



# Bulletin

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## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

On May 24, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics celebrated its fiftieth birthday. The history of statistics in Canada is a long one. In the days of New France, the clergy kept records of vital statistics, which were made available to posterity for the years 1608 and 1621 in the writings of Champlain and Sagard. In 1666 the Intendant of New France, Jean Talon, took the first systematic census of modern times when he personally carried out a considerable part of the door-to-door enumeration. This form of census was repeated 36 times during the French régime.

Whatever else may have resulted, the changes which followed the cession of Canada to the British in 1763 did not include an improvement in statistics. Census-taking diminished, and did not again assume a regular form until well into the nineteenth century. By the 1840s however, most of the colonial areas that were to become provinces of Canada had conceived some regular form of decennial census so that by the time of Confederation in 1867 they had all had regular censuses every ten years since 1851. The first census commissioner after Confederation, J.C. Taché, was in charge of the censuses of 1871 and 1881. He was responsible for bringing together, in Volume IV of the census of 1871, a summary of the results of all the preceding censuses over a period of more than two centuries, including the vital statistics of New France.

For the remainder of the century statistical activity was characterized by the development, under various titles, of a statistical abstract for Canada (the forerunner of the present *Canada Year Book*), by the beginning of the census of Western Canada in 1886, and by expansion of statistical activities in addition to the census. Until the turn of the century, however, this expansion took place in the departments of government concerned rather than in a central agency, and included such areas as

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banking and insurance, crime, and statistics of merchant shipping, postal services, trade, inland revenue and immigration. The formation of the Department of Labour in 1900 accelerated the development of labour statistics.

## STATISTICS ACT

Recognition of the need for co-ordinated development was reflected in the passing of the Statistics Act in 1918 and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the years that followed, Doctor R.H. Coats, the first Dominion Statistician, laid the foundations for the present statistical system.

Purely statistical operations in other federal departments were transferred to the new agency. The Bureau then turned to the task of filling in gaps in the system and creating a co-ordinated system in areas as basic as vital statistics, external trade and the census of industry. A system of classification of commodities and industries was introduced. Three federal-provincial statistical conferences in 1918 and 1920 - on agriculture, education and vital statistics - paved the way for co-operation between governments at various levels.

By 1939, a broad national statistical system had been established, including comprehensive accounts of the balance of payments. The Second World War brought with it the need for special statistical information in wartime agencies, a great deal of it based on DBS foundations. After the war, although many of these special series were dropped, some of the more valuable ones were retained and transferred to the Bureau. The greatest effect of the war on long-run statistical development was the usefulness of a conscious economic policy based on a much more sophisticated conceptual and statistical foundation than had previously been tried in Canada.

#### PATHS OF PROGRESS

During the immediate postwar period the need for basic improvements and innovation in the statistical system was recognized. In this process the national accounts played a central role by providing an integrated framework for improving and extending economic and financial statistics. Another milestone was the development of operational unemployment and employment ideas and their measurement in a regular labour force survey. Important progress was made in creating and implementing up-to-date classification systems for industries, commodities and so on.

Significant progress was made in social statistics including education, health, justice; while the census of population, housing and agriculture was modernized.

During the 1960s, the demand for statistical services has been stimulated by the pressing needs of royal commissions and new government departments and agencies and by the need for more provincial and regional data. In 1965, the Government formally recognized the Bureau as a separate department of government, and the Dominion Statistician as having the rank of deputy minister.

The role of meaningful information, and of statistics as a particularly useful form of information, in the process of government and private decision-making, is now much more clearly understood than ever before. The sharpening of analytical ideas in business accounting, in economic forecasting and in demographic analysis makes it virtually necessary to approach these objectives from a statistical viewpoint. The development of new mathematical methods and the invention of the modern electronic computer have created a huge demand for data and vast possibilities for their use. These circumstances highlight one fact above all others — the necessity for the co-ordinated and integrated approach to statistics, an approach which lay at the root of the original scheme conceived by Dr. Coats. This structure now exists to a substantial extent, and suggests the pattern of future growth.

