



# Bulletin

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## INDUSTRY AND ELDERLY BENEFIT FROM BUDGET

*In presenting his first budget to the House of Commons on May 8, the Minister of Finance, Mr. John Turner, stated that it was designed "to buttress the Canadian economy - to provide incentives for Canadian industry to grow and compete and provide jobs," as well as "to render justice to those people in our community who have been hurt by the rise in the cost of living and who have no way of fighting back."*

*The following are the highlights of the budget:*

The general corporate tax rate is reduced to 40 per cent on Canadian manufacturing and processing income only, effective January 1, 1973.

The tax rate is reduced to 20 per cent from 25 per cent on manufacturing and processing income

eligible for small-business incentive, effective January 1, 1973.

There is to be a two-year write-off introduced for machinery and equipment acquired after May 8 for manufacturing or processing in Canada.

The "earned-depletion" incentive is broadened to cover all expenditures for equipment to process mineral ore to the prime metal stage in Canada, including custom processing.

### PENSIONS INCREASE

The basic old-age security pension, veterans' pensions and allowances are to be escalated fully in step with cost-of-living changes, effective January 1, 1972.

Maximum payments under the combined old-age security and the guaranteed income supplement are increased by \$15 a month for single people and \$30 a month for married couples, effective January 1, 1972, and are fully escalated against cost of living in the future.

The special tax exemption for persons 65 and over is increased to \$1,000 from \$650, effective January 1, 1972. The increase also applies to the exemption for blind taxpayers and taxpayers confined to bed or wheelchair.

A special tax exemption of \$50 a month has been introduced for full-time trainees and students attending prescribed courses at vocational and training schools and a broad range of post-secondary institutions, effective January 1, 1972.

Medical expenses for tax purposes are broadened effective January 1, 1972, to cover additional home care and travel costs for medical treatment.

### OTHER MEASURES

The two-year write-off for pollution-control plants and equipment is broadened in its application and extended an additional year.

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Legislation is to be introduced implementing the general preferential tariff for developing countries.

Scientific research equipment purchased by manufacturers for use in testing or developing new products is to be exempt from sales tax.

#### TAX REFORM

The introduction of rules for taxing "passive income" is deferred from 1973 to 1975 to permit further examination of their impact.

Rules are eased for the taxation of accrued gains of persons leaving Canada; an exemption will apply for certain property of individuals who reside only temporarily in Canada.

The tax treatment is eased on non-cash gifts to charities where a charity can use the property in its activities.

Persons are relieved of obligation to pay federal tax in quarterly instalments if their federal taxes in the preceding year were less than \$400.

The calculation of tax instalments is simplified for both individuals and corporations.

Income from damage awards in cases of bodily harm or injury is no longer taxable before the recipient reaches the age of 21.

The payment of taxes due on deemed realization at death of capital property may be extended evenly over a period of six years.

#### ECONOMIC AND FISCAL BACKGROUND

The year 1971 brought substantial increases in personal income and personal spending, in government spending, in housing starts, and in exports and imports. Productivity increased and there was some inventory build-up, but the growth of demand has not yet induced a major expansion of business investment.

Twice as many new jobs were created in Canada last year as in 1970, but because of rapid labour force growth the decline in unemployment began only in the latter part of the year.

There is growing confidence in Canada's economic prospects, assisted by the Government's expansionary measures and by last December's settlement of international monetary issues.

Government measures have helped to ease unemployment and to provide jobs for the extraordinary numbers of students joining the labour market during the summer.

In the longer view, Canada's service and resource industries are strong and growing. But the output of manufacturing industries has not kept pace with the growth of the economy as a whole. They are the largest single source of employment but are vulnerable and hard-pressed by a new international situation.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1972, budgetary revenues are estimated at \$14,145 million and expenditures at \$14,745 million, with a \$600-million deficit. Total cash requirements were \$2,088

million, including \$485 million required to finance foreign exchange transactions.

In 1972-73, revenues are expected to be \$15,670 million, expenditures \$16,120 million and the deficit \$450 million. Net non-budgetary requirements are expected to be \$1,550 million. Total cash requirements will be \$2,000 million apart from any increase or reduction arising from exchange transactions.

#### ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Strong consumer spending, an active housing picture and a build-up in business inventories will mark the year 1972. Having in mind the stimulus in the budget, there will be more capital investment by business — especially in machinery and equipment — than indicated in recent surveys.

