

National Museum sponsorship as a member of a party investigating remains near Cornwall, Ont., of the Red Ochre Men, a tribe of Indians that lived possibly 3,000 years ago.

W.E. Taylor will make a study of two prehistoric settlements discovered in 1948 near Payne Lake in the Ungava District of Quebec by Dr. Rousseau and Jean Michea, of le Musée de l'homme, Paris, France. These settlements are the only examples of inland habitation found on Ungava Peninsula and contain in all about 60 dwellings.

Marcel Rioux, senior ethnologist, and Gaston Dulong of Laval University will study the Acadians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the summer months. Mr. Rioux will specialize in social and anthropological studies while Mr. Dulong's research will be on linguistic aspects of the Acadian culture.

Miss Helen Creighton, of Halifax, will continue studying Maritime folklore and folk-songs and Miss Carmen Roy will continue similar studies in Gaspé Peninsula and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Richard Johnston of the University of Toronto will carry out a National Museum research project on the Anglo-Canadian folklore of Saskatchewan.

A research project whose results will be studied with interest by northern administrators will be carried out by Asen Balikci of the National Museum and Robert Williamson of Carleton College. The two will make an anthropological and sociological study of Great Whale River, Que., a settlement on the east coast of Hudson Bay. Great Whale River is a place where the Eskimos and the Indians come in touch with each other and where defence developments and the influx of large numbers of white men are bringing significant social change. The people of Great Whale River were studied in detail about 20 years ago by an American anthropologist and his findings will provide a valuable comparison with the results of Mr. Balikci and Mr. Williamson. The project is expected to provide a picture of the interrelations between Eskimos, Indians, and whites in a northern community and the extent and nature of the social changes during the past 20 years.

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**COASTAL MINESWEEPERS:** Five Bay Class coastal minesweepers are scheduled to commission into the Royal Canadian Navy between the early part of July and end of November of this year. There are nine ships of this class in commission.

The new ships are the remaining five of six replacing those turned over to France in 1954 under the NATO Mutual Aid Agreement. The first replacement, HMCS Fundy, is now in service with the First Canadian Minesweeping Squadron based in Halifax.

The five ships are constructed of wood and aluminum. Each has a displacement of 400 tons, a length of 152 feet and a beam of 28 feet. Diesel-powered, these ships are being equipped with the latest minesweeping equipment and navigational radar.

The ships are HMCS Chignecto, HMCS Chaleur, HMCS Thunder, HMCS Miramichi and HMCS Cowichan.

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**POTATOES FOR VENEZUELA:** Venezuela has placed a \$1,250,000 order for certified seed potatoes from the Maritime Provinces. The contract was signed in the office of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, by Sr. Don Enrique Pimentel Parilli, Director-General of the Banco Agricola y Pecuario, of Caracas, and Mr. Andrew H. McCain, Vice-President of the McCain Produce Company Limited, East Florenceville, N.B. The order will consist of Red Pontiac, Kennebec and Sebago potatoes, which will be shipped next October.

Canada has been actively engaged in promoting the sale of certified seed potatoes in Latin America. Total sales to Venezuela in 1956 amounted to 550,000 bushels, having a value of \$1,024,000. A seed potato mission visited that country in February of that year, consisting of Dr. D.J. MacLeod, Officer in Charge of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Fredericton, N.B., Mr. W.G. Ross, Inspector of the Plant Protection Division, Production Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W.B. McCullough, Commercial Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, who is an agricultural specialist. Later in the year, a mission from Venezuela came to Canada, and signed the largest order for seed potatoes ever placed by that country. The present order is approximately the same size.

Seed potato production in Canada commenced during the early part of this century, and potato growers in the United States were buying Canadian seed by 1914, thus laying the foundation for Canada's important export trade in this commodity. The industry is now established as a major factor in the economy of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. It is also gaining importance in other provinces, notably British Columbia and Nova Scotia.