



# Bulletin

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## THE WHEAT STOCK PRODUCTION PROGRAM

*A statement by Mr. Otto Lang, Minister without Portfolio, in the House of Commons on February 27:*

The carryover of wheat in Canada will be approximately 950 million bushels at July 31 of this year – equivalent to nearly two-years' disappearance. To reach a stock position in reasonable relation to normal sales volumes, production of wheat must be reduced substantially below sales level. The number of years during which production need be so reduced depends upon the vigor with which the problem is attacked.

Closely related to the surplus in wheat is a current shortage of cash among Western grain growers. The effects of a cash shortage are evident throughout the Prairies, but are particularly acute in Saskatchewan, whose farmers are now carrying more than two-thirds of the total stocks on farms.

Unless strong action is taken now, the prospect is for a heavy movement of acreage out of wheat and into coarse grains and oilseeds. The wheat producer

is in a position in which he must attempt to increase his cash return. In large measure, this would lead to increased acreage in other crops. Our stocks positions, particularly in oats and barley, are already high. A further increase in acreage in these crops this year would result in burdensome surplus and lower prices for these products. This would create extreme difficulties for producers whose incomes normally depend upon the sales of these crops.

In oilseeds, there is reason to believe that some increase can be accommodated without serious effects on prices and delivery levels available to producers. Indications are, however, that rapeseed acreages will be increased sharply this year to the point where surplus in this crop appears a likelihood.

### SERIOUS SURPLUS OF WHEAT

We recognize that long-term adjustment programs are needed, and the Government is hard at work on these. In the meantime, we are faced with a serious wheat-surplus situation that must be relieved quickly if we hope to prevent this problem from seriously injuring the whole agricultural industry.

Producers on their own initiative reduced wheat plantings by 5 million acres in 1969. However, the current income and cash position of Prairie grain-producers make it unrealistic to expect that producers would reduce plantings to a desirable level in 1970, bearing this further major adjustment without direct government assistance.

Government leadership is necessary if adjustment is to take place without creating more serious problems, not only for wheat farmers but for farmers throughout Canada and by extension for the whole economy. Whatever government action is taken, the weight of the adjustment must be borne by wheat-producers themselves...and I believe they will accept the need to make the adjustment.

The Government proposes to implement a program to reduce wheat acreage and to encourage farmers in the Wheat Board designated region to hold

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this land out of production of any crop this year. I have discussed this program fully with the leaders of farm organizations in Western Canada and in many respects the program as it is now proposed has been improved by the adoption of their recommendations.

#### GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

The proposed program is as follows:

Producers in the Wheat Board designated region who reduce wheat acreage below 1969 levels and increase summerfallow or perennial forage by the same amount will receive federal compensation payments of \$6 an acre for additions to summerfallow or \$10 an acre for additions to perennial forage acreage. Partial payment will be made before the end of July and the balance will be paid in the fall of this year.

Compensation payments will be available to a maximum of 22 million acres of additional summerfallow and 2 million acres of additional perennial forage. A maximum of 1,000 acres for any individual producer will be eligible for compensation payments.

The actual cost to the Government of the program, which will be administered by the Canada Department of Agriculture, is estimated at \$100 million.

Wheat delivery quotas for the 1970-71 crop year will be based on the total of: (a) 25 per cent of summerfallow acreage, as stated on the producers 1969 permit book; (b) total acreage of summerfallow in 1970; (c) the amount by which acreage in perennial forage in 1970 exceeds the acreage in perennial forage in 1969.

Quotas for oats, barley, soft spring wheat and other crops to which delivery quotas apply will be based on acres seeded to each crop in 1970. In addition, any producer may choose to allocate any or all of his acres qualified for wheat quota to any other crop instead of wheat.

This program will provide needed income to hard-pressed grain growers and encourage them to dispose of wheat stocks already piled up on their farms. It will allow farmers to cut back drastically on wheat acreage, while at the same time discouraging the wholesale switch to other crops.

A sharp reduction in wheat stocks will greatly enhance the continuing effort to strengthen international wheat prices. Foreign buyers are not willing to pay top prices when they know we are sitting on a mountain of grain. If farmers get behind this program and support it to the fullest, as I am sure they will, the cash position of grain producers and the whole Prairie economy will be substantially improved this fall.

