

that the tariff would be reimposed immediately if there was a serious dislocation in the livestock industry," Mr. Whelan said.

The Federal Government's action reinstates a levy of 1½ cents a pound on live cattle and 3 cents a pound on beef moving into Canada.

"When the U.S. price freeze was lifted about ten days ago, producers in that country who were holding back their stock from market flooded their industry with slaughter cattle," Mr. Whelan said. "There has been a spill-over into Canada. More cattle already have been imported from the U.S. than the total amount for last year, most of them during the past few weeks."

Mr. Whelan said the result was downward pressure on prices to Canadian cattle producers, which was discouraging further production.

"Any short-term easing of consumer beef prices would, in the longer term, end in disaster for Canadian farmers and consumers if the flood of imports continued unchecked," Mr. Whelan said. "As it is, Canadian feeder cattle are already moving to the U.S. in great numbers because of producer uncertainty in the future.

"Canadian farmers would stop producing beef because their returns would be driven below the break-even point. With our domestic supply disrupted, consumers would suffer most," Mr. Whelan said.

"Reimposing the tariff will be in the long-term interest of consumers. It is consistent with the Government's announced object of increasing the supply of food in Canada through increased producer-confidence and other appropriate measures.

"It should be noted that there are tariffs on cattle and beef entering the U.S. Should the U.S. administration consider removing their tariffs, we would, of course, review the situation," Mr. Whelan concluded.

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Ciertos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Speaking of food

Ask a group of Canadians to define their national dish and they'll speak up quickly with enthusiasm – and probably all give different replies, from lobster, deer meat, Canadian cheddar cheese and apple pie, Arctic char, buffalo steak, pea soup, barbecued chicken, to pancakes and maple syrup, and many more.

Canadians have a particular zest for food. It's a subject of earnest conversation at least as popular as the weather.

The chef of a renowned Ottawa hotel, when asked to serve a truly Canadian meal to visiting royalty, had these coast-to-coast dishes on the menu: Nova Scotia apple juice, Maritime oysters, Quebec pea soup, Newfoundland salmon, grilled Alberta elk, Saskatchewan grouse, Manitoba wild duck, New Brunswick potatoes, Ontario Queen Anne squash, British Columbia candied fruits and Ontario cheese.

Food at fairs and festivals

Food plays an important part in summer events throughout Canada. A growing number of nostalgic festivals reconstruct the days of the pioneer. At one of these in Western Canada, it is reported that the ubiquitous hotdog is outsold by "great slices of home-made bread, fresh from the outdoor ovens and baked as bread was baked by the early settlers".

In the Manitoba town of Flin Flon, there is an annual trout-catching festival with fringe attractions which include "moose-calling, squaw-calling and bannock-baking contests".

At a fishermen's regatta in Nova Scotia, freshly-caught lobster, barbecued chicken, home-baked bread, pies and cakes appeal to visitors' palates.

The Calgary Stampede features chuck wagons at every corner from which free breakfasts of flapjacks (pancakes) and Canadian bacon are served.

Food exports

Many foods are available for export: Fish and meats; maple syrup with the flavour of the northern woods; table potatoes from Prince Edward Island; McIntosh apples, grains and cereals from the Prairies; rye whisky and tangy

cheddar cheese and wines from the Niagara fruit belt.

Canada also supplies a large export market a wide variety of other products such as spices, sweet biscuits, pasta, honey, candy and bottled water. And, since 1945, revolutionary developments in Canadian food production and processing methods have added a whole range of time-saving "convenience" foods to traditional products.

Meat-export controls lifted

Beef, pork and livestock, which had been put under export control on August 13, can now be exported freely from Canada to any country except Rhodesia effective September 15, under two new general export permits, Robert K. Andras, Acting Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced on September 14.

Mr. Andras said that the meat-export controls had been imposed reluctantly and were directly related to the market distortions caused by supply and price pressures on Canadian meat production as a result of the freeze on beef prices in the United States. Since the price freeze was lifted in the U.S. on September 9, pork, beef and livestock are returning to more normal conditions of supply and demand.

Tree bonus for Kingston babies

The City of Kingston, Ontario, is celebrating its tercentenary this year with a variety of special projects, one of the more imaginative of which is an idea of the 300-member Bell Telephone Employees' Association of Kingston. It decided to match a beginning for a beginning by planting a white pine seedling in the Little Cataraqui Creek conservation area for every baby born in Kingston during 1973.

Forms have been placed in all Kingston hospitals so that expectant mothers will be aware of this novel way of celebrating the child's arrival and Kingston's three-hundredth birthday.

It is estimated that the conservation area will have gained 2,500 young trees by the end of this year. With each a certificate will be issued to remind "baby" when he grows up to visit the conservation area and see his own tree.