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FOREIGN TRADE IN 1962

Canada's total trade in 1962 with all countries was estimated at \$12,616,100,000, the highest amount ever reached, according to preliminary figures recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represented a gain of approximately 8 per cent over the previous peak (last year), when total foreign trade was valued at \$11,666,300,000. Both exports and imports were at new high levels. Total exports rose 7.7 per cent, to \$6,347,800,000 from \$5,895,200,000 in 1961. Imports advanced to \$6,268,300,000, a rise of 8.6 per cent over the total of \$5,771,100,000 in the preceding year. There was thus an export surplus for the second year in succession (\$79,500,000), and this was the second time this had occurred since 1952.

UPWARD TRENDS

During 1962 there was an upward trend in exports for, though actual values oscillated from month to month, the total for each month, with two exceptions only, was above that of the corresponding month in the preceding year. Exports in September and December 1962 were lower than in the same months in 1961; factors in the reductions for both these two months were the smaller number of working days in 1962 and lower wheat shipments, as well as lessened sales of newsprint and nickel in December. Imports rose quite sharply, on a comparative basis, during the first seven months of 1962. The rate of increase slowed during the next three months and, in the last two, imports were less than in the corresponding months of 1961. Part of the increase in the value of exports and imports was owing to the difference in the exchange value of the

Canadian dollar, but a significant gain was also recorded in the physical volume of trade during the current year.

The principal change in total exports was the 16.5 per cent increase in sales to the United States, which purchased 59.0 per cent of all Canadian exports in 1962, compared to 54.5 per cent in 1961. Exports to Britain were only fractionally below the 1961 figure, being 14.7 per cent of all exports, while shipments to the rest of the Commonwealth, accounting for 5.3 per cent of the total, were slightly above those of the previous year, owing mainly to the increase in trade with Australia. Total exports to other countries were some 5 per cent less, owing mainly to declines in sales to Japan, West Germany and Belgium, in spite of increased deliveries to Communist China, the Netherlands and Italy. In imports during 1962, there were advances in arrivals from the United States and other foreign countries, while those from Britain were less and there was a rise in the value of goods imported from the rest of the Commonwealth. The share of imports supplied in 1962 by the United States rose slightly to 68.7 per cent, from Britain declined to 9.0 per cent and remained practically the same as during 1961 for the rest of the Commonwealth at 5.2 per cent, and for other countries remained at 17.1 per cent.

During the fourth quarter of 1962, there was a 5.7 per cent increase in total exports and an estimated decline of 1.5 per cent in imports, when current totals were compared with the October-December period of the preceding year. Exports rose slightly, by 1.0 per cent, to Britain and quite sharply, (17.6 per cent to the rest of the Common-

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wealth. Shipments to the United States went up by 8.4 per cent, but those to other foreign countries remained at the same level as in 1961. Imports from Britain during the October-December 1962 period were nearly a fifth less than in the fourth quarter of the preceding year, but arrivals from the rest of the Commonwealth advanced by an eighth. Imports from the United States in the last three months of 1962 totalled practically the same as in the similar period of the previous year, while arrivals from all other foreign countries were fractionally less. There was, therefore, a large export-trade balance, to which each month in the fourth quarter of 1962 contributed, amounting to \$154,800,000, compared to \$37,400,000 for the October-December period of the preceding year.

EXPORTS BY REGIONS

The United States remained Canada's principal trading partner. Total exports thereto in 1962 were valued at \$3,744,700,000 and imports at \$4,309,700,000, both peak figures in Canada's trade with that country and representing increases of 16.5 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively, over totals in the preceding year. The growth in exports to the United States was noticeable throughout the year, though the rate of comparative increase was sharper in the first six months. Imports, which rose considerably during the first two quarters, gained more slowly in the third quarter and by the fourth quarter showed some decline. In total, imports to the United States exceeded exports by \$565 million being somewhat less than the 1961 figure of \$649,500,000.