This major initiative in reducing wheat stocks provides a unique opportunity for moving forward toward co-ordinated global programs of production policies for grain. The benefits from the new Canadian program will extend well beyond Canada to the world wheat economy. The governments of other exporting nations are similarly preoccupied with the

problems of surplus production; some have programs in place or are examining new ones designed to minimize the problem. This initiative in Canada, which represents a new and much stronger attack on the problems of surplus production, should add impetus to international efforts to stabilize the world grain economy.

#### MEETING WITH OTHER NATIONS

In order that this opportunity should not be lost, I have proposed to the Governments of Australia, Argentina and the U.S.A. and to the Commission of the European Economic Community that a meeting be held at ministerial level to review the Canadian program and consider complementary action which might be taken by others designed to compound its benefit internationally. I am confident these governments will agree to participate in an early meeting and I am hopeful this will mark a turning point in our efforts to rationalize the world grain situation.

In the meantime, every effort is being made to increase export sales. Increased food aid shipments and more attractive credit facilities have assisted the Canadian Wheat Board in attaining sales that will reach 375 million bushels this year, greater than any year save one in the history of the Board from 1943 to the year of the first major purchase by the U.S.S.R. in 1963.

With the successful completion of this major reduction program, market forecasts indicate that Canada will be able to return to a level of production in the area of 20 million acres. Additional measures will be required in 1971 to assure that production does not exceed acceptable levels.

#### STRATFORD TO ADELAIDE

The Stratford National Theatre of Canada has been invited to take part in the Adelaide Festival of the Arts in Australia in 1972, William T. Wylie, the general manager, announced recently.

The Adelaide Festival, an annual event featuring drama, music, opera and the visual arts, lasts for three weeks and includes performances by leading Australian artists as well as guest artists of international stature from other countries. This year, the arts festival will have the Royal Shakespeare Company of England in productions of *Twelfth Night* and *The Winter's Tale*. Among other distinguished visitors will be Rudolf Nureyev, who will appear as guest dancer and choreographer with the Australian Ballet.

Organizers of the event have dedicated 1972 to the nations of the Pacific, and it is in this context that Stratford has been invited to represent Canada.

In making the announcement, Mr. Wylie stressed that Stratford could not immediately make a firm commitment to attend, but he added that "the prospect of taking part in an arts festival of this nature is tremendously exciting and we're honored as a company to be invited as representatives of Canada".

## OTTAWA-QUEBEC MOROCCAN PROJECT

Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. Marcel Masse, Quebec Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, announced recently that the Federal Government and the government of Quebec had agreed to work together on the implementation of an economic and social development project in Morocco in which Canada had undertaken to participate at the request of the Moroccan Government.

This new example of co-operation involving an international development project is regarded as a welcome event in the context of federal-provincial relations. It is a rural-development project in northern Morocco in the Province of Tétouan, part of a broad plan for rural economic development in the eastern Rif (Développement économique et rural de Rif occidental - DERRO) in which several countries are now participating. The Government of Canada will meet the costs of Canadian participation in this project, including the salaries of experts whom the Quebec government will assign to the undertaking. The arrangements agreed to between Ottawa and Quebec will allow the technical and professional skills of Quebec experts to be utilized.

When, in February 1968, the Government of Canada agreed to co-operate with the Government of Morocco in the realization of the DERRO-Tétouan project, a group of Canadian experts recruited by the federal and Quebec governments went to Morocco to

carry out a preliminary study of the project. Execution of the project will now be carried out on the basis of close co-operation between the two governments.

The Government of Canada has entrusted the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) with responsibility for implementation of the Canadian share in the project and for negotiation of the details of this implementation with the Moroccan authorities, through the Canadian Embassy accredited to the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Quebec Department of Intergovernmental Affairs will co-operate with CIDA in establishing in Quebec City a support group headed by a co-ordinator. This group, made up of experts in various scientific and technological fields, will participate in drawing up the agreement between Canada and Morocco, which will consist of a detailed plan of the works to be undertaken, an operational schedule and an estimate of the project costs. The support group, in concert with CIDA, will see to the recruitment of a director and of a working group who will be responsible for effecting project implementation in Morocco, in collaboration with the Moroccan authorities, and will supply the technical and professional support needed to determine the most effective means of realizing and supervising implementation of the project.



