

Canadians spent less of their disposable incomes for food in 1975 than they did 15 years ago. Total food expenditures accounted for 21.6 per cent of disposable income in 1961, but only 18.2 per cent in 1975. By comparison, Americans spent 20 per cent and 17.1 per cent of their disposable incomes for food in 1961 and 1975 respectively.

What we eat

Canadian consumers really enjoy fresh fruit. In 1975, they ate nearly 43 per cent more fresh fruit than Americans did – 113.4 pounds compared to 78.9 pounds in the U.S.

Coffee is more popular too, with the Canadian consumption average at 9.4 pounds each year, compared to 9.2 pounds in the U.S.

Meat and poultry

Fondness for beef was evident in 1975. Canadians consumed slightly more than 102 pounds *per person*, compared to about 70 pounds in 1960. Beef consumption in the U.S. last year was 120 pounds a person.

Canadians consumed about the same amount of lamb and mutton – 2.9 pounds a person – as they did 15 years ago. Pork consumption was lower. The *per capita* consumption rate in 1973 was 58 pounds, while it was 48 pounds in 1975.

Canadians ate about the same amount of poultry (29 pounds) and cheese (about 18 pounds) in 1975 as they did a year earlier. Fish consumption has declined slightly to about 12 pounds a person. And we ate fewer eggs – just under 19 dozen a person – about a dozen less than in 1974.

Canadians still like catsup and, *per capita*, consume more than 12.5 pounds (fresh equivalent) of the product, not to mention over 52 pounds of canned tomatoes, juice, pulp, paste and purée.

Mushroom consumption is also on the rise – nearly five pounds a year – compared with slightly under four pounds in 1973 for each person.

Food prices in 1974

Canadian families spent an average of \$40.80 a week on food in 1974 – \$30.57 at home and \$10.23 in restaurants. Breaking down the purchases that filled shopping carts, the average family spent \$10.14 for meat and poultry,

\$4.76 for fruits and vegetables and \$4.25 for dairy products; cereals and bakery products cost \$3.42, miscellaneous groceries \$2.54 and beverages \$1.70. Eggs, fish, fats and oils, frozen foods and prepared dishes accounted for the remaining \$3.76. Figures on family food expenditures are not yet available for 1975.

Nuclear-valve plant shifted from Britain to Canada

Production in Ontario of a special valve designed by a British company for use in nuclear-power generation is to start in January.

Newman Hattersley Ltd, of Mississauga – a subsidiary of the Pegler Hattersley Group, Doncaster, Yorkshire, England – is to set up manufacturing facilities at its premises for final assembly of valves sold in Canada, the United States and other Western Hemisphere countries. The new facility will be known as the Nuclear Division.

Transfer of manufacturing from Britain will allow better service and many of the valve's component parts ultimately will be obtained from Canadian sources, says the company. Extra workers will be taken on as production gets under way. Initial annual sales of the new division are expected to be from \$2-3 million.

Technically described as the "bellows seal globe valve", the product, which meets stringent requirements of the nuclear power industry, is installed in many plants throughout the world.

The valve is installed with piping systems in the CANDU reactor. The bellows design ensures that heavy water, gas and saturated steam do not leak to the atmosphere.

Federal/provincial co-operation in uranium search

The Federal Government has entered into shared-cost agreements with four provinces to speed up exploration for uranium. The agreements, under the Federal-Provincial Uranium Reconnaissance Program, are valued at \$3,584,000, half of which will be provided by the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. They

cover surveys in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

A search for uranium last summer under the program has revealed several areas of higher-than-average amounts of uranium in Manitoba, which has led to greatly increased exploration in the area. Other surveillance projects valued at \$2.47 million are under way in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Following are the new agreements:

New Brunswick (\$180,000). Provides for an airborne survey to be undertaken this summer to map the distribution of uranium over 16,000 square miles of the province.

Ontario (\$1,740,000). Provides for airborne geophysical and ground geochemical surveys over 140,000 square miles of eastern and northwestern parts of the province over five years. It follows a smaller shared-cost project carried out last year.

Saskatchewan (\$1,064,000). Calls for airborne, ground and subsurface geophysical and geochemical surveys over 100,000 square miles of the province. The program will run for five years.

British Columbia (\$600,000). Provides for ground geochemical surveys to show the distribution of uranium in stream sediments over 50,000 square miles.

Fortress of Louisbourg part of U.S. Bicentennial project

Tourists from the United States who cannot include Canada's Fortress of Louisbourg in their Bicentennial pilgrimage will find it and other historic structures in their own state of Wisconsin – in small scale.

Models of well-known historic buildings were constructed by students at the Milwaukee School of Engineering as a Bicentennial year project and displayed in the University of Wisconsin/Milwaukee Library until September 30 and will be shown throughout the state. In addition to the Fortress, their handiwork includes Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the Cabildo, a state-house in New Orleans, and Monticello, the Charlottesville, Pennsylvania mansion of Thomas Jefferson, one of the founding fathers of the United States.

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