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NEW CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Mr. John Diefenbaker has accepted the invitation of Governor General Vincent Massey to form a new Canadian Government, and as of Friday, June 21, will as Prime Minister head a Progressive Conservative administration.

Following a Cabinet meeting on Monday, June 17, Mr. L.S. St. Laurent met briefly with Mr. Diefenbaker, then proceeded to Government House, where he submitted his resignation to the Governor General. Summoned to Government House that evening, Mr. Diefenbaker, the Prince Albert, Sask., lawyer who led the Progressive Conservative Party in its successful bid for power in the June 10 general election, replied in the affirmative to the Governor General's question as to whether he could form a new administration.

Mr. Diefenbaker and members of his Cabinet, who have not yet been named, will be sworn in on Friday. Then on Monday, June 24, the new Prime Minister will leave for the United Kingdom to represent Canada at the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Mr. Diefenbaker will be the 13th Prime Minister since Confederation in 1867.

Pending recounts which are expected to be held in several constituencies because of the closeness of the vote, the results of the June 10 general election, with the soldier

vote tabulated, show the following party standing:

Progressive Conservative.....	109
Liberal.....	104
CCF.....	25
Social Credit.....	19
Ind.....	2
Ind. Liberal.....	2
Ind. P.C.....	1
Lib-Labour.....	1
Deferred.....	1
Vacant.....	1

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The soldier vote reversed the narrow decisions in favour of the Progressive Conservative candidate in Yukon Territory and returned the seat to the Liberal fold. Another P.C. loss was suffered through the sudden death June 16 of Dr. W.G. Blair, M.P. for Lanark, Ontario. The deferred election in Wellington South, Ont., is scheduled for July 15.

The P.C.'s now hold 21 seats in the Atlantic Provinces, 8 in Quebec, 59 in Ontario, 14 in the Prairie Provinces, and 7 in British Columbia. Liberal seats are: Atlantic Provinces 12; Quebec 62; Ontario 20; Prairie Provinces 6; British Columbia 2; Yukon 1; Northwest Territories 1.

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CANAL FREIGHT TRAFFIC: Volume of freight transported through the 11 Canadian canals increased 14.7 per cent in 1956 to 40,016,565 tons from 34,874,198 tons in 1955, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual report on canal traffic. Among the more important increases in cargo carried were wheat, corn, oats, barley, bituminous coal, iron ore, crude petroleum and fuel oil.

Tonnage of freight locked through the St. Lawrence canals climbed 17.9 per cent to 13,499,698 tons from 11,446,620 tons in 1955, Welland Ship 10.4 per cent to 23,066,261 tons from 20,893,572, and Sault Ste. Marie 35.8 per cent to 2,989,278 tons from 2,201,075. Volume of freight moved through the Canso Canal in its first full year of operation amounted to 68,395 tons. Of the smaller canals, traffic was heavier on the Ottawa River, Richelieu River, and Trent canals but lighter on the Rideau, Murray, St. Andrew's, and St. Peter's canals.

Number of vessel passages rose 16.7 per cent to 32,865 from 28,172 in the preceding year and the registered net tonnage 10.2 per cent to 36,022,936 tons from 32,685,154. On a registered net tonnage basis, Canadian vessels constituted 86 per cent of all ships passing through the canals in 1956 compared to 85 per cent in 1955.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY THRIVES: The high level of industrial activity in Canada in 1956 provided the impetus to push production levels in the chemicals and allied products group of industries to new record levels. Factory shipments at \$1,112,600,000 were \$68,500,000 or 6.6 per cent over the 1955 total of \$1,044,100,000 and there appears to be no sign, certainly not from the evidence presented last year, that the chemical industry's post-war growth pattern is slowing down, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In 1956 there were 1,120 operating establishments in this group (1,126 in 1955), and they employed 52,500 persons (51,900) who were paid \$199,600,000 in salaries and wages (\$185,300,000). Materials for use in manufacturing cost \$518,000,000 (\$480,000,000) and fuel and electricity cost about \$36,000,000 (\$33,000,000).

