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## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROGRAMME

Plans for a total capital expenditure programme in Canada in 1957 of \$8.5 billions are revealed by a recent survey of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canadian business institutions, governments and housebuilders. This represents an 8 per cent increase over the figure for 1956. The detailed results of this survey will appear in a report entitled "Private and Public Investment in Canada--Outlook 1957", which will be available in the near future.

In total, the rate of increase anticipated for the present year is substantially less than that which occurred in 1956 when, in volume terms, capital outlays were 17 per cent greater than those of the previous year. An expected decline in housebuilding from the unusually high levels of 1955 and 1956 is the major factor contributing to the more moderate upward trend in investment. Present estimates indicate a drop of 18 per cent in expenditures for housing in 1957. On the other hand, outlays for non-residential construction and for the acquisition of machinery and equipment are expected to show further substantial increases amounting to 16 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

The most important additional increases in capital spending in 1957 are expected to be in the utilities, commercial and institutional groups. Outlays for utilities are planned at a rate 34 per cent above that of 1956. Expenditures for power developments, pipe lines and transportation facilities are the principal

contributors to this increased rate of spending. Increased outlays for such facilities as retail outlets, office buildings and hotels are expected to result in spending by the commercial sector being 20 per cent greater than that of last year. The 17 per cent increase planned in institutional building will be made up of marked increases in expenditures for churches and hospitals and more moderate advances in spending for schools and universities.

Investment by the manufacturing industries is expected to increase by another 9 per cent over 1956 levels. Here, accelerated programmes in the non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and transportation equipment industries will be partly offset by a reduced rate of spending by the wood products, paper and building materials groups.

An investment programme of this type will involve an increased emphasis on construction of an engineering nature. Building construction, as such, will probably show some declines in 1957, with the added strength in commercial and institutional building being more than offset by the anticipated decline in house building. Demands for most types of machinery are expected to be at least equal to those of 1956, with major increases in demand taking place for industrial machinery and transportation equipment.

The 1957 capital programme, as outlined, involves only moderate increases over the rate of activity reached in the latter half of

(Over)

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1956. With larger supplies of construction materials available, and some increase in manpower, physical pressures may not be as widespread as last year. However, the increased emphasis on heavy engineering construction will probably mean that some steel items and certain skilled trades will continue to be in short supply this year. Little improvement is expected in the available supplies of heavy structurals and steel plate, and demand is likely to increase. On the labour side, some difficulties may be encountered in obtaining sufficient numbers of steel workers and heavy equipment operators.

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**SEA YIELD UP:** Canada's sea-fishermen landed 14 per cent more fish in 1956 than in the preceding year and the value of the catch rose 15 per cent, according to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's landings weighed 2,023,237,000 pounds and were valued at \$89,679,000 versus 1,780,034,000 pounds valued at \$77,688,000 in 1955. December's landings rose to 162,110,000 pounds from 154,307,000 and the value to \$5,593,000 from \$5,185,000.

Landings on the Atlantic coast rose in 1956 to 1,354,612,000 pounds from 1,282,690,000 and the value to \$54,502,000 from \$49,980,000. Landings of cod increased to 621,069,000 pounds from 582,966,000, haddock to 158,752,000 pounds from 133,771,000, and lobster to 51,222,000 pounds from 48,960,000, but the catch of herring declined to 160,217,000 pounds from 186,214,000 and plaice and greysole to 57,298,000 pounds from 66,843,000. Values were: cod, \$15,622,000 (\$14,206,000 in 1955); haddock \$4,953,000 (\$4,260,000); lobster, \$17,764,000 (\$16,596,000); herring, \$1,689,000 (\$1,784,000); and plaice and greysole, \$1,718,000 (\$2,062,000).

Pacific-coast landings in 1956 weighed 668,625,000 pounds valued at \$35,177,000 versus 497,344,000 pounds worth \$27,708,000 in 1955. Landings of herring weighed 491,246,000 pounds versus 305,692,000, salmon 111,522,000 pounds versus 131,222,000, and halibut 22,499,000 pounds versus 19,679,000. Values for these species were: herring, \$7,057,000 (\$4,187,000 in 1955); salmon, \$20,805,000 (\$18,481,000); and halibut, \$4,892,000 (\$2,555,000).

Catch in Newfoundland in 1956 rose to 568,336,000 pounds from 553,170,000 and the value to \$14,331,000 from \$14,101,000. Landings were larger for cod, rosefish, plaice and greysole, and squid, but smaller for herring and capelin.

