



CANADA

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## SPECTACULAR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Gross value of production in Ontario's manufacturing industries rose to an all-time high of \$11 billion in 1957, reports the Department of Planning and Development in a review of last year's industrial progress recently released by Minister William M. Nickle and Director of Trade and Industry A. V. Crate.

The review, which is titled "Ontario's Industrial Development," also charts the spectacular economic development of the Province since 1946 and shows that it has been the major contributor to the nation's industrial development.

Ontario's dynamic rate of growth during the past twelve years resulted in many records being established in 1957. Capital investment reached a new high of \$3.2 billion, personal income was close to \$9.3 billion, and retail sales jumped to \$5.6 billion.

The report emphasizes that there has been a faster rate of economic growth in Ontario over the twelve-year period 1946-58 than in any previous comparable period. Gross value of industrial production has risen from \$3.8 billion in 1946 to \$11 billion last year. Mineral production in 1946 was \$192 million, in 1957 \$739 million. Cash income from the sale of farm products increased over the same period from \$481 million to \$745 million, and primary forest production advanced to an estimated \$175 million in 1957 from \$90 million. These figures represent an accumulated advance of nearly 175 per cent in the Province's four main producing sectors over the period.

This increase of nearly 175 per cent in Ontario's annual rate of output was made possible by a capital expenditure programme of gigantic proportions and an unusually high level of demand that increased year by year. New capital invested in all sectors of the provincial economy between 1946 and 1958 amounted to \$21 billion, meaning that Ontario attracted more than 35 per cent of the total new capital invested in all of Canada. The new investment programme showed a consistent increase year by year throughout the period, with the exception of a slight drop in 1954, culminating in and expenditure of nearly \$3.2 billion of new capital invested in 1957, an all-time provincial record.

Ontario's manufacturing industries invested nearly \$4.7 billion, or 22.5 per cent of the total over the period. Of the \$4.7 billion invested in manufacturing, investment in buildings and other construction accounted for \$1.5 billion, a boon not only to the construction industry, but to companies producing construction materials and machinery. The balance, \$3.2 billion, was spent on machinery and equipment. Although Canada is a large importer of capital machinery and equipment, sufficiently large sums were spent in Canada to have a buoyant effect on a wide range of producing industries in Ontario. In addition to new capital formation, considerable funds were spent to modernize existing facilities to increase productivity.

Foreign demand for Canadian raw materials has had a considerable influence on expansion



in Ontario. As Canada's major producing area, Ontario has perhaps been more influenced by external demands than most of the other provinces. Large quantities of newsprint, nickel, copper and uranium are shipped to world markets from Ontario, and sustained world demand for these products has resulted in a high level of expansion within the Province's resource industries.

The expansion of Ontario resource industries and those of other producing areas in Canada has stimulated manufacturing within the Province for plant and machinery to extract and process these natural resources. Continued mechanization of agriculture in the great wheat producing areas of Canada's West and in other parts of the country has resulted in the expansion of plants manufacturing agricultural implements within Ontario, which is the source of over 90 per cent of Canadian-made agricultural machinery.

A rapid population increase in both Canada and Ontario over the twelve-year period has been responsible for much of the rise in consumer demand. Ontario's population during that period rose from 4.1 million in 1946 to 5.7 million in 1957. Coupled with the rise in population has been the rise in personal income in the Province and the nation. Personal income in Ontario rose from \$3.8 billion in 1946 to nearly \$9.3 billion in 1957 -- more than 40 per cent of the total personal income earned in Canada. Retail sales, a good indicator of consumer demand, jumped from \$2.3 billion in 1946 to a record \$5.6 billion in 1957.

As a result of this continuing growth in Ontario's manufacturing industries, mid-year employment in manufacturing amounted to 658,000 workers in 1957, an increase of 160,000 since 1946. According to the Trade and Industry report, manufacturing has provided much more employment than the preceding figure might suggest, as civilian employment in 1957 stood at 2,150,000 in Ontario, 473,000 more than in 1946, an increase of more than 28 per cent over the twelve-year period. Manufacturing in the Province is a vital economic factor and is responsible for generating employment in the many service industries.

The report points out that the rapid expansion in demand and population has made it practical to manufacture many products in Canada which were formerly imported. Markets for such products as aircraft, electronic and mining equipment, a variety of chemicals, along with a host of consumer products, expanded to such an extent that manufacture of these products in Canada became a sound investment. Because Ontario provided the largest market for these products, the majority of these new factories located in the Province.

