

removed from atomic-energy work for health reasons or because of previous exposure to ionizing radiation. In certain circumstances, moreover, he may permit atomic-energy workers to receive slightly higher doses of radiation than normal but within the limits specified in the Regulations.

Since these duties are primarily medical, a health authority under the Regulations is usually a senior officer of the Department of National Health and Welfare or of a provincial health department. The directors of the Medical and Biology and Health Physics Divisions of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, however, have been designated to carry out these duties in connection with the operations of that company.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

In recent years the Department of National Defence has assumed new responsibilities in the field of atomic energy. Defence personnel are co-operating with the Atomic Energy Control Board in ensuring that the health and safety standards set out in the Board's Regulations are maintained in connection with these operations. Since some of these operations are of such a nature that details of them cannot readily be divulged to officers of federal or provincial health departments, the Department of National Defence has proposed, and the Board has agreed, that senior members of the staff of the Surgeon General, be formally designated as health authorities under the Regulations.

COAL MINING, 1963

Consumption of coal in Canada in 1963 rose 4.7 per cent, to 22,918,000 tons from 21,888,000

in the preceding year, according to the annual report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Canada's coal-mining industry. Per capita consumption edged up 1.4 per cent, to 1.196 tons from 1.179 in 1962.

Consumption of domestic coal eased down 0.1 per cent in 1963, to 9,505,000 tons from 9,510,000 in the preceding year, continuing the downward trend started in 1951 after the record high consumption of 18,225,000 set in 1950. Consumption of imported coal increased 5.9 per cent in the year, to 13,106,000 tons from 12,378,000 a year earlier; consumption of coal from the United States advanced 6.1 per cent, to 13,349,000 tons from 12,584,000, while that from Britain dropped 31.0 per cent, to a record low of 21,000 tons from 31,000 tons in 1962 (the previous low had been the 28,000 tons reached in 1945).

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION

Domestic production of all grades of coal rose 2.8 per cent in volume in 1963, to 10,576,000 tons from 10,285,000 the preceding year, and 3.8 per cent in value to \$71,757,000 from \$69,160,000. Imported coal "entered for consumption" increased in 1963 to 13,370,000 tons (valued at \$78,663,000) from 12,614,000 tons (\$74,171,000) in 1962, while exports of Canadian coal climbed to 1,054,000 tons (\$9,870,000) from 894,000 tons (\$8,207,000).

The number of coal-mines in operation in 1963 declined to 97 from 109 in 1962 and employees to 8,903 from 9,470, while salaries and wages rose to \$35,624,000 from \$34,385,000. The cost of process supplies at mines increased sharply (29.5 per cent) to \$13,011,000 from \$10,045,000.

Senior officers of the staff of the Surgeon General of the Canadian Forces have been designated "health authorities" under the Atomic Energy Control Regulations in an amendment recently announced by the Hon. J. M. Turner, Minister of Defence Production. A health authority is a person appointed or designated by the Minister of Health in writing or by the Minister of Defence Production in writing, and whose duties are defined in the regulations. It is his responsibility to advise the Minister of Health or the Minister of Defence Production on matters relating to the health of atomic energy workers, and to advise the Minister of Health or the Minister of Defence Production on matters relating to the health of atomic energy workers who are employed in the production of atomic energy.

UNIVERSITY SALARIES
Median salaries of full-time teaching staff at universities and colleges in 1964-65 showed higher percentage increases than in previous years, according to an advance release of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1964-65 median for deans was \$27,351 (up 5.1 per cent over that for 1963-64), for professors \$24,100 (2.5 per cent), for associate professors \$19,034 (2.3 per cent), for assistant professors \$18,200 (1.8 per cent), and for lecturers and instructors \$17,500 (2.4 per cent). For all full-time teaching staff at 17 institutions, including a small group of ungraded professors, the 1964-65 median was \$19,000 (an 8.7 per cent over 1963-64). Median salaries for 1963-64 were \$18,600, \$17,800, \$13,800, and \$13,200, respectively. The increases over 1963-64 were owing mainly to the fact that nine of the 17 institutions had salary scales of at least \$13,000 for full professors and \$7,500 for associate professors, and 1963-64 only three institutions had salary-scale floors at these levels.