

Canada Weekly

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Ottawa, Canada.

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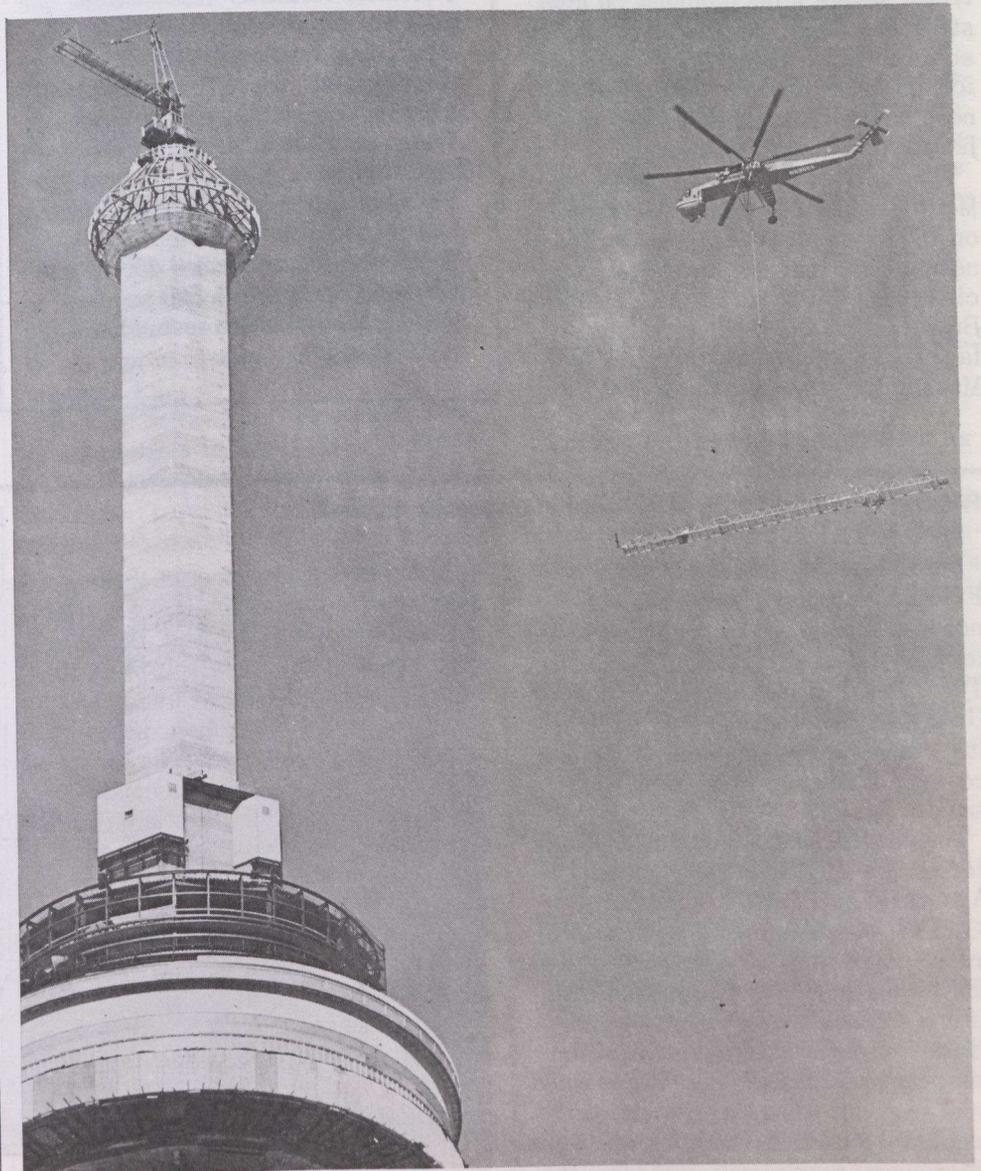
Putting the top on the tallest tower in the world

A giant Sikorsky Skycrane helicopter – the biggest of its type in North America – is putting the top on what will be the highest free-standing structure in the world.

The CN Tower in Toronto, when completed in 1976, will rise over 1,800 feet, surpassing Moscow's Ostankino Tower, the tallest comparable structure, which is 1,748 feet high. The

transmission mast being erected by the huge helicopter (payload ten tons), will probably take some 30 days to complete, compared to six months if conventional methods had been used.

The Skycrane, designed specially for aerial construction, picks up sections of the mast from an assembly area at the east end of the site, flies them to the top of the tower then lowers them



The Skycrane helicopter at work, settling one of the 39 steel transmission-mast sections in place on Toronto's CN Tower – soon to become the world's tallest free-standing structure.

It is estimated that it will take 30 working days to complete the task of erecting the 335-foot mast, and early this spring, the CN Tower will reach a height in excess of 1,800 feet.

onto previously erected sections of mast.

