

Two members of the House of Commons will join the Cabinet: Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, and J.J. Jean Chrétien, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance. Mr. Trudeau will become Minister of Justice and Attorney General and Mr. Chrétien will serve as Minister without Portfolio.

Mr. Guy Favreau, on his retirement from the Cabinet, has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

ATHLETIC AWARDS PLANNED

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on April 3 regarding special recognition for Miss Nancy Greene, first Canadian woman to win a world ski championship, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. A.J. MacEachen, said that a committee of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport would be meeting soon to settle the final details of a suitable award. Mr. MacEachen added that the National Advisory Council had considered some time earlier the question of awards for outstanding amateur Canadian athletes and had approved the proposal in principle.

MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

In winning the cup, Mr. MacEachen said, Miss Greene had established herself as the world's top woman skier. "She has generated the admiration of Canadians from coast to coast, and this feat certainly will be regarded as one of the most outstanding performances by an individual in the long history of amateur sport in Canada," he declared. Congratulating all members of the national ski team, Mr. MacEachen stated that "Canada's level of performance in world skiing is on the ascent, and this year's team has made a notable contribution".

SCOTS SEINE-NETTING SUCCESS

The advantages of Scottish seine-netting over other methods of catching certain species of ground-fish have been demonstrated in a spectacular manner in Atlantic coastal waters during the winter. Last October, the Industrial Development Service of the federal Department of Fisheries chartered an Aberdeen vessel, the *Guiding Star*, with its Scottish crew, to determine whether Scottish seine-netting could be adopted profitably by the Canadian fishing industry.

The first five months of the one-year contract have been more successful than had been anticipated, particularly in waters off Nova Scotia. The *Guiding Star*, fishing on the same grounds as the Danish-type seiners of the Atlantic provinces, repeatedly caught twice and sometimes three times as much as the Canadian vessels. While the Nova Scotia seiners netted hundred of pounds a tow, the *Guiding Star* hauled thousands. On one good day, in five tows off Cheticamp, Nova Scotia, the Scottish seiner landed

19,000 pounds of fish, while nearby Cape Breton vessels took far less. The catches were mostly cod, haddock and flounder. While fishing off Newfoundland, before going to Nova Scotia, the *Guiding Star* took so many fish in one tow that the net burst.

ADVANTAGES OF SCOTTISH METHOD

The main advantage of this type of fishing is the relatively low vessel-horsepower requirement. The *Guiding Star* is 73 feet long and is powered by a 152-hp. diesel engine, which means that many boats such as longliners, which have insufficient power for trawling, will be able to use the Scottish technique effectively and economically. Demonstrations have already convinced many fishermen of the advantages of Scottish seine-netting, and at least one vessel designed exclusively for this fishing technique is under construction.

The decision to charter the vessel for a 12-month demonstration period was made following a two-year study by Scottish captains, under contract to the federal Department of Fisheries.

CENTENNIAL CANNON CAST

One of the highlights of Canada's centennial celebrations is to be a pageant recounting the military history of the country. Prepared and performed by the Canadian Armed Forces, the tattoo will tour from coast to coast presenting stirring episodes from the past and demonstrating some of the capabilities of Canada's modern forces.

One of the tattoo's scenes presented an unusual problem to the organizers. To re-enact an historical naval gun race (in which a ship's gun-crew rushes cannons ashore to support a land army), the forces required four British six-pounder cannons, circa 1790 - in mint condition and capable of being fired. Where to find them in 1967? The only solution was to make them.

The job was turned over to Captain L.G. Ramsey of the Directorate of Armament Engineering Land in Ottawa. Starting with authentic drawings made in 1790 for the original cannons, Captain Ramsey turned to the Canadian Forces Base in Halifax, where skilled tradesmen were able to interpret the old specifications.

ALUMINUM SUBSTITUTE

The original cannons, cast in brass, weighed 600 pounds each - far too heavy for easy transportation to the more than 40 tattoo locations. However, Mr. G. Bertrand, CARDE Mechanical Engineer, suggested that the cannons be made from aluminum, because its light weight and durability would meet the established ideal weight of 250 pounds.

Experimenting with 6061 alloy extrusion ingot, cast by the Aluminum Company of Canada in Kingston, Mr. Bertrand found that the aluminum would meet all the requirements, but the cannon would weigh only 180 pounds. To add weight, he incorporated a steel sleeve to form the actual bore.