

modities contributed to this decline, with the exception of coal to the U.S. and of fuel oils to other countries. The price of a barrel of crude oil exported to the U.S. rose nearly 180 per cent from \$4.27 at the end of 1973 to \$11.86 one year later. Included in these average prices was the export tax, which rose from \$1.90 to \$5.20. The tax on heavy crude exports was \$4.10 a barrel at the end of 1974.

Imports

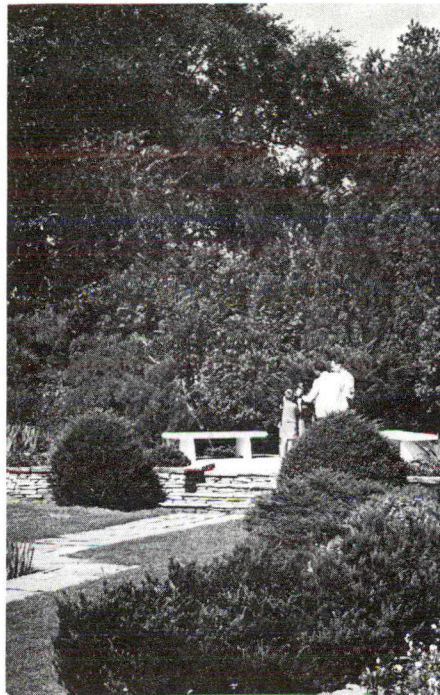
The volume of imports of energy materials declined almost as much as the exports. In BTU equivalent, imports decreased 14 per cent from 2,622 trillion in 1973 to 2,250 trillion. Crude petroleum, the main energy import, recorded an 11 percent decline in volume but jumped nearly 180 per cent in value because of soaring prices. At \$10.34, the average price a barrel at year-end 1974 was 2.5 times that of \$4.05 at the point of shipment abroad one year before. With 44 per cent of total offshore supply, Venezuela continued to be the most important single source in 1974. The share of Middle East countries expanded nine percentage points to 50 per cent, with Iran and Saudi Arabia contributing most prominently. The shares of Nigeria and other countries in Africa, on the other hand, dropped from about 11.5 per cent in 1973 to 5 per cent in 1974.

An average of 798,000 barrels daily of crude oil was imported into Eastern Canada from foreign sources in 1974, while 905,000 barrels a day were, on the average, shipped to the U.S. from western Canada.

Down(town) on Ottawa's farm

There is a 1,200-acre farm some two-and-a-half miles – as the crow flies – from Parliament Hill in Ottawa. By car, it's a mere ten-minute drive.

Canada's capital must be one of the most fortunate cities in the world to have a farm of such size and ease of access for citizens in the downtown area. It offers them a year-round recreation area in which to walk, picnic, ski and toboggan. In addition, it is a marvellous mass of greenery that provides a welcome relief and contrast to the urban scene of brick, concrete and asphalt. And on top of all this it is an



extensive laboratory and showcase for plant and animal husbandry.

Who owns the farm? Everyone – through the Federal Government.

Farm hours and winter sports

The grounds are open to the public from 8.15 a.m. to dusk. The farm is a year-round facility, though summer is its busiest time for visitors. The ornamental garden is probably the most popular spot, but a close second is the 65-acre arboretum and botanical garden

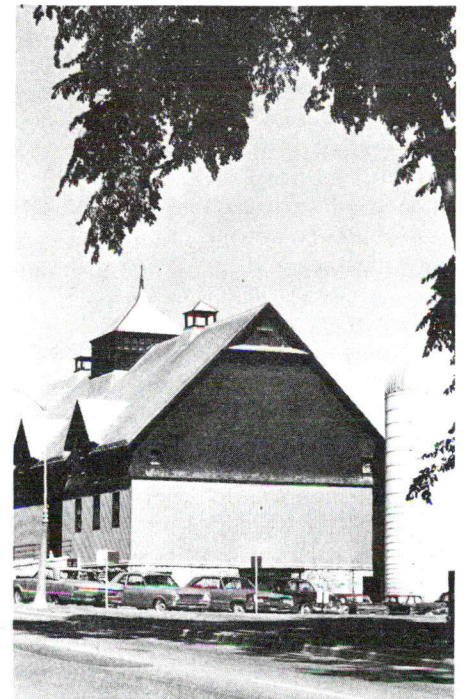


containing several hundred species of trees and shrubs. In the winter "harmless" sports are tolerated – snowmobiles are barred from admission.

Spring and summer activities

In warm weather people picnic on the large lawns or just walk and enjoy the scenery. During the Tulip Festival as many as 2,000 people visit at any one time during the weekend. Until it gets too cold, many newly-weds have their wedding photos taken near the lily pond in the ornamental garden; the farm even provides benches for this purpose.

During the summer, the farm provides a rubber-tired farm wagon for children's rides, fitted out with seats with a canopy over the top. The vehicle is



pulled by a team of Clydesdale horses, each of which weighs about a ton. It is one of the most popular features and every year the team transports over 30,000 people.

Another activity the public enjoys is the milking each morning and night. Curiously, during the summer the cows are kept in the barns during the day so that the public may see them being milked; they are sent out to pasture at night!

Research and experimentation

But the farm's main purpose is research. Over the years many varieties of plant breeds have been developed there, adding much to the economic value of