

which takes place in the laboratory from the clinical aspects of the disease, i.e. the actual course of the disease in the human body. Thus, animal studies have, in some cases, become far removed from the human problem. Many cancers which have been induced in animals by ambitious researchers bear no resemblance to the disease in humans but there do remain some fields in which the investigation of certain animal cancers can be validly linked to cancer in humans.

McGill University's Cancer Research Unit in Montreal, which was established in 1965, is considered by many to be one of a kind. Its director, Dr. Martin Lewis, explains that they have deliberately abandoned attempts to work out problems exclusively in the test-tube in favour of studying the disease as far as possible in humans and using laboratory procedures to help pursue their observations. According to Dr. Lewis, this approach has been largely neglected by cancer researchers, and he confesses to being lucky in having a strongly clinically-oriented group relating strongly to the laboratory group. Both have excellent co-operation from a team of cancer surgeons at the Royal Victoria Hos-

pital. In fact, several members of the Unit, like Dr. Lewis himself, are scientist-clinicians.

Royal Victoria's clinic

A cancer clinic in which non-hospitalized patients are seen has recently been established in the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of McGill's affiliated teaching hospitals. Some of its patients have been referred by their own family doctor or by a specialist to the Cancer Research Unit for observation and close monitoring. Although the Unit has a basic interest in all types of cancer, most of its research in the past has been related to skin tumours (malignant melanomas); they also see some patients with osteogenic carcinomas (bone tumours) and intend later to study some of the leukemias. To date, they have restricted themselves to a limited number of patients in order to make in-depth studies of each. The Unit has become so well-known in the past two years, that it now receives referrals from all over Montreal as well as from different regions of the province. Over 70 patients have been closely followed in those two years and there are currently 40 under study.

and even flotation characteristics whether loaded or unloaded.

Having passed extensive "sea trials" in Ungava Bay, where they operated in all kinds of weather and ice conditions, these large canoes were demonstrated successfully in the Ottawa River behind the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa in October.

Potential use and export

The canoes, measuring 22 and 25 feet (the Niska is the smaller) are modified versions of the *Reveillon et Frère* and *Rupert House* canoes, which have been in service on James Bay and Hudson Bay since the turn of the century. They are designed for use both on large bodies of water and on large, shallow rivers to transport heavy cargo such as construction material and equipment, or for mining exploration, commercial fishing, or as pleasure boats.

The Arctic is seen as a big, new domestic market for large commercial freighter canoes of this sort. The developers also believe that they have export potential, being ideal for use on some of the world's larger rivers, particularly in Africa and South America.

Built of 5/16 inch solid fibreglass, the Abenakis canoes are reinforced with fibreglass ribs, six inches wide, spaced every six inches. Flotation is built into ribs and walls as a safety feature and also to avoid loss of cargo space usually occupied by flotation blocks under seats and at bow and stern. Submerged to the water line these craft will float evenly, similar to a Boston Whaler. They can be powered by outboard motors, inboard/marine drive, or jet drive in power ratings from 10 to 150 horsepower and can be equipped with removable cabins.

Cargo carrying canoes

Abenaki Plastics, an Indian-owned canoe manufacturing company on the Becancour Indian Reserve (near Trois-Rivières, Quebec) have built two canoes, capable of carrying heavy con-

struction equipment up to 5,000 and 7,000 pounds.

The company, which produces a variety of fibreglass sporting canoes, has named their new craft *Niska* (Cree) and *Negluk* (Inuit), native words meaning Canada goose, because of their high



The 25-foot Negluk on a test trial on the Ottawa River, near the site of the

Place du Portage complex, Hull, Que. The craft is powered by a 40-hp motor.

Ski and marathon champions

Canada scored in two world sporting events this month when Ken Read of Calgary won the men's World Cup downhill ski competition at Val d'Isere, France, December 7, and Jerome Drayton of Toronto won the tenth Annual Fukuoka International Marathon in Japan, the same day.

Read's win was the first ever Canadian victory in a men's international ski event. His time for the 10,800-foot run was two minutes, 4.97 seconds.