

Permission to inaugurate the course must be obtained from the director of primary and secondary programmes of the department of education. Financing is subject to the same rules that govern course subjects.

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### GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION CENTRE

The Public Service Commission recently inaugurated a demonstration centre that will keep federal public servants up-to-date on the latest developments in office machinery and equipment. No other establishment of this kind exists in North America.

The Canadian Government Demonstration Centre, as it will be called, was set up as a result of a Glassco Commission recommendation that the choice of office machinery and equipment be delegated to departments of government. So that departmental officers can make the most judicious choice of new equipment they will receive information and training at the centre.

The Demonstration Centre will hold regular demonstrations of all types of the most frequently-used office machinery and equipment and will show new machinery or equipment of immediate interest to a number of departments. The Centre will also be placed at the disposal of such interested associations as the office machine group of the Federal Institute of Management.

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### NICKEL IN CANADA 1966

Nickel production in Canada in 1966 decreased to 234,061 tons valued at \$399,735,582 from the 259,182 tons valued at \$430,402,105 in 1965. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, estimated that 40,000 tons of nickel production was lost owing to labour strikes and slowdowns at its Sudbury, Ontario, mines and plants.

#### EXPORTS DOWN

Consumption of nickel in Canada increased an estimated 1,500 tons in 1966 and exports of the three major nickel products decreased 8,551 tons to 249,929 tons valued at \$391,407,000. Exports of nickel in concentrates and matte were 83,586 tons (1,259 tons more than in 1965) in oxide sinter, 33,631 tons (7,325 tons less than in 1965) and in anodes, cathodes, shot, etc., 132,712 tons (2,485 tons less than in 1965).

#### SEARCH AND RESEARCH

Canada's seven nickel producers supplied over 70 per cent of the non-Communist world's nickel in 1966.

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The two largest nickel-producing companies in the world are the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, and Falcon-bridge Nickel Mines, Limited. They produced about 90 per cent of Canada's output in 1966. Both companies and Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited, Canada's third largest producer, were active in the search for new deposits in Canada and abroad, and each carried out extensive research projects on production, process technology and product development.

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### CANADA'S LABOUR FORCE

An estimated 7,854,000 persons were employed in Canada in August, slightly more than in July. Unemployment declined by 37,000 to 247,000 - a substantial drop for that time of year. The labour force at 8,101,000 was slightly below the July figure.

The labour force in August was 296,000 or 3.8 percent higher than the figure for August 1966. Employment was up by 277,000, or 3.7 per cent; unemployment was up by 19,000.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Farm employment increased by 23,000 to 705,000 from July to August; minor gains in manufacturing, construction and trade were offset by decreases in the service industries.

Employment was higher than last year's figure in community, business and personal service (122,000), trade (78,000), agriculture (56,000) and transportation, communication and other utilities (42,000). Construction employment was 37,000 lower than that recorded a year earlier.

The increase in employment from August 1966 was shared by all regions; the largest relative gains were in Quebec and British Columbia.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment decreased by an estimated 37,000 to 247,000 from July to August. The decrease was concentrated among persons 14-19 years of age and reflected participation of students who were temporarily in the labour market during the summer months.

The August unemployment estimate of 247,000 was 19,000 higher than last year's figure for the same month. All the increase was among males.

Of the total number of unemployed, 193,000, or 78 per cent, had been unemployed for less than four months. Some 25,000 had been unemployed for four to six months, and 29,000 for seven months or more.

Total unemployment in August represented 3.0 per cent of the labour force compared to 2.9 per cent in August 1966 and 2.8 per cent in August 1965. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in August 1967 was 4.1 per cent.