

The \$605.7 million investment in Ontario manufacturing last year represents a 130 per cent advance over the amount invested in 1947.

The 143 new manufacturing industries established in the Province during 1956 gave concrete form to some of the dollars invested and represented an all-time high in numbers, bettering the previous record of 136 established in 1953.

Number of New Industries in Ontario 1952-56 By Country of Origin

Origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canada	37	45	20	45	71
United States	52	55	57	57	54
United Kingdom	28	29	6	7	13
West Germany	3	3	4	4	3
Others	6	4	4	2	2
	126	136	91	115	143

For the first time, too, the best source for new industries was Canada. Some of them were branch plants of Canadian companies establishing a manufacturing operation in Ontario for the first time, but many were also new firms started by Ontario interests and Ontario capital--a certain sign of domestic business faith, initiative and enterprise.

The number of new industries from the United Kingdom has increased somewhat over 1955, but remains lower than the 1953 record. During 1956 the United Kingdom Government, faced with an inflationary boom, was forced to introduce curbing measures. The effect of these--especially of the higher interest rates, the stringency of credit, and the reduction of industrial expansion programmes--was to prevent many companies from carrying out their plans to manufacture in Canada, or to purchase interests in Canadian companies. As a result, the trend on the part of British companies to enter the Canadian market through manufacturing arrangements, sales subsidiaries or agency arrangements has continued. The fact, however, that British efforts will need to be directed to dollar sales could mean more sales and manufacturing companies for Ontario. European industries continue to expand, and money for Canadian projects appears to be easier to procure. Interest in Canada, especially from West Germany, remains high.

The number of new manufacturing industries from the United States entering Ontario decreased somewhat, but still reflected prosperous conditions and a continued interest in the future of Canada. American businessmen have been consistently attracted to Ontario by its expanding market opportunities, the Province's abundant supply of needed resource materials, and in general by a growing private enterprise economy combined with political stability.

The type of new industries coming to Ontario in the last few years is shown in the following table.

New Industries by Type

Products	1954	1955	1956
Foods and Beverages	5	3	4
Textile, Rubber and Leather Products	5	8	7
Wood and Paper Products	3	13	10
Primary Iron and Steel	1	1	
Machinery and Mechanical Equipment	15	8	28
Tools and Instruments	10	11	9
Aluminum Products		4	6
Miscellaneous Metal Products	11	19	33
Chemicals and Allied Products	9	13	25
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	12	10	7
Transportation Equipment and Parts	7	6	10
Miscellaneous	8	15	5

New foreign concerns, however, accounted for only a part of the Province's industrial expansion during 1956. In the year, 40 major branch plants of established Ontario companies commencing operations in a new community were recorded, while 374 companies undertook major expansions at site.

The total impact of this industrial development on the provincial economy has been far-reaching. The establishment of 828 manufacturing industries during the years 1949-56 inclusive has been paralleled by the employment of an extra 100 thousand people; a rise in the annual gross value of manufacturing production of from \$5.7 billion worth of goods made in 1948 to \$10.6 billion worth made in 1956; and a total investment of over \$3 billion.

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DRAMATIC POLIO DROP: Cases of all types of poliomyelitis in Canada in 1956 totalled 600, a decrease of nearly 59 per cent from the all-time high of 8,878 in 1953, according to a special report on poliomyelitis released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Only two provinces, Quebec and Ontario, showed slight increases in the number of cases in 1956 as compared with the preceding year. The national incidence rate of 3.7 per 100,000 population was the lowest recorded since 1945 when a rate of 3.2 was shown.

Paralytic cases decreased 67 per cent from 551 cases in 1955 to 369 in 1956, and were the fewest since 1950 when 284 cases were reported. The incidence rate at 2.3 per 100,000 population was also the lowest since 1950 when the rate was 2.1. New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario showed slightly higher incidence rates in 1956 than in 1955.

The proportion of cases in the age group 20 years and over was the highest recorded since 1949 (41.3) for the six provinces reporting age. This proportional increase, however, was due to the lower incidence at younger ages rather than an increase in the age group 20 years and over.