

The school was established after Canadian-born Bishop Gabriel Champagne of Tamale, of the Roman Catholic White Fathers, suggested the project to the Government of Ghana in 1962. The Canadian Government was approached for assistance and D. Roy Goodrich of Unity, Saskatchewan, a man with farming experience in Africa, British Columbia, West Indies and the Canadian Prairies, was recruited by the External Aid Office as the agricultural expert for the development. Canadian-made machinery, teaching aids and other equipment have also been supplied.

Mr. Goodrich said that the school had to provide skills that would allow students to leap from farming with a hoe to farming with a tractor. It is impossible to use horses or other work animals because of the tsetse fly.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Scott Smith, a 13-year old school boy of Whitby, Ontario, has something in common with more than one per cent of Canada's population - his surname - and, because of it, he won the Ontario public-speaking contest for elementary school orators in Toronto recently.

In his speech, the boy asked: "Who is that man? What is his name? Who has fought the most battles, made the most speeches, preached the most sermons, held the most offices, sung the most songs, written the most poems, courted the most women....?"

History says, I say, and everybody says - SMITH!"

During the school year, more than 300,000 students take part in the provincial contest sponsored jointly by the Ontario Hydro and the Ontario School Trustees' and Municipal Councillors' Association. Forty-two finalists competed for top honours this year, several of whom toured Niagara Falls as guests of Ontario Hydro the day after the event.

AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS

Five automatic weather stations, which are to be installed for a total cost of about \$250,000, will help the Department of Transport prepare ground support for the supersonic transports of tomorrow.

When those huge aircraft fly from continent to continent within the next decade, they will need approach clearance from as far away as 1,000 miles;

indeed, clearance even before take-off will eventually be normal procedure. This will demand precise knowledge of the weather within fractions of an hour. Accordingly, increased attention is being given to mesometeorology, which is concerned with weather changes within distances of miles and tens of miles, and, therefore, within a short space of time.

The automatic weather station was designed by Jay Dickson, an electronic design specialist of DOT's Instrument Division, who also built a test model of the prototype. The stations will record cloud cover, visibility, temperature, dew point, wind speed, wind direction, altimeter setting or pressure, and precipitation in hundredth inches. Each weather station sends its reports to a recording centre via cable for compilation and analysis. It can be adapted to report by radio if required.

The project began about four years ago, and included extensive field tests at Warton, Ontario, where the findings of the automatic station were satisfactorily compared to the hourly report of the aviation station located there.

Delivery of the five stations will probably take place next autumn.

HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE

Average Canadian weekly wages in manufacturing increased from \$89.26 in December to \$93.08 in January, according to the monthly report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*. This was mainly the result of a 1.6-hour increase in average weekly hours, which reflected short-time associated with the year-end holidays. Average hourly earnings showed a 1-cent increase to \$2.32. Compared to January 1966 figures, average hourly earnings in January 1967 were 13 cents higher and average weekly hours were 0.8 hours lower.

In the manufacturing of durable goods, average weekly hours, at 40.6, were 1.9-hours higher than in December, with all component industries contributing to the increase. Average hourly earnings were 1 cent higher than December's figure. In non-durable goods manufacturing, average weekly hours were 1.5 hours higher and average hourly earnings were unchanged. In construction, where the effect of the year-end holidays and seasonal short-time was particularly pronounced in December, average weekly hours were 5.9 hours higher and average hourly earnings rose 10 cents.