

vitamin evaluation. Dr. Campbell also deserves special recognition for outstanding pioneering research on the physiological availability of oral forms of pharmaceuticals, for his service...in national and international organizations concerned with advancements in health and nutrition, and for the numerous papers he has authored and co-authored."

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COYOTES INCREASE IN ONTARIO

Reports from farmers, hunters and trappers, and from records of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, indicate that coyotes are currently on the increase in the province, especially in the eastern and central regions. Commonly known as brush wolves in some localities, coyotes are often confused with their larger cousin the timber wolf. Though both species are members of the dog family, they are quite different in size, as well as in behaviour and requirements for survival.

Adult coyotes weigh between 25 and 40 pounds, whereas timber wolves vary between 60 and 80 pounds and occasionally reach 100 pounds. The largest timber wolf officially weighed in Ontario came from the Hudson Bay coast area and tipped the scales at 118 pounds.

HABITAT

Coyotes prefer brushy or semi-open types of habitat and in Ontario their distribution is closely associated with agricultural areas. In contrast to the timber wolf, which prefers the deep forest and shuns civilization, coyotes are not averse to living near human settlements and an occasional stray has been found in the northern limits of Toronto.

The diet of both species is highly variable and is largely dependent upon availability rather than preference. The main prey of timber wolves is large mammals, whereas coyotes subsist mainly on small mammals, chiefly rodents and mice. Although coyotes exert little effect on desirable game species, selective control is occasionally required to remove specific individuals preying on livestock.

TEN-YEAR FLUCTUATIONS

Records show that coyotes undergo periods of scarcity and abundance at approximately ten-year intervals. Population highs occurred in 1927-28, 1936-37 and 1947-49 but not in 1957-58, when a low occurred rather than the expected ten-year high. The current high simply represents a return to the normal sequence of population fluctuations that have been occurring with surprising regularity since records first became available. The actual causes of these fluctuations are not well understood, but this phenomenon is characteristic of several mammal and bird species inhabiting the coniferous forest zones of north temperate climates. In canids, these periodic fluctuations occur in coyote and fox populations only, as records indicate that timber wolf populations in the province have remained essentially stable for at least the last 40 years, although periodic increases have been reported for local areas.

CANADIANS AT UNESCO CONFERENCE

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, has announced the composition of the Canadian delegation to the fourteenth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which opened at the Organization's headquarters in Paris on October 25 and will end on November 30.

The chairman of the delegation is Dr. Henry D. Hicks, President of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and President of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. The Vice-Chairman is Mr. Graham McInnes, Canadian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Paris. The other members of the delegation are: Mr. L.H. Bergstrom, Deputy Minister of Education, Saskatchewan; Dr. W.A.C.H. Dobson, Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto; Miss Madeleine Joubert, Secretary-General, Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, Montreal; Mr. Joseph L. Pagé, Associate Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; Dr. Marc-Adélaïde Tremblay, Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University, Quebec City; Dr. George Volkoff, Head of the Department of Physics, University of British Columbia; Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Head of the Institute of Earth Science, University of Toronto.

Advisers to the delegation are Mr. D.W. Bartlett, Secretary-General of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and officers of the Department of External Affairs.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES

Canadian consumer price indexes edged up in eight of the ten regional cities and declined slightly in two during August and September. Movements ranged from increases of 0.4 per cent in Vancouver and Edmonton-Calgary to a decrease of 0.5 per cent in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Component indexes showed mixed movements throughout the regional cities, with upward trends predominating. Food indexes declined in seven cities, rose slightly in two and remained constant in one. Housing indexes increased in all but one city, where there was no change. Clothing indexes advanced in all cities, with upward movements ranging from a low of 0.3 per cent in St. John's to a high of 2.2 per cent in Ottawa. Transportation indexes had an upward trend, with all cities sharing in the increase. Health-and-personal-care indexes showed mixed movements, with increases in four cities, decreases in three and no movement in three. Recreation-and-reading indexes decreased in nine of the ten regional cities and showed a marked increase in one. Tobacco and alcohol indexes advanced in all cities.

St. John's -

The all-items index decreased 0.5 per cent, to 126.5 in September from 127.1 in August 1966. Substantial decreases in food and recreation and reading along with a fractional decrease in health and personal