

of development, the abundance of trees made wood excessively cheap and encouraged extravagance.

"Throughout most of the nation's history, wood-dependent industries have drawn on virgin forests, a stockpile of raw material prepared and waiting for them. That economy is now coming to a close.

"The administration of timber lands is passing into a new phase in which dollar costs are incurred in timber production. Emergence into the new forest economy has been accompanied by unprecedented progress in the protection of forests from destructive agencies; the opportunity for using inferior species and materials; an increase in wood prices through reduction of natural supplies on which no cost of production need be charged; the development of a desire for permanent investment instead of speculative ones; and an extension of Government functions leading to the practice of forestry by the state on a large scale."

The Ontario Lands and Forests Department, having ascertained the exact composition of the forests through a forest resources inventory, had arrived at a basis of allowable cut that would ensure proper utilization and guard against quick depletion. The next step would be to provide for continued productivity of forest lands.

This, the Minister said, was the purpose of "Project Regeneration" which the Department embarked upon last year and which involves Division of Reforestation, Forest Protection, Research, Surveys and Timber Management.

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**TREND REVERSED:** Reversing the downward trend dating from 1931, the ratio of males to 100 females for Canada as a whole increased from 102 to 103 between 1951 and 1956, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports in a release based on final tabulations of 1956 Census data. The ratio was 107 males to 100 females in 1931 and 105 males to 100 females in 1941. Highest ratio in the records for all-Canada was 113 males to 100 females in 1911, which followed a period of heavy immigration.

Numerically the male population rose 54,650 more than the female population between 1951 and 1956. Males increased by 1,063,006 to 8,151,879 from 7,077,873 in 1951 and females by 1,008,356 to 7,928,912 from 6,920,556.

The rise in the ratio of males to females in the 1951-56 period was due to increases in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Ratios were unchanged in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Saskatchewan and lower only in Alberta. The ratio was higher than in 1951 in the Northwest Territories but lower in the Yukon.

Highest ratios among the provinces and territories were those for the Northwest Territories (139) and the Yukon (130), and the lowest was Quebec's 100. The ratio for Saskatchewan was 109, Alberta 109, Newfoundland 106,

British Columbia 196, Prince Edward Island 194, Manitoba 104, Nova Scotia 103, New Brunswick 102, and Ontario 101.

Of 137 incorporated centres for which 1956 Census data are shown, 90 had majorities of males, Westmount showing the lowest proportion of males (75) and Port Alberni the highest (125). Ratios of males to females for some of the larger centres: Montreal North, 195; Calgary, 104; Edmonton, 100; Halifax, 100; Medicine Hat, 98; Vancouver, 97; Montreal, 96; Hamilton, 96; Toronto, 96; Regina, 96; Saskatoon, 95; Winnipeg, 95; London, 91; Saint John, 91; Ottawa, 90; Quebec, 88; and Charlottetown, 85.

The highest ratio of males for the metropolitan areas in 1956 was shown for Calgary (104) and the lowest for Quebec (92). Other ratios for metropolitan areas: Windsor, 102; Edmonton, 101; Halifax, 101; Vancouver, 99; Hamilton, 98; Victoria, 98; Toronto, 97; Montreal, 96; Winnipeg, 96; Saint John, 95; St. John's, 94; Ottawa, 94; and Quebec, 92.

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**LOYALIST HONOURED:** A bronze tablet to the memory of the Hon. Edward Winslow, one of the Loyalist founders of New Brunswick, was unveiled on May 16 in the Bonar Law-Bennett Library of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. The tablet was provided by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Professor Mason Wade of the University of Rochester, author of a number of distinguished works in Canadian history, was principal speaker at the unveiling ceremony. President C.B. Mackay of the University of New Brunswick presided at the ceremony, and Mr. J.J. Frazer Winslow, descendant of Edward Winslow and senior member of the family, unveiled the tablet. Dr. A.G. Bailey, New Brunswick member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, represented that body.

Born at Plymouth, Mass., in 1746, Edward Winslow served as Muster-Master-General of the Loyalist forces in the Revolutionary War, and supervised the settlement of the disbanded regiments in the St. John River Valley in 1783. He was one of the founders of New Brunswick and of the City of Fredericton, and was appointed a member of the King's Council in 1784. The Loyalist leader was appointed to the first council of the College of New Brunswick in 1800, and to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in 1807. In 1808, he was head of the New Brunswick government. He died at Kingsclear, N.B., in 1815.

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**SEWING MACHINES:** Some 31 per cent of households had electric sewing machines in 1956 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, up from the preceding year's 28 per cent, but fewer had the foot-treadle type--35 per cent versus 37 per cent.