Leaders of the chemical industries in advance of the general trend of the chemical group in 1956 were compressed gases with an increase of 26.2 per cent in the factory value of shipments, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations 12.8 per cent, heavy chemicals 11.8 per cent and primary plastics 10.1 per cent. The only industries to show declines were the fertilizer industry which fell 10.5 per cent and vegetable oils 15.7 per cent. Increases for other groups: coal tar distillation, 9 per cent; paints, 8.3 per cent; soaps, 9.2 per cent; toilet preparations, 3.4 per cent; inks, 7.1 per cent; adhesives, 7.8 per

cent; polishes, 4.6 per cent; and miscellaneous chemicals, 7.3 per cent.

The target for capital expenditures by the chemical industry on new plants and for machinery and equipment was set at \$138,300,000 in 1957, an increase of 12.5 per cent over an actual investment of \$122,900,000 in 1956 for the same purpose. The magnitude of this programme along with the substantial additions to chemical plant productive capacity over the past seven years reflects a determination on the part of the Canadian chemical industry to keep abreast of the rest of the world in the development of production and process technology.

Imports of chemicals, at \$288,600,000 in 1956, were 10.8 per cent higher than the comparable total of \$260,500,000 recorded in 1955. This was not unexpected as the demand for all materials to satisfy the requirements of a growing economy continued unabated. A similar situation obtained abroad and, as a result, export trade in chemicals reached a new high of \$228,600,000, an increase of 8.9 per cent over the \$210,000,000 exported in 1955.

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WHOOPEES HOPING: Big news in bird land. The Canadian Wildlife Service reports that nine whooping cranes have been spotted from the air at the birds' nesting grounds in the Sass River area of Wood Buffalo National Park, the 17,300 square miles of wilderness sanctuary straddling the boundary of northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Five of the whoopers, reports wildlife biologist N.S. Novakowski, appear to be sitting on nests "either hatching or brooding". Nine is the largest number ever seen at the nesting grounds so early in the year.

This is the best news of the whoopers to come out of Wood Buffalo National Park since the nesting grounds were first discovered there in 1954 by biologist W.A. Fuller of the Canadian Wildlife Service. Last year, at this time only one nesting bird had been observed, and in 1955, only three pairs had been spotted by the month of June. Throughout the summer biologists of the Federal Resources Department will continue to keep the nesting grounds under periodic observation.

Out of the present surviving flock of twenty nine birds, twenty four are wild while three adults, crippled in flight, and two young are in the New Orleans and San Antonio Zoos.

The discovery of the Wood Buffalo nesting grounds was a major event. For thirty two years the site of the nesting grounds had been one of the deep mysteries of the bird world. Though Wood Buffalo is known to be one of the areas chosen by the cranes, ornithologists do not believe that these are the only nesting grounds in northern Canada. They do not think that the mystery has been fully solved and will continue the search this summer.

EXPANSION IN PETROLEUM REFINING

There were 43 operating petroleum refineries in Canada with a total daily crude oil throughput capacity of 700,050 barrels as of January 1, 1957, according to the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys annual petroleum refinery survey. Compared with the previous year the crude oil throughput capacity increased 81,600 barrels daily, a 13.2 per cent rise. Gains in refinery capacity were recorded in all principal refinery provinces although new capacity in Quebec and Nova Scotia accounted for 75 per cent of the national increase. A new refinery was completed in Halifax to replace a plant which had operated since 1918 and a new refinery commenced operations at Grande Prairie, Alberta. Enlargement of plant facilities was underway at the end of 1956 in all provinces having a petroleum-refining industry except New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories. There are no refineries in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island or the Yukon Territory.

Expansion of the petroleum-refining industry has continued at a steady rate since 1945 in keeping with Canada's population growth and increasing economic activity. Throughput capacity has tripled since 1945 thereby enabling the industry not only to keep pace with increasing petroleum product demand but also to supply a somewhat larger share of total product demand than was possible ten years ago. A parallel growth has taken place in catalytic-cracking capacity, and in capacities of other modern processes which have been installed during recent years. Thermal-cracking capacity is now being steadily decreased and catalytic-cracking capacity appears to be reaching a maximum percentage of crude-handling capacity. At the end of 1956 thermal-cracking capacity constituted 19.5 per cent of crude oil throughput capacity; catalytic-cracking capacity (fresh feed), 32.0 per cent of crude capacity; catalytic reforming, 8.3 per cent; polymerization, 3.0 per cent; and hydrogen treating, 2.8 per cent.