The report reveals that 1,232 major new manufacturing concerns have established plants in Ontario since 1946, and points out that this is a minimum figure including only the larger firms. The addition of many smaller companies also established during the period

might well bring the total to over 3,000. The volume of these new manufacturing establishments is an indication of the growing diversification of Ontario industry. Some industrial groups accounted for sensibly more new establishments than others. Industrial machinery and equipment accounted for 198 new establishments; chemicals for 118; miscellaneous metal products, 77; stone, clay and glass products, 76; wood products (except furniture), 68; electrical apparatus and supplies (excluding appliances), 64; and food and beverages, 64. Many new plants were also established in the motor vehicle and parts industry, fabricated metals, domestic machinery and appliances, furniture, primary metal products, plastics and many other industries.

The report also notes the number of major expansion of existing Ontario companies as a significant indication of the mature growth in the economy. Since 1946, more than 3,600 major expansions at site were recorded in Ontario manufacturing establishments. This does not include the myriad expansions undertaken by smaller, though none the less important, companies.

All economic regions have participated, in varying degrees, in the growth of Ontario's manufacturing industry during the past twelve years. A good indicator of how widespread this growth has been is the fact that over 170 municipalities received one or more new industries, while over 200 municipalities recorded one or more major expansions of existing concerns.

Different regions attracted different industrial groups, both in terms of new industries and expansions. The report gives some indication of the importance of different industrial groups in the regions.

Further, the report mentions another important trend in Ontario's economic expansion and in the decentralization of industry, namely branch plant location. This is the location of additional manufacturing facilities by existing industry in other municipalities than the established parent company. Since 1946, a total of 240 such branch plants were established in other parts of the Province by existing industry, with all economic regions receiving new plants, and over 100 separate communities receiving one or more.

The Trade and Industry Branch of the Planning and Development Department has been applying an increasingly scientific approach to finding new industries for the Province. By a detailed analysis of Canada's imports, it is determining products which lend themselves to manufacture in the Province. Sales effort is then aimed where it will do the most good. Operating the largest professional industrial development agency in Canada, Ontario maintains offices, not only in Toronto, but also in New York, Chicago and London, England, and employs a professionally trained staff of economists, engineers and industrial consultants.



## TRADE BALANCE IMPROVED

Canada's commodity exports were slightly higher in value in April than a year earlier, while imports were sharply lower, resulting in a further substantial decline in the import balance, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total exports in April were valued at \$376,900,000 as compared to \$372,500,000 in April last year, bringing the aggregate value for the four months this year to \$1,468,700,000 or about 1.5 per cent below last year's comparable total of \$1,491,000,000. Imports for the month, in contrast, dropped over 16 per cent in value to an estimated \$450,000,000 from \$537,200,000 a year ago, lowering the cumulative value for the January-April period 13.4 per cent to \$1,643,000,000 from \$1,896,500,000. The import balance for April thus fell more than half to \$73,100,000 from \$164,700,000 last year and for the four months was 57 per cent smaller at \$174,300,000 compared to \$405,500,000.

Most of the drop in imports and in the import balance was in trade with the United States. Exports to the United States in April increased slightly to \$231,700,000 from \$228,600,000 last year, while imports from that country fell off almost 20 per cent to an estimated \$315,500,000 from \$392,800,000. As a

result, the import balance decreased nearly half to \$83,800,000 as against \$164,200,000. In the four months ending April exports to the United States were practically unchanged at \$887,300,000 compared to \$889,500,000, but imports were 17 per cent lower at \$1,179,600,000 versus \$1,422,000,000 and the import balance was down to \$292,300,000 from \$532,500,000 in 1957.

Shipments to the United Kingdom declined moderately in April to \$51,800,000 from \$54,200,000, the four-month total amounting to \$209,800,000 compared to \$215,900,000 last year. The month's imports from the United Kingdom also were slightly lower at \$50,300,000 against \$52,300,000, leaving the cumulative total fractionally higher at \$166,300,000. The export balance for April, like last year, was smaller at \$1,500,000 against \$1,900,000, and for the four months amounted to \$43,500,000 versus \$49,800,000.

Major change in exports was in shipments to other Commonwealth countries. These rose in April to \$24,800,000 from \$17,600,000 and in the four months to \$99,700,000 from \$70,600,000. Imports from these countries, however, were down slightly in the month at \$18,100,000 and in the four months declined to \$54,200,000 from \$61,600,000.

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## ELECTRIC ENERGY FORECAST

Total net generating capability in Canada rose 9.9 per cent between 1956 and 1957 to 16,469,000 kilowatts from 14,983,000, according to the fourth annual report titled "Electric Power Survey of Capability and Load" which is based on a survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Canadian Electrical Association.