Rising 335 feet above the top of the concrete, the needle-shaped steel mast, weighing 290 tons, will accommodate antennae for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, commercial stations, educational television and cable television companies. It will also be used for all the FM radio channels in the Toronto area, mobile radio systems and CN Telecommunications microwave facilities.

After installation, the mast will be encased in a glass-reinforced plastic shell, one-and-a-half inches thick, called radome. The freezing rain and high winds of Toronto's winter can create severe icing problems on high steel structures; the shape and smooth surface of the radome shell will keep ice accumulation to a minimal thickness before it detaches itself and breaks into powder-like snow.

The tower is the first structure in Metro Centre, a 15-year development on 190 acres between the central business district and the waterfront. Its close neighbours will be the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (English-language network), the proposed new Massey Hall and the proposed Con-

CN Tower quick facts

- Height – over 1,800 feet
- Weight – 130,000 tons
- Volume of concrete – 53,000 cubic yards
- Post-tensioned steel – 80 miles
- Reinforcing steel – 5,000 tons
- Structural steel – 600 tons
- Maximum variance from plumb – 1.1 inches
- Broadcast facilities – provision for TV (UHF and VHF), FM radio, microwave transmission, fixed mobile systems, cable TV.
- Upper observation level:
 - Eagle's Nest – 1,500 feet
 - Potential visibility – 100 miles
- Upper accommodation (sky pod):
 - Revolving dining-room level – 1,150 feet
 - Observation levels – 1,120 feet
 - Potential visibility – 75 miles
- Capacities:
 - Four elevators – 2,000 people per hour (one direction)
 - Revolving dining room – 450 people
 - Observation levels – 600 people
 - Base accommodation restaurant – 300 people

vention Centre.

Glass-faced elevators on two of the tower's three sides will carry visitors to a circular six-storey "sky pod" between the 1,100- and 1,200-foot levels, where sightseeing and broadcasting facilities, a 360-seat revolving dining room, lounge, indoor and outdoor observation decks, radio studios, a snack bar and display areas will be located. Rising to more than twice the height of Toronto's tallest existing building, Commerce Court, the CN Tower will be set in parkland; landscaped terraces will slope down to a large reflecting pool surrounding its base, which will house shops and restaurants. A bridge over the pool will lead to a second structure to reach a glass-walled rotunda in the base of the tower.

Although the CN Tower is being built as an aid to communications, it will "definitely be a people place", says the brochure. At a ceremony on February 5, 1973, marking the start of construction, Norman J. MacMillan, chairman and president, CN System, stated that it was "one of the engineering and architectural wonders of the world". It would become, he said, "an international tourist attraction".

Recent agreements with the European Economic Community

Details of the agreements with the European Economic Community announced last month by the Prime Minister were released recently by Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Alastair Gillespie. Negotiations leading to these agreements arose out of the accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark to the EEC.

The purpose of the negotiations, under Article XXIV:6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was to agree on a package of trade concessions to compensate Canada for the loss or impairment of certain of Canada's GATT rights to previously negotiated tariff rates in Britain, Denmark and Ireland. These rates were in effect when these countries adopted the Common Market's tariff and other import regulations, including the Common Agricultural Policy.

The negotiations, which began in Geneva more than two years ago, involved a number of other countries in

addition to Canada. Most of these countries, including the U.S.A., Japan, Australia and New Zealand, completed their negotiations in July 1974 on the basis of a global offer of trade concessions by the European Community. Although recognizing that the global offer contained a number of concessions of interest to Canada it did not, in the Canadian view, adequately safeguard our rights on wheat and barley or provide adequate terms of access for cheddar cheese, Mr. Gillespie said. These issues have now been satisfactorily resolved.

The earlier offer of the Common Market included concessions on some 30 products of which the main ones of interest to Canada were woodpulp, newsprint, kraft papers, coniferous plywood, and canned and frozen salmon.

Together, these concessions cover more than one quarter of a billion dollars worth of exports to the enlarged European Community.

Cheese to Britain resumed

An important part of the Article XXIV:6 package is a special agreement on Canadian-aged cheddar cheese, effective April 1, 1975. It will mean a major reduction in the levy charged on this product, which should make it possible for Canada to resume traditional exports to Britain.

The British market has traditionally been of major importance to Canadian cheese producers. From 1963 to 1972 annual exports to Britain amounted to some 28 million pounds (about \$11.2 million in value terms). This represented about 95 per cent of total exports of Canadian cheddar cheese. Virtually no Canadian cheese had been exported to Britain since the application of the EEC variable levies two years ago.

Cereals

With respect to wheat and barley, it was agreed that both sides would continue discussions with a view of finding, through international negotiations,

National parks and historic sites – five-year development program

A major program for the development of national parks, national historic parks and sites and recreation and conservation byways and waterways has been announced by Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Judd Buchanan.

