

The name Hussars came into use in 1888, and its current title was adopted in April 1, 1957.

During the First World War, the 8th Hussars provided one squadron for the 6th Canadian Mounted Rifles and reinforced several other units. In the Second World War, the Hussars served in Britain, Italy and Northwest Europe as the 5th Armoured Regiment. It suffered 239 casualties, 53 of which were fatal.

After the war, the Hussars reverted to reserve status, until April 1, 1957, when the regiment was reactivated for service in Egypt with the United Nations Emergency Force. Later, it served with Canada's NATO formation in Germany and with the United Nations force in Cyprus.

SEWAGE PIPELINE?

Environment Canada (the Department of the Environment) is launching a study to see whether municipal sewage can be transported under high pressure, in the same way oil and gas are forced through pipelines.

Announcing the study recently, Mr. Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment, said that it was one of the things his Department was doing to achieve its objective of "promoting and encouraging practices leading to better environmental quality in Canada". "We want to find out if technology already well developed and long in use in the oil and gas industry can be applied to municipal sewers," Mr. Davis said. "Current methods of moving sewage are based on gravity flow and go back to the days of the Roman aqueducts. I hope we can improve on that."

The study is expected to be completed within 18 months at a cost of some \$90,000.

EXPANSIONARY AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

Agriculture Minister H.A. (Bud) Olson, speaking recently at a public meeting in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, emphasized that the Federal Government was committed to providing increased leadership in a long-term program of market expansion for Canadian farmers.

He pointed out that the agricultural industry in Canada was on an upswing, adding that the time had come "to intensify the marketing efforts for export expansion which this Federal Government has been working on since 1968".

Mr. Olson outlined several ways in which the Federal Government was prepared to assist in market expansion for Canadian agriculture:

(1) through increased leadership and manpower to help sell more Canadian agricultural and food products abroad;

(2) by the preparation of market research studies and follow-up on these studies with on-the-spot in-

vestigations and contacts to discover what was specifically needed to penetrate new markets and expand existing ones;

(3) by the use of federal facilities to help the agricultural community meet the needs of individual markets, whether by changing health certification, modifying a variety or strain, special grading and inspection, or any of the other variations that markets may require.

Mr. Olson said that there was reason for optimism about the future of Canadian agriculture.

"The farming community is highly proficient in the skills and techniques of farming. The management of resources by farmers has been such that the productivity on Canadian farms has increased as fast as anywhere else in the world," he stated.

EXPORT POTENTIAL

"Market penetration," the Minister went on, "means careful analysis of the income and subtleties of consumer preferences in various countries, both where we now export and where there's a potential for exports."

Canadian agriculture "should not be intimidated by restrictions and uncertainties in agricultural trade", Mr. Olson declared, but rather should seek to exploit the vast opportunities in those developed countries where income was growing and the population pressure on agricultural resources was much greater than it is in Canada.

He continued: "Exports are the source of about one-third of the gross income of Canadian agriculture.

"The agricultural sector can be justifiably proud of its export performance over the past decade, particularly in the last few years. Exports have increased from \$1.2 billion in 1969 to nearly \$2 billion in 1971 - an all-time record.

"The challenge to farmers, agribusiness and federal and provincial governments is how to obtain access to markets to the benefit of Canadian agriculture in terms of expansion, income and growth...."

HOUSING-STARTS IN JUNE

Preliminary data released by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation show that the level of housing-starts in all areas continued to be high in June. The seasonally-adjusted annual rate was 261,400, resulting in a second quarter rate of 254,500, down only very slightly from the first quarter rate of 262,300.

In actual terms, starts in urban areas increased by 20 per cent to 21,984, from 18,248 in June 1971. On a cumulative basis urban starts rose by 24 per cent from 73,971 in the first six months of 1971 to 92,062 in the corresponding period in 1972. Single family starts were up by 61 per cent, multiple dwellings by 9 per cent.