



CANADA

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WISE USE OF WILDLIFE AND WILD LANDS

Addressing the Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Fish and Game Clubs in Kamloops, B.C., on May 5, the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mr. Walter Dinsdale, said, in part:

"...During recent years, all Canadians have become increasingly concerned about the wise use of our wildlife resources. Since the Second World War our human population has increased rapidly. We now have more leisure time in which to pursue the recreational activities which for many of us are dependent upon renewable resources. We know now that, despite our vast area and abundant resources, Canada is no longer a frontier society and urgent action at all levels of government is required if our resources are to continue to provide an adequate base for our standard of living.

"The Federal Government's role in resource management is not an easy one. The provinces own the resources and are largely responsible for their management. However, the national interest is a natural bond that requires co-ordination of activities between federal and provincial governments.

A MAJOR STEP FORWARD

"The 'Resources for Tomorrow' Conference provided a unique occasion to bring all interested groups together. In my opinion, it can only be compared in its contribution to nation building to the conferences that led to Canadian Confederation in 1867. The Resources Conference is recognized as a major step forward in federal-provincial co-operation in the wiser use of our renewable resources. The Conference

brought together an immense quantity of information about resources and their management and emphasized the need of governments to discuss the problems of conservation and plan jointly for their solution. An advance associated with the 'Resources for Tomorrow' Conference, and one of great importance to the anglers and hunters of Canada, was the formation of a national sportsmen's organization - the Canadian Wildlife Federation....Canada has long needed a national organization concerned about wildlife and recreation and free to speak independently for our many citizens whose foremost interest is the out-of-doors. I trust that the Federation will pay close attention to conservation issues in Canada, and will speak out clearly and thoughtfully when the needs are known....

"It is obvious, I think, that co-operation is of the essence in wise wildlife management. In the wildlife field there is already a good deal of co-operation between the Federal Government and the provinces, particularly in survey and inventory. The Canadian Wildlife Service has conducted surveys of barren ground caribou with the three Prairie Provinces for the past seven years and on joint investigations of the Ungava and Newfoundland caribou the Service has worked with the Quebec and Newfoundland governments. In working out a plan for waterfowl management in the area along the St. Lawrence Seaway where, of course, quite considerable changes in habitat took place, the Canadian Wildlife Service supplied technical assistance to the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission. In managing our migratory birds by setting annual regulations for

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hunting, it has been our practice for decades to seek the advice of and work out details with the provincial governments. (This has been accomplished in part through a long series of federal-provincial wildlife conferences, attended by the game directors from across Canada).

"...My theme is co-operation, and I have attempted to point out that we have moved ahead in developing this sort of activity. It is clear, however, that even more is expected of us and I have, therefore, instructed officials of the Canadian Wildlife Service to work out with their colleagues in the provinces the sort of co-operative wildlife research and management programme which would properly meet the needs of our developing nation. Consultations are proceeding and I am most hopeful that a programme acceptable to all governments and serving to advance our practice of wildlife management will be worked out.

SHORTAGE OF WILDLIFE EXPERTS

"The possibility of federal grants to support wildlife research and training in conservation is something for which there seems to be an increasing demand, manifested most notably at the 'Resources for Tomorrow' Conference. Canada's record in wildlife research is a pretty good one.... But in Canada wildlife is of more importance than in many other countries, and I think it is fair to say that we should accomplish even more wildlife research than we have in the past. If we are to move in that direction, a prime requirement is to step up the training of wildlife biologists and conservation officers. Professionals in this field are definitely in short supply and I know that both provincial and federal governments are experiencing difficulty in recruiting the staff they need.

"I believe, therefore, that there is need in Canada for a co-operative programme, involving the federal and provincial governments and the universities, designed to accomplish basic wildlife research and at the same time support an expanded effort for training in the wildlife field. A similar programme in the United States met a similar need some years ago. I propose to have my officials assess the United States programme and talk with the university and provincial government people about the desirability and means of setting a comparable programme in motion here in Canada. I make no specific promises about this - other than that the whole question will be very thoroughly studied....

