



CANADA

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## CANADA IN THE NEXT THIRTY YEARS

*The following excerpts are from a recent speech by the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, Mr. Maurice Sauvé, at the Italian pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal:*

...Let us consider very briefly what destiny awaits Canada during the coming years.

Probably the most significant factor will be the tremendous expansion of our cities. Our high rate of agricultural productivity is one of the chief reasons for the shift to the city. Just recently, the Economic Council of Canada pointed out that agriculture's total manpower needs do not exceed 7 per cent of the Canadian labour force; that 92 per cent of the population increase between 1951 and 1961 was concentrated in the urban areas and that, between 1961 and 1966, this 92 per cent had almost reached 100 per cent. Strange as it may seem, here, in the Province of Quebec, the Montreal area is the only one whose population has increased between 1961 and 1966....

In the field of employment, jobs in the tertiary sector (office workers, salesmen, professionals and so on) are increasing far more rapidly than in the secondary industries (manufacturing, building, etc.), following the pattern set in the United States. We all know that university registrations are rising steeply. In 1961, the university population was 114,000; today the figure is 210,000 and by 1976 it will have risen to 525,000 students. Needless to say, cities which boast of the best universities and which offer most job openings in the tertiary sector are the very ones which have the highest rate of population growth.

It is also interesting to note recent trends in housing construction. Today, apartment buildings, those hives of human habitation, account for more than 30 per cent (the figure will soon reach 40 per cent) of all housing units built in Canada.

Public expenditures afford another revealing indication of the trend in modern Canada. By themselves, the budgets of provincial and municipal governments (including regional and metropolitan authorities) account for three-quarters of overall government operating expenditures in Canada and four-fifths of total capital investments. According to Professor Hanson, of the University of Alberta, these proportions may be expected to grow even larger during the next few years.

The City of Montreal is a particularly appropriate place to talk about the trend towards municipal mergers. What is happening here is a reflection of what is going on all over the country. Most of you will recall the creation of the City of Laval in 1965 and the recent recommendations of the Lemay Commission concerning the South Shore. Encouraging and even obliging municipalities to merge is a new trend, of which there have been evidences in Toronto in 1953 and in Winnipeg in 1960. These are, however, isolated cases and it will come as no surprise to you to hear that there are 4,400 municipal governments in Canada, and 1,750 in Quebec alone.

Urbanization, as a phenomenon, has but recently ceased to scare us. The spectre of the large city swallowing up the countryside and tempting farmers away from their land is now a thing of the past.



Nowadays we are well aware of the advantages of urban agglomerations and of the tremendous possibilities offered to men when they live together in vast communities.

However, there is still, and very rightly so, some anxiety about the spectre of a megalopolis. A megalopolis is a conurbation, the type of super-city which is formed when medium-sized cities hundreds of miles from one another start to link up. Urban specialists in Canada see the seeds of a megalopolis in the Toronto-Kitchener-Hamilton-Niagara peninsula. Most Canadian cities can already be considered as autonomous social and political units with their own particular way of living, their communications, their facilities for culture, leisure and education, their labour markets and their internal economy. According to Alan Armstrong, Director General of the Canadian Council for Urban and Regional Research, these centres have practically reached the point of constituting states within a state, on the pattern of a well-known city of ancient Greece.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF URBANIZATION

But, how should we view this trend? What is the significance of urbanization in our own Canadian context? I do not wish to sound overly alarmed, nor do I wish to seem to be meddling with something which at first glance seems far removed from my departmental responsibilities, but I do believe that the phenomenon of urbanization calls for urgent and concerted research on a vast scale within an overall strategy. The scale of the research must be vast on account of the very dimensions of the problem; a concerted effort is needed because there is practically no aspect of federal or provincial policies which does not sooner or later have an impact on urbanization, and the results must be brought into an overall strategy because we must make up our minds where we want to go and weigh the consequences of every decision taken by all three of our levels of government. We must bear in mind that the situation has already reached the point where our traditional political structures are threatened with paralysis. If the present trend of city growth continues, Canada will shortly comprise five or six urban centres, surrounded by a desert, or at best by a tundra. The situation calls for quick and efficient action because, at this present moment, no large city in the world can claim to have found satisfactory solutions to the many problems raised by massive concentrations in limited areas: problems of transportation, water pollution, housing, communications and so on. I shall refer to the matter again shortly.