A large increase in employment is expected and, though month-to-month fluctuations are likely to continue, unemployment is expected to fall throughout the year.

The outlook for prices is mixed, but it is not expected that the rise in prices will be significantly greater this year than last.

The rate of real growth in 1972 is expected to be of the order of 6-6½ per cent.

#### ARTS GRANTS

Six major arts organizations are to receive grants totalling \$1,527,000 for their 1972-73 operations, according to a recent Canada Council announcement. Other such grants will be announced later this year.

The National Ballet of Canada, Toronto, receives \$600,000 for its 1972-73 season. A 25-week tour is planned with a new classical production choreographed by Rudolf Nureyev, who will dance the leading role. A grant of \$300,000 is awarded to the Grands Ballets Canadiens, Montreal, for a season that will feature performances in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The Stratford Festival receives \$435,000 for its 1972 season. A new Canadian play, entitled *Mark*, by Betty Jane Wylie, the première of Murray Schafer's contemporary chamber opera *Patria*, and an English version of Roch Carrier's play *La Guerre, Yes Sir!* are among the productions to be offered at the Festival.

A Toronto periodical, *arts/Canada*, receives \$107,000. Special issues are planned on the Prairies, Quebec paintings and Canadian Indian art.

The Canadian Theatre Centre, Toronto, receives \$50,000 to continue its activities as a service and information centre for the theatrical profession.

The Institut international de musique du Canada, Montreal, receives a grant of up to \$35,000 for the 1972 International Violin Competition, to be held in Montreal from May 27 to June 13.

## UN ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE

Mr. Jack Davis, Minister of the Environment and Fisheries, will lead the Canadian delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm from June 5 to 16. Senator Alan Macnaughton will be the vice-chairman of the delegation.

The Stockholm meeting, to which over 100 states are expected to send representatives, will be the first large-scale intergovernmental conference concerned with the entire range of environmental problems. It was established by the General Assembly in December 1969, with a mandate "to provide a framework for the comprehensive consideration within the United Nations of the problems of human environment in order to focus the attention of governments and public opinion on the importance and urgency of this question and also to identify those aspects of it that can only or best be solved through international co-operation and agreement".

Other delegates will be Dr. Victor Goldbloom, Minister of State responsible for the Quality of the Environment, Province of Quebec; Mr. William Yurko, Minister of the Environment, Province of Alberta; Mr. Eymard Corbin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of the Environment; and Mr. Paul Tremblay, Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Alternate delegates are: Mr. Edward Schreyer, Premier of Manitoba; Mr. Glen Bagnell, Minister of Mines, Province of Nova Scotia; Mr. G.W.M. Cockburn, Minister of Fisheries and Environment, Province of New Brunswick; Mr. William C. Doody, Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources, Province of Newfoundland; and Mr. R.F. Shaw, Deputy Minister, Department of the Environment.

The delegation will be assisted by advisers from the federal and provincial government services and by the following representatives of national non-governmental organizations: Mr. James MacDonald, Canadian Labour Congress; Mr. George Manuel, National Indian Brotherhood; Mr. David McCreery, National Youth Conference; Miss C.N. Norminton, Canadian Federation of Agriculture; and Mr. Louis Renzoni, Mining Association of Canada.

## CANADA JOINS IADB

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, announced that Canada became a full member of the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3 by signing the Agreement which established the Bank. When making this announcement Mr. Sharp expressed the view that Canada's membership in the Bank was a significant milestone in the broadening of Canada's relations with the Americas, which was a key object emerging from the recent review of Canadian foreign policy.

Membership in the Bank makes it possible for Canada to contribute more effectively to development in Latin America and the Caribbean. Canada will contribute \$100 million (U.S.) to the Bank during the next three years, including a paid-in subscription of \$40 million to the capital stock of the Bank and a contribution of \$60 million to the Bank's Fund for Special Operations. Full membership will supersede Canada's earlier arrangement with the Bank which, since 1964, has involved the extension of development loans totalling \$74 million (Cdn) to Latin American countries with the assistance of the Bank. Canada's contributions to the Bank, coupled with the program of bilateral technical assistance in Latin America instituted almost a year and a half ago, will raise Canada's development assistance to Latin America to about four times its former level.

