

and whose paintings of Indian life in the early nineteenth century are of considerable historical and artistic value. The prints were found for sale in a New York gallery.

A grant of \$61,000 goes to the Winnipeg Art Gallery for exhibitions, extension services, restoration work and library acquisitions. The 20/20 Gallery, London, Ontario, receives \$2,500 for exhibitions in 1967-68; and the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton, New Brunswick, is awarded \$500 to develop a slide collection.

The Atelier libre de Recherches graphiques, a studio for Montreal artists to experiment and produce prints, receives an award of \$9,000 for its operations in 1967-68, and an additional \$5,000 towards the expenses of producing 20 prints by Canadian artists.

An award of up to \$5,000 goes to the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada for a study preparing for a national architectural archives.

SAFETY WARNING REFLECTOR

Following rigorous testing by the Department of National Defence, one of the newest safety devices used on Canadian highways has been adopted by the Armed Forces. The Safety Red Triangle, an advance-warning apparatus, is for use when a vehicle is disabled on the road. It does not need batteries, bulbs, fuel, has no breakable parts and requires no upkeep.

The light-reflecting triangle was conceived by the United Nations Convention on Road Traffic and can be dropped, bent or even severely damaged without loss of efficiency. Standing 16½ inches high and made of light, rust-resistant metal, it can be seen by oncoming motorists from as far as a quarter of a mile.

CANADIAN FORESTER IN KENYA

Dr. H.D. Griffin, a forest pathologist employed by the federal Department of Forestry, is investigating fungal decay in conifers native to East Africa. He arrived at his base in Kenya in September 1965 to continue the work begun by two previous forest pathologists.

Dr. Griffin's major project involves *Stereum sanguinolentum*, a type of fungus that appears in North America as well as in Africa. Study has been concentrated on the identification of fungal infection, its distribution, the susceptibility of different coniferous and hardwood hosts to it, its potential as a root disease organism and the rate of decay and points of entry of fungus into the tree.

FIELD EXPERIMENT

Research in Africa is often more complicated than comparable projects in Canada. Tree trunks that have been damaged, for example by elephants rubbing

against them, are more vulnerable to fungal infection, and allowance must be made in experiments for this condition, though game moats surrounding tree-plantations help alleviate the problem. In July 1965, a field experiment was set up at Kinale in which wounds simulating damage by elephants were made on pine trees. No infection was detected by March 1966 in the experimental tree wounds because a thick coat of resin had been produced on the trees, which had protected the simulated wounds. Elephant damage often results in very large wounds, which trees are unable to protect with resin.

Dr. Griffin is working under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization in co-operation with the East African Agriculture Forest Research Organization.

IRON-ORE PRODUCTION

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources reports that iron-ore shipments reached an all-time high record of 36.2 million tons in 1966, valued at \$419 million. This was the fifth consecutive year that shipments had increased, but the rise of slightly less than 2 per cent was the smallest for any of the five years and reflected reduced exports to Belgium-Luxembourg, Britain, West Germany and Japan. Shipments to Italy, the United States and domestic consumers increased and more than offset reductions in some offshore exports. Labour strikes during 1966 interrupted production in six companies; most strikes were of short duration, but that in British Columbia of Brynnor Mines Limited, which began in July, remained unsettled at the end of the year.

Annual iron-ore production capacity in Canada at the end of 1966 was 46 million tons, which includes 15.6 million tons of pellet capacity.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trends in international iron-ore trading patterns are important to the Canadian iron-ore industry because of its dependence on exports for the bulk of its sales. The U.S., Britain, Japan and Western Europe constitute Canada's largest present and potential export markets. The domestic market, which is about 10 million tons a year, supplied mostly by Canada and the U.S., is also a very important market. The participation of Canada's largest steel producer in United States iron-ore mines predates the modern iron-ore industry in Canada, which started in 1939 with the revival of operations of the site of the Helen Mine at Michipicoten, Ontario. This was followed by the opening of the deposit at Steep Rock Lake, Ontario, in 1944.

A small exporter in 1950, Canada became the world's leading exporter of iron-ore in 1963, a position maintained during 1966. Canada is by far the largest supplier to the U.S., followed by Venezuela, Liberia and Brazil. It is the second largest supplier to Britain after Sweden; Britain consumes increasing tonnages of pellets each year, most of which come from Canada.