Trade with Britain in 1962 showed only a fractional decline in Canada's total exports, but imports were 9.2 per cent less than in 1961. Exports were valued at \$919,900,000 in 1962 compared to \$921,200,000 in 1961, the decline in the first quarter being almost counterbalanced by the gain in the second and the levelling-out over the second half of the year. Imports dropped to \$561 million from the 1961 figure of \$618,200,000, with a slight fall in the first quarter, a considerable one in the second, a fractional one in the third, followed by a drop of nearly a fifth in the last quarter. There was an export surplus of \$358,900,000 in our 1962 trade with Britain, compared to the surplus of \$303 million in the preceding year.

Trade with the rest of the Commonwealth showed a fractional gain in exports and a 10.4 per cent advance in imports. Exports declined in the first quarter, but gained throughout the remainder of the year, particularly in the fourth quarter, to reach a total of \$335,600,000, compared to \$333,800,000 in 1961. Imports rose steadily during 1962 and were estimated at \$325,200,000, against \$294,500,000 in the preceding year. The export balance was reduced to \$10,400,000 for 1962, compared to \$39,300,000 for the previous year.

Total exports to all other countries were 5.5 per cent less in 1962, being valued at \$1,347,600,000 against \$1,425,700,000. Imports rose 7.8 per cent, amounting to \$1,072,400,000, while

in 1961 their value was \$994,400,000. The export trade surplus was estimated at \$275,200,000, compared to the larger export surplus of \$431,300,000 in 1961.

NEW ATTACK ON FOREST FIRES

Meeting in Ottawa recently, the Associate Committee on Forest Fire Protection of the National Research Council took several steps that could have significant effects on future Canadian developments in forest-fire prevention and suppression.

Thus, the Department of National Defence is being asked to set up and maintain a fully trained and equipped national forest-fire task force to help the provinces put out forest fires before they reach disastrous proportions. The military would be called on to provide men and aircraft. Some of the planes would be used for transportation and others for water-bombing. Committee members are ready to furnish the required technical advice and to assist in training the force.

The need for developing an aircraft specially designed for forest-fire control in Canada will be thoroughly examined. Aircraft now in use have been converted for fire fighting; some are obsolete military planes. As water-bombing has become an essential part of fire fighting, the committee feels that an aircraft should probably be designed for this purpose.

A sub-committee will investigate methods for "slash" disposal and the removal of forest-fire hazards. Slash accumulation poses a serious fire threat in cut-over stands. Disposal methods including "prescribed burning", a method now used in a major forest area of Canada, will be investigated with a view to recommending improvement in the disposal of slash and other hazards.

CREDIT STATISTICS

Balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies for commercial goods, small-loan companies for cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were higher at the end of October 1962 than a year earlier. Outstandings of sales-finance companies for consumer goods and furniture and appliance stores were below year-earlier levels.

End-of-October balances outstanding were (in millions): sales-finance companies for consumer goods, \$773 (\$782 at the end of October 1961); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$432 (\$399); small-loan companies for cash loans, \$620 (\$535); small-loan companies for instalment credit, \$44 (\$35); department stores, \$372 (\$347); furniture and appliance stores, \$187 (\$189); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$1,630 (\$1,403).

ONTARIO FITNESS PROGRAMME

Education Minister William G. Davis of Ontario has announced measures to expand available services to all citizens and organizations interested in fitness and amateur sport. The provincial Department of Education, co-operating with the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare, is planning to offer expanded informational services, research projects, co-ordination of effort and training programmes in the areas of fitness and amateur sport.

THE PROGRAMME

The Ontario government plans the following measures:

- (1) To appoint a co-ordinator within the Department of Education to ensure co-ordination of effort by personnel of those branches of the Department and government concerned with physical fitness, recreation and continuing education;
- (2) to seek the establishment of programmes at the university level for the training of recreation, recreation-facility and parks personnel;
- (3) to encourage the implementation of sound physical-education programmes and objectives in the elementary and secondary schools of the province;
- (4) to develop the facilities and programme of the Ontario Athletic Leadership Camp at Longford Mills for the year-round training of leaders and instructors;
- (5) to encourage and support municipal and area conferences which will produce programmes specially for young people who have left school;
- (6) to provide bursaries and scholarships for students entering or enrolled in physical-education and recreation courses;
- (7) to confer with universities in order to plan research projects related to fitness;
- (8) to encourage school boards to make school buildings and grounds available for suitable fitness programmes;
- (9) to extend opportunities for the training of activity leaders and district and provincial training courses.

