

YOUNG FORESTERS EXCHANGE PROGRAM

This summer, 1,860 high school boys are employed as junior forest rangers by the Ontario department of lands and forests. The boys are at work in 74 bush camps, where they take part in projects to learn the importance of natural resources in the province.

At Racine Lake, in Chapleau Forest District, 12 English-speaking students from Ontario share duties and services with 12 French-speaking students from the province of Quebec. In return, 12 Ontario students have gone to Quebec camps at Duchesnay and Montmorency in an exchange program arranged by the two provincial departments of lands and forests.

Junior rangers have been hired by the department every summer since 1944. Each junior ranger must be in good physical condition and 17 years of age on July 1. He receives \$5 a day and his keep for eight six-day weeks during July and August. The boys are supervised both at work and at recreation periods during their time off.

FORAGE-ASSISTANCE SCHEME

To stimulate improvement in farming and encourage the livestock industry in Alberta, the provincial department of agriculture is now giving financial support to farmers converting from cereal- to forage-crop production. The department pays half the cost of forage seed mixtures up to a maximum payment of \$600 for each farmer, retroactive to January 1 on purchases documented by invoices.

Administration of the forage-assistance program is through county or municipal agricultural service boards. Farmers buy grass seed through commercial suppliers and take the receipt or invoice to the service board for a refund. The county or municipality then bills the Alberta agriculture department. Support is provided only for seed for forage or hay mixtures.

Farmers may use their over-quota delivery privilege to deliver up to 400 bushels of grain for funds to buy seed, including forage.

On the basis of an estimated 500,000 acres within the province converted to forage at a cost of \$4 an acre, the total contributions made by the provincial department of agriculture will be \$1 million.

EMPLOYMENT AND SALARIES

The advance estimate of the seasonally-adjusted composite index of employment indicated a drop to

about 126.6 in May from 127.9 in April. With the exception of finance, insurance and real estate, all industry divisions surveyed reported decreases.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level were estimated to be \$126.78, about \$1.61 higher in May than in April. Increases were recorded in manufacturing, construction, trade and service, and decreases in the remaining industries.

Average weekly wages and salaries at the composite level rose by \$1.38 to \$125.17 in April 1970 from \$123.79 in March, up \$8.74 from the April 1969 level of \$116.43. Among the industry divisions, increases in April over March occurred in construction (\$10.48); forestry (\$3.96); finance, insurance and real estate (\$1.55); manufacturing (\$1.37) and service (\$1.01). Decreases occurred in mining (\$2.72) and transportation; communication and other utilities (\$0.55). All regions showed increases.

GUIDELINES FOR NORTHERN PIPELINES

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portation artery, with its related transportation and communication facilities, will attract exploration companies and all the service activities that are associated with oil and mineral exploration and production operations. As a condition of approval for a pipeline project, industry will be required to ensure appropriate training and employment programs for Indian, Eskimo and Métis people in the North. This will lead to the development of a skilled work force equipped to engage not only in pipeline construction and operation but also in the many other construction, transportation and service industry activities that will be generated as a result of oil and gas resource development. The Federal Government will contribute to this training and re-orientation process through its various programs and support services.

The guidelines indicate that Canadians will be given ample opportunities for financial and other participation in northern pipelines. At the same time, full consideration will be given to the magnitude of the effort that industry will face in financing a northern oil or gas pipeline, as such a project will represent one of the largest capital investments ever undertaken by industry anywhere in the world. The St. Lawrence Seaway for example, and related power projects, cost about \$1 billion; a northern oil pipeline and a gas pipeline will cost about \$5 billion.