#### BENEFITS OF AUTOMATION

Just now I was saying that Canada is a prosperous country. I must avoid leaving you with the impression that everyone in Canada has easy access to all the advantages of modern civilization. I will spare you further statistics, but I would like you to remember that, over and above the large numbers of men and women rejected by the labour market on account of age or of inability to learn a new trade, an increasing number of people will be deprived of their jobs as the production of consumer goods is gradually

taken over by machinery. Yes, the term for it is automation. However, the effects of automation are by no means all negative, far from it. Automation is essential to a step-up of production and, in the long-run, added production will shorten the work-week very considerably and, sooner or later, Canadians will have to cope with increasing leisure. I think it is no exaggeration to say that the consequences of the economic and social revolution brought about by automation will be far greater than those of the industrial revolution and of the shift to the cities which followed it.

Are these the only problems we must cope with during the next 30 years in order to be prepared to move into the next century?

Would we be content and rest with easy minds if we were able to come up with satisfactory solutions to the following problems: the rapid growth of our cities; existing social inequality; automation?

I think not, because to believe the contrary would be to hoodwink ourselves and to side with those who only yesterday were treating Canada as a country which did not exist, thus steering her away from truly national objectives....

#### PIONEER ROLES OPEN TO CANADA

The founding of an organization or of several organizations to study the technical and social changes which will take place in our society would be an excellent way of stimulating the intellectual, spiritual and humanitarian resources which this society will require. This is perhaps a first area in which Canada could play a decisive and worthwhile role, whilst developing its own special character and giving scope to its love of humanity.

There is yet another area in which we might attempt to take a leading role. I am referring to the world of communications, of cybernetics.

We know that machines, robots, will dominate tomorrow's society. The science and techniques of cybernetics are called upon to wield considerable influence over our daily lives. They will play their part in education, industry, the services and government. Let Canadians be pioneers in the field, let us lead the way for others. Fortunately, we are still at an early stage of our development. We can still choose between the highway of technical progress or follow others in the byways of conformity and tradition.

You will have realized how anxious I am that this tremendous growth we are told to expect in the various fields of human endeavour - education, housing, consumption, recreation or transportation - should take place in an environment conditioned by the most recent discoveries and the most sophisticated techniques.

Among these new discoveries and modern techniques, cybernetics holds pride of place and it should be exploited to the limit. But to do this, the nation will have to agree to massive investments in a first-class research institution, whose prime mission would be to explore all the possibilities opened up by these new techniques.

This then is a second area in which, if we hurry, we can show some originality; be a little different....



## KEY TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In a recent address to the Business and Industry Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development delivered for the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Robert Winters, who was attending the "Kennedy round" of tariff talks in Geneva, the Minister of Industry, Mr. C.M. Drury, declared that large international companies and industries would in future have a large role to play in the development of world trade.

"This, I believe, is the key to the development of international trade in the latter part of the twentieth century, and it is important that the vision should be broader than any regional grouping - it must be multilateral - it must span the world in its perspective," Mr. Drury said. "Notwithstanding the many benefits accruing from direct foreign investment in Canada, the high proportion of ownership from abroad does make us susceptible to certain difficulties."

"The heart of the problem lies in the fact that foreign affiliation exposes Canadian industries to external decision-making which may not always be in the best interests of Canada," the speaker said.

### REMINDER OF PRINCIPLES

To combat this, the audience was reminded of a set of "Guiding Principles of Good Corporate Behaviour" enunciated by the Trade and Commerce Minister a year ago.

