

MAJOR PROJECT LAUNCHED: (Continued from P. 2)

The average nickel content of the Moak Lake and Thompson ores thus far discovered compares favourably with the average of the Sudbury ores, though the copper content is so small as to be almost a metallurgical disadvantage. The gold, silver and platinum metals content, though lower than that of Sudbury, nevertheless has value.

The arrangements between the Province and International Nickel assure the Company of long-term rights in the mining properties. The area covered is 80 miles long and up to 10 miles wide.

The Manitoba project will represent the largest single capital investment in the entire Province. It signalizes the opening of a new economic frontier that should bring great benefits both to Manitoba and to Canada. For International Nickel, it assures further substantial life and growth as a producer of nickel.

As presently planned, completion of the Manitoba project together with increases at Sudbury will give the Company a total nickel production capacity of 385,000,000 pounds per year. However, this does not rule out the possibility that further ore development in Manitoba or elsewhere may permit the initiating of additional expansion even before the present project reaches production. Construction and operation of the Manitoba mines will be under the direction of the Company's newly created Manitoba Division, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

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TOTAL FARM AREA: Area of Canada's farms was only slightly smaller in 1956 than in 1951 but the number of farms fell almost 8 per cent in the same five-year period, according to a special compilation of final figures of the 1956 Census of Agriculture on number and area of farms released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Farm area increases in the three Prairie Provinces almost outweighed decreases in the other provinces, but farm numbers declined in all provinces.

Canada's total farm area in June last was 173,923,691 acres as compared with 174,046,654 in 1951 and 173,566,063 reported in the 1941 Census. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan had by far the largest farm area with a 1956 total of 62,793,979 acres, 1.8 per cent larger than 1951's 61,663,195 acres. In Alberta the farm area rose 3.4 per cent to 45,970,395 acres from 44,459,632, and in Manitoba 1.1 per cent to 17,931,817 acres from 17,730,393. Combined farm area for the three provinces showed a five-year increase of 2.3 per cent to 126,696,191 acres from 123,853,220.

Ontario's farm area showed a five-year decline of 4.8 per cent to 19,879,646 acres

from 20,880,054, and Quebec's dropped 5.2 per cent to 15,910,128 acres from 16,786,405. In British Columbia the farm area declined to 4,538,881 acres from 4,702,274 in 1951, in New Brunswick to 2,981,449 acres from 3,470,234, in Nova Scotia to 2,775,642 from 3,173,691, in Prince Edward Island to 1,055,463 from 1,095,304, and in Newfoundland to 71,814 acres from 85,040. In the Yukon and Northwest Territories the area increased more than 10-fold to 4,477 acres from 432.

The number of farms recorded in last year's Census was 575,015 for Canada as a whole, a numerical decrease of 48,076 from the 1951 Census count of 623,091. Among the provinces, Ontario had the largest number of farms in 1956 at 140,602 versus 149,920 in 1951, Quebec next with 122,517 (134,336 in 1951), Saskatchewan 103,391 (112,018), Alberta 79,424 (84,315), British Columbia 24,748 (26,406), New Brunswick 22,116 (26,431), Nova Scotia 21,075 (23,515), Prince Edward Island 9,432 (10,137), and Newfoundland 2,387 (3,626).

As a result of the general decline in the number of farms and the fact that there was little change in the total farm area, the average area per farm for all Canada increased from 279 acres in 1951 to 302 acres in 1956.

For Census purposes a farm is defined as a holding on which agricultural operations are carried out and which is: (1) three acres or more in size, or (2) from one to three acres in size, and with the agricultural production in 1955 valued at \$250 or more.

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POSTED TO NEW YORK: Hon. Jean Lesage, Canada's Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has announced the transfer to New York of Lance Connery, 39, as manager of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau's office there. Mr. Connery, who for eight years has been chief of the Bureau's publicity division, succeeds Alan Field, recently named Director of the Bureau at Ottawa.

A former newspaperman and Royal Canadian Air Force officer, Mr. Connery saw service overseas with the RCAF in both the European and Middle East theatres of war, and flew 36 operational missions as a navigator on heavy bombers against European targets. He was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

He then joined the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, as superintendent of publicity, serving through the peak period of the postwar rehabilitation programme. He was appointed publicity chief of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau at Ottawa in December 1948. In the past four years his office won two major United States travel writers' awards for the Bureau.