This survey embraces all producers of electric energy in Canada which generate 10,000,000 kilowatt hours or more per annum. The 1958 report is based on returns from 128 companies, half of which are utilities and the other half industrial establishments which generate power primarily for own use. These 128 producers account for approximately 99 per cent of total generation in Canada.

Further annual increases totalling 42.6 per cent over the next four years are expected to result in a net generating capability in 1961 of 23,484,000 kilowatts. The proportion of thermal generation to the total is expected to rise from 14.1 per cent in 1957 to 21.1 per cent in 1961. Companies reporting for the first time this year accounted for 134,000 kilowatts or 0.8 per cent of the total 1957 net generating capability.

Firm power peak load within Canada stood at 14,925,000 kilowatts in 1957, an increase of

7.2 per cent over the 1956 total of 13,917,000. The forecast for 1961 is 19,526,000 kilowatts, an estimated rise of 30.8 per cent. The indicated reserve rose to 1,394,000 kilowatts from 975,000 in 1956. By 1961 it will have risen to 3,851,000 kilowatts, a reserve equivalent to 16.4 per cent of net capability as compared with this year's 8.5 per cent.

A gain of 5 per cent raised the firm energy requirement to 86,333,000 kilowatt hours in 1957, an amount considerably less than the 91,834,000 kilowatt hours forecast a year ago. Firm energy requirement is now expected to increase to 114,478,000 kilowatt hours by 1961, a level approximating that forecast for 1960 one year ago.

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## FESTIVAL STARTS JULY 19

Vancouver's four-week International Festival gets under way July 19, and is expected to attract thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. Principle attractions will be the many distinguished performers taking part, including Brumo Walter, George London, Marcel Marceau, William Steinberg, the National Dancers of Ceylon and many others.

Three theatres, two auditoria and a ballroom will be used by the 400 actors, musicians and dancers taking part in the festival.



## 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.



### SURVEY PLANNED

Mr. Sidney E. Smith, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced May 21 in the House of Commons that the Canadian Government has granted permission to the United States Government to conduct surveys in Canada to determine to what extent, if any, the ever-increasing speed of air weapons has created special communications requirements, including the improvement of existing facilities which may be needed to perfect the flow of detection and warning information for radar warning of ballistic missiles.

The Minister said that Canadian Government agencies and Canadian commercial companies will work closely with United States officials and commercial agents in the conduct of the surveys, one of the objects of which will be to provide for the best use of existing government and commercial communications facilities.

### TO ATTEND WHO SESSION

Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare, will lead a delegation of prominent Canadian medical and health authorities to the Tenth Anniversary Commemorative Session of the World Health Assembly in Minneapolis, Minn., May 26, 27 and 28.

Over 600 delegates from 87 member countries will be present and Mr. Monteith will present an address on the progress of the WHO over the past ten years. Dr. Adelard Groulx, Health Officer for the City of Montreal, and Dr. Brock Chisholm, both of whom were delegates to the 1946 International Health Conference in New York which created the present World Health Organization, as well as Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health, Dr. P.E. Moore, Dr. B.D.B. Layton, and Mr. T. J. Giles, all of the Department of National Health and Welfare, are the other members of the Canadian Delegation.

Following the special anniversary observances the 11th regular session of the World Health Assembly, governing body of the Organization will be held. Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health will head the Canadian Delegation, which will also include Dr. A.D. Kelly, General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. Jules Gilbert, President of the Canadian Public Health Association, Dr. R.D. Defries, former Director of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories and School of Hygiene University of Toronto, Dr. B.D.B. Layton and Mr. T.J. Giles of the Department of National Health and Welfare and Mr. R.G. Monk of the Department of Finance.

The Assembly will devote its attention to planning the programme and budget of the Organization for 1959. The activities of the Organization are world-wide in scope and are de-

signed to assist countries in dealing with common health problems and in improving health and living standards.

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### CNR VESSELS FOR SALE

A statement announcing the sale of the light vessels of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited was read in the House of Commons May 21 by Transport Minister George Hees. The statement was as follows:

"The management of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited has completed a careful exploration of what was involved in a restoration of its service between Canada and the West Indies. As a result of its appraisal of all the factors, the management has decided to abandon the service, dispose of the assets by sale and wind up completely the company's affairs.

"The registry of the eight vessels of the fleet has been transferred from Trinidad to Canada for the purpose of the sale. Offers for the vessels will be invited immediately through public advertisement in the press. Preference will be given to any Canadian company which intends to operate the vessels in the Canada-British West Indies trade. Owners reserve the right to sell the vessels any time if a satisfactory offer is received.

"In view of management, the fact that the vessels have been out of service since July 4, 1957, has meant that long established traffic connections have been obliged to make other arrangements and the outlook for the future made it most unlikely that heavy operating losses could be avoided. Private carriers have expanded their schedules and extended their routings to cover the service previously given by Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships."

