NEW VOCATIONAL GUIDE

Careers in Drafting, a new vocational guidance booklet, No. 37 in the CANADIAN OCCUPATIONS series, has been released, according to an announcement by Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, Minister of Labour.

The 36-page booklet, dealing broadly with drafting in the fields of engineering, architecture and mapping, is a revision of a previous booklet on the same subject, Draughtsman, which is now obsolete.

The new manual covers drafting according to history and importance, nature of the work, personal qualities needed, preparation and training, working conditions and the employment outlook. Generously illustrated and printed in attractive format, it provides young readers interested in drafting with a broad picture of the career opportunities in this

HOUSING VALUES AND RENTS

The ten-year period 1951-1961 saw a distinct change in the Canadian rental pattern for non-farm occupied dwellings, according to a 1961 census housing report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. At the 1951 census date, tenants in approximately two-thirds (713,450) of the 1,110,960 rented non-farm dwellings were paying rents of less than \$40 a month, in about 13 per cent (140,285) from \$40 to \$49, and in the remaining 23 per cent (257,225), \$50 or more. By 1961, though 13 per cent (189,260) of the 1,515,766 tenant-occupied non-farm homes still rented for \$40 to \$49 monthly, the picture on either side of this rental group had just reversed itself. Thus, while 24 per cent (368,612) of the tenant-occupied homes were renting for less than \$40 a month at the 1961 census date, 63 per cent (957.894) rented for \$50 or more.

MONTHLY RENT AVERAGES benefing sale benefit For Canada as a whole, the average monthly cash rent amounted to \$65 in 1961, ranging from \$48 in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick to \$76 in Ontario. The average cash rent in the census metropolitan areas varied from a high of \$101 in Toronto and \$84 in Ottawa to a low of \$48 in Saint John and \$54 in Quebec. In 1961, for the first time, an effort was made to estimate gross rent by adding any cash amounts paid monthly for services such as water, electricity, gas or fuel, over and above the monthly cash rent. Average gross rent for Canada as a whole was estimated at \$77.

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The median value of homes for Canada in 1961 was \$11,021, ranging provincially from \$4,311 in Newfoundland to \$12,952 in Ontario. These figures are based on owner-occupied single detached nonfarm dwellings only, of which there were 2,154,692 in 1961, an increase of 805,972, or 60 per cent, since 1951. The median value for urban dwellings was \$12,864, compared to \$5,495 for rural non-farm dwellings. The median value for census metropolitan

areas ranged from \$9,899 in Saint John and \$10,349 in Windsor to a high of \$15,305 in Montreal, \$16,433 in Ottawa and \$17,301 in Toronto.

MORTGAGES

There were 979,966 owner-occupied, single-occupied single-detached non-farm homes with a mortgage in 1961, representing 45 per cent of the total, compared to 29 per cent in 1951. This was an increase of 585,056 in the decade 1951-61, with 853,868 (8 per cent) located in urban areas and 126,098 (13 per cent) in rural. Dwellings with more than one mortgage numbered 102,241, or 10 per cent, of the total mortgaged dwellings in 1961. The largest group of first-mortgage holders in Canada were banks or insurance, loan, trust and mortgage companies with 55 per cent (535,304) of all mortgaged dwellings, while private individuals held 272,571, or 28 per cent, in 1961. The remaining 17 per cent was held by government agencies, credit unions, etc.

LONDON ENGINEERING SHOW

For the second time, Canadian engineering achievements were illustrated at the London International Engineering Exhibition, which ran from April 23 to May 2.

ril 23 to May 2. Twenty-eight Canadian companies, in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce, contributed displays to this international show, demonstrating a broad range of machinery, industrial equipment and engineering services.

A 40-page booklet outlining the products and facilities of the companies participating in the Exhibition was issued by the Department, and sent, in advance of the show, by Canadian trade commissioners throughout Europe to potential customers.

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A special feature of the Canadian exhibit was a fullscale model of Canada's "Alouette" satellite, shown in Britain for the first time. The booklet describes the satellite, which is one of Canada's outstanding scientific and engineering achievements.

Modern Canadian engineering equipment and machinery outlined in the booklet include cobalt-60 irradiators for industrial and research use, an optic grinding machine with an accuracy of .000025 of an inch, a new, low-cost hydraulic transmission and a mandrel air-pressure system for tire vulcanizers, more than 5,000 of which are in operation round the world.

A variety of large engineering projects described in the booklet includes: a \$157-million hydro-electric project, the powerhouse of which is built 500 feet below ground; a Canadian design for a bridge across the English Channel; one of the largest thermalelectric generating stations in the world, with a total capacity of 1,800,000 kw; the world's largest paper-making machine, 342 inches wide; oil-refinery equipment so large that it had to be built and launched like a ship; and heavy equipment for nuclear-power reactors. meed and who wertness

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