Subject to Parliamentary approval, Parks Canada will undertake a \$376-million capital development program during the next five years. Operating and maintenance expenditures during this period are expected to be \$500 million. During the previous five years, Parks Canada spent \$157 million on capital development and \$226 million on operations and maintenance.

Mr. Buchanan said that Parks Canada had recently undergone a period of expansion, which included increasing the number of national parks and national historic parks and sites, as well as taking over operation of historic canals in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

Increasing demand

Last year visitation to national parks numbered more than 21 million persons – almost double that of ten years earlier – and there is a growing demand. While Parks Canada has been striving to meet this demand with increased facilities, expansion in many

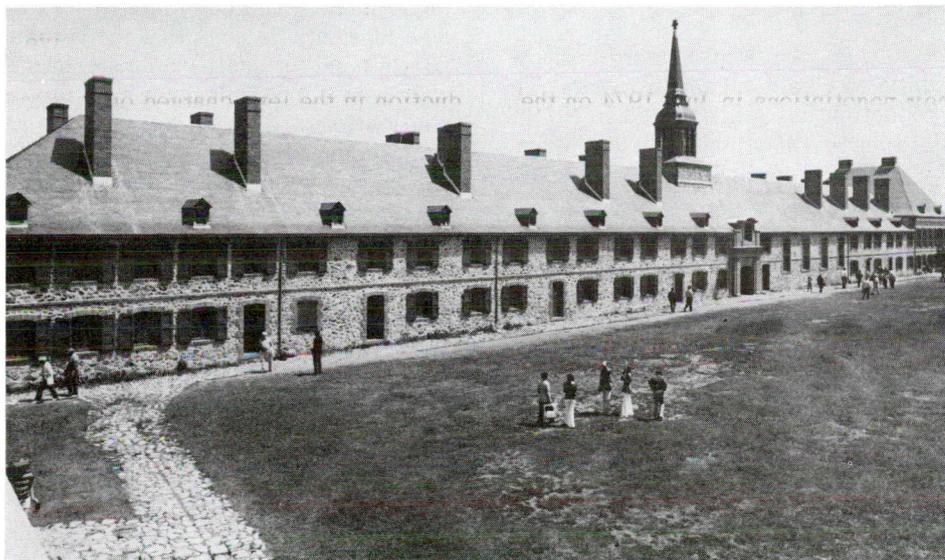
instances, has been at the expense of the older, established parks.

Under the new five-year program, Parks Canada will renovate or replace facilities in established parks and expand facilities in others – among which will be major programs at the Banff and Jasper National Parks in Alberta. In the newer parks, the required level of services necessary in their development stages will be provided.

The five-year program also calls for continuing the creation of new national parks – in particular the establishment of national marine parks on the east and west coasts.

The major developments at the Fortress of Louisbourg and Lower Fort Garry National Historic Parks will be completed and major developments will be continued at Artillery Park, Les Forges du St. Maurice, Dawson City, the Halifax historic parks and the Niagara complex. In addition, Parks Canada will undertake major projects at 28 other national historic parks and sites. Future development of new national historic parks and sites is also provided for.

To help defray the costs of this program, changes in fees, which will provide an estimated \$4 million yearly in additional revenue, will be implemented as soon as possible after April 1.



Canadian Government Travel Bureau photo

The Fortress of Louisbourg, 23 miles south of Sydney, Nova Scotia, once a French stronghold in the New World, was captured by the British in 1758

and later destroyed.

Restoration will be completed under a new five-year development program of the Federal Government.

Canada/Germany cultural agreement

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, has announced the signature in Bonn of an Agreement on Cultural Co-operation between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The object of the agreement is to enhance co-operation in cultural relations between Canada and Germany as expressed in the exchange of letters of September 28, 1973 between the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Both parties have agreed to stimulate exchanges in all fields of academic and cultural life. They will encourage academic exchanges (scholarships, exchanges of research workers and teachers, reciprocal visits, recognition of degrees, etc.), the exchange of information between representatives of cultural, professional and social groups of both countries, and participation in international meetings.

Canada at Expo '75, Okinawa

Canada will demonstrate concern for the future of the oceans in a multi-phase exhibit in the Science and Technology complex at Expo '75, the International Ocean Exposition in Okinawa, Japan from July 20, 1975 to January 18, 1976.

As the nation with the world's longest coastline, surrounded on three borders by different oceans and with almost half again of its land mass forming a continental shelf under the oceans, Canada hopes to show that a vital commitment towards protection of the life-giving forces of the sea need not conflict with an active program of oceanic research for food and natural resources.

Adhering to the Japanese Expo theme "The sea we would like to see", the Canadian exhibit will place emphasis on responsible management and conservation.

