

remainder were distributed in the other sciences as follows: bacteriology, 1; biology, 4; communications engineering, 1; cytogenetics, 1; electrical engineering, 2; geology, 3; histology, 2; mathematics, 3; medical research, 2; microwave studies, 1; metallurgy, 2; mineralogy, 2; nutrition, 1; physical metallurgy, 2; physiology, 1; radiation studies, 2; spectroscopy, 3; zoology, 8.

Classified by universities of graduation, grantees included 31 from British Columbia, 23 each from Saskatchewan and McGill, 14 Toronto, 13 Dalhousie, 12 Western Ontario, 8 each from Manitoba and Montreal, 6 New Brunswick, 6 Alberta, 5 Queen's, 3 each from Laval and McMaster, 2 College de Lévis, 2 St. Joseph's and one each from Acadia, Bishop's College, Ecole Polytechnique, Mount Allison, New York and St. Francis Xavier.

R.M.C. LIEUTENANTS' COURSE: Newly appointed lieutenants to the Canadian Army Active Force will attend a seven weeks' common-to-all-arms course this summer at Royal Military College, Kingston, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, has announced.

The course, which begins on June 13, is designed to broaden the knowledge of newly-qualified junior officers and familiarize them with the problems and working machinery of corps other than their own. It will be held annually and it is planned to send lieutenants as soon as possible after their acceptance in the Army. During the period of the course the RMC cadets will be undergoing practical training at summer camps.

Included on the curriculum are such subjects as man management, organization and employment of all corps, administration, the principles of instruction and tactics. Great stress will be placed upon physical training and organized sports. This latter phase, while serving as a conditioning agent, is designed primarily to instruct the officers in the proper methods of organizing and supervising various sports and physical training programs for use when they return to their units.

WORKERS' VACATIONS: Almost every worker employed in manufacturing in Canada now receives an annual paid vacation, the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mitchell, stated on May 10.

The Minister said that this had been revealed by a study prepared in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour, which is published this week in the Labour Gazette.

This was the first study of its kind in Canada, and was based on a survey made in October, 1947, of 4,339 establishments employing almost 600,000 manufacturing workers, Mr. Mitchell said.

According to the study, the commonest form of vacation is one week after a year of ser-

vice. Two-thirds of the workers are also eligible for a second week's holiday, usually after five years' service. Vacations of three weeks are available to about 20 per cent of the workers in manufacturing, usually after 20 or 25 years' service.

Six of the ten provinces require paid vacations by law; of these, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia require one week after a year of service. Alberta requires one week after a year's employment, and two weeks after two years. Saskatchewan legislation provides for two weeks after a year of service.

The survey shows that at least 98 per cent of the workers in manufacturing receive annual paid vacations.

CRUDE PETROLEUM: Continuing the gains of preceding months, Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline rose to a new monthly peak in February. The rise in the month was principally due to sharply increased output in the Leduc and Redwater fields of Alberta. Production from Turner Valley was lower.

According to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, output in February from all sources in Canada amounted to 1,443,000 barrels, seven per cent higher than the previous peak of 1,356,500 in January, and 85 per cent above the 779,800 barrels produced in February last year. During the first two months of this year, output totalled 2,799,500 barrels as against 1,557,400 in the similar period last year, an increase of 79 per cent.

Alberta accounted for 1,352,100 barrels in February as compared with 665,700 a year earlier. Leduc's output rose sharply to 735,100 barrels from 141,100, and Redwater to 184,300 barrels from nil. Crude output from Turner Valley fell to 299,100 barrels from 380,100.

MICROWAVE RADIO: Leading the field in the development and use in Canada of microwave radio for overland communications, the Royal Canadian Navy has begun installation of the new equipment at key points in its nation-wide communications chain.

Naval Headquarters announced on May 12 that microwave radio links, developed and tested by the R.C.N., are being installed between the naval radio stations at Albro Lake and Newport Corner, Nova Scotia; Aldergrove and Sumas Mountain in British Columbia, and Naval Headquarters and the naval receiving station at Gloucester, Ontario, 18 miles south of Ottawa.

The new links, combined with the radio teletype system already in operation between Headquarters in Ottawa and the two major bases at the coasts, will provide a completely modern radio communications system from coast to coast and will virtually eliminate the use by the Navy of commercial land telegraph lines.