The principles emphasized the need for subsidiary companies to strive for maximum realization of their potential and for full participation in, and identification with the life of the Canadian community. By spelling these principles out it was hoped to make compliance with them a matter for firm company policy.

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### CENTENNIAL GUESTS OF HONOUR

Canada's centennial year is crammed with visits of state. Each of the eminent guests who have received a special invitation from the Governor General spends a short time in Ottawa, where official welcoming ceremonies are held, and then goes on to Expo '67 to take part in the celebration of his country's national day.

During the first two weeks of May the following state visitors were in Canada:

*The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie*, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State for Information and Tourism and other senior Ethiopian representatives: Beginning their visit on April 26, the Emperor and his party also visited Victoria and Quebec City after their stay in Ottawa and Montreal.

*The Premier of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam*, accompanied by members of the Government of Mauritius: They arrived in Ottawa on May 2 and, after a visit to Expo, spent some time in Quebec City and Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island.

"In short," said Mr. Drury, the 'guiding principles' programme is designed to encourage and foster the constructive aspect of foreign participation in Canadian industry and minimize and eliminate any adverse or restrictive features."

"It is how foreign capital performs, rather than who provides it that really matters, and it is up to us to see that it complies with our laws and requirements. If it is not told the rules it can't very well play the game. That is why we have formulated the rules in the form of our 'guiding principles'," Mr. Drury explained.

### DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mr. Drury also outlined possible responses to the problems of the developing countries. He said:

"It is obvious that we will have to increase the flow of foreign exchange to these developing countries, either through increased trade, aid or investment. If a flow of the magnitude needed is to be achieved, it is clear that a large part of this amount will have to be provided through deliberate policies of the developed countries. Experience so far suggests that aid and investment could not be made available on anything like the scale needed. If the flow is to be truly meaningful it will have to be achieved largely through trade.

### EAST-WEST TRADE

The Minister also rejected bilateral arrangements as genuinely satisfactory solutions to the problems of East-West trade. "By definition, such arrangements must be discriminatory, and discrimination is essentially a dog-eat-dog way of doing business," he said.

*Prince Albert and Princess Paola of Belgium*, accompanied by the Vice Prime Minister of the Belgian Government: During their stay in Ottawa, which began on May 6, a cultural agreement was signed between Belgium and Canada. The royal couple visited Montreal, Quebec City and some parts of northern Quebec.

*The Minister of Trade and Co-operatives of Burma, Brigadier Tin Pe*: The visit began on May 8 and included Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City.

*The Federal President of Austria, Franz Jonas*, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria: Beginning on May 8, they visited Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City. During their stay in Ottawa, an extradition treaty was signed between Canada and Austria.

*The President of Czechoslovakia, Antonin Novotny*, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Culture and Information: The Czechoslovakian party visited Ottawa and Montreal between May 14 and May 18.



## TRADE OFFICE IN BELGRADE

Mr. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on May 23 that a new Canadian trade post had been established in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Mr. Zen W. Buriaynk has been appointed Commercial Secretary to the Canadian Embassy there.

Commenting on the significance of the new office, Mr. Winters pointed out that the establishment of a resident officer of the Trade Commissioner Service in Belgrade would further enhance the assistance available from the Department to Canadian exporters exploring overseas sales prospects for their products and services. Yugoslavia was formerly serviced by the Vienna office of the Trade Commissioner Service. With the opening of the Belgrade office, the Trade Commissioner Service will have 70 posts in 49 countries.

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## PLANE GIVEN TO GUYANA

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, said recently that a Canadian aircraft had been given to Guyana to help the country develop the resources of its interior.

The plane, a passenger-cargo version of the DHC-6 *Twin Otter*, was purchased and equipped with a \$330,000-external aid grant, and was delivered to the Guyana Airways last week. It will be the first of its type to be delivered to the Caribbean, but will soon be joined by a sister-craft the External Aid Office has agreed to provide.