The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

*Woman with an Umbrella*

### GALLERY ACQUIRES DEGAS

The portrait *Woman with an Umbrella* by Edgar Degas (1843-1917) has been acquired for the National Gallery of Canada from an anonymous collector in Switzerland. This picture was part of the contents of the third sale in the artist's studio in 1918, since when it has been privately owned.

The Director of the National Gallery, Miss Jean Sutherland Boggs, author of the standard book on the portraits of Degas, says of this picture, which she believes to have been painted about 1886: "It has the subtlety and the understatement of Leonardo da Vinci, an artist Degas much admired. Although we may have lost Leonardo's *Ginevra de 'Benci* to Washington, we can console ourselves with this Degas."

The subject of the portrait has never been identified, but Miss Boggs believes that she may have been one of the dancers or pantomime artists who often posed for Degas after they had passed their prime as performers.

This is the second oil by Degas acquired for the Ottawa collection. In 1967, the National Gallery acquired from the Finlayson collection in Toronto a work that Degas, then in his twenties, had based on a drawing in the Uffizi, Florence, by the sixteenth-century Florentine Pontormo. This is also a portrait

of a woman. As Miss Boggs points out: "The Gallery now provides the opportunity to study the development in Degas's work from the idealized, classical aims of his early paintings to the concentration on the expression of psychological tensions in the newly-acquired portrait."

Although Ottawa already possesses three late pastels by Degas, the new acquisition is important, coming from the more classic, and better-known, period of his career, between 1874 and 1886, when he participated in the independent exhibitions of his fellow Impressionists.

## NESTING SITES FOR RARE GEESE

The first large-scale program to re-establish breeding flocks of the giant species of Canada Goose in Ontario is being conducted by the Lake Huron District fish and wildlife staff of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, in co-operation with the Niska Waterfowl Research Station at Guelph.

The Giant Canada Goose is a large, light-colored bird that once nested throughout the southern Canadian prairies, the northern prairie states, and eastward through the lake states into southwestern Ontario. Though never abundant, they were well known to the old-time Western hunters - a race of huge geese compared to the more common Hudson's Bay, Atlantic and Lesser Canada Geese, which seldom weigh over 10 pounds. The "big honkers" frequently weighed in at 12 to 18 pounds and they had a wingspread of 6 feet or more.

Toward the end of last century, the Giant Canadas gradually declined in numbers. In the early 1900s they were to be seen rarely and they were considered extinct between 1930 and 1962.

Rediscovery of the giant birds occurred in January 1962, when Dr. Harold Hanson of the Illinois Natural History Survey was weighing specimens of Canada Geese captured from a flock that were over-wintering at Rochester, Minnesota. The survey crew came up with what seemed to be impossible weights for these birds and believed their scales must be faulty. The scales were re-checked and the weights verified. Subsequent investigation conclusively proved that Giant Canadas were not extinct.

Man's influence on the environment, particularly in southern areas, has resulted in today's shortage of suitable nesting-sites for the Canada Goose. Teaching young geese to accept and use artificial nesting structures will therefore, be an important feature in their management.

### NESTING METHOD

This teaching process, called "imprinting", is accomplished by placing newly-hatched birds in elevated nesting structures (about two feet above water) during their first 24 hours of life and forcing them to jump down several times into the water. Birds that

are conditioned in this way will seek out similar nesting locations at maturity and the man-made nesting structures will be provided for them.

The raised platform gives the nest protection from predators and from fluctuations in water levels and, since both parents zealously guard the nest and the immediate vicinity, the platforms have the added advantage that ganders are able to stake out only a very small claim. In fact, if there is a "gander lander" attached to the platform, the male bird will tend to use it for guarding the nest. This feature allows many more birds to nest in an area than would be otherwise possible. The geese can become so strongly imprinted to man-made nesting structures that they will not want to nest on anything else.

## HIGHER PRICES FOR SKIM MILK

A new international arrangement on skimmed-milk powder will provide an increase over recently prevailing world prices of as much as four cents a pound, Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, announced recently. The arrangement is based on a minimum f.o.b. price of \$20 (U.S.) for 100 kilograms, or about 10 cents a pound. The minimum price will govern all exports of skimmed-milk powder except what is sold for animal feed, in circumstances where strict end-use controls are in effect.

