

divisions, the only appreciable seasonally-adjusted changes were increases in transportation, communication and other utilities and service and a decline in mining. New Brunswick and British Columbia recorded seasonally-adjusted increases, while Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan had declines and the remaining provinces showed little change.

Average weekly earnings rose in September at the composite level, and in all industry divisions except finance, insurance and real estate and service, which had slight declines. Gains occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island.

Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings rose in September at the national level for the three industries shown - mining, manufacturing and construction.

The August preliminary index of employment for the industrial composite (1961=100), not adjusted for seasonal variations, was 132.5, 2.0 percent higher than in July. Small declines occurred in forestry and finance, insurance and real estate, but all other divisions reported increases. Among the provinces, only New Brunswick declined.

Seasonally-adjusted, the composite index rose by 0.6 per cent to 128.4 in August. The largest relative changes were increases of 1.5 per cent in mining, 1.4 per cent in trade and 1.2 per cent in manufacturing, and a decline of 1.2 per cent in forestry. The other divisions reported little change. Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases, Nova Scotia showed no change, and the remaining provinces showed declines.

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average weekly earnings rose slightly, to \$139.22 in August. All industry divisions showed increases except forestry, trade and service which registered declines. The largest changes were increases of \$2.87 in mining and \$2.01 in transportation, communication and other utilities and declines of \$3.01 in forestry and \$1.52 in trade. All provinces reported gains except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Manitoba, where small decreases occurred.

In mining, average weekly hours rose by 1.0 hours to 40.1 in August, while average hourly earnings declined by 2 cents to \$4. The August 1970 levels were 40.7 hours and \$3.68.

Average weekly hours in manufacturing rose to 39.9 (an increase of 0.5 hours) in August - the same level as that of a year earlier - while a 1-cent increase in average hourly earnings resulted in a year-over-year gain of 26 cents.

In construction, average weekly hours rose to 41.3 from 40.9 (the August 1970 level was 41.7). Average hourly earnings fell by 2 cents to \$4.68, compared to \$4.18 a year earlier.

#### SALVAGING HISTORIC SITES

From the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the Far North, Canadian prehistoric sites are being destroyed by the carelessness of men as well as the forces of nature. Although this may be the price of technological progress, a group of Government scientists has been given authority to begin an extensive salvage program before it is too late.

Dr. William E. Taylor, director of the National Museum of Man, recently announced that the Museum's Archaeological Division would henceforth be known as the Archaeological Survey of Canada. The new unit, headed by Dr. George F. MacDonald, will continue the research and curatorial work of the former division but will also assume responsibility for the survey and salvage of Canada's prehistoric sites.

The first task will be to assess the archaeological resources of Canada and take an inventory of national sites, which is expected to be ready in two years. Some 40,000 sites have been recorded by museum and university teams, as well as individuals, but these records have not yet been brought together for precise evaluation. The number of sites recorded is thought to be only a fraction of the total number in Canada.

"This work is a race against time and urban growth, as well as industrial development," said Dr. MacDonald. For this reason, the salvage program has been given a high priority.

The work of the newly-formed Archaeological Survey of Canada is affected by such factors as natural erosion by wind and water, but human threat to the sites is much greater. "Urban sprawl", extensive construction of highways and pipelines and the construction of new dams that flood large areas, have accelerated greatly in the past few decades and destroyed many prehistoric sites.

"It is hardly an exaggeration," says Dr. MacDonald, "to state that most of the prehistory of the entire Maritimes is lost to Canada. And this at a time when we are becoming more and more aware of the question of a Canadian identity, which in turn means that we are taking a greater interest in our past."

#### SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

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Loans Act will be raised, permitting students to borrow more within a given year and increasing significantly the total amount available under the program.

#### PENAL REFORM

Protective steps will be proposed in a number of areas of wide concern to Canadians - the non-medical use of drugs, compensation for victims of