VISIT OF MILITARY AIR EXPERT

Aircraft used by the Canadian Army were the chief topic of discussion when Colonel P.G. Palmer, MBE, chief aircraft engineer of the Army Air Corps, at the War Office, London, England, visited Canadian Army officials from February 6 to 14.

Apart from the organizational and administrative aspects of aircraft integrated into Army units, Colonel Palmer witnessed the servicing of airplanes at Rivers, Manitoba. He held discussions with senior officers from the Directorate of Land/Air Warfare and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at Army Headquarters. He saw the Army Headquarters Training and Liaison Flight in action at Rockcliffe Airport, near Ottawa, and obtained first-hand information on the duties and routine

of the Air Observation Post Troop of the 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, at Camp Petawawa, Ontario, and the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, at Camp Shilo, Manitoba.

FISH EXPORTS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The total value of exports of Canadian fisheries products reached an all-time record of \$156,615,000 in 1962, the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced recently. Preliminary statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate this figure, which represents an increase of approximately 9 per cent over total fisheries exports in 1961.

Canada is the third-largest fish-exporting nation in the world, and ranks seventh among the fish-producing nations. Of the annual catch of 2 billion pounds of fish and shellfish produced by coastal and inland fisheries, approximately two-thirds are exported fresh, frozen, canned or cured. Canada has more than 79,000 commercial fishermen, and many thousands more are employed in the fish-processing industry.

The United States imports about 70 per cent of Canada's exports of fish products, Europe roughly 14 per cent, and the Caribbean area about 11 per cent.

TWO TRADE MISSIONS

During 1962, the Department of Trade and Commerce, as part of its long-range plans to broaden its export markets for Canadian fish products and increase the volume of these exports generally, sent a salt-fish mission to Latin America and the Caribbean area and a frozen-fish trade mission to Europe. These were composed of members of the salt-fish and frozen-fish industries, and both included in their membership a representative of labour, an officer of the Department of Fisheries and an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The main purpose of these missions was to examine the markets for fish products in each country visited and to report on their import potential to the Canadian fisheries industry. A second aim was to focus the attention of the Latin American, Caribbean and European fisheries trade on Canada as a dependable source of top-quality fisheries products.

Canada, with a coastline of about 19,000 miles and a lake-and-river system containing more than half the world's fresh water, could increase its fisheries production substantially if increased markets were found to justify expanding operations. The Department of Trade and Commerce has been diligently seeking international markets to provide the incentive for the Canadian fisheries industry to expand its operations. Long-range departmental plans include a more accelerated fisheries-export promotion programme in the future.

MUSIC AT STRATFORD IN 1963

Leading artists of the concert world will participate in the Stratford Festival's music season, which will open on July 5, 17 days after the drama season gets under way. Besides "The Mikado," which will be staged for six weeks and two days in the Avon Theatre, 14 concerts will be presented. Of these, 13 will be held in the Festival Theatre and one in the Avon Theatre. All will take place on weekends - three on Friday afternoons, five on Saturday mornings and six on Sunday afternoons.

Glenn Gould, pianist, and Oscar Shumsky, violinist, will again act as directors of the music season, with Victor di Bello as music co-ordinator. (Leonard Rose, 'cellist, while continuing as a music director, will not be present at Stratford this summer, owing to a number of concert engagements in Europe).

