

been laid off for part of the week), 35,000 or 0.6 per cent were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 252,000 or 4 per cent worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included illness (96,000), vacation (29,000), bad weather (25,000), and other (102,000); a part of the last group lost time due to the religious observance of December 8.

During the corresponding week in 1958 there were 6,120,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,342,000 usually worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 338,000 usually worked less than 35 hours, and 440,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,329,000 classed as not in the labour force.

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### HUMANE SLAUGHTER

Regulations have been established by the Governor in Council under the Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act, passed at the last session of Parliament.

The Act and the regulations under it apply to all meat-packing plants slaughtering cattle, swine, sheep, goats and horses under federal veterinary meat inspection.

The regulations follow closely the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, which studied and reported on the matter during the last session.

They prohibit the shackling of food animals for slaughter unless they are unconscious and, except for animals slaughtered by means of a cut known in Jewish ritual slaughter as "Shechita", they prohibit the slaughter of food animals while conscious.

The regulations authorize the use, subject to the approval of the Veterinary Director General, of mechanical stunning devices, carbon dioxide gas and electrical current as means of rendering animals unconscious. They also require the humane handling of animals in plants prior to slaughter.

The regulations came into effect on January 1, except for those sections requiring sheep, swine and ritually-slaughtered cattle to be rendered unconscious before shackling, which will become effective on December 1, 1960.

Agriculture Minister Douglas S. Harkness stated that the passing of the regulations brings to fruition the careful study which had been given this matter by the Government for more than two years. He said that considerable progress had been made, and co-operation shown, by meat-packing plants in providing the necessary facilities for humane slaughter.

He noted, however, that more time was required for plants to complete the installations necessary for handling swine, sheep and ritually-slaughtered cattle. It was for this reason that the effective date of the regulations for these classes of animals was set at next December 1.

### WARSAK IRRIGATION TUNNEL OPENS

On January 10, 1960, the senior Cabinet Minister of the Pakistan Government officially opened the irrigation tunnel of the Warsak Multi-Purpose Project, which is being constructed and financed jointly by Pakistan and Canada under the Colombo Plan. Situated in Northwest Pakistan near the Khyber Pass, the Warsak Project envisages damming the Kabul River for the first time and using the flow to produce 160,000 kilowatts of hydro-electric power and to irrigate 100,000 acres of land. The completion of the 3½-mile irrigation tunnel means that some of the Kabul River flow can now be diverted through the solid rock wall of the gorge to the nearby parched plains and make them agriculturally productive. The completion of the dam and power-house phase of the Warsak Project later this year will bring to an end Canada's largest Colombo Plan project anywhere (the Canadian contribution being something over \$36 million), and make a significant contribution to the economy of Pakistan.

To mark Canada's interest in this important milestone in the history of the Project, the Canadian High Commissioner in Pakistan attended the tunnel opening ceremony and conveyed the following message from Mr. Howard C. Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs:

"I wish to express to the Warsak Dam Project Organization and the Government and people of Pakistan my sincere good wishes on the opening of the irrigation tunnel of the Warsak Multi-Purpose Project. This portion of the Project has been primarily a Pakistani responsibility and special congratulations are due to the Pakistani engineers and workers for this fine achievement which will assist in the irrigation of a large area and increase the agricultural production of the region. I am sure we all look forward to the fast-approaching day when all portions of the great Warsak Project will be completed through the co-operative efforts under the Colombo Plan of our two countries. In this great undertaking, as in so many other fields of Commonwealth interest, Canada is proud and happy to be associated with Pakistan."

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### NEW A-RESEARCH CENTRE

Eleven thousand acres of land 60 miles east-northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba, have been selected for the site of Canada's second nuclear research centre, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited announced recently.

The new centre, which will be known as the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, will start as a small unit but will expand as nuclear research expands and may reach a size comparable to that of the Chalk River plant, which has grown steadily since it was established in 1944. Some work on the Whiteshell