#### SEAWAY IMPROVES SERVICE

The 1967 annual report of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority indicates that, although traffic decreased, owing largely to a shipping strike and a

reduction in wheat sales, 1967 was a year of improved service.

The total cargo tonnage, which includes both bulk and general cargo, decreased by about 10 per cent. General cargo, however, amounted to 6.0 million tons in the Montreal-Lake Ontario section and 5.0 million tons in the Welland section, an increase of 8.6 and 6.7 per cent respectively over the figure for 1966, the highest tonnage in the history of the Seaway.

Better service was provided by means of a number of improvements in the physical facilities of the system and in traffic-control procedures. Using closed-circuit television and telemetry, centralized control at the Welland section has improved the scheduling of vessels and has resulted in substantial reductions in lock-cycle and round-trip transit times. It is being introduced with further refinements and improvements to the Montreal-Lake Ontario section.

#### SEAWAY TOLLS

In the spring of 1967, agreement was reached with the United States concerning the level and sharing of Seaway tolls. The agreement provides for the continuance of the existing schedule of tolls on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the Seaway, with an increase in Canada's share of these tolls from 71 to 73 per cent. The agreement also provides for lockage fees on the Welland section. These fees, amounting to \$20 a lockage, were applied at the beginning of the 1967 season. They will increase by \$20 yearly increments to \$100 a lockage in 1971.

The total toll income of the Authority was \$17.3 million, the same as in 1966. The combined net operating profit of the two sections of the Seaway before interest, was \$3.7 million compared to \$3.3 million in 1966. The combined net loss exceeded the comparable 1966 figure of \$13.28 million by \$50,000.

#### SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

Northern Electric Company Limited announced recently that it had reached agreement with Hughes Aircraft Company of California and Canadair Limited, Montreal, to establish a group capable of developing, manufacturing and engineering the launching of Canadian communications satellites. (See *Canadian Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. 23, No. 18, dated May 1, 1968).

Northern Electric will head the group which will combine the talents of a large number of scientists, engineers and technologists with extensive experience in the various complex aspects of satellite communications.

This firm will be responsible for system design as a whole and for electronic portions of satellites and satellite ground-stations (Northern Electric is at present building an experimental ground station for Bell Canada at Bouchette, Quebec); Hughes Aircraft will contribute the technology and know-how gathered in pioneering synchronous satellites, as well as specialized spacecraft components; and Canadair will provide the power system and structural configuration for satellites and antenna structure for earth stations.

## NEW NOVA SCOTIA OIL GIANT

British American Oil Company Limited, the Canadian subsidiary of the United States' Gulf Oil Corporation, will build an oil-refinery worth \$50 million on Strait Canso, between the Nova Scotia mainland and Cape Breton Island.

When it is completed in 1970, the refinery is expected to turn the Strait into a "super-port" capable of handling the largest cargo ships in the world. Huge tankers, now under construction in Japan, will deliver the crude oil to the refinery. One, 1,135 feet long and weighing 312,000 tons, will be able to carry 2,200,000 barrels on one trip — nearly twice the daily production of all the oil-wells in Canada.

### DEEP-WATER TERMINAL

A huge deep-water terminal to accommodate the monster vessels will also be built at a cost of \$8,400,000 by the federal Department of Public Works. It will be owned by the National Harbours Board, which will lease the dock facility to British American.

Much importance is being placed on the new project by Canadian businessmen, as well as the federal and provincial governments, because of the potential for industry in the area. Petrochemicals are among those industries expected to develop there, using the refinery's feedstocks.

The refinery will be the biggest in Eastern Canada, producing 60,000 barrels a day, with a capacity for expansion to 87,000 barrels. The complex, which is laid out to accommodate rapid expansion even beyond the 87,000-barrel figure, is the biggest single project ever undertaken by British American. The company expects to compete in world markets for the sale of petroleum products.

