

be five laboratories, each fitted out with modern equipment and gear for various research procedures as well as oceanographic, hydrographic and survey work. There will also be a 1,800 cubic foot fish hold.

The "A.T. Cameron" has been built along trawler lines, diesel powered and with her hull strengthened for navigation in ice. As she will be required at times to make extended trips of from six to eight weeks' duration, provision has been made for a cruising range of 7,500 miles without refueling.

The new vessel was originally designed by Graham and Woolnough of Liverpool, England, but was finally built to design plans and specifications prepared by the Montreal naval architects Milne, Gilmour and German, to meet the requirements of the Research Board. The main hull is of steel and the superstructure of aluminum. Navigational and scientific survey equipment aboard will include the latest radar, depth sounding and other electronic devices. Two radar sets will be provided for long, intermediate and short range protection, thus enabling the use of one set in survey operations while the other is in use for safe navigation.

The cost of the vessel complete with modern scientific equipment was nearly \$1,750,000.

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DINOSAUR GRAVEYARD

A possible "graveyard" containing the remains of young horned dinosaurs that roamed the western part of the continent 70,000,000 years ago will be examined this summer by Dr. Wann Langston, Jr., vertebrate palaeontologist with the Natural History Branch, National Museum of Canada.

The deposit was located near Comrey, Alberta, in 1937 by C.M. Sternberg, former National Museum palaeontologist, but has never been examined fully. Working from Mr. Sternberg's records, Dr. Langston hopes to re-discover the deposit. The bones of young horned dinosaurs are rarely found so the discovery of a large deposit of these bones would yield valuable information.

Dr. Langston will be carrying out palaeontological research in Alberta from June 1 to Sept. 1. In addition to the Comrey study, he and his field assistants, Harvey Champagne and Harold Shearman, will work in two other areas of Alberta.

In the Chin Coulee area, near Foremost, Alberta, an area previously considered barren of dinosaur remains, he will follow up indications of fossil remains brought to him last

summer by local residents. North of the Milk River, near Manyberries, he will make a preliminary survey which will be extended next summer into a full-scale palaeontological expedition south of the river.

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SUB-KILLER DISPLAYED

An Argus sub-killer maritime patrol aircraft, latest addition to Canada's anti-submarine forces, paid a visit to Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Texas, it was announced by Air Force Headquarters.

The big new aircraft, largest ever built in Canada, was on display before top aviation news correspondents from Canada and the United States during the annual Aviation Writers Association convention.

The Argus flew from RCAF Station Greenwood to Corpus Christi on Friday, May 23, and was on display the following Monday, May 26. It returned to Greenwood May 27.

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GRIZZLIES PROTECTED

In a move to avert extinction of what are considered by some biologists to be the plains grizzly bear, the Alberta Government has declared a protected area of some 8,000 square miles for the animals in north-central Alberta. Under an order-in-council which went into effect April 1, it is illegal to hunt or kill grizzly, black or brown (cinnamon) bears anywhere within the designated area.

Leading zoologists in North America agree that the plains grizzly roamed prairie river valleys before the arrival of white settlers. A grizzly sub-species found only in Western Canada at that time, the plains race was driven into the hinterlands with disappearance of buffalo, their natural food. Current oil exploration and lumbering activities in the Swan Hills region, their last stronghold, posed threat of the breed's annihilation within a few generations.

In size and weight, northern Alberta's plains grizzly is exceeded only by the Alaskan (Kodiak) bear among all species in the world. Members of the race are considerably larger than their close relatives, the mountain grizzly and black or cinnamon bears. It is not uncommon for the larger males to top 800 pounds, with foreclaws measuring well over five inches in length. The world's largest grizzly on record is a 900-pound-plus monarch shot in the Lesser Slave area in 1953. Third and fourth largest on record also came from the same general area.