At the third session of the United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea that opened in Geneva on March 17, Canada is seeking support for the enactment of international laws to protect the open seas as well as extended

coastlines from spoilage and from over-fishing.

Canadian pavilion

The exhibit now being designed in Canada will be centred in two hexagonal modules of 250 square metres each, with a 440-square-metre outdoor area of cedar decking that is protected by a louvered sail roof to encourage audience participation in the performing- and the fine-arts phase of the exhibit. Visitors will enter through a sequence of artifacts which suggest that, were it not for the sea, the development of Canada, as one of the world's leading industrial nations, could not have taken place.

In the main hall, visitors will walk round and over a three-dimensional illuminated map of Canada that will stretch from wall-to-wall to show the country's vast continental shelf. Television screens will illustrate fisheries-management, scientific monitoring, resource exploration, and the fight against pollution.

A film written by the award-winning animator, Don Arioli, and the Animation Unit of the National Film Board, will be shown which suggests that the sea has its own laws, and man must respect them.

A program of documentary films, folk

artifacts and full scale examples of recreation and pleasure craft will be exhibited in the pavilion.

An ancillary program, which includes participation in the Expo film festival, fine art exhibitions, visits to the site of modern research and historic ships and substantial input into the over-all Expo '75 program, is being planned.

"Special fair" class

The exhibition, classified by the Bureau of International Expositions, Paris, as a "Special Fair", is expected to attract over five million visitors. Its 250-acre site is being built along a beach, on the China Seas on the sub-tropical Motobu peninsula of Okinawa Island, about 300 miles southwest of mainland Japan.

To date, 28 countries have signified their intention to participate in what will probably be the largest international fair in Asia, since the 1970 Expo in Osaka, Japan.

The Department of External Affairs has been joined in developing Canada's pavilion by the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Environment Canada, the Ministry of State for Science and Technology, and Information Canada/Expositions. The budget for Canada's participation is \$1.5 million.

New system of colour printing

A low-cost printing system developed by graphic experts employed by Agriculture Canada has cleared the way for more use of colour in scientific publications.

Scientists, who are lauding the advance, say that precise colour reproduction is essential in illustrating some important aspects of agricultural science. Plant disease, for instance, often causes subtle changes in the colour of leaves. Varieties of seed and processed food are graded by colour, and studies with insects, animals and infrared techniques also demand exact colour reproduction.

Three-colour process

The new technique, which has taken more than 20 years to perfect, is based on printing in only three colours at a standard magnification from a high-quality 35-millimeter transparency.

Not much three-colour printing is now done commercially owing to high costs and a need for perfect balance to produce grey tones.

Four-colour printing, which uses black, eliminates some of these problems but is not economical for a small number of copies.

Gord Parker, special projects officer with the Department's information division, initiated the three-colour technique in 1954 and has since guided its development. He says that the process fills a need for quality colour printing at low cost for small quantities of publications.

"A thousand highly accurate prints can be produced for less than \$50," he says. "That's close to the cost for black and white."

Maggie Smith joins Stratford Festival for 1976 season

British actress Maggie Smith will join the Stratford Festival Acting Company for the 1976 season, artistic director Robin Phillips announced recently.

Miss Smith, one of the most highly acclaimed actresses of the decade, has performed with Sir Laurence Olivier in numerous productions for the National Theatre of Great Britain, among them *Othello* in which she played Desdemona, both on stage and in the film of the play. She enjoyed a triumph as Hedda Gabler in the National Theatre production directed by Ingmar Bergman and she holds an Oscar award for best actress for her portrayal of the title character in the film of *The Prime of Jean Brodie*. She won a wide public following in the United States when she appeared with the National Theatre in the *Beaux Stratagem* and she appeared in London's West End in *Pri-*

vate Lives, the Noel Coward comedy which was sold-out for two years. The production has since toured in North America and has now been held over by audience demand for an extended Broadway run.

Recent Toronto visit

It was during the Toronto portion of this tour that Miss Smith was able to visit Stratford for the first time. Her visit coincided with rehearsals of the Festival's Young Company who were preparing *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *The Comedy of Errors* for the 1975 Canadian tour. Impressed by the spirit and energy of the Acting Company, Miss Smith expressed an interest in the Festival and in the possibility of becoming associated with it in the future. Subsequent discussions with Mr. Phillips intensified her interest and despite the variety of stage and film

proposals awaiting her approval, the actress was shortly able to confirm her participation in the 1976 Stratford Season.

"We are delighted to be able to announce that Miss Smith is joining the Company next year. She is not only an international star whose presence can't help but add lustre to any theatre season anywhere in the world but, more important, she is an actress of the highest calibre with whom we will be proud to work," Mr. Phillips said.