In Nova Scotia the year's catch of all kinds rose to 430,043,000 pounds from 424,877,000 and the value to \$24,770,000 from \$23,384,000. Larger catches were recorded for haddock and rosefish, but smaller for pollock, plaice, herring, mackerel, and lobster.

In New Brunswick the year's total catch increased to 191,483,000 pounds from 152,722,000

and the value to \$7,963,000 from \$6,441,000. Among the chief kinds the landings were larger for cod, herring, sardines, and alewives.

Prince Edward Island's catch rose to 40,350,000 pounds from 35,700,000 and the value to \$3,859,000 from \$3,332,000. Landings of cod, hake and lobsters increased but herring decreased. Landings in Quebec climbed to 124,400,000 pounds from 116,221,000 and the value to \$3,579,000 from \$2,722,000. Landings of cod were substantially larger but herring dropped sharply.

In Ontario, January-November landings (latest available) were down to 29,732,000 pounds from 29,864,000 and the value to \$3,602,000 from \$4,264,000. Manitoba's catch was also smaller at 26,424,000 pounds valued at \$2,730,000 versus 30,705,000 pounds valued at \$2,992,000.

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**OPERATION SPRINGBOARD:** Sixteen units of the Royal Canadian Navy's Atlantic Command, including four St. Laurent class destroyer escorts operating together for the first time, took part in the United States Navy's annual winter training exercises, Operation Springboard, in the Caribbean sea.

Rear-Admiral R.E.S. Bidwell, Flag Officer Atlantic Coast, embarked in HMCS Crusader, were present at these exercises. The Canadian ships took part from February 19 to March 20.

Operation Springboard, which will continue until April 1, is designed to provide maximum training and raise the operational readiness of the fleet by taking advantage of the long periods of fair weather in the Caribbean.

In addition to the Crusader, flying Rear-Admiral Bidwell's flag, the following units of the Atlantic Command participated:

Third Canadian Escort Squadron--HMC Ships St. Laurent, Assiniboine, Ottawa, and Saguenay.

First Canadian Escort Squadron--HMC Ships Algonquin, Huron, Haida, Iroquois, and Micmac.

First Canadian Minesweeping Squadron HMC Ships Gaspé, Trinity, Ungava, Resolute, Quinte, and Fundy.

HMS Alliance of the Halifax-based Sixth Submarine Squadron of the Royal Navy.

Nearly 100 USN ships are in Operation Springboard, including two aircraft carriers, one battleship, four cruisers, and a number of destroyers, submarines, minesweepers, logistic support ships, as well as anti-submarine and patrol aircraft squadrons.

Following the exercise, the Crusader and the minesweeping squadron will return to Halifax while other Canadian units remain in the Caribbean area to carry out fleet training and visit several ports in the West Indies, after which they will take part in a spring exercise with units of other NATO countries before returning to Halifax about mid-May.

## RANCHING INDUSTRY

One of Alberta's oldest established industries--ranching--is presently in the midst of one of its more prosperous periods according to the Alberta Government publication "Within Our Borders". Prices of cattle on current markets compare favorably with the cost of production. Stockmen look to the future with anticipation of even better times.

Alberta's early settlers quickly realized that the vast expanse of land in the southern portion of the province was ideally suited to raising cattle. It is believed that commercial cattle first made their appearance on the Alberta scene about 1877 when John Miller of Montana drove a small herd into the present area south of Calgary. In the ensuing years the industry flourished. Estimates indicate that more than two million head are being raised in the province at the present time.

While the ranching industry is generally accepted as being concentrated in the southern half of Alberta, estimated cattle population figures show that the larger percentage is raised in the northern half, if Red Deer is used as mid-way point. In June 1956, there were approximately 2,186,000 cattle on Alberta farms and ranches. An estimated 392,000 are milch cows and heifers. About 993,000 cattle are located in the southern ranching area. In 1956 the number of cattle in Alberta reached an all time peak for the fourth consecutive year. Prior to 1953, peak numbers were reached in 1945 with 1,860,000 head and 1921 with 1,854,000 head.

Figures based on the 1951 census show that 640 farms or ranches carried more than 178 head of cattle each. 15,503 of a total of 84,315 farms had between three and seven head. There were 2,528 farms carrying between 48 and 62 head, and 1,569 raising between 78 and 122 head. Agriculture officials assume proportions remain constant to today.

Alberta cattle make up one-fifth of Canada's cattle population of just over 10,000,000 head.

Net marketing of cattle for the first five months of this year were 226,000 head compared

with 210,700 in the same period last year. Calf sales are calculated at approximately 35,800 and 32,600 for the first five months of 1956 and 1955, respectively. These figures do not include kills on farms.