ARDA

"A major item of legislation, which is of considerable significance to wildlife, is the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act, familiarly known as ARDA. ARDA is, in my view, one of the most important programmes of resource development and conservation in our history. You will note that I say, 'resource development and conservation'; for ARDA is not an agricultural programme in the narrow meaning of that word - it is the kind of programme that conservationists, who love the land and are keenly interested in the relationship of people and the land, have talked about for a long time. In addition, there is another motivation behind ARDA - the need to

meet problems associated with rural economic adjustment. Great technologic and economic changes have left in their wake areas of low income, of underdeveloped resources, of poor land use, and of idle land - all usually accompanied by poverty and other social evils. So another of the main purposes of ARDA is to bring added economic strength to rural communities, to bring new and expanded economic opportunities - more income.

"The ARDA programme has as its goals to foster the best use of all the resources in the rural areas, to conserve our soil and water supplies, to increase the agricultural productivity of our good lands where it would pay to do so, to find productive uses for land no longer needed for cultivation, to develop all the economic opportunities in the rural areas, and to expand the capabilities and skills of rural people and make use of their skills by involving them in the programme.

"Let's consider the Act itself for a moment, to see how it enables us to move toward those goals. It enables the Federal Government to enter into agreements with the provinces to pay part of the cost of projects that are carried out under the Act by the province. It enables the Federal Government to do research and to pay all or part of the cost of research carried out under the Act by the provinces.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL

"Except for research, then, the Federal Government, under ARDA, can do nothing strictly on its own - only in agreement with the provinces. Programmes can be undertaken only if the provinces take the initiative with us and join with us. The programme is in keeping with what had been called our co-operative federalism system of government. This is a vital point.

"The Act has three main sections. They are entitled, 'Alternative Uses of Land', 'Rural Development', and 'Soil and Water Conservation'.

"The alternative land-use section of the Act allows us to enter into agreements with the provinces for the alternative use, or more efficient use, of sub-marginal agricultural lands. These are lands which, by reason of soil, or topographic conditions, or by reason of inaccessibility or other economic factors, cannot now, and are not likely in the future, to provide an economic income under cultivation.

"These lands are certainly no liability. They are a great national asset - and I believe the time is just about here when they will prove to be just that. Our economists suggest there will be a good market for the beef that could be produced on pastures on some of these sub-marginal lands, and for the wood fibre they could produce under intensive tree management, and that there is a burgeoning demand for such lands for various kinds of outdoor recreation, including, in some cases, the intensive production of wildlife. Wildlife can, of course, be produced in abundance with proper practices on the good lands as well.

"Discussions on programmes and projects have been held with all the provinces. As a result of these discussions, a large number of projects were

SCIENTISTS WORK WITH RN

A number of Canadian hydrographers, who spend each summer charting the ice-infested waters of the Far North, are going to have the opportunity of spending their winter months charting tropical seas.

In an announcement made in Ottawa recently, Mines and Technical Surveys Minister Jacques Flynn said that Canada would assist the Royal Navy in the charting of the Caribbean Sea, starting in January 1963. The CHS "Baffin", of the Department's Canadian Hydrographic Service, will work with a Royal Navy vessel charting the channels between certain Caribbean islands and, possibly, the coast of British Guiana.

"By participating in this work, Canada will make an important contribution to the international charting of the seas", said Mr. Flynn. "At the same time, our hydrographers will gain valuable experience in carrying out international programmes of this type, a field of work in which Canada must play an ever-increasing role in the years ahead."

The "Baffin", which is charged with the charting of Canada's Arctic waters, is equipped with the most modern navigational and hydrographic electronic instruments. Its main task will be to chart the channels between the islands, which contain navigational hazards, including coral reefs. First, however, it will have to establish control (latitude and longitude) in the area, where the position of some islands is now out as much as five miles.

SEAWAY INCOME 1961

Income of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority for 1961 was \$10,400,000, the highest figure for a year since the Seaway opened in 1959, the Authority noted in its eighth annual report.

With operating, maintenance and administrative expenses of \$6,700,000, the Authority reported a net operating income of \$3,700,000 for the year. In spite of this income and operating surpluses in preceding years, however, the Authority had a net loss on the year of \$10,200,000. The net loss for 1959 was \$9,400,000. These deficits were due in the main to obligation to pay interest charges on loans amounting at the end of 1961 to \$328 million.

