In Prince Edward Island the total distance of the highway is 75 miles, 72 of which have been paved to Trans-Canada standards. The remaining 3 miles follow the present highway which is paved but not yet up to Trans-Canada standards. The total distance of the Trans-Canada Highway through New Brunswick is 390 miles. About 100 miles have been paved to Trans-Canada Highway specifications.

The total length of the Trans-Canada Highway in Ontario is 1,436 miles. Except for the physical gaps between the Agawa River and Marathon and between Port Severn and Footes Bay, the route is almost entirely paved. The main exceptions are Route 69 just north of Parry Sound to Britt and some sections along Highway 17 from Marathon to the Manitoba border. The alternate route around Northern Ontario (11 from North Bay) is mostly paved but there are some sections which are gravel.

In Manitoba the Trans-Canada Highway begins at the Ontario--Manitoba boundary and follows Highway 1 across the Province to the Saskatchewan boundary. The total distance is 309 miles and the whole route is paved and virtually completed to Trans-Canada standards.

Saskatchewan is the first province in Canada to complete to Trans-Canada standards the whole of the Trans-Canada Highway through its territory. It was declared officially open in August 1957. The new paved highway, designated as No. 1, extends from the Manitoba boundary on the east to the Alberta boundary on the west and covers a total distance of 406 miles.

The total mileage of Trans-Canada Highway in Alberta (Route 1) is 333 miles, 51 of which are in Banff National Park. It has been completed from the Saskatchewan--Alberta boundary to Calgary, a distance of 214 miles. The total mileage of the Trans-Canada Highway in British Columbia is 634, 66 miles of which are through Yoho, Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks. Except for the physical gap between Golden and Revelstoke and a few short stretches between Revelstoke and Vancouver, the route is paved.

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BOTTLES ADRIFT

Approximately 600 bottles have been recovered by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada from 24,000 released during the past two years in connection with the oceanographic programme in the northeast Pacific Ocean.

Cards from the bottles, now arriving almost daily at the Research Board's Biological Station at Nanaimo, B.C., indicate the drift of currents and provide valuable information now being sought by Canada, United States and Japan in connection with ocean and coastal fisheries.

Bottles were dropped in 24 releases of 1,000 each at Station PAPA, the location of Canada's Pacific weather ship, Latitude 50 degrees north and Longitude 145 degrees west, and a number of positions in mid-ocean. Inside each bottle a card, printed in English, Spanish, Japanese and latterly, Russian, promises the finder a reward of one dollar for its return to the Nanaimo Station.

Bottles have been found mostly on beaches over a wide range from the Aleutian Islands to the northern coast of California. Scientists of the Board's Pacific Oceanographic Group have expressed satisfaction over results. The total recovery to date is approximately two and one half per cent and should, the scientists predict, eventually reach about five per cent. Returns from each release show that ocean currents in the Pacific have marked variations geographically, seasonally and from one year to another.

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SEEDLINGS TO THE NETHERLANDS

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests will send within the next weeks some 2,000 seedlings to The Netherlands as a gift from the people of Ontario to the Dutch people. Mr. G.J. Pieters, Attaché of The Netherlands Embassy in Ottawa, was in Toronto recently to discuss with Travel and Publicity Minister Bryan L. Cathcart arrangements for the presentation.

The seedlings, which will be supplied by the nurseries of the Lands and Forests Department under the administration of Hon. Clare E. Mapledoram, will be planted in an area of the Zuyder Zee now being reclaimed from the sea, and they will help set the first woodlot on the reclaimed land.

This gesture by the Ontario Government follows recommendations by the Ontario Horticultural Association which thought it might be a good introduction to members of the association making a European spring garden tour starting next month. Leaving Toronto on April 16, the tour will take the Ontario visitors to Holland, Belgium, France and England. It is hoped they will be in Amsterdam when the Canadian Ambassador makes the presentation of the trees. Negotiations are under way to have either Queen Juliana or the Prince Consort accept Ontario's gift on behalf of the Dutch people.

The seedlings will be shipped by air to avoid heating while in shipment. A similar gift was made some time ago to the Japanese people, and the Canadian Ambassador in Tokyo officiated at the ceremony of the planting of an Ontario tree.

The area of the Zuyder Zee where the Ontario seedlings are to be planted was drained of salt water, and then filled with fresh water to remove all saltiness from the soil. The 1960 World Plowing Match is scheduled to take place in this reclamation area where the sea now covers the land.