

yet express. The prairie provinces are notably under-represented in Parliament by members of the Liberal party, the party presently in power in Ottawa.

The omission from the Science Council of representatives from Alberta is even more puzzling because the University of Alberta at Edmonton was the third largest recipient of research grants for operating funds, which are awarded by the National Research Council. It is logical that research in the processing of raw materials should be undertaken in this province which is Canada's major producer of oil and natural gas and is the site of an extensive petrochemical industry. The conventional sources of oil and gas may well be supplemented in the future through the processing of northern oil sands. Alberta also contributes significantly to the agricultural yields of the country.

Carter notes that the Council may devote itself to social and economic problems, which include the northern regions. The University of Alberta is the most northerly university in Canada, with a great concern for the problems of development of industries and communities in the north, and Edmonton is the southern terminus of the Alaska Highway. If, in fact, as stated in the article, there is a strong sentiment in the Council for increasing support for R & D work in industry and universities, the omission from the Council of representation from this science-rich province is a deplorable oversight or ploy.

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Rabbits First—Then Humans

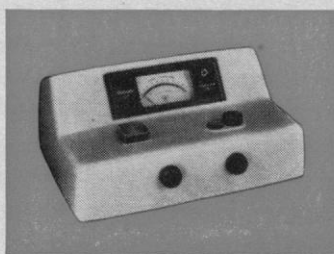
In reference to Reynolds' claim that Sturgis was the first to discover and describe the fact that administered estrogens can suppress ovulation (Letters, 17 Mar.), I would like to point out that Makepeace, Weinstein, and Friedman (*Amer. J. Physiol.* **119**, 512) described this fact in 1937, or 3 years earlier than Sturgis did. However, Makepeace *et al.* worked with the rabbit, so Sturgis may still have been the first to notice the effect in humans.

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