The 43 refineries in Canada are operated by 24 companies. One company operates nine refineries; another operates five; two companies each operate three refineries; three companies each operate two refineries; and there are 17 one-company operations.

Quebec and Ontario continue to have close to 60 per cent of Canada's refinery capacity and plans for expansion and for new refineries indicate a continuance of this proportion. Plant modernization and expansion has continued throughout the rest of Canada, however, and capacities in British Columbia, the Prairies and the Maritimes are in line with market demand in these regions, although petroleum product imports are still received to a certain extent in all regions.

Growth of Canada's petroleum-refining industry is well illustrated in a comparison of total runs to stills (crude oil, natural gas liquids and other materials) for the past few years:

Year	Total Runs to Stills at Canadian Refineries (bbls.)
1956	234,366,029
1955	195,992,634
1954	173,116,925
1953	158,341,521
1952	141,892,315
1945	65,903,028

The percentage of domestic crude oil received at Canadian refineries has also greatly increased since 1945 but due to the large concentration of refining capacity in Montreal the ratio of domestic to foreign receipts has been constant during the past three years.

Canadian Crude as a Percentage of Total Refinery Crude Oil Receipts

Year	Percentage
1956	53.9
1955	54.7
1954	54.7
1953	46.0
1952	41.7
1945	8.8

It should be noted, however, that there is a continually increasing consumption of Canadian crude in refineries, due not only to greater runs to Canadian stills each year, but also to delivery of increasing amounts of crude oil to United States refineries. These exports increased by 28 million barrels in 1956 to a total of 42.8 million barrels.

For Canada as a whole in 1956, imports of crude oil from Venezuela accounted for 74.3 per cent of total crude oil imports, Middle East imports accounted for 17.4 per cent; United States imports, 5.1 per cent; and Trinidad and Colombia, 3.2 per cent. Comparable figures for 1955 were 78.4, 9.2, 9.0 and 3.3 per cent, respectively.

From domestic and imported crude oil, plus small amounts of natural gas liquids and other materials, the petroleum product output from Canadian refineries was equivalent to 83.7 per cent of total domestic demand. A supply and demand analysis of all oils, taking into consideration refinery receipts of domestic and foreign crudes, imports and exports of crude and petroleum products, and stock changes, shows that Canada's crude oil producing and refining industry met the equivalent of 60.6 per cent of the country's petroleum product requirements from domestic crude oil supplies (preliminary estimate), compared with 53.4 per cent in 1955.

(Over)

A comparison of the total refinery consumption of domestic and imported crudes with total installed capacity indicates that the operation ratio of the petroleum-refining industry in December 1956 was 97 per cent.

Cracked-Gasoline Capacity—The Canadian petroleum-refining industry had facilities at the end of 1955 capable of producing cracked gasoline at the rate of 183,370 barrels a day. This capacity was 11.1 per cent above the 1955 year-end capacity. Thermal-type units accounted for 16.6 per cent, catalytic-type cracking units for 55.9 per cent, and reformed types for 27.5 per cent of the total cracked-gasoline capacity. An appreciable increase in catalytic reforming has taken place at the expense of thermal operations: the 1953 year-end cracked gasoline capacity consisted of 28.6 per cent thermal type units, 55 per cent catalytic and 16.4 per cent reformed types.

Natural Gasoline Plants—Total capacity of natural gasoline plants at the end of 1956 was 401.5 M M cu. ft. of natural gas, an increase of 27.5 per cent over the 1955 capacity. All plants, including three new ones which came into operation during the year, are in Alberta. However, a 300 M M cu. ft. per day plant is being built at Taylor, British Columbia and is scheduled for completion late in 1957 while a 60 M M cu. ft. per day installation was completed early in 1957 at Pincher Creek, Alberta. With the completion of these plants the total capacity of natural gasoline plants in Canada will be double the 1955 year's end capacity.