Cargo tonnage moving through the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the Seaway during 1961 was 99.1 per cent over that for St. Lawrence canal traffic in 1958, the last year the old canal system operated.

TONNAGES

At 23,417,000 tons, the 1961 tonnage exceeded the total for 1960 by 15 per cent to reach a new high. Traffic through the Welland Canal section of the Seaway in 1961, amounting to 31,454,000 tons, reached the highest total for any season the Welland opened in 1932. It was nearly seven per cent greater than that for the preceding year.

Toll revenues accruing to the Authority increased by \$1 million in 1961. Since there was no change in the toll structure, the increase in tolls revenue is due entirely to the increased tonnages transiting the

Seaway. The toll revenues were \$9,500,000 in 1961 and rentals, wharfage and miscellaneous income make the total income \$10,400,000. (The total income for 1960 was \$9,360,000 and for 1959 \$9,100,000.)

The increased traffic on the St. Lawrence River section (Montreal to Lake Ontario) yielded a total Canada - U.S. toll revenue of \$11,400,000 in 1961, compared with \$10,100,000 the year before. United States participation in the toll revenue amounted to \$3,300,000 this season, with the Authority receiving \$8,100,000. All toll revenues from the Welland Canal section accrue to the Authority, however, and these totalled \$1,400,000 this year as against \$1,300,000 in 1960. (The sum of \$8,100,000 and \$1,400,000 above yields \$9,500,000, the Canadian total toll revenue.)

IMPROVEMENTS CONTINUE

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority reports upon a number of improvements undertaken or completed to ensure ease and safety of operation and speed vessel transit.

As the result of a programme of testing and research directed to reducing the time required for lock filling and emptying, the time required to fill certain locks of the Welland Canal was reduced from 15 to eight and a half minutes and the emptying time may be reduced to seven and a half minutes. These are substantial savings in time and in the Authority's view will result in a valuable increase in the traffic capacity of the canal.

JEAN TALON STAMP

Details of a new five-cent postage stamp commemorating Jean Talon, the great Intendant of New France, have been released by Mr. William Hamilton, the Postmaster General. The new stamp goes on sale June 13.

In making the announcement, Mr. Hamilton pointed out the great contribution made by Talon to the advancement of Canada as a nation. During his tenure of office from 1665 to 1668, he established the country on a sound economic foundation. Talon encouraged animal husbandry and established small industries and a shipbuilding yard on the St-Charles River. To increase the resources of the country, he imported horses and sheep from France.

One of the greatest achievements of Talon was the first census, which he undertook shortly after his arrival in New France. It showed that there was a definite need for a larger population and, as a result of a request made by Talon, some 1,000 carefully selected girls came to the New World to become the wives of the men already in the colony.

An excerpt from the writings of a young officer of Talon's time reads: "...the Governor-General bestowed upon the married couple a bull, a cow, a hog, a sow, a cock, a hen, two barrels of salt meat and eleven crowns". This gift is represented in the design of the stamp. In addition, the stamp shows a church in the background with farmland radiating from it. At the top, the word "Canada" appears in capital letters and along the bottom is the title "Jean Talon". The denomination is shown at the top right corner,

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while the words "Postage" and "Postes" are printed along the left and right edges respectively. The stamp is the design of Philip Weiss of Ottawa; it will be printed in blue. Thirty-two million stamps have been ordered and first-day cover service will be given by the postmaster at Ottawa.

PRICE INDEX IN APRIL

Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.5 per cent from 129.7 to 130.3 in March and April. Increases occurred in the food, clothing, transportation, health and personal-care, and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes. The housing index was unchanged, and the recreation-and-reading index declined fractionally.

The food index rose 1.1 per cent to 125.8 from 124.4, as seasonally higher prices were reported for most fruits and vegetables, particularly cabbage, lettuce, celery and apples. Price increases also occurred for beef, some pork items, chicken and bread. Prices were lower for eggs, frozen orange juice, fresh tomatoes, chocolate bars, and fats (including butter).

