

with emphasis on additional evaluation over the summer months. To assess the performance and usage of the system, and document changes in the social information network of the community, the Department of Communications has retained the services of the Institute of Northern Studies of the University of Saskatchewan. The transmitter installation and the licence for its operation is owned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Bell Canada installed and operates the telephone exchange and equipment.

CANADA JOINS U.S. IN EARTH SCANNING
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currents show up clearly, as do effluents from power and manufacturing plants, river water entering the ocean, soil moisture, groundwater discharge into lakes and rivers, and so on.

Remote sensing is also useful for mapping vegetation changes and is therefore extremely useful in agricultural and forestry planning. It can detect forest and crop stress, show forest cover, and the types of crop planted. Crop inventory and surveys on crop diseases and drought are usually done by direct questionnaires to farmers rather than by air-photo interpretation.

The areas of greatest interest as far as remote sensing is concerned are the Beaufort Sea (ice-cover), the Mackenzie River delta (permafrost, possible damage to the environment from mineral exploration), the Mackenzie River valley (in expectation of the proposed pipe-line), the Rocky Mountains (geological structure), the Prairies (crops), the Great

Lakes (pollution), Hudson Bay (ice), the Gulf of St. Lawrence (oceanography), the continental shelf on the Atlantic coast (ocean pollution).

The Air Photo Production Unit and the National Air Photo Library, now part of the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will be responsible for reproducing and distributing the data to the public.

It is expected that up to 1,000 users will regularly purchase these photographs, among them probably those companies and institutions that now make up a steady clientele of the National Air Photo Library, such as government agencies, universities, resource-development companies, etc.

WANTED MORE MALES

The male population edged down to 50.1 per cent in 1971 from 50.2 per cent five years earlier. The change was evident in all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which each had 50.3 percent male populations in both the 1971 and 1966 censuses.

The Yukon had the largest male proportion - 53.9 per cent - in 1971, but that had slipped from 54.3 per cent in 1966. The Northwest Territories came next with 52.5 per cent, a decrease from 54.2 per cent.

Quebec had the smallest proportion of males in 1971 - 49.7 per cent - down from 49.9 per cent; Ontario's males decreased to 49.9 per cent from 50.0 per cent. These were the only provinces with predominantly female populations.