## MORRICE EXHIBIT OVERSEAS

The Department of External Affairs is sponsoring a retrospective exhibition of the work of James Wilson Morrice, one of Canada's greatest printers, which was opened at the Holburne Museum in Bath, England, on May 20 by former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson. The display, which comprises 45 paintings, will subsequently be shown at the Wildenstein Gallery in London from July 4 to 31.

This major exhibition, assembled by the National Gallery of Canada, will also be shown in France in the autumn under the Canada-France Cultural Exchange Programme. The official opening, which is planned for September 15 at the Musée des Beaux-Arts in Bordeaux, will mark the first showing of Morrice's paintings in France since the one held at the Musée du Jeu de Paume in Paris in 1927. The collection will also be shown in Paris at the Durand-Ruel Gallery from October 9 to 31.

Morrice was born in Montreal in 1865 and died in Tunis in 1924. He studied painting in France, where he spent most of his life, his work being strongly influenced by Whistler and Matisse. Morrice won recognition as a colourist. He was better known abroad than in Canada until exhibitions of his work were shown in Montreal in 1925 and in the National

Gallery in Ottawa in 1937.

Morrice's paintings hang in the Louvre, the Lyons Museum, the Tate Gallery in London, the Philadelphia Museum, and the Museum of Modern Art in Moscow, as well as the National Gallery of Canada, which has 12 paintings and over 20 oil sketches. His best-known work is probably *The Ferry, Quebec*, which has been widely reproduced.

## GO-AHEAD FOR CBC MONTREAL

Mr. Jean Marchand, Secretary of State, and Mr. Gérard Pelletier, Minister without Portfolio and Minister responsible to the Secretary of State Department, announced recently that the Federal Government had authorized the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to resume construction of Place Radio-Canada in Montreal at a cost of \$66,200,000.

Preliminary work will begin immediately; construction will start in the autumn. Excavation of the site and the pouring of foundations were finished last year. It is expected that the new building will be ready by the autumn of 1972.

Place Radio-Canada, which will replace a number of older buildings occupied by CBC personnel since 1950, will bring together services that are now scattered among 18 buildings in Montreal. The International Broadcasting Centre built for Expo 67, which houses two television studios and six small radio studios, will be part of the new facilities. The building, consisting of a hexagonal 23-storey tower with two underground levels, will accommodate some 2,500 employees and administrative personnel, the local English network production services, and the production services of the French radio and television networks and of the International Service.

## CANADA COUNCIL APPOINTEES

Six new appointments to the Canada Council have been announced by Mr. Gérard Pelletier, the acting Secretary of State.

The new members, Louis A. Desrochers, Léon Lortie and Dr. Aileen Ross of Montreal, Byron March of St. John's, Newfoundland, Mrs. Pauline McGibbon of Sarnia, Ontario and Dr. David Slater of Winnipeg, will serve on the Council for three years starting May 25, 1968.

Mr. Desrochers is at present vice-chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta and director of L'Assurance-Vie Desjardins.

Mr. Lortie, vice-president of the Royal Society of Canada and a fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada and of the Royal Society of Arts, has done much to create a popular interest in science. He is the author of many papers on education, experimental research and the history of science.

Mr. March, who has been active in the educational life of Newfoundland, has served as an executive of the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, a member of the Royal Commission on Education, and Youth, is at present director of education St. John's United Church School Board.

Mrs. McGibbon, who recently received the Medal of Service and the Centennial Medal, is on the Board of Governors for the Women's College Hospital, Toronto and Elliot Lake Centre for Continuing Education.

Dr. Ross has taught at various Canadian universities and has held executive positions with the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Canadian Citizenship Council and was Canadian delegate to the 1958 UNESCO conference. She will become president of the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute this summer.

Dr. Slater, dean of the School of Graduate Studies Queen's University, Kingston and a professor of Economics, is currently a member of the Committee on University Affairs and editor of the *Canadian Banker* magazine.

### LACROSSE STAMP

A 5-cent stamp in three colours, depicting the game of lacrosse, to be released by the Canada Post Office on July 3, recognizes a sport that has its roots deep in Canadian history.

