

Six named to Business Hall of Fame

Six businessmen have been selected for initial membership in the Canadian Business Hall of Fame, newly established by Junior Achievement of Canada. They are: Armand Bombardier, David Dunkelman, K.C. Irving, Frederick C. Mannix, Hart Massey and Donald Alexander Smith.

The Hall honours Canadians who have made "outstanding and enduring contributions to improve the products, the processes, the efficiencies or the human relations of business".

J. Armand Bombardier, 1907-1964, invented the snowmobile. His company, Bombardier Inc., today produces transportation equipment for shipment to many areas of the world.

David Dunkelman, 1880-1978, the son of a poor Polish immigrant, in his teens made buttonholes. In 1910, he adopted the assembly-line method of making men's suits and by the mid-1960s when he sold his company, Tip Top Tailors, its stores had spread across Canada.

K.C. Irving, born in 1899, started in the oil business in his native New Brunswick after the First World War. Today, the company that bears his name encompasses woodland operations, pulp and paper, oil refining, a fleet of ships, shipbuilding and drydock facilities.

Frederick C. Mannix, born in 1913, turned his father's construction company, Mannix and Son, into one of Canada's largest resource conglomerates, the Loram Group, which has interests in coal, petroleum, pipelines and construction. His companies were involved in the building of the Toronto subway and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Hart Massey, 1823-1896, took over his father's Newcastle foundry in the 1850s. By the time he died, it was the largest farm equipment company in the British Empire. Today its successor, Massey-Ferguson Ltd., is one of Canada's largest multinational companies.

Donald Alexander Smith, 1820-1914, is perhaps best known to Canadians as the man who drove the last spike in the Canadian Pacific railway. However, from a start in the Labrador fur trade, he rose to be governor of Hudson's Bay Co. and was president of the Bank of Montreal. He was also a Member of Parliament.

Junior Achievement gives high school students a chance to run their own small-scale businesses.

Grains and oilseeds outlook

Agriculture Canada economists have updated the December 1978 outlook reports for wheat, coarse grains and oilseeds.

In 1979, the total area seeded to wheat in Canada will remain around 26 million acres, with fewer acres seeded to durum. Based on average yields in the last five years, this would produce a crop of slightly less than 20 million tonnes.

Canadian wheat and flour exports during 1978-79 are forecast at 14 to 15.5 million tonnes. This is down from the 1977-78 level because of the large world wheat crop (estimated at 440 million tonnes, an increase of 54 million tonnes from 1977-78), and increased competition from other exporters.

Total world wheat trade is forecast to decline to 70 million tonnes in 1978-79 from the record 72.4 million tonnes in 1977-78.

Coarse grain production in Canada in 1978-79 is estimated to be 8 percent lower than that of last year at 20.3 million tonnes. However, supplies have increased by about 2 per cent because of a large carry-over.

Domestic coarse grain use in 1978-79 is expected to increase 5 to 6 per cent

from last year because of major expansions in hog and poultry production.

Much of the expected increase in coarse grain use is in barley feeding. With oat and corn supplies estimated to be down, the use of barley may increase by more than 10 per cent.

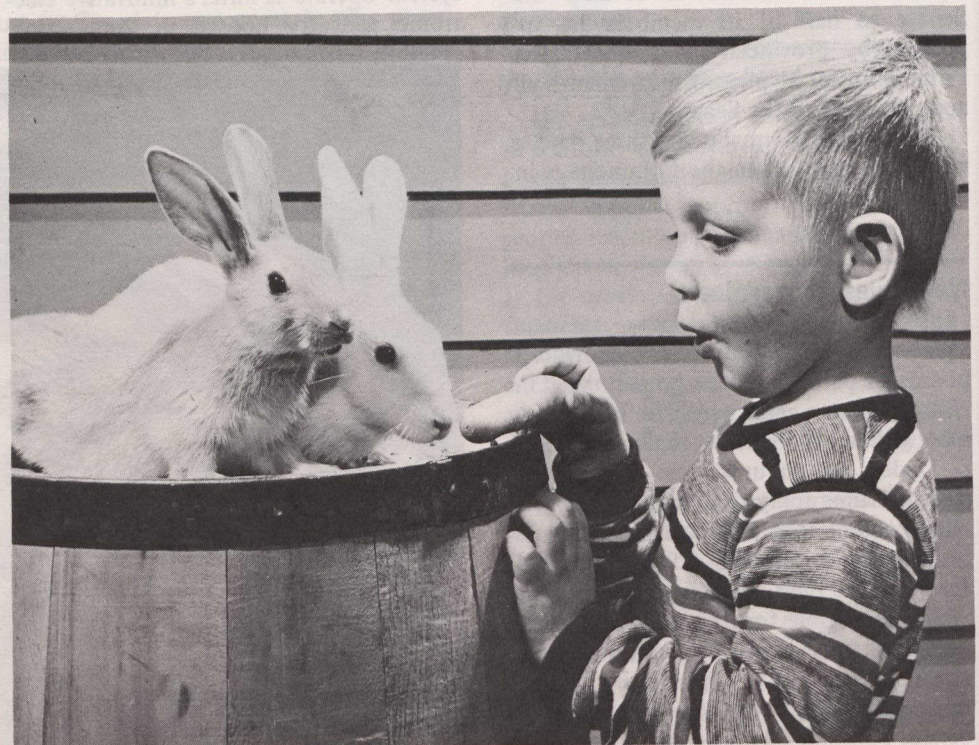
Oilseed plantings are expected to increase in North America and elsewhere in 1979.

Canadian rapeseed supplies are high this year, 3.8 million tonnes, compared to last year's 2.2 million tonnes. However, the lower value of the Canadian dollar has contributed to a substantial increase in rapeseed exports. Exports for the present crop year should be close to 1.6 million tonnes.

Rapeseed prices could weaken towards the end of 1979 because of the increased world supplies.

World flaxseed supplies are scarce, resulting in increased Canadian flaxseed exports and rising flaxseed prices. Plantings in Canada could increase, but prices will weaken towards the end of 1979, if, as expected, world supplies increase and prices of competing oils decline.

Soybean acreage in Canada is expected to increase 10 to 15 per cent in 1979 as a result of new varieties and the favourable soybean-corn price ratio.



Hey fellas, can you believe another year has rolled by and it's Easter bunny time again?