HOUSING

The housing index was unchanged at 134.0. The shelter component was unchanged, and a fractional decline in the household-operation component was not sufficient to move the index. In shelter, rents continued to show stability as the national index of rents was unchanged for the seventh successive month and was only fractionally above the level of a year ago. In contrast, the index for home ownership continued to edge up in April to stand 1.8 per cent above its April 1961 level. The slight drop in the household-operation component of housing resulted mainly from lower electricity rates in Vancouver and Victoria, which more than balanced somewhat higher prices for appliances and other home furnishings. Most household supplies were higher.

The clothing index moved up 0.3 per cent to 113.2 from 112.9 as prices for men's and children's wear, footwear and piece goods were higher. Some of this movement reflected changes from sale price levels in previous months.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation index rose 0.2 per cent to 140.2 from 139.9 as a result of price increases for automobile repairs in the automobile-operation component, and higher fares for air travel in the travel component.

The health-and-personal-care index increased 0.6 per cent to 158.1 from 157.2 as both the component indexes were up. In health care, higher fees were reported for doctors, dentists, and optical care, but prepaid medical care premiums were down for one plan in British Columbia. The increase in personal care reflected higher prices for toilet soap in personal supplies and men's haircuts in personal services.

The recreation-and-reading index decreased 0.1 per cent to 146.6 from 146.7. Lower prices for radios and television sets in the recreation component outweighed price increases for magazines in the

reading component. The tobacco and alcohol index rose 0.3 per cent to 117.9 from 117.5 as a result of higher prices for alcoholic beverages in Quebec and Ontario.

CANADA AT WHO ASSEMBLY

Canada's delegation to the Fifteenth Annual Assembly of the World Health Organization, which opened in Geneva on May 8 is headed by Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health. Dr. Jean Saucier, Director, Department of Psychiatry, Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Montreal, is delegate. Alternate delegates are Dr. Morley Elliott, Deputy Minister of Health, Province of Manitoba, and Dr. B.D.B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer, International Health, Department of National Health and Welfare.

Advisers to the delegation are S.C.H. Nutting, W.E. Bauer, and Miss Lise Gauthier, all of the Department of External Affairs.

The World Health Organization is budgeting for more than \$32 million in 1963, as against \$23 million last year. Canada's assessment last year was approximately \$660,000.

Technical discussions at this annual session will highlight "Mental Health in Public Health Planning", as well as review continuing and special programmes, and their financing.

HOURS & EARNINGS

Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose in February to \$75.97 from \$75.46 in January, as average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$1.86 and the work week lengthened slightly to 40.7 hours from 40.6, according to advance figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that will be contained in the February issue of "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Weekly wages averaged \$73.40 in February last year, hourly earnings \$1.82 and the work week 40.4 hours.

In durable-goods manufacturing, average weekly wages in February increased to \$83.29 from \$82.40 in the preceding month, average hourly earnings to \$2.03 from \$2.02 and the work week to 41.1 hours from 40.8. Wage-rate increases and overtime work in iron and steel products and transportation equipment accounted for the greater part of the gain in earnings.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, the average weekly wages in February edged up to \$69.18 from \$69.05 a month earlier, while average hourly earnings and the work week were unchanged at \$1.71 and 40.4 hours respectively. The effect of reduced overtime work in pulp mills and petroleum refineries was offset by overtime work in rubber and tobacco plants.

Average hourly earnings in mining rose 2¢ in February from January to \$2.17 as a result of a shorter work week in coal and metal mines, where earnings are below the average for mining generally. The work week in construction lengthened to 40.4 hours from 39.3.

NEW FRENCH ENVOY

On May 10, His Excellency Raymond Bousquet presented his Letter of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France to Canada.

The ceremony took place at Government House. Mr. Henry F. Davis, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, presented the Ambassador to the Governor-General. Mr. George Ignatieff, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Esmond Butler, Secretary to the Governor-General, were in attendance on the Governor-General on this occasion.

The Ambassador was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Colonel Yves Rupied, Military, Naval and Air Attaché; Mr. Jacques Devinat, Commercial and Financial Counsellor; Mr. François Weymuller, Cultural Counsellor; Mr. Robert Delos Santos, First Secretary; Mr. Claude Groult, Attaché (Commercial); Mr. Jean-Louis Emonière, Second Secretary; Mr. Jean-Paul Schricke, Second Secretary.

