

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Employees of eight provincial governments and the government of the Yukon Territory earned \$160,227,000 in this year's second quarter, compared to \$149,432,000 in the like 1960 period. (Data for Quebec and British Columbia were not available for inclusion in this report.) Commencing with April, data are included for the government of the Yukon Territory. Employees numbered 178,634 at June 30, 1961, compared to 180,602 a year ago.

Earnings of these employees in the January 1-June 30, 1960, period amounted to \$412,657,000; excluding the Yukon Territory, earnings totalled \$312,257,000. Employees in departmental services earned \$178,387,000 in this year's first half (57.1 per cent of the total), in government enterprises \$101,419,000 (32.4 per cent), and in institutions of higher education \$32,851,000 (10.5 per cent).

NAVY INSTRUCTORS TO GHANA

One officer of the Royal Canadian Navy and two from the RCN (Reserve) have been named to the Canadian Training Team to Ghana. They are Lieutenant Jack Dexter, RCN, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Lieutenant (S) William Saslowsky, RCN(R), of Montreal, and Instructor Lieutenant Harold Paddock, RCN(R), of Pilleys Island, Newfoundland.

Lieutenants Saslowsky and Paddock have already left for Ghana and Lieutenant Dexter will leave later this fall. They will take up postings as academic instructors at the Ghanaian Military Academy. The academy is situated outside Accra, the capital of Ghana.

The three officers have completed a two-week familiarization course on Ghana at Camp Borden, Ontario.

CANADIAN INSTRUMENTS AT L.A.

Latest Canadian achievements in the highly specialized field of instrumentation were featured at the 16th Annual ISA Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit, held in Los Angeles September 11 to 15. Eighteen Canadian firms, under the sponsorship of the Department of Trade and Commerce, exhibited a variety of precision instruments ranging from airborne navigational computers to ultrasonic geophysical survey detection units.

The broad diversity of Canadian products shown emphasized Canada's emergence as a leading designer and manufacturer of precision instruments, in keeping with the tremendous growth of the electronics industry in this country.

A 24-page illustrated booklet, *Instrumentation And Automation Equipment From Canada*, was published in connection with the ISA show by the Editorial and Art Services Division, Trade Publicity Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce. This

booklet contains detailed information on participating Canadian firms and their products, as well as informative articles on Canada's Department of Defence Production and the Industrial Development Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

While primarily designed to promote the Canadian section of the ISA show in Los Angeles, the booklet offers a revealing and most interesting insight into the growth of the instrumentation industry in Canada over the past few years.

PASSENGER-BUS STATISTICS

The number of passengers carried by inter-city and rural bus lines in July increased to 4,292,508 from 4,170,126 in the corresponding month of 1960. With gains in all previous months of the year except April, the number of passengers carried in the January-July period advanced to 27,842,011 from 27,054,704 in the same period of 1960.

The operating revenue of inter-city and rural bus systems was up in July to \$4,908,492 from \$4,851,646 a year earlier. All previous months of the year except April posted gains, and operating revenue in the January-July period was up to \$23,591,614 from \$22,956,691 a year ago.

URANIUM

The structure of the uranium industry changed considerably during 1960 owing to the decision of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Canada's principal customer for uranium, not to exercise its option to purchase additional quantities of Canadian uranium after the expiry of the sales contracts, which were to terminate between March 31, 1962, and March 31, 1963. This decision, announced on November 6, 1959, was a severe blow to Canada's uranium producers and resulted in extensive re-adjustment throughout the industry. Production in 1960 dropped 21 per cent to 12,517 tons valued at \$263 million from the 1959 output of 15,892 tons valued at \$331 million. Production over the next six years will be further curtailed as producers complete their contracts. World production is more than sufficient to meet the demand for some time, and the sale of uranium in the free market is not only restricted for the most part but highly competitive. Among the metallic minerals produced in Canada, uranium dropped in terms of value of production from first place in 1959 to third place in 1960, having been surpassed by nickel and copper.

By the end of 1960 there were only 11 mines in operation, compared to 20 at the end of 1959. Most producers took advantage of the terms of the "stretch-out" plan announced by the Canadian Government on November 6, 1959. Under this plan, producers could stretch out the remainder of their undelivered uranium under firm contract until November 30, 1966. Permission was also granted for the transfer of