

The 39 air-traffic control towers, which are operated by the Department of Transport, reported 4,037,749 aircraft movements (landings, take-offs and simulated approaches) during the year, a rise of 721,009 from the 3,316,740 recorded in 1966. Six new airports in 1967 were responsible for 440,094 of the total increase in traffic movements.

The increase in total aircraft movements was the fourth in the past five years and continued the present upswing which began in 1965. The volume of aircraft movements handled in 1967 by DOT control towers has risen 50.2 per cent since 1965 and 75.6 per cent since 1963.

For the sixth consecutive year, Cartierville Airport near Montreal was the busiest in total traffic with 326,916 movements, of which 228,852 were local (landings and take-offs of flights which did not enter or leave the tower-control zone).

For the fourth year in succession, Montreal International Airport led in landings and take-offs of flights entering or leaving the tower-control zone, up 25,746 movements to 151,502. This increase at Montreal occurred mainly during the months May to October when Expo 67 was in progress. During these six months, this traffic increased by 20,992 movements, or 30.4 per cent, compared to the figures for the same months in 1966.

Toronto International Airport reported the largest number of airline flights with 93,401 movements, followed by Montreal with 89,032.

During 1967, all international movements rose 32,080, or 23.2 per cent, to 170,310. Over half of these movements took place at two airports.

Toronto International reported 51,861 international movements, of which 46,651 were to and from the United States, and 5,210 were to and from points outside Canada and the U.S.

Montreal reported 51,523 international movements, of which 39,304 were trans-border and 11,949 were to and from other international points.

FLORA FOUND IN B.C.

British Columbia's Queen Charlotte Islands, home of the Haida Indians, were a happy hunting ground for five botanists who recently completed a study of the island flora.

The Queen Charlottes, which are the northernmost remnant of an almost completely submerged chain of coastal mountains, form one of the very few areas of Canada that escaped being covered by ice during the most recent glacial period.

During their exploration of the islands the scientists found the plant life much more varied than they had expected, listing 594 types of flowering plant — over 400 more than had previously been known.

Of particular interest was the discovery of 11 species of hitherto unknown flowering plant, whose ancestry is believed to go back beyond the ice-age, when similar plants were wiped out on the mainland. One of the 11, the monkey flower, was an attraction at the spring flower show of the Plant Research Institute held in Ottawa last month. The species,

which has showy yellow flowers, is being studied for possible ornamental use.

The wealth of scientific data obtained in the project is being published in a three-volume work entitled *Flora of the Queen Charlotte Islands*. The first two volumes are expected to go on sale in May, the third will follow later. While this work is intended primarily for professional botanists, it will also be helpful to naturalists and other persons interested in the flora of Canada.

SUCCESS AT LIMA TRADE SHOW

Exports exceeding \$4 million are expected this year as a result of Canada's participation in the fifth Pacific International Trade Fair in Lima, Peru. An analysis by the Trade Department, which sponsored Canadian participation at Lima late last year, indicates that this is the highest sales figure ever recorded by Canada from a trade fair abroad.

Forty-five Canadian companies in a new Canadian pavilion showed engineering, electrical and electronics products, as well as industrial materials, animal foods, vaccines and breeding stock.

There were 32 national pavilions at the Pacific International Trade Fair, which attracted some 500,000 visitors during its 17-day run. Officials at the fair estimated that over 50,000 of these were prospective buyers.

ARDA RESEARCH

Research is one of the basic aspects of the Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA), which is administered by the federal Department of Forestry and Rural Development.

In 1966-67, the Government of Canada allotted \$333,655 towards the implementation of 16 nationwide research projects under ARDA. The most far-reaching is an intensive study of the problems of rural populations carried out at a cost of \$100,000 by the Canadian Council on Rural Development, which is an independent advisory body organized by Mr. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development.

The Federal Government shares also in the research carried out in the interest of the provinces. Of the total of \$727,000 required by Quebec to complete a research programme preliminary to the development of the lower St. Lawrence-Gaspé-Magdalen Islands pilot area, \$363,500 was paid by Ottawa. This study, undertaken by the Eastern Quebec Planning Bureau (EQPB), was completed in 1967.

All provinces have taken advantage of the part of the Federal-Provincial Rural Development Agreement (1965-70) dealing with research, the Federal Government having allotted \$1,306,247 in this area in 1966-67.

As explained by L.E. Poetschke, Director of ARDA Policy and Planning, in a paper submitted in Tokyo in September 1967, "the aim of the research phase is to define an area's main problems and potential, and to outline a resource adjustment and development strategy".