

tion to the International Commission in Laos, where he has served on two previous occasions. In August 1956 he was appointed military adviser to the delegation, an appointment he held for a year. When the International Commission in Laos was reactivated in April 1961, he was reappointed military adviser and made alternate delegate.

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ADULT EDUCATION

A total enrolment of 1,936,188 in adult-education courses was reported in 1963-64. Government departments and agencies operated or assisted programmes that accounted for 77.0 per cent of the enrolment, and another 13.6 per cent was sponsored by universities and colleges. Vocational courses accounted for about two-thirds of the enrolment, more than half of which was in agricultural extension courses, sponsored by government departments, universities and wheat pools. Another 13.1 per cent of the enrolment was for credit toward a high-school diploma or university degree, and the rest was in social education, fine arts and other cultural subjects.

Attendance at public lectures, educational film showings and other events totalled more than four and a half million. Additional educational services for adults included radio and television programmes, library services, conferences and workshops.

The total staff reported for adult education included 1,649 full-time and 6,039 part-time employees. The median salary of full-time professional personnel employed by universities was \$8,577 and of those employed by government \$7,065.

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NORTHERN RESEARCH GRANTS

Northern Affairs Minister Arthur Laing announced recently that grants totalling \$200,000 had been awarded to research institutes carrying out northern studies, and to scientific expeditions working in the Canadian North. This is an increase of \$55,000 over the awards made in 1965. "Research is basic to economic development", Mr. Laing said. "The Government is keenly aware of the role it must play in the future of the North, and this is part of our programme for expanding support of northern research."

The grants have been awarded to 15 universities, institutes and expeditions. In addition, a grant of

\$30,000 has been made to the Arctic Institute of North America for publication of the *Arctic Bibliography*, a unique reference work for northern scientists.

The first grants for northern research, awarded in 1962, totalled \$60,000. Designed to encourage university research in the North and to assist in the training of northern scientists, the programme is administered by the Northern Co-ordination and Research Centre of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Grants are made on the recommendation of a special committee of scientists from the Federal Government and from universities. The institutes will use the awards for research projects in such fields as botany, zoology, microbiology, entomology, geology, geography, glaciology, oceanography, physics, archaeology, anthropology, sociology and economics.

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RESTOCKING LAKE HURON

Fifteen thousand splake, with their offspring, raised by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, will be part of a planned-parenthood project which is hoped will result in a successful "planting" of Lake Huron during the next few years.

The splake (a hybrid of lake and brook trout), which are highly developed after ten years of research, will be sent to production hatcheries in Ontario and the State of Michigan to raise young for the Lake Huron restocking programme, in which United States authorities have agreed to participate. "Theoretically, at least," says Kenneth H. Loftus, Supervisor of the Fisheries Section, Lands and Forests Research Branch, "rehabilitation of Lake Huron, using splake, should be cheaper, and should involve fewer years of stocking than would be required using lake trout."

The present stock of hybrids will be reared to maturity, and their young planted in Lake Huron. Plantings are scheduled to coincide with a control programme for the sea lamprey, which will begin this year in the northwest corner of Lake Huron.

"Since these hybrids have just been developed, we do not know how they will perform in the wild," Mr. Loftus says, "we can speculate on the basis of the observed performance of the less highly selected hybrids which have been test-planted. These observations make us optimistic. We do know they should be planted in large numbers, and in a lake where neither lake trout or brook trout exist to backcross and dilute the selection just completed."

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