

## Royal assistance

The Ottawa Civic Hospital's fund raising drive was recently boosted when Princess Margriet of the Netherlands visited the hospital and presented officials with a donation on behalf of her mother, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

Queen Juliana asked that the amount of the donation not be disclosed.

It was in the Civic Hospital, January 19, 1943, that Princess Juliana, now queen of the Netherlands, gave birth to Princess Margriet, the first royal child born in North America.

The princess returned to the room where she was born, a room which by a special order-in-council was declared to be extraterritorial in 1943 so that her Dutch nationality be unclouded.

She told hospital officials that it was a joyous occasion to be back in the hospital of her birth.

"My mother remembers with gratitude the excellent care she received and it is therefore with lively interest that she follows your plans for an extension to this building," said the princess.

## Grand Bank cod fishing closes

Member countries of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and the International Commission on Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) have agreed to refrain from fishing for cod on the Grand Bank in 1980, federal Fisheries and Oceans Minister James McGrath announced recently.

The announcement came as a result of the 1979 ICNAF/NAFO annual meeting held in Halifax to consider conservation measures for 1980 for stocks partly or entirely outside the Canadian 200-mile zone.

"I am pleased that ICNAF and NAFO reached agreement on matters of concern to Canada and I am sure that the closure of the Bank will allow for rebuilding of this stock," said Mr. McGrath.

Canada was allocated, for 1980, approximately 70 per cent of the ground-fish stocks which are partly or entirely outside the 200-mile limit. On the Grand Bank, Canada received 84 per cent of the allocations.

Member countries also agreed on an international scientific observer scheme, which will provide better scientific and

statistical information on the fisheries in the area beyond Canadian jurisdiction.

This meeting was the last annual meeting of the ICNAF and the first annual meeting of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization which replaces ICNAF. The NAFO Convention provides that conservation measures for stocks partly outside the Canadian zone must be consistent with those taken by Canada inside the zone and also recognizes Canada's special interest in allocations beyond 200 miles.

NAFO meets again in March 1980 to consider conservation measures for capelin and squid and to review cod quotas for the Flemish Cap and the Grand Bank.

## Record number of purebred livestock exports

Canada's exports of purebred livestock and semen last year hit a record of \$41 million, and 1979 should be even better, say Agriculture Canada livestock division officials in Ottawa.

### Dairy cattle

Purebred dairy cattle accounted for most of the 1978 exports. Last year 17,828 head were exported for a gross value of \$24.4 million. Dairy bull semen sales totalled about \$3.73 million.

The United States took 6,336 head, followed by Italy with 2,369 head. South Korea, Spain, Mexico and Japan continue to be strong markets as well.

South American countries had growing demand for Canadian dairy purebred cattle, particularly Brazil with imports of 1,303 head. China is also a potential new market.

The Holstein-Friesian breed accounted for more than 90 per cent of the foreign sales. Jerseys were second, with 598 head exported, then Ayrshire with 457 head.

### Beef cattle

Purebred beef cattle and semen exports rose somewhat from those of 1977, returning to the 1976 level.

There were 8,615 head exported in 1978, for a gross value of \$10.8 million. Beef bull semen sales were worth \$1.15 million.

The United States was by far the largest market, taking 8,189 head. Japan bought about 450 head, and is expected to be a strong future market.

There were 2,425 Angus cattle ex-

ported, followed closely by the Hereford breed with 2,280 exports. Simmental accounted for 863 head, and there were 339 Shorthorn exports.

In all, 814,000 vials of beef and dairy bull semen were exported. Foreign sales of embryos were about \$100,000 but it is expected that rising transportation costs will prompt more shipments of embryos in the future.

### Swine

There was continued strong growth in purebred swine exports last year. About 2,160 head, worth \$850,000, were exported. Mexico was the biggest buyer, taking 1,357 head. The U.S. was second with 558 purchases.

Sales to Scandinavian countries and southeast Asia are increasing.

## Canada/U.S. electricity study

The federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the U.S. Department of Energy have released a joint study on electricity exchanges.

The study concludes there are significant opportunities for increased international exchanges in all regions, which could result in mutual benefits such as reduced oil consumption in the production of electricity and increased system reliability. It identifies obstacles to the development of such exchanges, citing time-consuming public and regulatory review processes as hindrances.

The report contains several recommendations both to utilities and to the regulatory agencies of the two Governments. Among these are:

- increased communication and liaison among regulatory agencies and between such agencies and the utilities;
- clear statements of government policies and guidelines on the regulatory processes for international electricity exchanges;
- appropriate action on export pricing policies to maximize opportunities and benefits;
- development of public information programs to explain the benefits of international electricity exchanges.

The study, initiated in January 1978, was proposed to examine the potential for increasing electricity exchanges. Electricity exchanges between the two countries were 20 billion kilowatt-hours in 1977 and 1978.