

manufacturing, community, business and personal service, and construction. Farm employment, at 655,000 was 51,000 lower than the figure recorded a year earlier.

All regions contributed to the year-to-year increase in employment. The largest relative gains occurred in British Columbia and Quebec, which showed advances of 6.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment increased by an estimated 14,000 to 244,000 during June and July. In four of the past five years employment declined; the decreases ranged from 11,000 to 17,000. Of the total unemployed in July, 184,000 were men and 60,000 were women. The age distribution of the unemployed showed little change from that of a year earlier.

Unemployment in July represented 3.1 per cent of the labour force, compared to 3.3 per cent in July 1965 and 3.7 per cent in July 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the July 1966 rate was 4.1 per cent.

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GERMAN AIR INDUSTRY MISSION

Eleven representatives of the Ministry of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German aircraft industry, arrived in Vancouver on October 1 for a two-week visit to Canada.

The mission, sponsored by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to help the Canadian aerospace industries increase sales of civil and military aeronautical equipment to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mission members were the guests of the Air Industries Association of Canada at its annual meeting in Victoria, British Columbia, from October 2 to 4. They are at present touring Canada meeting officials of Canadian industry and government who will acquaint them with the wide range of aerospace products available from Canada as well as developments being carried out by the Canadian air industries.

More than half the production of Canada's \$540 million aerospace industries is exported, the bulk going to the United States. Through such projects as this mission the Department and the industry hope to strengthen Canada's position in other markets and broaden the base of its export sales.

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NORTHERN RESOURCES AND CANADA'S FUTURE

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in that area well over the 20,000 mark at the end of January 1966. Staking activity was high throughout the winter of 1965-66 and is expected to continue for some time. The recent search and exploration for minerals have resulted in the discovery of two large

iron deposits, one straddling the Yukon-Northwest Territories boundary that quotes reserves in the range of 20-40 billion tons. The second is on Baffin Island that is estimated at some 130 million tons of extremely high-grade ore and the one that is most likely to come into production first.

The production of crude petroleum and natural gas in the Northwest Territories is valued at approximately three-quarters of a million dollars annually. Extensive exploration activity is taking place in several areas of the Western Arctic, as well as in the high Arctic. Finds of natural gas and oil have been made on the Peel Plateau in the Yukon, and testing continues in that area to determine whether a major body of oil can be found. The last estimates show that by 1985 Canada expects to produce more than one million barrels of crude oil a day for use by Canadian refineries and a further 700,000 barrels a day for export. This is almost double the present rate of production. On the basis of apparent volumes of sedimentary rock, the experts estimate as much as 13 billion barrels of oil may lie beneath the permafrost of the Northwest Territories and another 3 billion in the Yukon and 33 billion in the Arctic islands.

The economic future of the Yukon and Northwest Territories depends principally on the development of its non-renewable resources - minerals, oil and natural gas. The development of these natural resources is not only important to the people of the two territories and of vital importance to all of Canada but, because of the world's increasing dependence on discovery and utilization of the earth's minerals, it is important to the world.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Another feature is the scale of some of our new development projects in Canada and in the North in particular. In today's world, new development schemes tend to be both bigger and more expensive than they used to be. My Department is not only aware of this but, in order to make northern resource development more feasible and attractive to industry, we have done something about it.

To gain the Federal Government's objectives, which call for an accelerated pace in northern development, we have now a number of incentive programmes that are geared to encourage investment of private capital in development of the North.

These incentive programmes are the Government's way of conveying our experts' confidence in Canada's Northland to the private investor. We have a Prospectors Assistance Programme, the Northern Mineral Exploration Programme, cost-sharing agreements in building exploration airstrips are possible - and about a year ago we embarked on a Northern Roads Network Programme that will bring every resource-potential area within 200 miles of a permanent road.

A number of types of road are included in the first ten-year programme, which provides for varying cost-sharing arrangements between the Federal Government, territorial governments and private industry.

It might interest you to know that, of the approximately \$25 million private industry is spending on