Aircraft are needed to transport teams of men, equipment and supplies into the jungles of the potentially-rich interior, since the population has concentrated on the coast, leaving the interior almost untouched. With the launching of development schemes in the area, there is a significant need for transportation.

Other development assistance given by Canada to Guyana includes a \$520,000-grant that was used to purchase highway construction and maintenance equipment, and \$390,000 for diesel locomotives.

A \$1-million development loan was also made for the aerial photography and topographical mapping of 54,000 square miles of the interior.

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## ANTIPODES TRAVEL MISSION

Ten travel writers and executives from Australia and New Zealand are to visit Canada in June as guests of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. Their tour, which will take them 7,500 miles, will culminate in a visit to Expo '67 in Montreal.

This is the first such invitation extended by the Travel Bureau to travel agencies in Australia and New Zealand. The importance of the countries of "Down Under" as a potential tourist market was em-

phasized when a Canadian office was opened in Sydney last year. Australia ranks second to Britain among the countries of the Commonwealth in the number of its citizens that visit Canada. A record 12,334 Australians visited Canada in 1966, and there are indications that this number will be exceeded during 1967.

On their way home from Expo '67, the group will make a number of stop-overs and do some sightseeing. The stops will include a visit to the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, followed by a dinner at the Chateau Laurier as guests of the Travel Bureau; a theatre engagement in Toronto; a helicopter ride over Niagara Falls; a barbecue in Calgary; and visits to the Banff and Jasper resort areas.

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## RMC COLOURS TROOPED IN OTTAWA

On May 26, some 500 cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, wearing their period uniform of pillbox hat, scarlet jacket with white belt and dark-blue trousers with black leggings, trooped their colours on Parliament Hill before their commander-in-chief Governor-General Roland Michener. The ceremony, which was the College's "centennial project", was also attended by Prime Minister L.B. Pearson, Defence Minister Paul Hellyer and General J.V. Allard, Chief of Defence Staff. It was the first time the RMC colours had been trooped in the capital.

### AN OLD CUSTOM

The highlight of the ceremony was the *feu-de-joie* - a fast ripple of musketry running down the front rank and back along the rear rank. The *feu-de-joie* is said to have started in the days of the *Ancien Régime*, when French soldiers celebrated holidays with bonfires and sporadic bursts of small-arms fire that took the place of fireworks. During the eighteenth century the custom was formalized and eventually became a tradition of the British rifle regiments formed at the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars.

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## VEHICLE SAFETY DEVICE

A Calgary inventor, G.R. Kendall, has designed and developed a simple yet effective device to help reduce the number of accidents involving bicycles, motorcycles, scooters, trailers, farm machinery and other kinds of vehicle that travel at comparatively low speeds.

The unit, introduced under the trade-name "Tiger Lite", consists of two 3-inch reflectors mounted on spring steel. When attached to a vehicle, it vibrates with the vehicle's motion the instant it moves. This vibration automatically increases the size and range of the reflectors, and the bobbing, weaving light attracts immediate attention on the road.



## LOAN TO THAILAND

Mr. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and officials of the Government of Thailand have signed a \$1-million development-loan agreement under which Canadian equipment will be supplied to a number of comprehensive schools in Thailand. This is part of a programme under which the External Aid Office is providing a combination of capital equipment and technical aid to help develop education in Thailand.

Present at the signing ceremony in the Commonwealth Room of the House of Commons were Mr. Bunchana Atthakor, Deputy Minister of National Development for Thailand, and Mr. Sanan Sumitra, Director-General of the Thai Secondary Education Department.

The interest-free loan will enable the Thai Government to equip a new school and complete the conversion of 20 schools in various parts of the country from academic to comprehensive institutions, in which academic and vocational subjects are taught as a combined course.

