

block-house was built in the centre, its walls raised and a drystone wall erected round the crest of the plateau on which it stood.

The National Historic Sites Service will provide temporary interpretation facilities for the summer of 1968 prior to the construction of a permanent interpretation centre, and it is hoped to have this 60-acre site operating as a national historic park by 1970.

IN-FLIGHT INSPECTIONS TRIAL

The Department of Manpower and Immigration has announced that international air-passengers will be subjected to "in-flight" inspection (medical, immigration, customs, etc.) on a trial basis on two Canadian airline flights this month. The experiment will form part of the Government's research programme undertaken in collaboration with the industry to meet the major problems foreseen in the introduction of 400-passenger aircraft in the next two or three years. Canada is the first country to experiment with "in-flight" inspection.

Government agencies and the air industry expect that, by 1971, eight Canadian airports will be handling more than three million passengers a year from international flights. Under existing conditions, the landing of one high-capacity aircraft would tie up all arrival facilities for nearly an hour, even at major airports such as Montreal and Toronto.

The experimental "in-flight" inspections have been programmed to determine what percentage of passengers (who will be given the maximum possible privacy) can be cleared before arrival.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT BID

More than 150 delegates who attended a recent seminar on community improvement in Ottawa voted to ask the Federal Government to continue its centennial-year rural and urban improvement programmes beyond 1967.

The two-day meeting, called "Action 67", attracted representatives from every province and all levels of government, and from business organizations, professional associations, as well as individuals concerned with improving the appearance of communities in Canada.

Community improvement, one of the Centennial Commission's main programmes, has involved minor repairs to major redevelopment of streets. Almost 1,000 cities, towns and villages participated in the project.

The seminar was addressed by urban development and environment specialists, and included three-dimensional displays and an exhibit from the Centennial Commission. Films, colour slides, tapes and black and white photographs were combined to focus attention on the state of Canadian cities and how they could be made more attractive.

RESOLUTION TO GOVERNMENT

The delegates, realizing that the future quality of Canadian cities will depend on all levels of government passed the following resolution, to be forwarded to the Federal Government:

"The Centennial Commission Community Improvement Programme has made Canadians more aware of their environment and has prompted them, through leadership and guidance, to improve it.

"Therefore be it resolved that the community improvement programme, which is concerned with the quality of the environment should, in the national interest, be continued in future under Federal Government leadership in co-operation with the provincial governments similar in form to its present method of operation."

MR. MACMILLAN TO VISIT CANADA

Mr. Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Britain from January 1957 to October 1963, will deliver a number of speeches on world affairs during a three-week tour of the United States and Canada this month.

Mr. Macmillan's visit has been arranged to coincide with the publication by Harper and Row of the American edition of the second volume of his memoirs *The Blast of War 1939-45*. The Canadian edition of this volume was published by Macmillan Company of Canada Limited last September.

Mr. Macmillan will fly from Washington to Toronto on January 17 to be the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Book Publishers Council. The next day he will address the Empire Club in Toronto and will then travel to Ottawa to spend the weekend with the British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Lintott.

RECORD MINERAL PRODUCTION

Shipments of Canadian minerals were larger than ever last year. According to an estimate prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total value of minerals in 1967 exceeded \$4.39 billion, compared to \$3.97 billion in 1966, an increase of 10 per cent. The leading commodities were: crude petroleum \$886 million; copper, \$563 million; nickel, \$467 million; iron ore \$455 million; zinc, \$314 million and natural gas \$198 million.

The value of ores, concentrates, bullion and metals shipped by the metal mines exceeded \$2,238 million. An increase in the quantity and price of copper brought the value to more than \$563 million. Nickel, in all forms, amounted to more than 250,000 tons. New iron mines were brought into production as the old mines were closed. The total tonnage exceeded 41 million. Producers' shipments of lead, in all forms, were more than 318,000 tons. Nearly \$60-million worth of silver was shipped. Gold output continued to decline. With a production of more than a million tons of zinc, Canada remained in first place in the world output of that metal. Yttrium salts, which are by-products of the uranium mines, were used in the production of colour television tubes.