The new vertical stamp, 24 by 40 mm., is the first designed by James E. Aldridge of Toronto. The full issue of 24 million will be printed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited of Ottawa. Three figures in action are the principal elements of the design; two in the lower-right foreground, reproduced in black are clothed in present-day lacrosse attire. The third figure in red, representing early Indian involvement, is printed to the left and to the rear. An upper horizontal narrow segment of the design, separated by a white line, consists of the word "Canada" in red, flanked on the left by the denomination "5" in black. Wording in black consists of "Postage" surmounted by "postes" in the lower-left corner and "lacrosse" intersected between the "A" and the "C" by an upraised lacrosse stick. The whole stamp has a background colouring of deep yellow.

### PRE-COLUMBUS HISTORY

The game of lacrosse is known to have been an organized activity of Indians before Columbus completed his voyage to North America in 1492. White men, on their arrival, renamed the game, then known as *Baggataway*, before they adapted it to their own pleasure; they likened the curved webbed stick to a bishop's crozier. This became "la crosse" and "lacrosse". There is little evidence that the game became organized as a sport of white men much before 1840.

Doctor G.W. Beers, a Montreal dentist who died in 1900, is generally recognized as having first been responsible for the writing of lacrosse rules in the late 1860s. A major revision of rules in 1932 led to box lacrosse, in which teams of six players compete in indoor arenas or enclosed outdoor boxes.

An interesting aspect of the sport in Canada is the continuing almost exclusive manufacture of lacrosse-sticks by Indians. An Indian company on the St. Regis Reserve near Cornwall, Ontario, utilizing

methods as old as the game itself, is recognized as being responsible for the manufacture of 97 per cent of the world's production. Their products not only supply the major part of domestic requirements but are exported to the U.S.A., Britain, Australia and other countries.

### SAVING IN SHELVING

John D. Wadleigh, an employee of the Department of Defence Production, has designed and developed a system of shelving which will probably save Canadian taxpayers about \$1 million a year. As a reward for his ingenuity, Mr. Wadleigh, will receive \$4,000 under the Public Service Incentive Award Plan. This is the largest sum ever awarded under the plan.

### FIVE KINDS OF USE

"Modular steel shelving", as the new system is called, consists of a basic set of shelves, the end use of which can be changed by adding or removing components. Before Mr. Wadleigh's suggestion was adopted, the Government bought shelves to five separate specifications. With modular shelving, the same units can be used for library, filing, cantilever, storage and open-pocket filing. One person, without the aid of tools, can quickly erect a number of units.

Mr. Wadleigh believes that the shelves he has designed will be able to carry 95 per cent of all government shelf-storage. When a department requires a new type of storage, the Specifications and Standards Branch of the Department of Defence Production will now be able to design a unit to fit the basic modular structure, obviating the need to purchase a whole set of various-sized shelving.

Some 180 installations have already been made and it appears that they will soon be an integral part of all government shelving requirements.

### WATERFOWL POISONING STUDIED

Canadian wildlife officials have been concerned for some time about the number of waterfowl — particularly ducks — that die of lead poisoning.

Research by the National Research Council of Canada on spherical agglomeration (a method for making rapid and efficient separations of solids from liquid suspensions) may provide a solution to this serious problem. The process has been under development since 1958 by the Colloid Chemistry Section of NRC's Division of Applied Chemistry.

The waterfowl-poisoning problem is the direct result of spent shot from hunters' weapons accumulating in marshes where waterfowl feed. About 6,000 tons of lead are deposited annually in waterfowl habitat.

### UNACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS

Proposals to use shot made from non-toxic materials represent a considerable departure from established practice and have not been considered acceptable. The abrasive and ballistic properties of shot made from available substitutes for lead also would almost

certainly change in undesirable directions. In addition, the market and cost structure would probably be substantially influenced.

A lead pellet that would disintegrate to a fine powder when exposed to water has also been proposed but, while alloys of lead and sodium, and possibly other elements will do this, they have other serious shortcomings.