### USE OF EQUIPMENT

The equipment will be used in teaching wood and metal work, power mechanics, typing, graphic arts and ceramics: The new academic-vocational curriculum is aimed at students now in the academic stream who do not wish to go on to university. Approximately 70 per cent of the students are now dropping out of the academic schools at the end of Grade 10. The new course will provide them with an alternative Grade 12 education with a general technical background fitting them for further on-the-job training. Graduates will fill the heavy demand for middle-level manpower.

Mr. Martin said that the development of the comprehensive school system, through Thai-Canadian Colombo Plan partnership, was an excellent example of how integrated aid, combining capital and technical assistance, could be effectively applied to a strategic development need.

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## INCO'S GIFT TO MONTREAL

A sculpture entitled "Man" was presented by its sponsors, The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, to the City of Montreal at a ceremony at Expo '67 on May 17. The stabile was turned over to Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau by Albert P. Gagnebin, President of International Nickel, at Expo's Place International Nickel.

The largest work of the internationally-known sculptor Alexander Calder, the stabile is composed of 103 stainless steel sheets, 3,280 feet of stainless strip and 4,000 stainless steel bolts. It is 67 feet high, 94 feet long and weighs about 46 tons. It took some 32,000 tons to make at the firm of Ets Biemont of Tours in France.

In presenting the stabile to Mr. Drapeau, Mr. Gagnebin offered the good wishes of International

Nickel for the continued success and distinction of Montreal.

Mr. Gagnebin pointed out that the Statue of Liberty was also created in France. "It is perhaps significant that, though almost a century separates these two stables, both are located at continental gateways and both represent an interpretation of mankind, his humanity, his freedom, his search for that which is good and fine in life," he said.

Mr. Gagnebin paid tribute to Expo and the men who made it possible. "Certainly it is a very great source of pride for all Canadians, but particularly for Mayor Jean Drapeau who was bold enough to seize upon the idea of holding this great exhibition on these islands, and for those who - led by Ambassador Pierre Dupuy - were wise enough to control its quality and capable enough to build it in record time," said Mr. Gagnebin. "It is, and will continue to be, a great credit to Canada and to these Canadians who showed such uncommon enterprise and courage in doing what sceptics said was impossible."

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## MACDONALD HOME RE-OPENED

Bellevue House, Kingston, Ontario, once the home of the man who was to become Canada's first Prime Minister, was opened to the public on May 24 by the Minister of National Revenue, Mr. E.J. Benson. The old home, which was bought in 1964 by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, was restored by the Canadian Historic Sites Division to its appearance during the years 1845 to 1850.

A lavish Italianate villa, originally owned by Charles Hales, a prosperous Kingston grocer, it was one of the first houses of its kind in Canada. It was built during the years immediately following the choice of Kingston in 1841 as the capital of the newly-formed Province of Canada, when the influx of legislators and government officials caused property values to soar and businesses to flourish. When the boom ended in 1844, with the removal of the government from Kingston, Hales rented his villa. It was occupied in 1848 by John A. Macdonald, a local lawyer and rising politician.

To re-create the appearance of Bellevue House as it was during its early years, it was refurnished in the Regency style. Some items were purchased in Britain, but most of the early Canadian pieces were obtained locally.

### GRAPHIC DISPLAYS

Two rooms not required for the re-creation of the interior as it was during Macdonald's occupancy have been set aside for graphic museum displays. One, on the ground-floor, will tell the story of the house in three stages - the original construction, the various occupants, the reconstruction. The second display will trace the career of its most illustrious tenant - from schoolboy to young lawyer and rising politician to Old Chief.



## AID FOR SUMMER GAMES

Mr. Allan J. MacEachen, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, has announced that approval in principle had been given to federal financial support for the First Canadian Summer Games to be held in Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1969. Mr. MacEachen said that, though the amount had not been settled, he expected the Government's assistance to be similar to federal grants given for the First Winter Games in Quebec last February.

The Government's decision authorizes Mr. MacEachen to begin negotiations with the mayors of Halifax and Dartmouth, the host cities, and with the organizers of the Games, with a view to establishing the level of federal grants.