## AIMS OF THE BANK

The Inter-American Development Bank, founded in 1960, has 24 members including Canada. Its headquarters are in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the Bank is to further the economic and social development of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean by financing development projects and programs, promoting public and private investment and providing technical assistance. Other than Canada, the only non-borrowing member of the Bank is the U.S. As of December 31, 1971 the Bank had committed about \$4.7 billion (U.S.) in loans to finance some 679 development projects in member countries.

Canadian membership in the Bank is a further step in Canada's participation in the activities of the Hemisphere. Within the last year Canada has joined two other important inter-American institutions, the Pan American Health Organization and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Canada has established a formal link with the Organization of American States and an Ambassador and Permanent Observer to that Organization has been appointed. The Government is exploring the possibility of joining other inter-American organizations which are relevant to Canada's interests and to whose activities Canada is in a position to make a distinctive contribution.

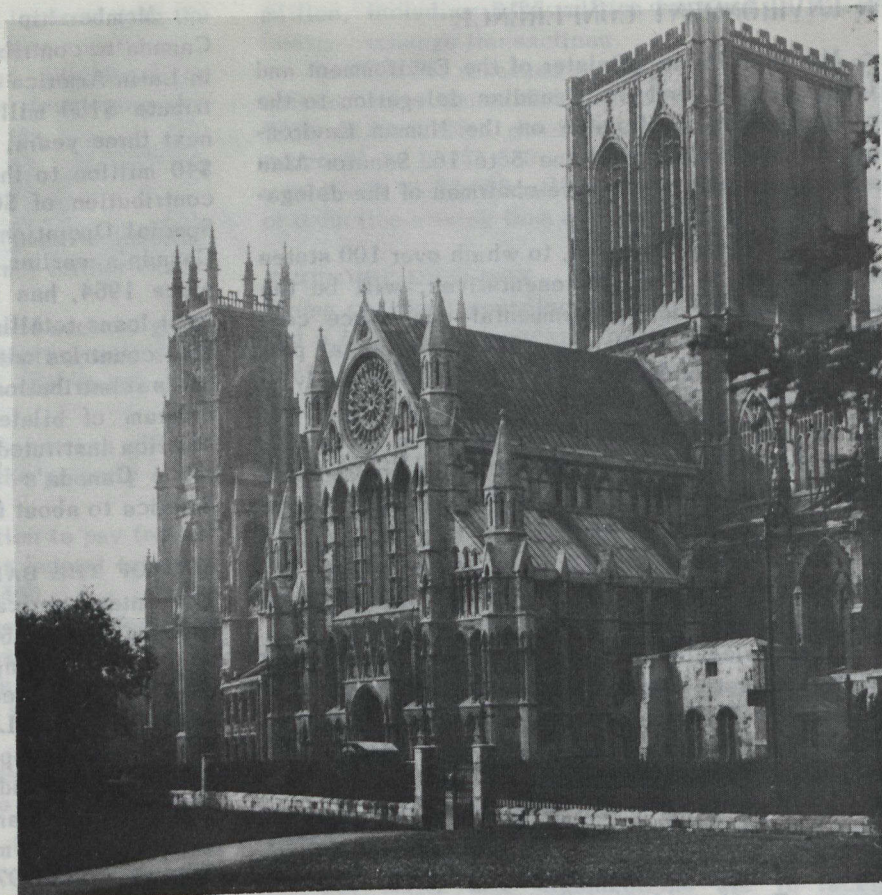
## SKIM-MILK POWDER TO MEXICO

An agreement for the sale of 61 million pounds of Canadian skim-milk powder to Mexico in 1972, to a value of about \$17 million, has been concluded between the Canadian Dairy Commission (the Canadian Government dairy support agency) and Conasupo (the Mexican Government purchasing agency).

The Commission states that the volume involved in the transaction represents approximately one-third of the Canadian skim-milk powder that will be available for export from 1972 production.

## THE DUST OF AGES

*York Minster, the beautiful cathedral in Yorkshire, England, built on the site of a fifth century wooden church, was recently restored with the help of the modern-day substance called fly-ash.*



What does a medieval English cathedral have in common with a modern coal-burning power-station? The answer is a fine, grey powder that, according to American astronauts, bears a striking resemblance to moon dust. Its name is fly-ash.