The spherical-agglomeration technique can be used to make acceptable lead spheres, without the conventional shot tower, by agglomerating fine lead powder from its liquid suspension. A water-sensitive adhesive, such as dextrin or protein glue, can be used as a bridging or bonding agent. While this provides a strong structure when dry, the adhesive becomes a parting agent when the lead sphere is exposed to water or to a humid atmosphere over a period of time. Laboratory samples of shot have been prepared that have adjustable disintegration times when immersed in water. Acceptable densities in the finished product also appear to be within reach.

### VACCINE PIONEER COMMEMORATED

A monument in memory of the Reverend John Clinch, a minister who was also a physician, was erected on June 1, 1968, in Trinity, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland where, in 1800, he administered the first smallpox inoculations in Canada.

Early in the summer of 1800, Dr. Clinch administered smallpox vaccine to his nephew - a boy in his teens - who was the only Trinity resident to volunteer for the test. The minister had obtained the vaccine from Dr. Edward Jenner, a friend in England, who had discovered it in 1796. After he was given the vaccine the boy was placed in the bed of a man dying of smallpox, and survived without contracting the disease.

The successful experiment won the confidence of the other inhabitants of Trinity, many of whom agreed to be inoculated. The vaccine's effectiveness was proved further when several inoculated residents were not affected after contact with a sailor who died of smallpox.

### BIOGRAPHY

John Clinch was born in Cirencester, England, in 1749 and studied medicine with Edward Jenner in London. He went to Bonavista, Newfoundland, as a physician in 1775, and eight years later he moved to the fishing village of Trinity where he remained until his death in 1819.

He was ordained by the Bishop of London in 1787 as the parish priest and thus served in a double capacity in the Trinity community. He was also at various times the land surveyor, the judge of the surrogate court and the customs collector. In his spare time he was a philologist. He compiled a glossary of Beothuck Indian terms which, today, is one of three in existence. (The Beothucks, now extinct, were the first people seen by John Cabot during his 1497 voyage to Newfoundland. The last known Beothuck died in 1829.)

### RACE FOR SAIL

HMCS *Oriole*, the training yacht of the Pacific Maritime Command of the Royal Canadian Navy, has been invited to enter a sailing race across the Pacific. The invitation came from the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club.

The race is being jointly sponsored by the Vancouver organization and the Lahaina Yacht Club of Hawaii. Some 15 to 20 sailboats from Canada and the U.S.A. will be taking part in the competition, the first of which was held in 1965 with four yachts. The race will begin in the area of the Victoria Inner Harbour on July 1, and is expected to end in Hawaii about July 20.

The *Oriole*, built in 1920, is 91 feet long, with a beam of 18 feet. She weighs about 100 tons and has sleeping accommodation for 21. The *Oriole* can spread 14,000 square feet of sail.

### OPERATION WHOOPING CRANE

Ten eggs from the nests of whooping cranes in Wood Buffalo National Park, were picked up recently by biologists of the Canadian and United States Wildlife Services and flown by jet from Fort Smith, to the Rare and Endangered Wildlife Research Centre at Patuxent, Maryland. The object is to build up a captive propagating flock of whooping cranes and eventually release young birds to bolster the wild population.

The biologists cradled portable incubators on their laps during the 2,600-mile trip from Fort Smith to Patuxent, which took about seven hours, including refuelling stops at Winnipeg and Ottawa.

Of six eggs that were picked up last year, five hatched successfully. One hatched during the trip but the fledgling died.

All the nests from which eggs were picked up last year were re-occupied by the adults after the pick-up, and the same nests are occupied again this year.

### YOUTH TRAVEL GRANTS

The first of a series of grants to be awarded in 1968 under the Youth Travel and Exchange Programmes was announced recently by Acting Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier. The grants, totalling \$476,100, will be made to 79 organizations whose travel and exchange projects have met the requirements of the Secretary of State Department's Programme for Voluntary Agencies. This programme, which was started by the Centennial Commission four years ago, offers Canadians the opportunity to gain a better knowledge and understanding of communities in other provinces than their own.

"Thanks to the tremendous effort and contributions of countless volunteer citizens, 15,000 young people will live a unique experience this year," Mr. Pelletier said. "It is hard to imagine a more effective way in which to promote goodwill and

understanding between regions and cultures."