GUEST PERFORMERS

Mr. Gould and Mr. Shumsky will again perform as guest artists - Mr. Gould at three concerts, Mr. Shumsky at four. Guest artists will also include: Lois Marshall, soprano; Rudolf Serkin, pianist; Jon Vickers, tenor; Robert Craft, conductor; Lillian Fuchs, violist; Elizabeth Benson-Guy, soprano; Greta Kraus, harpist; Mario Bernardi, pianist; William Aide, pianist; Shirley Verrett, mezzo-soprano; Donald Gramm, baritone; the Canadian String Quartet; the Festival Singers, under the direction of Elmer Iseler; and the National Youth Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind.

Once again musicians from all parts of Canada will come to Stratford to form the National Festival Orchestra and to participate in the chamber-music workshop, members of which will be heard in a series of weekly concerts held in the Festival Theatre on the mornings of July 13, 20, 27, August 3 and 10.

A choral workshop is also being formed this year, its nucleus consisting of members of "The Mikado" company. This group will give one performance - in the Avon Theatre, on July 26, with Elmer Iseler of the Festival Singers as conductor.

The concert series will open on July 7, when Glenn Gould and Oscar Shumsky appear together in a Bach programme with the National Festival Orchestra; an additional soloist is to be announced.

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME

A feature of the season will be an anniversary programme celebrating the tenth birthday of the Stratford Festival, on July 14 in the Festival Theatre. To make this a special occasion, the National Festival Orchestra and the Festival Singers will present a concert version of Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," featuring Lois Marshall and Elizabeth Benson-Guy. Lillian Fuchs, violist, who has been invited to act as a guest coach for the chamber-music workshop, will perform on this programme in a work of Vaughan Williams. A Handel choral work will open the concert.

The National Youth Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, will return to the Festival Theatre

stage on July 19 in a programme specially prepared for young people. Jon Vickers, one of the world's leading tenors, has been engaged as a featured soloist. He will be making his first Stratford appearance since 1956, when he sang a leading role in "The Rape of Lucretia."

Robert Craft, the distinguished exponent of contemporary music and close associate of Igor Stravinsky, will conduct an orchestral programme devoted to the works of Schoenberg and Richard Strauss on July 21. Shirley Verrett, mezzo-soprano, and Donald Gramm, baritone, will be the soloists.

An unusual concert of Russian chamber music will be offered by Glenn Gould and Oscar Shumsky on July 28, with a second appearance by Donald Gramm. The programme content is designed to show the development of Russian chamber music through its important composers, starting with Glinka, continuing with Moussorgsky and Tchaikowsky and ending with Prokofieff.

The policy of devoting complete programmes to the works of twentieth-century composers will be continued this season. The music of Bartok is scheduled for August 4, with Oscar Shumsky, pianist; Mario Bernardi and William Aide, and the first appearance at Stratford of the Canadian String Quartet.

On August 9, Lois Marshall and Glenn Gould will appear together in a *Lieder* programme that will include Mahler's "Youth's Magic Horn." On August 11, Rudolf Serkin and Oscar Shumsky will present a Schubert concert.

BRITISH UNITS TRAIN IN CANADA

Arrangements have been completed between the Governments of Britain and Canada to continue in 1963 the programme under which units of the British Army train in Canada. A battalion group from Britain will train at Campagetown, New Brunswick, during the summer of 1963, and smaller units will train at various Canadian Army establishments during the year. This will be the third consecutive year that such arrangements have been made.

The battalion group will be the 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own Buffs, the Royal Kent Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H.B.H. Waring, MBE. Other units to train in Canada during 1963 include a squadron of the Life Guards, an engineer squadron, a Royal Artillery battery and a parachute company group.

CANADIAN PAINTING AT TATE GALLERY

An exhibition of Canadian painting is being organized by the National Gallery of Canada for a showing at the Tate Gallery, London, England, early in 1964. It is being organized at the invitation of the Trustees of the Tate.

Details of the 1964 exhibition were discussed with National Gallery officials during the recent visit to Canada of Sir John Rothenstein, Tate Director. As now conceived, the exhibition will illustrate the past quarter-century. It is 25 years since Canadian painting was last shown at the Tate Gallery in 1938.