CANADIANS TAKE TO AIR: Canadian air carriers reported that 1956 was their most active year in history, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics preliminary annual report on civil aviation. Operating revenue increased over 18 per cent to \$180,531,000 from \$152,739,000 in 1955, operating expenses nearly 17 per cent to \$171,553,000 from \$146,655,000. For the sixth straight year operating income was larger than a year earlier, 1956's total rising almost 48 per cent to a record \$8,970,000 from 1955's total of \$6,084,000 and was over 28 per cent larger than 1951's previous high of \$6,991,000.

All revenue accounts showed substantial gains over the preceding year. Revenue from passenger fares jumped to \$96,242,000 from \$77,598,000, goods carried to \$9,202,000 from \$7,952,000, mail to \$11,534,000 from \$10,905,000, excess baggage receipts to \$1,156,000 from \$863,000, and bulk transportation to \$52,457,000 from \$44,543,000.

All expense accounts were larger than a year earlier. Costs of aircraft operation and maintenance climbed to \$106,144,000 from \$90,505,000, ground operation and maintenance to \$38,659,000 from \$32,909,000, traffic to \$16,079,000 from \$13,898,000, general admini-

stration costs to \$9,906,000 from \$8,724,000, and general taxes to \$765,000 from \$619,000.

A total of 3,317,000 passengers were carried by Canadian air carriers in 1956, a rise of 22 per cent from 1955's total of 2,717,000. Unit toll services carried 2,797,000 persons versus 2,311,000 a year earlier and bulk or charter services carried 520,000 versus 406,000. Weight of airmail handled increased to 25,570,000 pounds from the preceding year's 24,267,000 pounds.

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ROYAL VISIT: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip will spend several days in Ottawa, according to announcements made last week by Government House and the Prime Minister's office. They are scheduled to visit the United States October 16-21 and will be guests at Government House in Ottawa prior to crossing the International Boundary.

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CHICAGOLAND FAIR: The Department of Trade and Commerce has released further details of Canada's participation in the Chicagoland Fair, which is taking place from June 28 to July 14 at the Chicago, Ill., Navy Pier.

Seven exhibitors will appear in the Canadian section of the Fair: the Government of Canada, Department of Trade and Commerce, 1,000 square feet; Province of Manitoba, Department of Commerce and Industry 650 square feet; Province of Alberta, Department of Economic Affairs, 300 square feet; Province of British Columbia, Department of Industrial Development, 300 square feet; Industrial Shipping Co. Ltd., Mahone Bay, N.S., 400 square feet; Trans Canada Air Lines, 150 square feet; Essex Packers, Hamilton, Ont., 100 square feet. The Canadian section featuring trade, industry and travel will appear among the displays of the 200 exhibitors which will line both ranges of the long Navy Pier.

To mark Canada's participation, July 1 has been designated "Canada Day" at the Fair and special features are being arranged for the occasion. Three Canadian Navy escort ships will tie up at the pier for three days and the Association of Commerce and Industry of Chicago will honour Canada at a luncheon at which Mr. W.F. Bull, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce and Ambassador Designate to Japan will be the guest speaker. To symbolize Western Canada's interest in Chicago, TCA will fly in Princess Crowfoot of the Blackfoot Indians of Alberta and she will visit the Fair in full regalia. A tableau will stress the importance of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Waterways to Chicago. Later the Canadian Consul General will hold a reception. Apart from the press coverage and a radio broadcast from the Canadian section on July 1, other special promotions will feature Canada; four half-hour television programmes are being arranged before and during the Fair.

MUSEUM PARTIES IN FIELD

Summer field parties from the National Museum are carrying out scientific investigations in Canada everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific and up to the Arctic Ocean.

Dr. L.S. Russell, director of the natural history branch, has been in the Red Deer River Valley of southern Alberta since May, mapping a fossil field north of the city of Drumheller. He will return early in August.