Consultants engaged in a \$5-million restoration of York Minster found the material an ideal grout for the cathedral's crumbling stonework. It was fed under pressure to fill the tiny holes and cracks that developed in the original masonry because of settlement.

Composed mainly of silica, alumina and iron oxide, this residue from the burning of pulverized coal is one of a number of materials having pozzolanic, or binding, properties when combined with lime in the presence of moisture. Volcanic ash is very similar. The Romans knew of its cementing abilities and used it to build the Colosseum.

Fly-ash has long been a disposal problem for the power industry. In the United States alone, electric utilities will produce an estimated 29 million tons a year by 1975. Most of this will have to be dumped, and suitable sites are becoming increasingly scarce.

### PROCESS PLANT PARTIAL ANSWER

Providing at least a partial solution to this dilemma in Ontario is a \$1.5-million process plant that was commissioned in March a short distance from the

2,400,000-kilowatt Ontario Hydro Lakeview generating station on the western outskirts of Metropolitan Toronto.

The plant sinters fly-ash into aggregate to replace sand and gravel in such precast products as concrete blocks, slabs and panels as well as lightweight concrete for multi-storey buildings. Another product is refined fly-ash, which can replace up to 30 per cent of the cement used in making concrete.

"It certainly represents a major breakthrough in our search for an economic use for fly-ash," says Jack Marsh, the plant superintendent.

Mr. Marsh says the plant will handle 200,000 tons of fly-ash a year, all of it from the Lakeview station. Up to now, Hydro has been paying anything from 50 cents to \$2.50 a ton to have it hauled away and dumped as landfill.

Ash arrives from the generating station in hermetically-sealed tanker trucks which receive and discharge their cargo through flexible pipes. The fly-ash process plant has three main sections: for beneficiation, sintering and the production of aggregate.

### CONVERSION TO CONCRETE

In the beneficiation division, carbon and iron are removed from the fly-ash through air separation, heating and magnetic screening. Because of the type



Plant superintendent Jack Marsh examines sintered fly-ash pellets.

of coal used, the fly-ash produced in Ontario's power stations has a relatively high carbon and iron content, making it less acceptable as a raw material than fly-ash in some parts of the U.S. and Europe. The beneficiation process removes this disadvantage.

After beneficiation, the material is fed into a furnace for sintering into pellets which are later crushed and screened into various sizes of light-weight concrete aggregate.

Although the Lakeview fly-ash process plant is owned and operated by Ontario Hydro, responsibility for marketing its products falls on a private company, Enercon Limited. Once the plant is in full operation, it will run 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Between 26 and 30 people will be employed there.

Ontario Hydro first used fly-ash concrete on a trial basis in one block of the dam at the Otto Holden Station on the Ottawa River. That was in 1949. Repeated comparisons of the test section with the concrete used in the remainder of the dam have indicated no deterioration, even at the waterline where weathering is most severe.

Since then, Hydro has used fly-ash concrete in a number of major power stations including the St. Lawrence and Mountain Chute dams and such thermal-electric plants as Lakeview, Lambton, Nanticoke and the nuclear station at Pickering, east of Toronto. At Pickering, fly-ash has reduced the amount of cement in the 400,000 yards of concrete by about 20 per cent.