Canada/China Joint Trade Committee

The following statement was issued recently by Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, after the second series of meetings of the Canada/China Joint Trade Committee had been concluded:

At the invitation of the Canadian Government, the second series of meetings of the Canada/China Joint Trade Committee were held in Ottawa on February 17-20, 1975. The Joint Trade Committee was established by the trade agreement signed by Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Chou-En-lai during Mr. Trudeau's visit to China in October 1973.

The Canadian delegation was led by Mr. C.T. Charland, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, and included representatives of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce, External Affairs, Finance and National Revenue. The Chinese delegation was led by Mr. Cheng To-pin, Director, Third Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade, and included other representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and members of the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa. During their stay in Ottawa the Chinese delegation also paid calls on the Departments of Agriculture, Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Energy, Mines and Resources.

Following the established practice, the two delegations approved a program for the exchange of trade and economic missions for 1975 in a number of fields including transportation and energy. Other missions were discussed during the meetings of the two delegations, and it was agreed that either side could propose additions to the program at a later date. New approaches to the exchange of missions were discussed.

Continued growth in trade

The discussion also included a review of trade between the two countries during the past year and the delegations noted with satisfaction that trade had continued to increase. The Chinese delegation, while expressing satisfaction with the growth of the exports to Canada in 1974 over the previous year, noted that there continued to be a significant balance in Canada's favour. The Canadian side expressed its interest in broadening the range of

Canadian exports to China with greater emphasis in capital equipment and other manufactured products.

With respect to 1975, the two delegations reviewed the export capabilities and import requirements of the two countries. The market opportunities identified during these meetings will be pursued with the appropriate enterprises in Canada and China. The Canadian side referred to specific proposals to export complete plant and technology to China and were assured that these would receive consideration by the Chinese authorities.

Next meeting in Peking

The two delegations also discussed the international economic situation.

It was agreed that the comprehensive exchange of views by the two delegations had contributed to the further development of friendly relations between China and Canada and to the expansion of trade. It was also agreed that the Third Meeting of the Joint Trade Committee would be held in China and the Chinese side invited the Government of Canada to send a delegation to Peking early in 1976.

Oldtimers become film stars

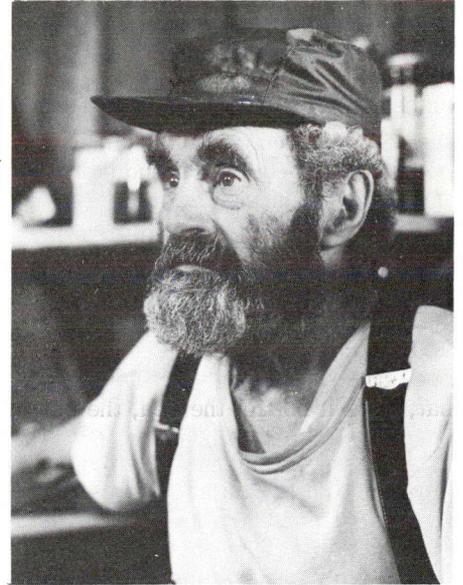
David and Bert, a film portrait of two remarkable men in their Eighties, one an Indian dancer, one a white prospector, was the sixth broadcast in the National Film Board's *Pacificanada* series on Canadian Broadcasting Corporation television on February 26.

Daryl Duke, Canadian film-maker, discovered the two lively oldtimers while on location on Vancouver Island and was so inspired that "they hadn't lost their zest for life, despite their ages", that he gave them small roles in a feature film.

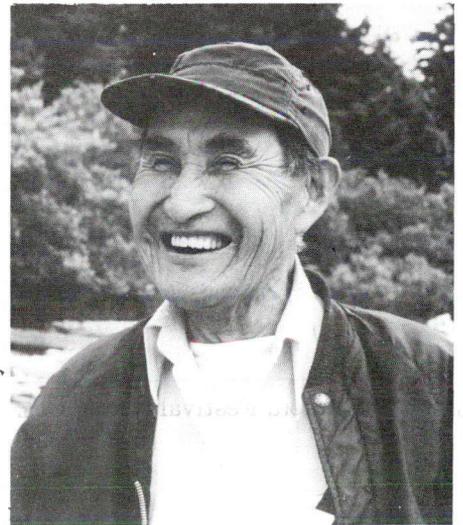
The two men, who are from different cultures, "have been friends for over 40 years, each with a great respect for the other and each with a fantastic, deep philosophy of life that is rich and filled with humour", says Duke.

The setting where each lives (within 20 miles of one another) is almost as it was before the arrival of civilization.

