

The winter-works programme at present in progress is based on intensive research into the successes and failures of thousands of Canadian enterprises. It covers all types of business and forms of organization, and deals with such subjects as laws and regulations, records and accounts, insurance, location, and uses and sources of credit.

How to Run a Business is the first of a projected series of pocketbooks on a wide range of subjects to be published by the Queen's Printer.

NEW SEAWAY DRAUGHT RULES

Ships will be able to carry several hundred tons more cargo on each trip through the Seaway with the opening of navigation this season, as the result of an increase in the permissible draught to 25 feet six inches on the channels between Montreal and Lake Ontario, it was announced recently by the St. Lawrence Seaway entities.

The maximum permissible draught in the Welland Canal is 25 feet six inches, but on the Montreal-Lake Ontario channels of the Seaway it has been 25 feet up to now. The Seaway channels have a controlling depth of 27 feet.

The additional six inches of permissible draught will enable such ships as the large "lakers" of 730-foot length and 75-foot beam (the largest that can use the Seaway) to load a possible additional 640 tons of such commodities as iron ore, petroleum, coal and the like for transit through the Seaway. When such ships are loaded with wheat, their cargoes can be over 20,000 bushels greater than in previous seasons.

On the Seaway channels the loading, draught and speed of a vessel in transit must be controlled by the master according to the vessel's individual characteristics and its tendency to list or squat, so as not to touch the bottom.

FAMED BROADCAST SLOT SHIFTS

Canada's oldest nation-wide weekly radio programme, sponsored by the Federal Government, is marking its twentieth anniversary this year with a move to a new production schedule, after more than 1,000 weekly broadcasts. Until the last week of March, "Canada at Work", produced by the Department of Labour, has been broadcast as a public service by English-language radio stations from coast to coast every week, winter and summer, without interruption since August 1943.

In recent years, the programme has been carried regularly by 80 independent stations from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Changing conditions have now persuaded the Information Branch of the Department of Labour that the programme could serve its purpose better if it were concentrated in a shorter series of broadcasts in English and French every winter.

CHANGE OF NAME

It started as an information programme during the Second World War, when the Department of Labour

was charged with the co-ordination of civilian manpower in Canada. Wartime manpower regulations were directly affecting large numbers of Canadians, and this radio programme was one means of answering their questions. The programme was originally called "The People Ask". By the war's end, it was well established, and it continued after the war as the familiar "Canada at Work".

The programme's range of subjects has reflected the broadening labour field in the post-war years. It has helped to promote the "Do It Now" campaign and other measures designed to produce winter employment. It has given advice to young people faced with career decisions. It has pointed out the advantages of employing older workers and handicapped persons. It has inquired into the causes of prejudice and discrimination in employment, and has explained laws and regulations affecting employers and workers.

PROGRAMME GUESTS

All these and many other subjects were covered in 15-minute talks, dramatized scripts and interviews. Over the years, both Canadian and international leaders of industry and labour and many experts in a wide variety of fields, have been heard on the programme. Such diverse personalities as Al Capp, creator of "L'il Abner", Douglas Bader, the famous legless RAF fighter pilot of the last war, and Mary Pickford have contributed to programmes dealing with the employment of the handicapped, with racial discrimination and a variety of other topics.

UNION MEMBERS IN CANADA

Nearly 38 per cent of all union members in Canada in 1962 worked in Ontario, and a few more than 40 per cent of them were employed in manufacturing, according to an article entitled "Industrial and Geographic Distribution of Union Membership in Canada, 1962" published in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, official journal of the Department of Labour.

Of the 1,422,800 union members in Canada, 538,800 were in Ontario. The number employed in manufacturing throughout Canada was 580,700.

Quebec came second in the number of union members, with 354,100; British Columbia was third with 193,000. Though Quebec has substantially fewer union members than Ontario, it possesses the city with the largest number of trade unionists of any in Canada (Montreal, 196,400 unionists). Toronto came second, with 171,800.

The transportation-and-utilities group of industries ranked second to manufacturing, with 329,000 union members. Construction came third and the service industries fourth. The fifth largest group was in public administration, a group that includes federal, provincial, and local administration.

The article in the *Labour Gazette* contains statistics on the distribution of union members and union locals by industry, province, and labour-market area. It also names the international and national unions, and independent local organizations, that account for more than a tenth of the union membership within each industry group.