M. Bousquet has been in the diplomatic service since 1925. His last appointment assumed in 1956 was that of Ambassador to Belgium.

NEW RCN DESTROYER

The name of a ship that fought in the Battle of the Atlantic was restored with the launching of a new destroyer escort on May 2. Formerly known as "Hull Number 264", the ship was christened "Qu'Appelle" by Mrs. John G. Diefenbaker, wife of the Prime Minister, in a launching ceremony at the shipyard on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec City.

This ship is one of six of the "Mackenzie" class now under construction. Already launched are the "Saskatchewan", the "Mackenzie", the "Yukon" and the "Nipigon". The "Annapolis" is under construction at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The "Qu'Appelle" and her sister ships represent a continuation of the post-war shipbuilding programme for the RCN, including 20 modern destroyer escorts of Canadian design and construction. Seven "St. Laurent" class ships, the first of the programme, now form the Second Canadian Escort Squadron, based at Esquimalt, British Columbia. Seven "Restigouche" class vessels form the Fifth Canadian Escort Squadron based at Halifax.

The "Qu'Appelle" will be similar to ships of the "Restigouche" class, but will contain modifications and improvements in equipment and weapons. Its construction began in January 1960, and is expected to be complete about September 1963.

The ship is named after a large river in south-eastern Saskatchewan, and is the second ship in the RCN to bear the name. The first "Qu'Appelle" was a "River" Class destroyer built for the Royal Navy. She was commissioned into the RN as HMS "Foxhound" on June 21, 1935, later transferred to the RCN and commissioned as HMCS "Qu'Appelle" in February 1944. The "Qu'Appelle" was turned over to the War Assets Corporation on April 14, 1947, for disposal.

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tentatively proposed to us for consideration. Some examples are: projects to establish group or community pastures; projects to acquire marginal or other related lands for forestry purposes; projects for the acquisition and planting of trees, where necessary, of lands that are designated as marginal or sub-marginal agricultural lands; projects to acquire marginal lands for assembly to lease to adjacent farmers for forestry purposes; projects to assist in the establishment and maintenance of farm woodlots, including assistance in planting, thinnings, access trails to woodlots, management planning, and other woodlot extension services; projects to acquire marginal and other related agricultural land for public recreational purposes; projects to acquire marginal lands for public shooting areas, wildlife management areas, or to lease or acquire easements on lands from farm owners for public use. These latter two recreational uses will often be compatible with forestry.

"The soil and water conservation section of the Act gives us authority to enter into agreements with the provinces to undertake jointly projects for soil and land improvement, and for the development and conservation of water supplies for agricultural purposes.

"As regards wildlife, we expect some proposals for grassing and plantings for both soil-erosion control and wildlife-habitat improvement. Water stabilization and stream-flow control projects which will involve some wildlife considerations, may be proposed under this section.

"The rural-development section of the Act applies the conception of rural development which has proven successful in some areas of the United States and Europe to Canada and to Canadian conditions. It involves the selection of rural-development areas; studies of all the economic-development factors in the area; the involvement of local people; the drawing of rural-area development plans; and the focusing on the area through ARDA of programmes of government to help carry out the plans.

LAND-USE SURVEYS

"As I pointed out earlier, the Act empowers the Federal Government to carry on research, either on its own or in co-operation with the provinces. We have given some thought to the need for present land use and recommended land-use surveys on a national, provincial, or regional scale. In addition, we have given some thought to the needs of broad-scale research on the economics of land use and on rural adjustment. I think that wet-land surveys, particularly if part of general land-use thinking, could fall under this.

"I have spoken at some length about ARDA because I think that it has tremendous implications for better wildlife management.

"The primary basis of wildlife abundance is abundant suitable habitat — land, water and vegetation. The hunter and naturalist would prefer as much of this habitat as possible, and the wildlife with it,

to be as accessible as possible to where he lives. And most of these people, although they might prefer to live in the great outdoors, actually are trapped in our urban areas.