Bert Clayton lives alone at the head of Herbert Inlet and hikes with his prospecting equipment through the bush high up in the mountains. Though he



Bert Clayton (above) as David in the National Film Board production of *David and Bert* seen on CBC recently. The part of Bert is played by David Frank (below).



can't climb as fast as he used to, he takes more time to enjoy the sights and sounds. Clayton, a seaman on sailing ships before the turn of the century, has spent most of his life digging for gold — "and I'm as content and as happy as ever," he says. "Living harmoniously with the land and with nature makes me feel I'm being very creative,"

David Frank is from the Indian village of Ahausat. They say he has the heart of a man in his Thirties, and despite his age, he still performs his native dances. His life now revolves around teaching songs and dances to his some 60 grandchildren.

Mr. Trudeau to attend Commonwealth Caribbean meeting

The Prime Minister will visit the Commonwealth Caribbean countries of Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Guyana this month.

Mr. Trudeau will leave Ottawa on April 24 for Trinidad and Tobago, following which he will visit Barbados and Guyana before continuing to Jamaica on April 28, where he will attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting from April 29 to May 6.

The Prime Minister will be discussing questions of mutual interest with Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Prime Minister Errol Barrow of Barbados, and Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana.

Subarctic Indians – Stamp issue

Four 8-cent stamps issued on April 4, featuring the Subarctic Indians, are part of the continuing series on Canadian Indian culture, depicting artifacts, way of life, dress, and symbolism.

The artifacts, photographed by Ray Webber, are a drum, a scorched caribou scapula bone, a *mitishi* (beaded charm), a woman's hat, a decorated bear skull, a toy bear, and a model canoe.

The way-of-life stamp features the dance of *Kutchu-Kutchin*, drawn by A.H. Murray from an original lithograph by M. & N. Hanhart.

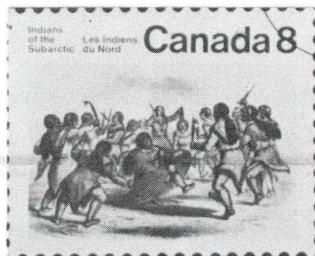
Lewis Parker sketched the ceremonial costume of the Kutchin tribe for the dress stamp, and Georges Beaupré designed the graphic symbolism stamp, which includes an Ojibwa thunderbird and a decorative strip from the coat of a Naskapi.

History of people

The Subarctic region extends from the Labrador coast, through Quebec, northern Ontario and the northern prairies across the Mackenzie River basin and into Alaska. Living in this vast region are Indians of two language groups: the Athapaskan, distantly related to certain Asian groups, and the Algonkian. The Athapaskans, which are the western group, include Kutchin, Hare, Dogrib, Yellowknife, Kaska, Slave, Sekani, Beaver and Chipewyan Indians. The Algonkians include Ojibwas,

Crees, Mistassini-Crees, Montagnais, Naskapis, and the now extinct Beothuks.

In the harsh Subarctic, where food was scarce, people were widely scattered. During winter they hunted, in groups of about 20 relatives, in their own isolated territories. In summer, the hunting parties, which formed a



single band, often gathered at a good fishing spot or a trading post.

Housing was light, portable and easily assembled. The most common type was the conical lodge. Foundation poles were simple to find and erect, and the light outer shells of bark or skin were easy to carry from one campsite to another. Encampments usually contained two to five dwellings, each housing one or more families. The Indians built racks to dry meat, to hold supplies, and to set out bones in respect for dead game animals.

The northern natives, often on the move, learned to adapt to summer and winter travel. They used canoes, specially in the East, where many bodies of water criss-crossed the dense forests and the muskeg. Although canoe styles varied from region to re-

gion, the birchbark model was ideal, since it was light and easy to lift. Water transportation was less common in the West, although in the late 1800s the mountain Indians invented the moose-skin boat for returning downriver from their winter camps. These craft, some as large as 40 feet long and seven feet wide, had a larger carrying capacity than canoes. Moose-skin boats usually drifted with the current, although paddles were used in fast water and at landings.

Subarctic Indians were among the first North Americans to meet Europeans. Beothuks probably came into contact with the Vikings and certainly saw John Cabot. He observed the Beothuks' custom of painting their bodies with red ochre, and many in the Old World assumed from his description of this practice that Indians were red.

Trade in energy products

A massive growth in Canadian trade in energy products took place from 1973 to 1974. Exports nearly doubled in value, rising from \$2.6 billion to \$5.1 billion, imports rose 2.5 times, from \$1.3 to \$3.3 billion, and the trade surplus widened substantially from \$1.3 billion to \$1.9 billion.

Canada's surplus with the United States kept increasing and doubled to \$4.3 billion but this was offset by a deficit of \$2.4 billion with other countries. Crude petroleum in 1974 accounted for 73 per cent of exports of energy products to the U.S. and 92 per cent of these imports from overseas countries.

Exports to the U.S. reached a record of \$4,704 million in 1974, up 96 per cent from \$2,396 million in 1973. Besides crude petroleum, which was responsible for 82 per cent of the increase, deliveries of natural gas, liquified petroleum gas, fuel oils and electricity were higher. There were small declines in exports of radioactive ores and gasoline.