#### FLY-ASH AS LANDFILL

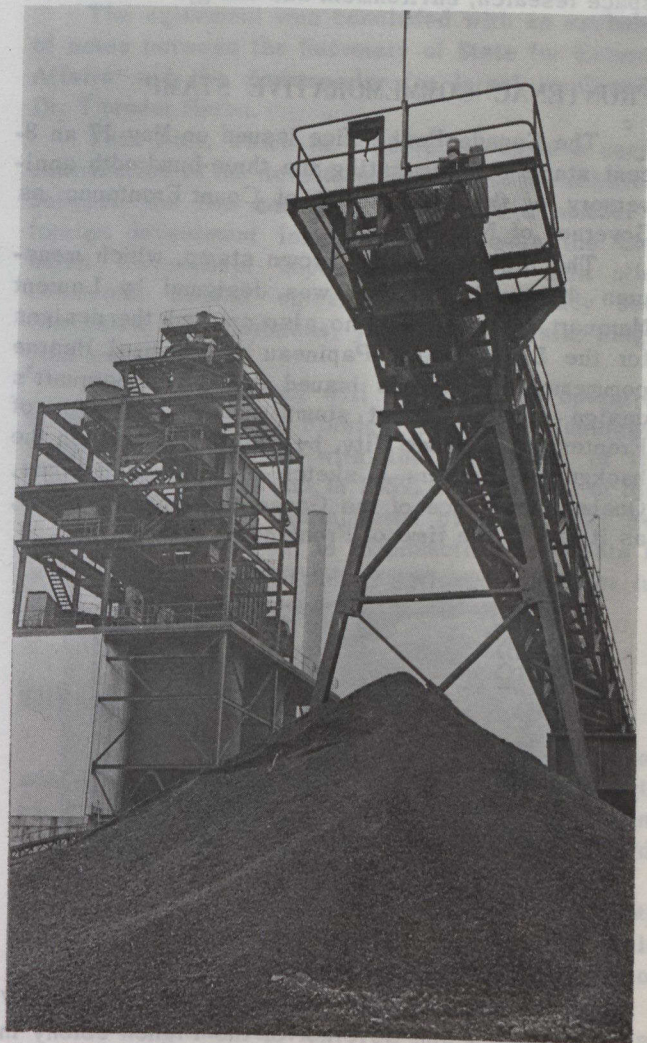
Besides its role as an additive in concrete, fly-ash has been used as landfill in a number of recreational projects. Thanks to fly-ash trucked from Lakeview, an eight-acre splash of green with swings, baseball diamond and soccer pitch, has replaced the open sore of a Mississauga gravel pit.

Now known as Oakridge Park, the old pit was filled to a depth of 25 feet with fly-ash, which was then compacted, capped with top soil and sodded.

An even more imaginative project is a dumping experiment involving the J. Clark Keith generating station in Windsor. Thousands of tons of fly-ash were trucked to a Sandwich West township site and bulldozed at Hydro's expense into a 70-foot ski hill. Hydro also covered the hill with topsoil and upgraded a road to the site.

Jack Menard, chairman of the township's parks and recreation committee, said it would have "cost us a fortune to build a hill like that".

The township didn't stop there. It took advantage of the Federal Government's local initiative program and obtained a grant of more than \$24,000 to plant 720 trees, create nature trails and build picnic tables, log fences and a shelter. A small lake will be created and part of the 12-acre site may eventually be used as an overnight camping area. (Story and pictures courtesy Ontario Hydro News, March 1972 issue.)



Stacking conveyor which transports pellets from the sintering plant.

## BELGIAN SCIENCE MISSION VISITS

Mr. Théo Lefèvre, Belgian Minister of State for Science Policy and Programs, conferred in Ottawa on May 1 with Mr. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of State for Science and Technology, at the start of four days of science and technology meetings between the two countries. Mr. Lefèvre, a former Prime Minister of Belgium, led a mission to the talks being held under the Canada-Belgium Science and Technology Agreement signed in April 1971.

While in Canada, Mr. Lefèvre visited the University of Waterloo, Ontario; the University of Montreal; the Bristol Aerospace Ltd., Winnipeg; the Churchill Research Range, Churchill, Manitoba; and McGill University.

The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including co-operation under the agreement on such science policy matters as technological forecasting and management science, the organization and management of research, as well as subjects considered to be of international importance such as space research, environment and energy.

## FRONTENAC COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

The Canada Post Office issued on May 17 an 8-cent stamp commemorating the three-hundredth anniversary of the appointment of Count Frontenac as Governor of New France.

The blue, beige and brown stamp, which measures 40 mm by 24 mm, was designed by Laurent Marquart of Montreal, who also created the designs for the Louis-Joseph Papineau and Samuel Hearne commemorative stamps issued last year. Marquart's design for the current stamp shows the statue of Frontenac in Quebec City, by Philippe Hébert. In the background appears a sketch of Fort Saint-Louis, Quebec, residence of the Governors of New France, as it was at the time of Frontenac's arrival.



### GOVERNOR OF NEW FRANCE

Frontenac came to New France in 1672. Louis XIV had appointed him Governor of the French colony in America, a position he held from September 1672 until September 1682, when he was recalled to France, and

from October 1689 until November 1698.

Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, was born on May 22, 1622, at Saint-Germain, France, the son of an old family of the *noblesse d'épée*. He derived the title of Frontenac from the name of a family estate in Guyenne.

