

## RECORD MINERAL PRODUCTION

Value of Canada's mineral production advanced to 2.4 per cent in 1957 to an all-time high total of \$2,133,941,000 from 1956's previous record total of \$2,084,906,000, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual preliminary report on mineral production in Canada. Gains from a year earlier in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta more than offset declines in the other provinces. Petroleum maintained its lead, followed by nickel, copper and iron ore.

Production in Ontario climbed to \$739,219,000 in 1957 from \$650,823,000 in 1956 and the percentage of the Canada total to 34.6 per cent from 31.2 per cent. Alberta displaced Quebec as the next largest producer, output rising to \$411,961,000 from \$411,172,000, but the percentage of total output falling to 19.3 per cent from 19.7 per cent.

Production in Saskatchewan rose to \$161,487,000 from \$122,745,000, accounting for a larger share of the total at 7.6 per cent versus 5.9 per cent. Output also increased in New Brunswick to \$23,250,000 from \$18,258,000 and the percentage of the total to 1.1 per cent from 0.9 per cent.

Quebec production fell to \$384,465,000 from \$422,464,000, accounting for a smaller part of the total at 18 per cent versus 20.2 per cent. Output in British Columbia declined to \$174,764,000 from \$203,278,000, in Newfoundland to \$76,245,000 from \$84,349,000, in Nova Scotia to \$65,434,000 from \$66,092,000, in the Northwest Territories to \$21,966,000 from \$22,158,000, in Manitoba to \$61,299,000 from \$67,909,000 and in the Yukon to \$13,851,000 from \$15,656,000.

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## DECLINE IN PARALYTIC POLIO

Reported cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in Canada in 1957 totalled 172, a decrease of over 53 per cent from the 369 cases in 1956, according to a report on poliomyelitis trends released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This figure is the lowest since 1949 when the recording of poliomyelitis cases by degree of paralysis began. The lowest figure previously recorded was in 1950 with 284 cases.

Decreases were recorded in 1957 over 1956 in each province except Saskatchewan which experienced an unusually low incidence in 1956. The national attack rate per 100,000 population was 1.0 in 1957, while the provincial rates ranged between 0.2 in Newfoundland to 2.7 in Alberta. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Yukon did not report any paralytic poliomyelitis cases.

The proportion of new cases in the age group 20 years and over recorded a further increase in 1957. Proportional increases in this age group have been continuous in practically every year during the last nine years. In 1957

a shift in the impact of incidence among the younger ages was recorded, with a significant decrease in the age group 5-14 years. The extent to which the expanding vaccination programme over the last three years has influenced the decreasing incidence has not been evaluated in this report, although the size of the current decline suggests a possible relationship.

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## 1958 CALGARY STAMPEDE

The booming city of Calgary, Alberta, just 159 miles north of the United States boundary, annually goes all-out to entertain thousands of visitors at one of the most colourful cowboy-and-Indian shows in Western Canada, the Calgary Stampede. The 1958 Stampede dates are July 7 to 12, with two performances daily during the six-day show.

Each morning during the week the cowboys and Indians stage events in the downtown sections of the city. Chuck wagons, hill-billy musicians, singers and square dancers are feature attractions on the roped-off streets, and cowboy cooks dish out flapjacks, bacon and coffee to the spectators.

The Stampede parade begins at 9 a.m. on Monday, July 7, and follows a three-mile course through the city with Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Indians, pioneers, cowboys, cowgirls, cattlemen and gaily decorated floats taking part. There will be 22 bands scattered throughout the parade.

Cowboys from all over North America are attracted to the Stampede events which include calf roping, bucking horse riding, steer decorating, Brahma bull riding, a wild horse race, and wild cow milking. This year the famed Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride accompanied by the Mounted Police Band will perform each afternoon in front of the grandstand. In the evening are the chuck wagon races and a stage production follows.

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## TO BUILD SCOUT H.Q.

Plans to build a new national headquarters for the Boy Scouts Association, in Ottawa, have been announced by Rhys M. Sale, of Toronto, President of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association. A campaign to raise \$750,000 for the construction of the new Canadian Scout Headquarters will be launched early in 1959, Mr. Sale stated.

An 11-acre site near the Experimental Farm in Ottawa has been purchased by the Association. The proposed two-storey office building, approximately 260 feet by 40 feet, plus warehouse space, will replace a converted residence built over 60 years ago, which has served as Canadian Scout Headquarters since 1932.