"One of the attractions of life in North America, as opposed to life in Europe say, has been access to hunting and fishing for millions of ordinary people - recreations reserved to only a select few in many other developed areas. We have nurtured a vast horde of ardent, sometimes eccentric, but always keen sportsmen and naturalists.

A NOVEL CENSUS

"Canada's first national survey of hunters and fishermen, now being conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at my request, will soon reveal the size of the horde. There is every indication that it numbers well over one million people.

"We have happily inherited and maintained wildlife as a public resource. Our historical hope has been that the public wildlife should be accessible to the public no matter if produced on private or public lands.

"We have got to pay a price in the wildlife field for higher and higher human populations and the resultant higher and higher populations of sportsmen and pressures on wildlife. We need an increasing wildlife production to provide the increasing harvest demanded.

"Wildlife is a crop and, if we are to produce it in more abundance, we must produce it in greater volumes on both public and private lands. Private land holding is part of our way of life. Much of our best and most accessible land, and accordingly some of our best wildlife habitat, in our best climatic areas, is in private hands.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDS

"Because of the trends in agricultural land-use adjustment that I mentioned earlier, we can arrange to put more lands in public ownership in our rural areas than in the past. This public ownership can plan for multiple uses of the lands for forestry, grassland, recreation and wildlife, and can provide for access by the public to these lands. This could fill part of the demand for increasing the areas of wildlife habitat accessible to our sportsmen.

"Nevertheless a great deal of our best habitat will remain in private holdings, the primary use of which will be to supply an income to the individual that owns and manages them. Therefore, I believe it follows that if our goal is the maximum production of wildlife, and even though the conception bothers us a bit and goes against the 'grain' of our historical thinking, we must seriously consider programmes having the object of paying the farmer or landowner to produce the wildlife we want and to make it accessible to us. I don't see anything basically improper or undemocratic in this.

"We have thought about this in connection with the ARDA programme. We are interested in the more productive use of our lands, and wildlife production

is one of these uses. In addition, one of the basic purposes of the programme is to increase the income of rural people. Payments to farmers for easements to maintain wildlife habitat, to provide access to the wildlife produced, or to increase production of wildlife through habitat improvement on these lands, could fall within this thinking.

"The proposed pothole-leasing* or easement programme on the Prairies of which you have heard, and which is now being studied by both the Canadian Wildlife Service and ARDA, is one of these. My experience on the Prairies makes me optimistic that this approach to making some type of payment to farmers, to encourage them to maintain sloughs and adjacent waterfowl feeds crops, is sound. In fact, I think it may prove the only way to assure habitat maintenance and therefore continual large-scale waterfowl production in the Canadian 'duck factory'. It could produce happy results - the production of more ducks, and an increase of farm income, and could assist in the stabilizing of water levels in some prairie areas.

"I suspect that whatever sort of waterfowl management programme we work out for Canada, it is eventually going to cost the Canadian hunter a bit more than it does today. And I think he'll be glad to pay his share.

FARMERS VERSUS HUNTERS

"The kind of 'trench warfare' that has gone on at times in the past between farmers and hunters will not produce the results we want in this modern age. Let us admit that wildlife and hunters are often a nuisance to farmers, and that wildlife habitat is often a hindrance to efficient machine farming. The farmer holds, in most areas, the legal right both to destroy the habitat and exclude the hunter. But more of our farmers could become some of our best game managers, and many of them would like to - for they have a basic love of the land and wildlife. If we can tell them more about the general values of wildlife, as we have been trying to do, and, if in addition, we can hold out to them added income for their efforts (for, as we all know, a financial stimulus can be a strong one) much could be achieved...."

CANADA ACCEPTS COPYRIGHT PACT

The Department of External Affairs recently announced that Mr. L.V.J. Roy, Canadian Permanent Delegate to UNESCO, Paris, had deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO Canada's Instrument of Ratification of the Universal Copyright Convention. The Convention will accordingly come into force for Canada three months from May 10, the date of deposit.

Canada signed the Universal Copyright Convention in 1952 but did not ratify it at that time. On March 1 the Senate approved a resolution to provide for ratification; this was followed by approval by the House of Commons on April 16, 1962.

*"Pothole": colloquial term for small, semi-permanent bodies of water left on Prairies by spring run-off.