Exports

Higher prices accounted entirely for the sharp rise in the value of exports of energy commodities. Quantitatively, exports were lower by 15 per cent in 1974, the British Thermal Unit (BTU) equivalent of 3,631 trillion comparing with 4,300 trillion for 1973. All com-

modities contributed to this decline, with the exception of coal to the U.S. and of fuel oils to other countries. The price of a barrel of crude oil exported to the U.S. rose nearly 180 per cent from \$4.27 at the end of 1973 to \$11.86 one year later. Included in these average prices was the export tax, which rose from \$1.90 to \$5.20. The tax on heavy crude exports was \$4.10 a barrel at the end of 1974.

Imports

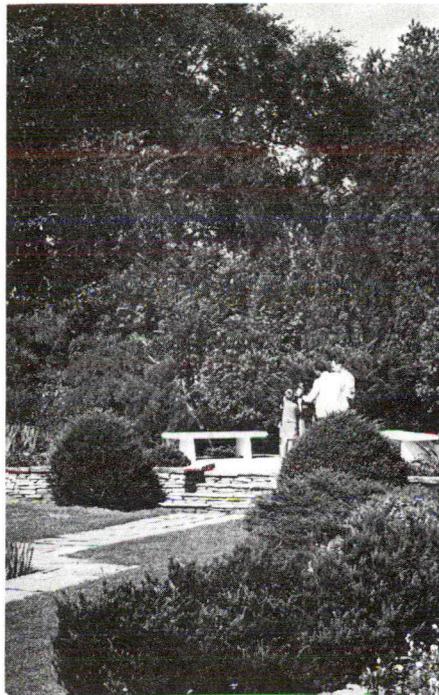
The volume of imports of energy materials declined almost as much as the exports. In BTU equivalent, imports decreased 14 per cent from 2,622 trillion in 1973 to 2,250 trillion. Crude petroleum, the main energy import, recorded an 11 percent decline in volume but jumped nearly 180 per cent in value because of soaring prices. At \$10.34, the average price a barrel at year-end 1974 was 2.5 times that of \$4.05 at the point of shipment abroad one year before. With 44 per cent of total offshore supply, Venezuela continued to be the most important single source in 1974. The share of Middle East countries expanded nine percentage points to 50 per cent, with Iran and Saudi Arabia contributing most prominently. The shares of Nigeria and other countries in Africa, on the other hand, dropped from about 11.5 per cent in 1973 to 5 per cent in 1974.

An average of 798,000 barrels daily of crude oil was imported into Eastern Canada from foreign sources in 1974, while 905,000 barrels a day were, on the average, shipped to the U.S. from western Canada.

Down(town) on Ottawa's farm

There is a 1,200-acre farm some two-and-a-half miles – as the crow flies – from Parliament Hill in Ottawa. By car, it's a mere ten-minute drive.

Canada's capital must be one of the most fortunate cities in the world to have a farm of such size and ease of access for citizens in the downtown area. It offers them a year-round recreation area in which to walk, picnic, ski and toboggan. In addition, it is a marvellous mass of greenery that provides a welcome relief and contrast to the urban scene of brick, concrete and asphalt. And on top of all this it is an



extensive laboratory and showcase for plant and animal husbandry.

Who owns the farm? Everyone – through the Federal Government.

Farm hours and winter sports

The grounds are open to the public from 8.15 a.m. to dusk. The farm is a year-round facility, though summer is its busiest time for visitors. The ornamental garden is probably the most popular spot, but a close second is the 65-acre arboretum and botanical garden

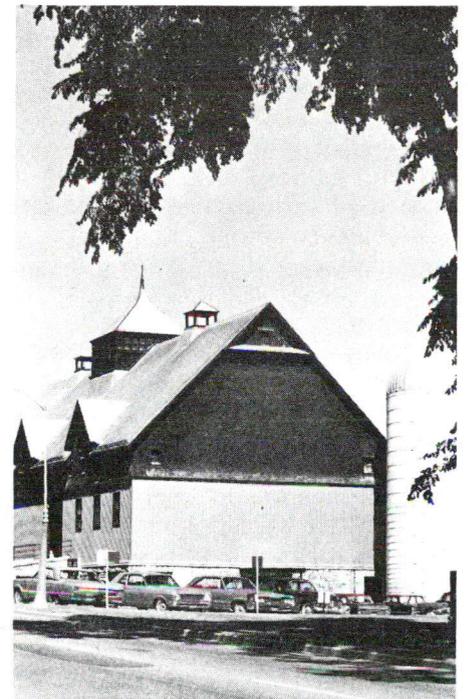


containing several hundred species of trees and shrubs. In the winter "harmless" sports are tolerated – snowmobiles are barred from admission.