Mr. Pepin emphasized that Canada's adherence to the arrangement will not affect prices of dairy products consumed in Canada.

"Higher world prices for skimmed-milk powder will result in savings to Canadian dairy farmers in the cost of disposing of surplus powder, thus restoring their earnings to the level prevailing prior to the price declines of recent months," he added.

The arrangement, which has been accepted by Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the European Economic Community and Denmark, "represents significant progress towards greater international co-operation in the very difficult area of trade in dairy products". "Implementation of the arrangement will bring about greater price stability in world skimmed milk powder markets," the Minister added.

Administration of the arrangement will be carried out by the Canadian Dairy Commission.

## INDIAN CHILDREN TUTORED

About 70 University of Alberta students are spending one night a week helping Indian children in Edmonton pass grades or make the honor roll.

The free tutoring service is provided to Indian students - most of them at high-school level - by the University's Wauneita Society, with the help of the Department of Indian Affairs, which pays for the textbooks and transportation to the university.

In most cases, there is a tutor available for every student during the two-hour sessions.

## ARCTIC TRIALS FOR GIANT 'COPTER

A helicopter that has been used by the United States to fly troops and munitions into Vietnam and has been the subject of Department of Transport trials in the Arctic was demonstrated recently at Uplands Airport, Ottawa.

The helicopter, the S-64 *Skycrane*, is manufactured by Sikorsky Aircraft of Connecticut. The S-64's cockpit bubble, unlike that of the conventional helicopter, is only a small part of the whole vehicle, which is 88½ feet long.

During the trials carried out by the Department, two remote Eskimo settlements were re-supplied with building and other materials in a ship-to-shore airlift operation. More than 1.8 million pounds of supplies, including a complete prefabricated house and material for a six-room addition to a school, were unloaded from a ship by the big helicopter and placed on shore at Cape Dorset and Coral Harbour in Baffin Island.

According to John Stewart of the Department's marine operations planning, the trials have shown that the S-64 *Skycrane* is the most economic method of delivering containerized and uncontainerized cargo from ship to shore. "This method not only saves time but reduces damage in the transporting of materials and supplies," says Mr. Stewart.

Barges are the usual means of unloading the ships at the villages in the Arctic, where there are no harbors or piers. The barges can operate only at high tide and in calm seas. While the areas at which the barges can unload are limited, the *Skycrane* was able to place the loads at the point of their use or nearby. The barge operation can take days, or even several weeks, longer than the method employing the *Skycrane*.

Damage to cargoes in the barge operation can range as high as 25 to 35 per cent, whereas damage was less than two per cent in the *Skycrane* operation.

A total of 238 sorties was flown in the Department's northern operation.

## HOT WATER FREEZES FASTER

Three hundred and fifty years ago, Sir Francis Bacon wrote in *Novum Organum*: "Water slightly warm is more easily frozen than quite cold." Here was a challenge to the scientists, for the statement seemed to affront not only scientific law but common sense itself. Yet scientists did nothing to prove or disprove Bacon's statement — they simply refused to consider it.

Dr. George S. Kell, a chemist with the National Research Council of Canada, has for the first time proved scientifically that an open bucket of hot water freezes faster than a bucket of cold water. His research involved a computer calculation based on simple thermodynamic principles and outdoor experiments during the winter.

## NATURE OF EXPERIMENT

Dr. Kell, of the High Pressure Section of NRC's Division of Chemistry, found that, if the buckets were covered, cooling took place as described by Sir Isaac Newton's law of cooling — the cooler of the two buckets would remain the cooler until the water in it froze. If, however, the buckets were not covered evaporation played a major role in the freezing of the one containing hot water. So much of the hot water evaporated that this more than compensated for the greater temperature range it had to cover before freezing. In short, there was less water to freeze in the hot bucket and it cooled and froze faster.

Dr. Kell's experiments show that, as water cools from 100 degrees centigrade to zero, some 16 per cent of it evaporates. Another 10 per cent vaporizes as the liquid turns to ice. In other words, if 100 pounds of boiling water is poured in a large wooden tray, more than 25 pounds of it will evaporate before it freezes.

He also found that, when the temperature of the cold environment is 20 degrees Fahrenheit, very hot water can freeze about 10 percent faster than an equal volume of water starting at room temperature. Water also takes the longest time to freeze when it starts at 73 degrees Fahrenheit.

