

herring industry and the Atlantic Provinces, herring-catching vessels and fishing gear, trends in the utilization of the species, marketing and economic considerations, and the whole approach being taken in the development of this promising fishery.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

According to a preliminary summary of strikes and lockouts released recently by Mr. John R. Nicholson, Minister of Labour, there had been more work stoppages in January than December, more workers were involved and the loss in time was higher.

There were 66 stoppages in January, involving 15,878 workers and a time loss of 139,450 man-days. In December 1965, there were 58 work stoppages, involving 9,185 workers and a loss of 86,460 man-days.

HERRING FISHERY POTENTIAL

A new awareness by the fishing industry of the potential of Canada's Atlantic herring resources, combined with a rapidly expanding market for herring meal, herring oil and herring as food for human consumption, has prompted the Federal Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee to sponsor a Canadian Atlantic Herring Conference. The conference is designed to attract the operators, herring-fishing vessels and processing plants, biologists and technologists associated in the herring fishing and culture of herring and those concerned with the processing of the species, as well as economists, marketing specialists and provincial and federal government officials. The main objective of the conference is to assess the potential of the herring fishery in Canada and with millions of dollars already invested in the herring industry, to mark the investment in the sector of the industry to help plan orderly development. The conference will include the herring resources of the northwest Atlantic, current Canadian developments in this

Only one of the stoppages was in an industry under federal jurisdiction. Of the rest, 31 were in Ontario, 17 in Quebec, 13 in British Columbia, two in New Brunswick, and one in each of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Thirty of the work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these, 13 were terminated by the end of the month.

A breakdown by industry of the month's work stoppages shows 39 in manufacturing, six in mines, six in construction, five in transportation and utilities, five in service, four in trade and one in public administration.

Estimated on the basis of the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost represented 0.12 per cent of the estimated working time, compared to 0.07 per cent in December. The corresponding figure for January 1965 was 0.21 per cent.

Among the ten principal commodities imported values were higher than a year earlier both in September and January-September for industrial machinery, motor vehicle parts (except engines), aircraft and parts, tractors and parts, passenger automobiles, processed fabrics (all textiles), farm machinery and parts (except tractors), non-ferrous metals and alloys and communication and related equipment. Values were smaller in both periods for cars, petroleum products, iron ores, iron waste and scrap, and pig iron. The Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Sweden and the Netherlands.

NEW UTILITY AIRCRAFT

A new Canadian aircraft, developed by a Canadian company with the assistance of the National Research Council, is expected to find a world market as a utility lighter for operations in bush country. The single-engine, 3,000-pound economy plane, designed to carry payloads of just over 1,000 pounds, is the first light-weight lighter aircraft to be built in Canada since the Second World War. It was developed by Round Brothers Aviation Limited of Rexdale, Ontario, and the National Aeronautics Establishment. MRG proved its structural integrity and recommended modifications in the design. The plane is ideally suited for operations in the United States.