In a letter notifying the Nova Scotia government of the federal decision to make a "substantial contribution" to the Games, Mr. MacEachen said that he hoped provincial authorities would also see their way clear to support financially the undertaking.

The Minister noted that, "while I have not yet received a full report of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport assessing the Winter Games, my understanding is that its verdict on their success is most enthusiastic. There is every indication that these Games provided a significant stimulus to Canadian winter sports and the Summer Games should be an important and logical sequel to encourage greater participation in summer sports".

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## CANADA COUNCIL ARTS GRANTS

Grants to the arts totalling \$122,600 were announced recently by the Canada Council. The Montreal International Film Festival receives \$50,000 for an expanded 1967 programme, geared to the influx of visitors to Expo '67. In addition, the Festival will present showings in four other Quebec cities. The Montreal Symphony Orchestra has been awarded \$30,000 to help present their production of Faust at Expo in July.

A grant of \$10,000 has been awarded to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada towards the cost of a conference entitled "The Arts and the University", to be held at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, in June. The conference will bring together practising artists as well as university people with direct concern in the arts. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, receives \$2,500 to bring speakers from England to another arts conference, the 1967 Shakespeare Seminars at Stratford, Ontario, held under the auspices of the universities of Canada.

## BOLSHOI TEACHER TO VISIT

An award of \$10,000 goes to the Banff School of Fine Arts, Alberta, to help provide an orchestra to accompany its summer opera and ballet productions on a tour of cities in Alberta, British Columbia and

the State of Washington. The National Ballet School, Toronto, receives \$2,100 to bring Madame Kira Zatssepina of the Bolshoi Ballet School, Moscow, to teach in the 1967 summer school in Toronto. Representatives of other Canadian ballet companies will be invited to work under Madame Zatssepina.

The Canadian Theatre Centre, Toronto, receives a supplementary grant of \$8,000 for special projects, including the preparation and publication of a Canadian Theatre Yearbook. James Reaney, of London, Ontario, poet and playwright, has been awarded a grant of \$2,500 for experimental work in the theatre.

The University of Western Ontario, London, has been awarded a grant of \$4,000 to assist in bringing in Mr. Tsuyoshi Tsutsumi as an artist in residence and cello teacher; and the International Congress of Organists receives \$3,500 to help pay the fees of the Canadian artists who will give recitals at the Congress, which will take place late this August in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. The Congress is sponsored by the Royal Canadian College of Organists.

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## CANADA'S POPULATION UP

Canada's population reached 20,014,880 on June 1, 1966, according to the final count of last year's quinquennial census, recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Estimates for subsequent periods based on this actual count show that Canada's population stood at a figure of 20,334,000 at April 1, 1967, and had exceeded 20 million almost a year earlier in May 1966, shortly before the census.

The rate of Canada's population growth since the previous census in 1961 shows a slowing-down due to lower birth-rates and immigration compared to the high levels of these growth components during the 1950s. Between the 1961 and 1966 censuses, the population increased by 1,776,633, or 9.7 per cent, compared to 2,157,456, or 13.4 per cent, in the 1956-61 period, and 2,071,362, or 14.8 per cent, for 1951-56.

## PROVINCES

Of the 1,800,000-increase in population since the 1961 census, Quebec and Ontario together accounted for 70 per cent of this gain at the 1966 census. British Columbia and Alberta accounted for 21 per cent between them, and the remaining six provinces and territories accounted for the residual 9 per cent. The highest provincial growth rate on a percentage basis for the 1961-66 period, however, occurred in British Columbia which increased 15.0 per cent, followed by Ontario at 11.6 per cent. The growth rate between censuses for both Quebec and Alberta corresponded closely with the rate of Canada at 9.9 per cent. These were followed by Newfoundland, 7.8 per cent; Manitoba, 4.5 per cent; Prince Edward Island, 3.7 per cent; Saskatchewan 3.3 per cent; New Brunswick, 3.2 per cent; and Nova Scotia, 2.6 per cent.

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