Spring and summer activities

In warm weather people picnic on the large lawns or just walk and enjoy the scenery. During the Tulip Festival as many as 2,000 people visit at any one time during the weekend. Until it gets too cold, many newly-weds have their wedding photos taken near the lily pond in the ornamental garden; the farm even provides benches for this purpose.

During the summer, the farm provides a rubber-tired farm wagon for children's rides, fitted out with seats with a canopy over the top. The vehicle is



pulled by a team of Clydesdale horses, each of which weighs about a ton. It is one of the most popular features and every year the team transports over 30,000 people.

Another activity the public enjoys is the milking each morning and night. Curiously, during the summer the cows are kept in the barns during the day so that the public may see them being milked; they are sent out to pasture at night!

Research and experimentation

But the farm's main purpose is research. Over the years many varieties of plant breeds have been developed there, adding much to the economic value of

crops grown in Canada and elsewhere. About 70 per cent of the oats grown in the State of New York, for instance, are varieties that have been developed at the Central Experimental Farm.

Most of the research animals have been moved to a 2,800-acre farm in the city's greenbelt, which is being developed into a livestock research centre. However, to provide a service to overseas buyers, a livestock showcase herd for both dairy and beef cattle is maintained at the farm. Here, foreign buyers can view the most popular breeds in Canada, obviating the need to travel across the country to find out what is available. The showcase dairy herds at the farm are Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey. For beef cattle the representative animals are Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Beef Shorthorn.

The farm still houses pigs but they will be moved away when new accommodation is ready for them on the greenbelt farm and their space will be taken up by various other farm animals, developing the setting into a kind of farm livestock zoo.

Early beginnings

The Central Experimental Farm, which is run by the Department of Agriculture, was established in 1886. Perhaps one of the most famous names associated with the Central Farm was Charles Saunders, who was later knighted. Saunders discovered Marquis wheat, a variety that because of its earlier development was well suited to the short Canadian growing season.

In a time when the push and pull of world population growth and world food shortages seem to threaten once a week, it is encouraging to consider the contribution this farm has already made to the prosperity and well-being of Canadians.

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

Ahnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

The first Canadian school of agriculture was established at Ste Anne de la Pocatière in 1859. Experimental work was done through the Ontario Agricultural College (1873) and on a government stock farm in Prince Edward Island.

In 1886 the Dominion Minister of Agriculture placed \$20,000 for work in connection with an experimental farm.

The Dominion Experimental Farms System was inaugurated in 1886. It arose out of a report presented to the House of Commons by John Carling on April 15, 1886, and a bill, bearing the title, "An Act Respecting Experimental Farm Stations" received Royal Assent on June 2. This Act authorized the establishment of five farm stations, the one for Ontario and Quebec to be the principal or central station. The first step had been taken.

Louis Riel opera to be presented in Washington

Herman Geiger-Torel, general director of the Canadian Opera Company, has announced that, *Louis Riel*, the production of Canadian composer Harry Somers, which will be presented during the Company's forthcoming season, at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre, September 5 to October 11, will be performed at the Kennedy Centre in Washington on October 23.

Canadian festival

The Washington engagement is part of the "Canadian festival" at the Kennedy Centre, October 13 to 26, which is being held in conjunction with the United States bicentennial celebrations. The Canadian Opera's participation in the festival is sponsored by the Department of External Affairs and organized by the Touring Office of the Canada Council.

Louis Riel, with music by Somers and a libretto by Mavor Moore in collaboration with Jacques Languirand, was first commissioned by the Floyd S. Chalmers Foundation for the Canadian Opera's Toronto season in 1967 (it was also performed at Expo '67 in Montreal and then revived in Toronto during the 1968 season), and was supported by

the Centennial Commission, the Canada Council and the Ontario Arts Council.

A provocative foray into Canadian political mythology, *Riel*, as one critic noted, represented the most significant contribution anyone had yet made to the development of Canadian opera.

The opera's protagonist is Louis Riel, the single-minded Métis revolutionary who believed he was divinely guided to use force for the sake of justice, and who was convicted of treason and executed in 1885, by order of Sir John A. Macdonald, in the name of national unity.

Recent agreements with the EEC

(Continued from P. 2)

solutions to problems of international trade in cereals. The question of liberalizing trade in these products has been identified as one to be pursued further in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations which started recently in Geneva. Meanwhile, Canada's GATT rights on these products will be preserved intact to be invoked, if necessary, at a later date.

It is the view of the Canadian Government, Mr. Gillespie said, that the settlement finally reached in these long and difficult negotiations was a good one for Canada. It would provide, he said, a major positive element in the development of better trade and economic relations with the European Community, which was one of the principal reasons for the Prime Minister's recent visit to five Common Market countries.

Corrigendum

Please substitute "23" for "20", fourth line from foot of Page 2, Column 3, in issue dated March 19, 1975.