

medicine. The program will be carried out with a minimum of administrative procedures. The conditions for which amphetamines may be prescribed will be reviewed periodically by advisory committees appointed by the profession, and if the evidence indicates it to be advisable, the list of conditions for which the drugs may be prescribed will be altered. Our policy of full and frank discussions with the national medical associations on this and other problems will continue."

Canadian travellers

Results from the Canadian travel survey, 1971, indicate that Canadian residents spent \$1,325 million in 1971 on trips with Canadian destinations 100 miles or more from their home towns. This expenditure was incurred by 17.0 million travelling parties and involved 31.4 million person-trips, 85 per cent by automobile, 5 per cent by bus, 4 per cent by plane, 3 per cent by train and 3 per cent by other means.

Fifteen per cent of the trips occurred in the first quarter of 1971, 24 per cent in the second, 39 per cent in the third and 22 per cent in the fourth.

Agriculture in 1973

The agricultural outlook for the coming year calls for generally higher prices for wheat, feed grains and oilseeds, and general stability for other commodities, according to papers prepared by economists of the Outlook Section of Agriculture Canada's Economic Branch.

For wheat, a high level of export sales is already assured to Canada, and Canadian prices continue to rise in keeping with world price rises. Canada will likely maintain a high level of barley exports, although lower production during 1972, with normal carry-over supplies, will necessarily result in lower export movement. Oat exports, which decreased by about three million bushels in 1971-72, will probably not increase in 1973-74, and grain corn supplies will probably be lower than

they were last year. A slightly higher rye acreage should stabilize supply and disposition.

An increase in rapeseed and flax acreage in 1973 will probably be required if Canada is to keep its share of world markets, and prices will strengthen. Soybean sales may go down with Britain's entry into the EEC. Sunflowerseed acreage is down but returns will probably increase.

In general, beef cattle feeding profits may be less favourable in 1973 than they were last year. Feed costs will likely be somewhat higher, and fed cattle prices will probably average near 1972 levels. Veal slaughter may continue the downward trend, although veal calf prices will probably remain at high levels.

Milk production in Canada is expected to increase in 1973 by about 3 per cent, but increases in operating costs may limit increases in net income. Butter production is expected to increase, and cheddar-cheese production to increase slightly, while Canadian-made specialty cheeses will probably take a larger share of the expanding Canadian market. Skim-milk powder will probably require export assistance.

Hog prices will probably be lower, in the first half of 1973 compared to those of 1972, but higher in the second half. Feed prices will be higher. Lamb wool prices are expected to remain at high levels. Marketing boards established throughout Canada are expected to bring more stable prices for poultry and eggs at all levels. But, anything more than minimal increases in broiler production should be carefully considered for 1973, and unless all provincial marketing boards act soon to relate chick replacements to ultimate shell egg requirements, it is possible that egg production could seriously exceed domestic needs, even into the second half of 1973.

Tender tree fruit prices will probably average higher, and moderate production increases are forecast for 1973. Grape, raspberry and strawberry production will probably increase. There may be a reduction in North American potato supplies this year, but there will be an exceptionally good demand for seed potatoes

on the world market. Vegetable production will probably be well below that of last year. Supplies of storage crops will be moderate to low, demand strong, and prices higher than last year's.

Prices to honey producers and maple syrup producers will probably be higher.

A somewhat larger flue-cured tobacco crop is warranted for 1973 but acreage of cigar filler and burley tobacco probably will not change significantly.

Trade horizons meeting

An all-star team of trade specialists met in Toronto on January 10 to share its know-how with Ontario businessmen eager for new world markets. Called "Trade Horizons", and sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, the conference in the Sheraton Four Seasons Hotel was attended by some 600 representatives of a variety of business and manufacturing concerns.

Never in a single day had the local business scene been exposed to so much talent. One of the headliners was J.W.A. Alistair Burnet, editor of *The Economist* of London and one of the world's best-known trade authorities, whose lunch address outlined world trade developments with an eye to the recent British entry into the European Common Market.

The keynote speaker was H. Ian Macdonald, Ontario's Deputy Treasurer and Deputy Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs, who is currently chairman of the Economic Studies Committee appointed to advise Prime Minister William Davis of Ontario on long-range economic policy.

Trading blocs were discussed by R.E. Latimer, of the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. J.H. Stevens, president, Canada Wire and Cable Co. Ltd., discussed new world markets. And Hubert Stitt and Samuel Baker of Stitt, Baker and McKenzie, Toronto, spoke on manufacturing abroad.

Next day, trade counsellors from the Ministry's 16 world-wide international offices were available for private consultations. Delegates also met privately with representatives of the five Canadian chartered banks.