UNEF CONTINGENT CHANGE

The Reconnaissance Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been thanked for carrying out its job on the Egypt-Israel frontier with "care, tact and firmness". The squadron heard this tribute from the Indian Commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, Lieutenant-General P.S. Gyani, during his recent informal visit to say farewell to the outfit.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons left Egypt on February 6 by "Yukon" aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, arriving at Fredericton, New Brunswick, next day. They were replaced for patrol duties on the frontier by the reconnaissance squadron of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) from Calgary, Alberta.

General Gyani told the troopers they had shown understanding and maintained the high standard always achieved by Canadian soldiers. He said the peace force must be understanding and tolerant of the Bedouins, who had been crossing frontiers without hesitation for more than 2,000 years and could not understand why they should not continue to do so. During the year, the General went on, the RCDs had befriended these nomadic tribesmen and had received their co-operation in preventing border-crossings.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The consumer price index edged up 0.1 per cent from 131.9 to 132.0 between the beginning of December 1962 and January 1963. Increases in the food, housing, and recreation-and-reading indexes outweighed decreases in the clothing and transportation indexes. The health-and-personal-care and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes were unchanged.

The food index rose 0.9 per cent, from 127.8 to 129.0, as a result of price increases on a wide range of items, including bread, sugar, citrus fruits, bananas, frozen orange juice and imported fresh vegetables. Beef and pork prices continued to decline for the third successive month, following their October 1962 peaks. Lower prices were also reported for eggs, turkey and canned vegetables.

SHELTER

The housing index increased 0.1 per cent, from 135.7 to 135.9, as the shelter component rose 0.2 per cent, but the household-operation index was unchanged. In shelter, rents were unchanged, while the home-ownership index increased. In household operation, lower prices for appliances, floor coverings and textiles balanced price increases for furniture, utensils and equipment, and household supplies.

The clothing index declined 0.9 per cent, reflecting widespread January sales for all clothing groups, particularly men's overcoats and suits, women's fur and cloth coats, and children's winter coats.

TRANSPORT

The transportation index declined 0.3 per cent, from 140.2 to 139.3 as a result of further price decreases for gasoline in Eastern Canada and some

what lower prices for new passenger cars. The local-transportation index was up slightly owing to bus-fare increases in one city.

The recreation-and-reading index increased 0.3 per cent, from 148.2 to 148.6, as higher prices for television sets and phonograph records moved the recreation component and a price increase for newspapers in one city caused a fractional rise in the reading component.

The health-and-personal-care and tobacco-and-alcohol indexes were unchanged, at 159.8 and 117.8 respectively.

MALL PROPOSED FOR BANFF

Consultants have been called on to advise on the development of a pedestrian mall on Banff Avenue in Banff Townsite, according to National Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale. He said the Ottawa firm of Balharrie, Helmer and Associates, which designed the Sparks St. mall in Ottawa, had been engaged to design the Banff mall and report on whether it was possible to establish it during the coming summer.

A SUMMER ATTRACTION

Development of the Banff mall was one of the recommendations of the Banff Urban Planning Report prepared by Dr. H.P. Oberlander, planning consultant to the National Parks Branch. The mall would be established only during the summer months and would extend between Buffalo and Cariboo Streets.

"There appears to be general agreement on the Banff mall, and we hope to give it a practical trial this summer" Mr. Dinsdale said. "However, we will await the report of the consultants before deciding whether it will be possible to try the mall on an experimental basis this year. The report should be ready in about eight weeks."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

The number of births registered in Canada in 1962 was little changed from the preceding year, while the number of deaths increased slightly, according to preliminary totals released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of marriages showed a small decline.

THE CRADLE

These estimates, which are based on the number of records filed in provincial offices during the year, indicate that, when final returns are in, about 476,000 babies will have been born during 1962 in the ten provinces and two territories, about the same number as in the preceding year but fewer than the record 479,275 born in 1959 and the 478,551 born in 1960.