Dr. Jacques Rousseau, director of the human history branch, will be investigating the folklore of Montcalm County of the Province of Quebec from time to time during the summer.

Dr. Wann Langston, vertebrate palaeontologist, has been excavating a deposit of dinosaur bones near Nobleford, Alberta, since May 16. The first scientist to leave on a field trip, he will work in Alberta until August. The deposit which he is uncovering was discovered by him and Dr. Russell in 1955. Since its discovery bones of several types of dinosaur have been identified and Dr. Langston is hopeful that more exciting finds will be made this summer. Assisting Dr. Langston are Harold Shearman and George Blanchard of the museum staff and a student-assistant from the University of Alberta.

Dr. E.L. Bousfield, with his field assistant, Eric Mills, a third-year Carleton University student, will carry out marine biological investigations of the shores of the Queen Charlotte Islands and the British Columbia mainland near Prince Rupert. Dr. Bousfield will be in the field from June 24 to September 15.

Near the end of May, Dr. A.W. Cameron left Ottawa for the Labrador Coast. Travelling by boat, he will range widely through Labrador and the Ungava Peninsula collecting specimens of mammals. The mammals of the Ungava Peninsula have been studied little and Dr. Cameron hopes to add a great deal to scientific knowledge about the animals of this part of Canada. He will return in early September.

Dr. W.E. Godfrey, ornithologist, will be in southern New Brunswick from the end of May until mid-July. He will collect specimens and carry out research on the birds of this part of Canada.

Dr. J.S. Bleakney, who specializes in the study of reptiles and amphibians, will be touring southern Alberta during June and July with Francis Cook, a student-assistant from Acadia University in Nova Scotia. Dr. Bleakney and Mr. Cook will collect specimens of the reptiles and amphibians of southern Alberta, and make field studies of the creatures.

Dr. A.E. Porsild, chief botanist, and W.K.W. Baldwin will lead a research party carrying out a special investigation of the great muskeg area of lowland west of James Bay in Ontario. The project is sponsored jointly by the National Museum of Canada and the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

Dr. Porsild and Mr. Baldwin will carry out investigations in their speciality while other members of the party will carry out research into the land and its characteristics. In addition to representatives from the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, the party will include Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Sjors, a husband-and-wife scientific team from Stockholm Forestry School at Stockholm, Sweden. The Swedish scientists, whose research is being supported partly by the Arctic Institute of North America and partly by the National Museum, are specialists on boggy lands. Dr. Porsild will work in Northern Ontario during June and July then travel to Jasper National Park in Alberta to continue his botanical investigations of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Baldwin will take over as chief of the research team while Dr. Porsild is in Alberta.

F.H. Manning, assisted by A.H. Macpherson, will collect specimens of mammals, birds, and plants in the pelly Bay area of the Northwest Territories. Dr. H.J. Scoggan will continue botanical investigations of the Maritime Provinces and Dr. H.A. Crum will study the mosses of the Whitehorse region of the Yukon Territory.

Archaeologists will be working in the Teslin Lake area on the border between British Columbia and Yukon Territory, in the Payne Lake area of northern Ungava Peninsula, in northern Ontario, and on Vancouver Island.

Dr. R.S. MacNeish, senior archaeologist, will begin to search a large area in the vicinity of Teslin Lake for evidence of ancient migration routes and for material that may help scientists to understand the development of Athapascan Indian culture. The area in which Dr. MacNeish will be working from June until September will be flooded to a depth of 200 feet when Frobisher-Ventures Ltd. dams Teslin Lake as part of a large hydro-electric project. Before the company floods the area, it will clear the ground of all vegetation providing archaeologists with an ideal opportunity to search for relics of past races that have lived in the area. Dr. MacNeish hopes to have two seasons' work in the Teslin Lake area before its archaeological material is buried beneath the water.

Mrs. MacNeish, lecturer at Carleton College, will be engaged in field work in a different part of the North from her husband. She will do research among the Hare Indians of Fort Good Hope and the Colville Lakes region of the Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories. These Indians have never been studied by ethnologists.

