

POPULATION YOUNGER

(Continued from P. 2)

(which amounted together to about 120,000), then moved up to almost 63 per cent in 1931 and reached its maximum of nearly two-thirds in 1941.

The falling-off in births during the thirties was reflected in a small increase of only 6.5 per cent between 1941 and 1956 in the size of the 15-24 age group. This group normally accounts for a large proportion of new entrants to the labour force and a considerable part of current marriages. The number in this group was 2,291,000 in 1956 as against 2,147,000 in 1951 and 2,152,000 in 1941.

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INUVIK, NWT

The Council of the Northwest Territories has added a new name to the map of Arctic Canada.

The name is "Inuvik", which means in Eskimo, "The Place of Man". It is pronounced In - u - vik, with a slight accent on the second syllable.

Acting on the advice of Council, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories R.G. Robertson has proclaimed Inuvik as the name of the new site of the town of Aklavik. Since the site was chosen, following detailed surveys of the Delta early in 1954, and construction was begun, the site has been known as New Aklavik or East Three.

Aklavik (Eskimo for Place of the Brown Bear) is the last town before the Arctic Ocean and the only place in the Northwest Territories where Eskimos and Indians share a community.

The new town, 35 air miles east of Aklavik and 70 miles by water, will be the largest centre in the western Arctic. The need for a new town became apparent when it was found that the site on which Aklavik stands could not be adapted to meet the requirements of a growing population.

In another three years it is expected that Inuvik will be ready to accommodate all those now living in Aklavik who wish to move there. No one will be under any compulsion to do so but already about half the population of Aklavik are employed in some form of construction connected with the new community.

Inuvik has been planned with long-range growth in mind. The present population of Aklavik fluctuates between 500 in winter and 1,200 in summer. The new town will have a potential of 5,000 residents.

A major construction project is the airport, due to be opened in the autumn of this year. A gravelled road links the town with the airport and several miles of road have already been finished in the town.

Scheduled for completion in 1959 are a 25-classroom school with hostel (living) accommodation for 500 children, water and sewer services and a central-heating plant. Construction in 1960 will include an 80-bed hospital, a federal building, and additional housing. About a hundred houses have already been built and are occupied by those employed on the new town.

The brown bear which gave its name to Aklavik will be disappointed in Inuvik. Modern methods of garbage disposal will provide lean pickings.

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WHEAT EXPORTS AND SUPPLIES

Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat in the week ended July 2 declined 19 per cent to 5,001,000 bushels from last year's comparable total of 6,165,000 bushels, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics. August 1 - July 2 clearances, however, increased 21 per cent to 246,940,000 bushels from 204,504,000 a year earlier.

Marketings of wheat by Prairie farmers were virtually unchanged in the week from a year earlier at 10,038,000 bushels versus 10,281,000, but were up 0.9 per cent in the cumulative period at 311,288,000 bushels against 308,375,000. Visible supplies of Canadian wheat in all North American positions at July 2 amounted to 370,673,000 bushels, up 0.9 per cent from 367,433,000 a week earlier but down 3.6 per cent from 384,410,000 a year ago.

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

Direct net funded debt at March 31, 1958, of Canada's provincial governments, amounted to \$2,385 million, down approximately \$4 million from the previous year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Seven provinces floated new bond issues totalling \$182 million and nine provinces made retirements of \$106 million (including \$61 million retired prior to maturity) in the year under review. Bonded debt outstanding increased in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, but decreased in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Long-term treasury bills owing by the four western provinces to the Government of Canada were reduced by approximately \$4 million. As the increase of about \$76 million in bonded debt was matched by a similar increase in sinking funds, the decline in net funded debt may be considered as accounted for by the decrease in long-term treasury bills. Guaranteed debt increased in all provinces except Saskatchewan, which showed no change from the previous year.