Final returns are expected to show that there were increases in births in five provinces (Newfoundland, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Alberta and Quebec) and decreases in the remainder. The two territories are also expected to show gains. The 1962 national birth rate (per 1,000 population) is estimated at 25.6, the lowest since the Second World War and the fifth consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957.

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THE ALTAR

Marriages are estimated at 127,000, compared to 128,475 in 1961; the rate declined to 6.8 (per 1,000 population) in 1962 from 7.0 the preceding year. The marriage rate has been declining gradually from the peak of 10.9 (per 1,000 population) set in 1946, and is now the lowest since 1934. When returns are complete for 1962, totals are expected to be lower than 1961 in five of the ten provinces, including Quebec and Ontario.

THE GRAVE

Deaths numbered an estimated 144,000 in 1962, compared to 140,985 in 1961. The annual death rate (per 1,000 population) has been declining since the end of the Second World War, from 9.5 to below 8 in recent years. In 1958 the rate reached a low of 7.9. It rose to 8.0 in 1959, fell to 7.8 in 1960 and 7.7 in 1961, and is estimated at a record low of slightly under 7.7 in 1962. This rate is one of the lowest in the world. When final returns are received, the number of deaths is expected to be higher than in 1961 in all provinces except perhaps New Brunswick.

SWEDEN-CANADA A-PACT DETAILS

The nuclear-energy agencies of Sweden and Canada have made detailed arrangements to implement the co-operation envisaged in their agreement of September 11, 1962, on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Atomic Energy of Canada Limited and Aktiebolaget Atomenergi will exchange technical information on heavy-water moderated reactor systems by means of exchanges of reports.

Both organizations have agreements with the British Atomic Energy Authority and contemplate periodic tri-lateral technical meetings.

BURMESE ENVOY INSTALLED

On February 11, His Excellency James Barrington presented the Governor General with his Letter of Credence as Ambassador of Burma, in a ceremony at Government House.

Mr. Barrington is a graduate of Rangoon University, with two years study at Oxford before his entry into the Indian Civil Service in 1936. He held several high-ranking civil-service posts in Burma before being appointed Permanent Secretary to the Burmese Foreign Office. Following this appointment, he served as Ambassador to the United States and as Alternate Chairman of Burmese Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly, and later as Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

TOWN AND COUNTRY POPULATION

Seven out of ten Canadians (69.6 per cent) lived in an urban community at the time of the 1961 Census, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Of the remaining three persons in ten who lived in rural areas (30.4 per cent), one lived on a farm (11.4 per cent). The latest report supplements an earlier release on this subject and shows the type of locality of residence for males and females separately at the county and census-division level.

These results are based on a definition that specifies the urban population as all persons living in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, including the urbanized fringe outside the city or town limits (where the total population of both city and fringe is 10,000 and over). The remainder of the population is classed as rural, of which the "rural farm" population comprises all persons living in dwellings situated on farms in rural localities. A "farm" for the 1961 Census is defined as a holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more.

URBANIZATION

Ontario, with 77.3 per cent of its population classed as urban, is the most urbanized province, followed by Quebec (74.3 per cent) and British Columbia (72.6 per cent). Three provinces have less than half their population living in urban areas - namely New Brunswick (46.5 per cent), Saskatchewan (42.0 per cent) and Prince Edward Island (32.4 per cent).

The report further indicates that 9.6 million people, or 52.8 per cent of Canada's population, lived in urbanized areas of 30,000 or over, with 3.7 million, or 20.5 per cent, living in the urbanized fringe beyond the city limits. The Atlantic provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta had less than half their population living in urbanized areas of 30,000 and over, compared to Ontario with 62.4 per cent and Quebec with 57.5 per cent.

The percentage of the Canadian population living in the urban centres under 30,000 was 16.8 per cent. The percentage ranged provincially between 13.4 per cent for Manitoba and 32.4 per cent for Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, with about 33 per cent, had the largest proportion living on farms, while Newfoundland, with 2.0 per cent, had the lowest. The percentage living in rural areas but not on farms ranged between Ontario (14.5 per cent) and Newfoundland (47.3 per cent).