

thousands of miles of Canada's coastal and inland waters, is not limited to purposes of navigation and fishing. The data we are gleaning from these exhaustive investigations are of very great value in the planning of future power projects, harbours and causeways.

"In Northumberland Strait, which separates Prince Edward Island from the mainland, we have under observation the characteristics of tidal conditions so that, in the event a causeway is built to link Canada's smallest province with the mainland, the necessary hydrographic information will be available.

"I have only scratched, as it were, the surface of a national hydrographic programme designed to maintain a continuous flow of up-to-date charts and nautical information to those persons sailing our waters or contemplating projects in which hydrographic data are of the utmost importance.

IMPORTANCE OF OCEANS

"It is only in recent years that the world has come to fully realize the immense food potential and strategic importance of the oceans and this national hydrographic effort is only a part of an extensive marine science programme being undertaken by the Canadian Government.

"Concrete evidence of the value Canada places on the study of marine science is the Bedford Institute of Oceanography now under construction near Dartmouth and which it will by my pleasure to visit this afternoon.

"Scheduled for completion in the fall of 1962, the \$4-million institute, equipped with the latest scientific facilities for the study of every phase of oceanography, will be among the most up-to-date in the world.

"It has been said that Canada with its important stake in world commerce, cannot afford to overlook potential areas of rich natural resources contained in and below the oceans touching her shores. I can say to you with all confidence, that far from overlooking these vast untapped sources, Canada is building up a scientific complex that will make her a leader among the world's nations in the study of the characteristics and properties of the oceans and what lies beneath them.

"Toward this end, hydrographers and oceanographers will make an exhaustive study of Canada's continental shelf which extends from her shores into three oceans and covers an estimated area of one and a half million square miles. The Bedford Institute will serve as headquarters for the polar group of oceanographers, hydrographers, geologists, and other scientists engaged in oceanographic research on the rim of the Arctic Basin.

"With establishment of the Bedford Institute and the location there of some 300 scientists and other professional personnel, Dartmouth will become a major research centre in this country, and indeed the world, for the study of marine problems.

"There will be a close liaison with the Atlantic Oceanographic Group of the Fisheries Research Board, which will occupy quarters in the Institute and also with Dalhousie University, whose Institute of Oceanography will train many of the scientists who will ultimately be employed by the Bedford Institute.

"...I have tried to give you a quick look at some of the things the Canadian Government is trying to

do in oceanography, not only for the sake of Canada herself, but in the interest of world science, commerce and peace.

"I am proud to be able to stand before you today and say that, even at this very moment, there are many men of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys working far from home and loved ones, enduring many discomforts and at times facing great dangers in the unending quest for more knowledge about their country and the seas surrounding it.

"Not only are these Canadians making an enormous contribution to the nation's future, but they are also playing a major role in the advancement of world science.

"Men of such calibre will make up the crew of the "Maxwell" and on behalf of the people of Canada, I take this opportunity of wishing them *bon voyage!*"

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CANADA-U.S. FM ARRANGEMENTS

Steps have been taken to protect Canada's position in the matter of allocating frequency modulated broadcasting channels in the Canadian-U.S. border areas, Transport Minister Léon Balcer announced recently in making public an exchange of letters between his department and the U.S. Federal Communications Commission.

The letters confirm a series of discussions between the Board of Broadcast Governors, the Transport Department and the FCC, in which both countries agreed to certain interim criteria in allocating FM channels along the border.

Further negotiations may follow after the FCC has completed a public inquiry into the entire question of the allocation of FM channels. It is expected that Canada will benefit greatly from the technical information that inquiry will bring to light.

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IRON ORE IN CANADA

Canadian shipments of iron ore decreased in 1960 by 12.2 per cent from the all-time high set in 1959 to 19,203,378 tons. Shipments from British Columbia and Newfoundland, however, increased, as did the average value of the ore shipped from all provinces except Newfoundland.

Imports from the United States Lake Superior district for use in Ontario blast furnaces increased to a near-record level. Rather than a growing trend, the 1960 level of these imports represented a return to conditions nearer to normal than those prevailing during the general recession of 1958 and the United States steel strike of 1959. While the strike was in progress, larger amounts of Canadian iron ore were consumed domestically and the imports of Brazilian iron ore also increased. Brazil's shipments to Canada are usually of a special lump grade, but in 1960 several of them consisted of blast-furnace feed and a similar shipment of ore was received for the first time from Venezuela. Thus, two of Canada's main competitors in the United States and overseas have made small but significant inroads into the Canadian domestic market in competition with Canadian ores.