will yield information of value to the three Federal Government Departments of National Health and Welfare, Transport and Agriculture. Measurements of wind speed, wind gustiness, turbulence, temperature and certain air pollutants will be made at various levels along the tower. The measurements will be correlated with the studies of the levels of air-pollution contaminants and their dispersion under various environmental conditions that have been undertaken by the Occupational Health Division. It will also be used by the Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture in connection with the diffusion of heat and water vapour through the atmosphere and the dispersion of flying insects, pollen, and airborne plant-disease organisms.

The site is considered to be an ideal one for the study of the diffusion of non-toxic gases and aerosols at known mass rates of emission under varying meteorological conditions. Close consultation is being maintained with the Meteorological Branch of the Department of Transport, Toronto, in the planning of the programme of studies and in the assessment of the findings. The work is being carried out under the direction of Dr. T.H. Patterson, Chief of the Occupational Health Division, and Dr. Morris Katz, Departmental Consultant on Atmospheric Pollution, in co-operation with Mr. G.W. Robertson, Agrometeorologist at the Central Experimental Farm.