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synthesis between old and new. This is the dependence that is now rapidly being broken down, as can be seen in the diversity of styles and ideas in the survey exhibition of Canadian sculpture now installed at Canada House in London.

The exhibition was organized by the Sculptors Society of Canada to mark its own fiftieth anniversary and as its contribution to the tenth International Sculpture Conference held earlier this year in Toronto.

Although generalizations are always subject to exceptions, it is true that a Canadian sculptural tradition has been slower in its development than painting and print-making (if the great regional carving of the Arctic Inuit and the Northwest Coast Indians is considered separately).

This exhibition of work by more than 70 sculptors is notable for the clear signs it presents of an emerging indigenous Canadian expression composed of many influences.

New expression

The European tradition, those styles and balances with which most London art audiences are familiar, are expressed anew in the work of such artists as Kosso Eloul, Mavis Ehlert, Leonard Oesterle, Benson Zonena, Ante Sardelic and Rebecca Sisler. Figurative or abstract, the work acknowledges its roots.

But the ancient, indestructible Canadian Shield, the primordial rock formation that forms the backbone of the country, can be seen in the cast bronze work of Gord Smith. The crowded modern urban pace of cities only now reaching the fullness of their cultural potential is embodied, symbolically or directly, in the work of Ian Trowell, William McElcheran, E. J. Lightman, Louis Archambault, Pat Fulford and Phyllis Kurtz Fine.

The great carving tradition of the Northwest Coast Indians is represented by a cedar screen carved by one of Canada's great native masters, the Haida Indian, Bill Reid. Joseph Reid, an elder of the Woodland Indian tribes, retells a legend of his people in the soapstone carving titled "Seven Dancers." John Weaver uses different materials in the piece called "Steel to the West" to commemorate a later important period in Canadian history: the building of the railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the nineteenth century.

This exhibition, which includes many sculptors of the new generation, is not confined to members of the Sculptors Society. Non-members were invited to take part in order to present the broadest survey possible of work that meets the Society's requirements of excellence.

The show will travel from London to Paris and Brussels, finishing with a tour of the United States in late autumn.

Agriculture Soybeans potential

A one-year experimental programme has shown that there is some potential for growing soybeans on the eastern prairies, though the report of the project says that lack of moisture is a limiting factor: it urges early planting to take advantage of spring moisture in the soil.

Agriculture Canada's New Crop Development Fund provided half the financing for the work, which was carried out by King Grain, a firm based in Chatham, Ontario.

Farm trial sites were selected to represent as many climatic zones as possible, with a wide variation in soil types as well as rainfall. Some of the sites were in fringe or marginal growing areas to test the limits of potential production.

Of the 20 sites chosen, 11 were either abandoned or not recorded because of early frost, lack of moisture or weed and insect problems. Of the remaining nine sites, six yielded 1080 Kg (40 bushels) or more per acre while three in the fringe areas averaged 594 Kg (22 bushels) per acre.

King Grain reported that overall it appeared that soybeans of the X005 type can be grown successfully in the area of Manitoba south of the Trans-Canada Highway west of the Red River to the Saskatchewan border.

Peatlands tractor

A new tractor specially designed for working in the peatlands of Newfoundland is doing field trials this summer at Agriculture Canada's peat research substation, 90 Km. southwest of St. John's. The tractor is expected to solve the problems that arise with conventional machinery in the chronic wet conditions and coarse texture of the Newfoundland peat.

The peatlands are suitable for ridge plantings of carrots, turnips, potatoes and cole crops: some of them are already under cultivation and about 400,000 hectares could be developed for agriculture.

It was decided to develop a new tractor after scanning world tractor literature, which produced nothing suitable for the job. It had to have adequate flotation for wet conditions; capacity to operate power equipment and be able to work in ridged row crops of varying widths. It also had to be simple enough to be made at near competitive prices with other farm tractors and be suitable for general horticultural work under commercial conditions. The result — a prototype articulated tractor powered by a six cylinder engine — was on show earlier this year at the Salon d'Agriculture International in Montreal.

Beekeeping expands

Beekeeping is regarded as an important part of Canadian agriculture, particularly in the West. Honey production in 1977 was estimated to be 27.5 m. kilograms, valued at C\$32 m. The main producing provinces are Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Now Agriculture Canada's information services are encouraging expansion of the bee keeping business outside these traditional areas with a newly published pamphlet, *Bee Keeping in Eastern Canada*. Written by a former apiculturist, J. C. M. L'Arrivée, it gives special advice to novice beekeepers on the wintering of bees in the colder eastern climate.

"In eastern Canada bees can be overwintered outside in protective cases or brought into a bee cellar. In either case, ventilation must be good and the bees must have sufficient stores of food — at least 30 kilograms per colony." Honeybees can be obtained by purchasing either an established colony or package bees imported from the southern United States, M. L'Arrivée advises.

Conservation Crane mystery

There are now 75 whooping cranes in the world — which means that with intensive protection and encouragement from wildlife experts, the breed is gradually re-establishing itself. Some years back it was very close to extinction, with only 14 specimens remaining.

The Canadian Wildlife Service, which keeps a careful eye on the wild flock as it breeds in northern Canada, is currently faced with a mystery. Nine youngsters were banded last summer at the breeding ground in Wood Buffalo National Park, which straddles the border between Alberta and the Northwest Territories. But when the migrating flock reached its wintering ground in Akansas, Texas, last winter, there were only eight banded youngsters — plus one unbanded one. The missing, banded bird turned up in the spring at Dodge City, a long way from the migrating route of the whoopers, in the company of some sandbill cranes. Where the young whooper spent the winter and how he connected up with the sandbills are questions puzzling the scientists: it is thought he may have wintered with the sandbills in western Texas or New Mexico. The origins of the unbanded bird are obscure: it seems likely to have been an orphan overlooked by the banders.

Of the 75 known whoopers, 69 form the main flock; a further six have been hatched in captivity and are living with sandbill colonies in the United States.