T.E. Lee will be searching some caves in northern Ontario that may possibly have been inhabited by ancient Indians. Miss Katherine Capes will continue excavating some Indian mounds near Courtenay, B.C. Paul Sweetman of the University of Toronto will work under

National Museum sponsorship as a member of a party investigating remains near Cornwall, Ont., of the Red Ochre Men, a tribe of Indians that lived possibly 3,000 years ago.

W.E. Taylor will make a study of two prehistoric settlements discovered in 1948 near Payne Lake in the Ungava District of Quebec by Dr. Rousseau and Jean Michea, of le Musée de l'homme, Paris, France. These settlements are the only examples of inland habitation found on Ungava Peninsula and contain in all about 60 dwellings.

Marcel Rioux, senior ethnologist, and Gaston Dulong of Laval University will study the Acadians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the summer months. Mr. Rioux will specialize in social and anthropological studies while Mr. Dulong's research will be on linguistic aspects of the Acadian culture.

Miss Helen Creighton, of Halifax, will continue studying Maritime folklore and folk-songs and Miss Carmen Roy will continue similar studies in Gaspé Peninsula and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Richard Johnston of the University of Toronto will carry out a National Museum research project on the Anglo-Canadian folklore of Saskatchewan.

A research project whose results will be studied with interest by northern administrators will be carried out by Asen Balikci of the National Museum and Robert Williamson of Carleton College. The two will make an anthropological and sociological study of Great Whale River, Que., a settlement on the east coast of Hudson Bay. Great Whale River is a place where the Eskimos and the Indians come in touch with each other and where defence developments and the influx of large numbers of white men are bringing significant social change. The people of Great Whale River were studied in detail about 20 years ago by an American anthropologist and his findings will provide a valuable comparison with the results of Mr. Balikci and Mr. Williamson. The project is expected to provide a picture of the interrelations between Eskimos, Indians, and whites in a northern community and the extent and nature of the social changes during the past 20 years.

COASTAL MINESWEEPERS: Five Bay Class coastal minesweepers are scheduled to commission into the Royal Canadian Navy between the early part of July and end of November of this year. There are nine ships of this class in commission.

The new ships are the remaining five of six replacing those turned over to France in 1954 under the NATO Mutual Aid Agreement. The first replacement, HMCS Fundy, is now in service with the First Canadian Minesweeping Squadron based in Halifax.

The five ships are constructed of wood and aluminum. Each has a displacement of 400 tons, a length of 152 feet and a beam of 28 feet. Diesel-powered, these ships are being equipped with the latest minesweeping equipment and navigational radar.

The ships are HMCS Chignecto, HMCS Chaleur, HMCS Thunder, HMCS Miramichi and HMCS Cowichan.

POTATOES FOR VENEZUELA: Venezuela has placed a \$1,250,000 order for certified seed potatoes from the Maritime Provinces. The contract was signed in the office of the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, by Sr. Don Enrique Pimentel Parilli, Director-General of the Banco Agricola y Pecuario, of Caracas, and Mr. Andrew H. McCain, Vice-President of the McCain Produce Company Limited, East Florenceville, N.B. The order will consist of Red Pontiac, Kennebec and Sebago potatoes, which will be shipped next October.

Canada has been actively engaged in promoting the sale of certified seed potatoes in Latin America. Total sales to Venezuela in 1956 amounted to 550,000 bushels, having a value of \$1,024,000. A seed potato mission visited that country in February of that year, consisting of Dr. D.J. MacLeod, Officer in Charge of the Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Fredericton, N.B., Mr. W.G. Ross, Inspector of the Plant Protection Division, Production Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W.B. McCullough, Commercial Counsellor of the Canadian Embassy in Bogota, Colombia, who is an agricultural specialist. Later in the year, a mission from Venezuela came to Canada, and signed the largest order for seed potatoes ever placed by that country. The present order is approximately the same size.

Seed potato production in Canada commenced during the early part of this century, and potato growers in the United States were buying Canadian seed by 1914, thus laying the foundation for Canada's important export trade in this commodity. The industry is now established as a major factor in the economy of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. It is also gaining importance in other provinces, notably British Columbia and Nova Scotia.