The Government intends to continue this programme on a permanent basis, together with two other major programmes administered by the Secretary of State Department: the Young Voyageur Programme, a federal-provincial project which will provide exchange opportunities to 3,360 high-school students and 280 adult leaders, mostly teachers; and the International Travel and Exchange Programme, through which the Government seeks to encourage travel and exchange opportunities to help Canadians understand better their role in international society.

### INDIAN ART

A Cree Indian artist, Jackson Beardy, recently completed a set of paintings depicting stories and legends of the Cree and Sauteaux tribes of north-western Manitoba.

On a cultural contract from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Beardy travelled for a year among the remote, isolated reserves recording his stories on tape.

Mr. Beardy, now in his mid-twenties, was born on the Island Lake Reserve in northwestern Manitoba. He received his early education in a residential school at Portage la Prairie before moving to Winnipeg. Most of his family still live at Island Lake, where his father is a fisherman and a trapper.

His painting career started when he was quite young. He has always had a keen interest in preserving the culture of his people. A one-year course in industrial art at the Technical Vocational School in Winnipeg led him to a job as a commercial artist. However, his nomadic habits and the desire to be independent led him to return to his own style of traditional painting. Most of his paintings portray Indian life, their legends, history, laws of nature, and religious beliefs.

The collection of stories and paintings will shortly be published in the form of a book.

### TROOPS TRAIN IN NORWAY

A Canadian battalion group consisting of the 1st Battalion, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and support units, are taking part in the large-scale NATO field-training exercise, called "Polar Express", in northern Norway from June 3 to 22.

Support units completing the battalion group will be elements of the 4th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and the Royal Canadian Engineers, as well as a logistic support element from Canadian Forces Base in Calgary.

Exercise "Polar Express" will be held in the Bardufoss area of Troms, Norway, about 200 miles

north of the Arctic Circle. Manoeuvres will be conducted with Norwegian, British, Italian, American, Belgian and Netherlands land and air forces.

This will be the second time a Canadian battalion group has participated in ACE Mobile Force Exercises. The Black Watch battalion group took part in exercise "Winter Express" in Norway in March 1966.

### LABOUR FORCE

April employment, at 7,276,000, was 156,000 higher than in March, an above average increase. The number of unemployed - 436,000 - was 52,000 lower than the figure shown a month earlier. The labour force increased by 104,000, to 7,712,000, a larger increase than usual.

The April labour force was 222,000 or 3.0 per cent above that of a year ago. Employment increased by 151,000, or 2.1 per cent, from that of April 1967; unemployment was up by 71,000.

### EMPLOYMENT

Farm employment rose by 71,000 during March and April, a more than seasonal increase. The increase in non-farm employment (85,000) was also above average for the period. In non-farm industries, employment gains were widespread; 32,000 in manufacturing, 22,000 in construction, 15,000 in transportation, communication and other utilities, and 11,000 in trade.

Compared to last year's figures, non-farm employment in April 1968 was 122,000 higher and farm employment was up by 29,000. The largest increases in non-farm employment took place in community, business and personal services (57,000) and trade (55,000). Gains also occurred in transportation, communication and other utilities (22,000), finance, insurance and real estate (16,000) and public administration (11,000). Employment was lower than that of a year earlier in manufacturing (26,000) and in construction (25,000).

In all regions except Quebec, employment levels were higher than last year's levels. Employment in Quebec was virtually the same as a year ago.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of unemployed decreased by 52,000 during March and April. The unemployment estimate of 436,000 was higher by 71,000 compared to that of April 1967.

Of the total unemployed in April, 120,000, or 28 per cent, were unemployed for less than one month. Of the remainder, 140,000 were unemployed for one to three months and 176,000 for four months or more.

Unemployment in April 1968 represented 5.7 per cent of the labour force. This compares to an unemployment rate of 4.9 per cent in April 1967, and 4.1 per cent in April 1966. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in April 1958 was 4.6 per cent.