## KELSEY COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Kelsey, the first explorer of Canada's Western plains, will be commemorated by a six-cent stamp the Canada Post Office will release on April 15.



Kelsey, who was apprenticed to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1684, explored the Canadian West in the quest for new avenues of trade, living and travelling for 40 years with native Indian tribes.

It was not until about 200 years after his death that his account of his journeys, which described the features of the land in great detail, was discovered in the library of Dobb's Castle in Ireland. With the discovery of these manuscripts in 1926, the validity of Kelsey's claims as an explorer was confirmed.

The new stamp, designed by Dennis Burton of Toronto, is red, blue, yellow and dark-brown and measures 40 mm. by 24 mm. Thirty-four million are being printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.

## BOOST FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNERS

New incentives to improve the design of Canadian products have been announced by Mr. Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. During 1970, his Department will launch an effort to increase the quantity and improving the quality of Canadian designs, and to achieve more immediate and measurable advancements in the design of Canadian products. The program is being undertaken on the recommendation of the National Design Council, an advisory body to the Minister.

The cornerstone of the new program will be the inauguration of IDAP (Industrial Design Assistance Program), which will help Canadian industry by contributing to the costs of industrial design development. This support will be in addition and complementary to that provided by other departmental assistance programs.

### ELIGIBILITY

IDAP will support those industries that demonstrate their interest in improving their designs by the employment of qualified industrial design services. Assistance will be available to companies incorporated in Canada, to groups of companies organized as consortia and to trade associations that satisfy the requirements of the program.

Financial assistance under IDAP will be concentrated on relatively short-term projects of product or system innovation, and will be limited to 50 per cent of the industrial design operational and administrative costs. These will include the salary, wages and fees for industrial design and associated technical services, on a staff or consultant basis, which are directly related to a specific project. Both the technical and commercial feasibility of a project must be satisfied before government assistance is given.

In his statement, Mr. Pepin said that strong emphasis would be placed on improving management, knowledge and talent. Consultative services and funds will be available for design management courses and the development of products and systems for domestic and export markets. Scholarships and grants will continue to be offered for advanced training in industrial design and to assist in the establishment of study courses.

In order to implement the new program within current economic constraints on Federal Government expenditures, the operation of the two "Design

Canada' centers in Toronto and Montreal will be discontinued as of March 31, and their operating funds re-allocated to the new program.

## POPULATION ESTIMATES

As of January 1, 1970, Canada's population was estimated at 21,260,000, an increase of 320,000, or 1.5 per cent since January 1, 1969. This compares with an increase of 310,000, also 1.5 per cent in 1968 and 331,000, or 1.6, in 1967. A decrease in the number of immigrants in 1969 was balanced by an increase in the number of births and a decrease in the number of persons emigrating from Canada.

In the calendar year 1969, Ontario had an increase of 175,000, or 2.4 per cent; British Columbia, 71,000 or 3.5 per cent; Quebec, 42,000, or 0.7 per cent, Alberta, 37,000, or 2.4 per cent; Newfoundland, 4,000, or 0.8 per cent, and Manitoba and Nova Scotia, 2,000 each. Prince Edward Island remained the same, while Saskatchewan lost 13,000, or 1.4 per cent and New Brunswick lost 3,000, or 0.5 per cent.

The starting-point for these estimates is the population count of the census of June 1, 1966. To these provincial counts are added births and immigrants; deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted and an allowance is made for interprovincial migration. These estimates are subject to revision after the 1971 census of Canada.

On the basis of the elements of population growth during this quarterly period, the projected population on February 25 as registered on the Canada Population Clock was 21,308,710.

## TEACHERS IN CANADA

The number of full-time teachers and principals in public elementary and secondary schools in Canada for the school-year 1968-69 was 236,467. This number represents an increase of 2.7 per cent from that of the previous year and an increase of nearly 189 per cent from the 81,889 recorded in the school-year 1948-49. The largest percentage increase over the previous 20-year period was in British Columbia (261 per cent), followed by Ontario (251 per cent), Alberta (229 per cent), Quebec (174 per cent), Newfoundland (160 per cent), New Brunswick (138 per cent), Manitoba (131 per cent), Nova Scotia (118 per cent), Prince Edward Island (109 per cent) and Saskatchewan (60 per cent).

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