Although as Governor, Frontenac had authority in military matters, during his first term he neglected this responsibility in favour of territorial expansion to increase the lucrative fur trade. For this purpose, in 1673 he founded Fort Frontenac, a trading post on the shores of Lake Ontario where the city of Kingston now stands.

In October 1689, when appointed Governor for the second time, Frontenac received more specific instructions concerning the defence of the colony. In 1690, he repelled an attack on Quebec City by a force from the British colonies led by Admiral William Phipps, and in 1696 he undertook a campaign against the Iroquois whose attacks seriously endangered the colony. This campaign resulted in the peace treaty of 1701.

## AMMUNITION FOR SPORT

The Government plans no further restrictions by way of legislation or regulations on the sale, purchase or possession of safety cartridges required for a rifle, revolver or shotgun. Nor are restrictions planned on powders and primers used by handloaders to reload their ammunition.

Responding to the expressed concern of shooting groups across the country, Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, stated that Bill C-7, now before the House of Commons, does not suggest "any changes that will significantly affect handloaders, shooters, gun clubs, hunters or any sporting group".

Much of the controversy surrounding Bill C-7 was caused by the presence of the word "ammunition" in the definition of explosives, prompting many sporting groups to conclude that all types of ammunition would be restricted if Bill C-7 were passed.

"This is simply not the case," said Mr. Macdonald. "The definition of explosives contained in Bill C-7 is identical to that appearing in the present Explosives Act except for a general modernization of language and terms. In both definitions, the words 'ammunition of all descriptions' are used. The new bill places no more restrictions on consumer-type explosives than exist under present legislation, and there is no intention to change the present regulations concerning the sale, storage or handling of safety cartridges." "Bill C-7," said Mr. Macdonald, "is designed to bring our legislation in line with new developments in explosives technology and the new uses found for this technology since the act was last amended in 1956."

## RCMP INSIGNIA STAYS

Prime Minister Trudeau recently announced that the program to replace the Royal Canadian Mounted Police insignia on buildings and patrol cars had been halted. This decision had been taken, he stated, in response to the many representations made to him and to the Solicitor General, Mr. Jean-Pierre Goyer.

"The high stature enjoyed by the RCMP in Canada and throughout the world is a matter of pride to all Canadians," the Prime Minister said. "The Government is determined not to permit any issue to detract from that prestige. The dislike of the new signs by Canadians - Western Canadians in particular - has been communicated to us clearly. And we have listened."

"We are quite willing to stop the present replacement program. The Government has never had any intention or desire to change the name of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It will not introduce any insignia which does not make use of that full name and which does not emphasize the national character of the force."

The Prime Minister recalled that the original decision to introduce a new insignia design was taken by the Commissioner of the RCMP in an attempt to ensure quick, simple identification. The design was introduced first in New Brunswick in 1968, where it attracted no unfavourable public reaction. Wider installation of the new signs began in June 1971. They are now in use in a number of Canadian communities.

## WAR RECORDS MADE PUBLIC

The minutes of Cabinet and of the Cabinet War Committee for the period from the beginning of 1942 to the end of the Second World War have been turned over to the Dominion Archivist to be made available for public examination.

In making this announcement, Prime Minister Trudeau said the decision was an exception to the policy announced in 1969 of making Government documents public after 30 years. Under this policy, minutes of the Cabinet War Committee were released a few months ago covering the period to the end of 1941. "Since the beginning of this year, the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia have decided to make available their records for all the war years," the Prime Minister said. "Because our war policy discussions and military, economic and other measures were so closely interrelated, the British and American documents will include much material of interest to Canada and may often refer to Canadian policies and actions."

"It would clearly be undesirable for the press, the academic community and other interested parties

in Canada not to have equal access to material of such great historic interest," Mr. Trudeau added. "In this situation, although the original intention had been to adhere strictly to the 30-year rule for Cabinet records, I feel that there is no reasonable justification for withholding our war records from immediate public examination."

He said he had informed the Leader of the Opposition and former Prime Ministers that this exception to the 30-year rule was being made for the war years only. Apart from this specific exception, the 30-year rule would continue to apply to Cabinet Committee minutes and documents.

## INVESTMENT PACT WITH ISRAEL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, has announced that the Government has concluded an agreement with the Government of Israel on the insurance of new Canadian investments in Israel against certain non-commercial risks.