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### RESEARCH VESSEL

One of the most modern research vessels in the world, the "A.T. Cameron", built for the Fisheries Research Board of Canada by Marine Industries, Limited, will slide down the ways at Sorel, Quebec, on May 30.

She will be launched by Mrs. J.L. Kask, wife of the chairman of the Fisheries Research Board, and named for the late Dr. A.T. Cameron of Winnipeg, who for 13 years prior to his death in 1947 was Chairman of the Board.

After the vessel is commissioned she will go into service in Atlantic and Arctic waters, based at St. John's, Newfoundland, for about two-thirds of the year and at Halifax the remainder of the time. Her length is 177 feet and her breadth 32 feet. She will carry a crew of 25 and will have accommodation for nine scientists and technicians. There will

(Over)



be five laboratories, each fitted out with modern equipment and gear for various research procedures as well as oceanographic, hydrographic and survey work. There will also be a 1,800 cubic foot fish hold.

The "A.T. Cameron" has been built along trawler lines, diesel powered and with her hull strengthened for navigation in ice. As she will be required at times to make extended trips of from six to eight weeks' duration, provision has been made for a cruising range of 7,500 miles without refueling.

The new vessel was originally designed by Graham and Woolnough of Liverpool, England, but was finally built to design plans and specifications prepared by the Montreal naval architects Milne, Gilmour and German, to meet the requirements of the Research Board. The main hull is of steel and the superstructure of aluminum. Navigational and scientific survey equipment aboard will include the latest radar, depth sounding and other electronic devices. Two radar sets will be provided for long, intermediate and short range protection, thus enabling the use of one set in survey operations while the other is in use for safe navigation.

The cost of the vessel complete with modern scientific equipment was nearly \$1,750,000.

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### DINOSAUR GRAVEYARD

A possible "graveyard" containing the remains of young horned dinosaurs that roamed the western part of the continent 70,000,000 years ago will be examined this summer by Dr. Wann Langston, Jr., vertebrate palaeontologist with the Natural History Branch, National Museum of Canada.

The deposit was located near Comrey, Alberta, in 1937 by C.M. Sternberg, former National Museum palaeontologist, but has never been examined fully. Working from Mr. Sternberg's records, Dr. Langston hopes to re-discover the deposit. The bones of young horned dinosaurs are rarely found so the discovery of a large deposit of these bones would yield valuable information.

Dr. Langston will be carrying out palaeontological research in Alberta from June 1 to Sept. 1. In addition to the Comrey study, he and his field assistants, Harvey Champagne and Harold Shearman, will work in two other areas of Alberta.

In the Chin Coulee area, near Foremost, Alberta, an area previously considered barren of dinosaur remains, he will follow up indications of fossil remains brought to him last

summer by local residents. North of the Milk River, near Manyberries, he will make a preliminary survey which will be extended next summer into a full-scale palaeontological expedition south of the river.

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### SUB-KILLER DISPLAYED

An Argus sub-killer maritime patrol aircraft, latest addition to Canada's anti-submarine forces, paid a visit to Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, Texas, it was announced by Air Force Headquarters.

The big new aircraft, largest ever built in Canada, was on display before top aviation news correspondents from Canada and the United States during the annual Aviation Writers Association convention.

The Argus flew from RCAF Station Greenwood to Corpus Christi on Friday, May 23, and was on display the following Monday, May 26. It returned to Greenwood May 27.

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### GRIZZLIES PROTECTED

In a move to avert extinction of what are considered by some biologists to be the plains grizzly bear, the Alberta Government has declared a protected area of some 8,000 square miles for the animals in north-central Alberta. Under an order-in-council which went into effect April 1, it is illegal to hunt or kill grizzly, black or brown (cinnamon) bears anywhere within the designated area.

Leading zoologists in North America agree that the plains grizzly roamed prairie river valleys before the arrival of white settlers. A grizzly sub-species found only in Western Canada at that time, the plains race was driven into the hinterlands with disappearance of buffalo, their natural food. Current oil exploration and lumbering activities in the Swan Hills region, their last stronghold, posed threat of the breed's annihilation within a few generations.

In size and weight, northern Alberta's plains grizzly is exceeded only by the Alaskan (Kodiak) bear among all species in the world. Members of the race are considerably larger than their close relatives, the mountain grizzly and black or cinnamon bears. It is not uncommon for the larger males to top 800 pounds, with foreclaws measuring well over five inches in length. The world's largest grizzly on record is a 900-pound-plus monarch shot in the Lesser Slave area in 1953. Third and fourth largest on record also came from the same general area.