The agreement was concluded with an exchange of notes between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Ambassador for Israel to Canada, Dr. Theodor Meron.

This pact, which is expected to make a useful contribution to the development of economic relations between the two countries, is one of a number of foreign investment insurance agreements the Canadian Government hopes to conclude with other countries. Similar agreements have already been concluded with Barbados, Jamaica, Malaysia, Singapore and St. Lucia.

These instruments will facilitate the operation of the Government's Foreign Investment Insurance Program, established with the enactment of the Export Development Act in 1969. The purpose of this Program, which is administered by the Export Development Corporation, is to promote investments in other countries by Canadian nationals, whether individuals or corporations.

## WHEAT MARKET COMPETITION

Commenting recently on a news report that Canada and the United States would not compete with each other in wheat markets, Mr. Otto Lang, the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, called the report "incorrect".

Canada and the U.S., he pointed out, were both seeking to expand their exports of grain and grain products, despite Canada's current record level of grain sales.

Mr. Lang also reiterated that both countries supported the principle of the orderly marketing of grain in the interest of the importer and exporter nations.

## NORTHERN RESEARCH LAB

A scientific research laboratory costing \$500,000 will be built at Igloolik, the main Eskimo settlement of the Foxe Basin area of the Northwest Territories.

In making this announcement at Frobisher, Baffin Island, Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, said that the laboratory, which is to be started this year, will provide much-needed scientific facilities.

"The extent of interest expressed by government agencies has greatly exceeded expectations and the laboratory should be fully used," Mr. Chrétien said. "The recent policy statement — *Northern Canada in the Seventies* — has stressed the increased emphasis being placed on the people and the renewable resources of the North. There must be increased research in support of these objectives. Igloolik is exceptionally well placed for this work."

Historically and geographically, Igloolik is the centre of the Canadian Eskimo population. It is growing in size (its present population is 700, almost all Eskimo) and is in a region whose renewable resources are exceptionally rich. It is located on the coast in an area of geographical, climatic and topographical diversity, and has reasonably high geographical and geomagnetic latitudes. The establishment of a laboratory in the Eastern Arctic will favour increased scientific research in the human sciences and in other major disciplines, much of which will be applicable to local problems.

## HEALTH EXPENSES

Canadians spent an average of \$205 each on personal health care in 1970, when combined expenditures for hospital care, physicians, dentists and prescribed drugs reached an estimated \$4,387 million. This information is contained in a report released recently on personal health care expenditures in Canada, 1960 to 1970, issued by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The report concerns only those four principal components of personal health care, representing at least 90 per cent of all funds spent on the direct provision of health services to Canadians.

Annual percentage increases in those expenditures, the report states, were never below 8 per cent during 1960 and 1970. As a percentage of the gross national product at market prices, their total rose from 3.8 per cent in 1960 to 5.2 per cent in 1970.

In 1970 the national *per capita* expenditure of \$205 was exceeded only in Ontario (\$228) and Alberta (\$216). British Columbia and Manitoba came next with \$203; Quebec, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan followed with \$193, \$183 and \$180. Then came New Brunswick with \$160, Prince Edward Island with \$138 and Newfoundland at \$136 *per capita*.

Hospital care expenditures in 1970 amounted to an estimated \$2,787 million, or 63.5 per cent of the total. This was an increase of 13.1 per cent over that of the previous year.

Estimated expenditures on physicians' services rose to \$1,029 million in 1970, an increase of 14.2 per cent. The amount spent on dentists' services in 1970 was \$269 million, an average *per capita* expenditure of \$12.57.

Canadians in 1970 spent \$301 million on prescribed drugs purchased from retail drug stores.

The report does not include expenditures on community public health, professional training or research and construction of health facilities.

## CATTLE FROM DOWN UNDER

Permits have been issued to 75 applicants to import 246 head of cattle from Australia, the first time cattle from that country have been imported into Canada.

Permit-holders have been allotted one of three shipment dates — July 1972, November 1972, or March 1973. Dates will be allotted in the order the requests were received.

The animals will be carried by air and will enter the quarantine facilities now under construction at the Edmonton International Airport at Leduc, Alberta. They will undergo preliminary quarantine in Australia and on arrival at the Edmonton quarantine station, will be quarantined a further minimum period of 90 days. Providing they meet health requirements, they will be released to the importer.