The 1955 gross value of cattle marketings to Alberta stock raisers at public stockyards, shipped direct to packers and direct for export was \$78,691,930 compared with \$74,245,151 in 1954 and \$67,020,379 in 1953. Calf marketings totalled \$7,185,817 in 1955 compared with \$6,133,395 and \$6,322,526 in the preceding two years respectively.

Average price paid in Alberta stockyards per hundredweight last year was: (1954 prices in brackets) Calgary, \$15.30 (\$15.09); Edmonton, \$14.10 (\$13.56), and Lethbridge, \$15.25 (\$15.00). Calf prices were: Calgary, \$16.35 (\$15.30); Edmonton, \$15.75 (\$15.04), and Lethbridge, \$15.30 (\$13.92).

The number of cattle slaughtered was 596,000. Calves slaughtered were 75,604 compared with 71,924 in 1954 and 57,196 in 1953. September was the peak month for cattle, 29,740; and November for calves, 10,279.

A total of 584,745 cattle were marketed last year. Public stockyards took up 411,594 head; packing plants, 159,294 head; 4,682 were shipped directly to export, and 9,175 were exported directly to country points in other provinces. Outward calf marketings totalled 133,821 head distributed as follows: public stock yards, 66,927; direct on export, 59; packing plants, 57,963, and country points in other provinces, 8,872.

Of the cattle delivered to stockyards and packing plants 83.48 per cent are transported by truck.

Manitobans were the biggest inter-provincial buyers of Alberta cattle last year with 15,653 head. Other provinces included British Columbia, 10,866; Quebec, 8,297; Ontario, 7,562, and Saskatchewan, 1,060. Calf sales to other provinces were: Ontario, 1,886; Manitoba, 976; Quebec, 428; Saskatchewan, 262, and British Columbia, 70.

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**TENTH ANNIVERSARY:** The Annual Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare points out that the year ended March 31, 1956 saw the tenth anniversary of the payment of Family Allowances in Canada. These allowances were first paid in the month of July, 1945. Since that date, more than \$3,000,000,000 have been paid in Family Allowances.

There have been very definite indications of the effect the payment of Family Allowances has had on the health and welfare of Canada's children, the Report states.

Each year, the number of families receiving allowances grows, and thus expenditures increase. Similar growth is evident in the Old

Age Security programme, which was inaugurated in January 1952. The past year has been primarily one of such expansion, with no major changes in either programme, but with continuing development of policies and procedures. The increase in the number of Family Allowances accounts maintained at March 31, 1956, over that at March 31, 1955, was 68,322, the number growing from 2,208,235 to 2,276,567. In the case of Old Age Security, 779,569 pensioners were receiving payment at the end of 1955-56, as against 752,438 at the end of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 27,131. In neither case was the increase quite so great as in 1954-55 compared with 1953-54.

**SCIENTIST HONoured:** Dr. Leo Marion, Director, Division of Pure Chemistry, National Research Council of Canada, has been named an Honorary Member of the "Société Chimique de France". Dr. Marion is the first Canadian to receive this signal honour.

The Chemical Society of France, which is celebrating its hundredth anniversary this year, now has 15 Honorary Members.

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**RESIDENTIAL UNITS:** Completions of new residential units topped all previous years in 1956, the number rising 6 per cent over the previous peak in 1955, according to advance estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Starts were down 8 per cent from 1955's record number and units in various stages of construction of year's end dropped nearly 14 per cent.

Number of units completed in 1956 climbed to 135,700 from 127,929 in 1955 and 101,965 in 1954. Starts fell to 127,311 from 138,276 but were substantially above 1954's total of 113,527. Still under construction at the close of the year were 68,579 units, substantially below 1955's year-end total of 79,339 but slightly above 1954's 68,641 units.

There were larger numbers of units finished in 1956 than in the preceding year in Quebec, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, but smaller numbers in the other provinces. Starts increased only in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Alberta, and units still under construction increased in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, but decreased in the other provinces.

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**CANADA YEAR BOOK:** Featuring a number of special articles of current interest and a change in cover style, the 1956 edition of the *Canada Year Book*, the official annual compendium of information on the institutions and the economic and social development of the nation, has been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for general distribution.

Since Confederation the *Canada Year Book* and its predecessors have provided an accurate record of Canada's development as a nation by means of feature articles, statistical tables, charts, maps and analytical commentary. The 1956 edition--51st in the present series--provides in a single comprehensive volume of 1,300 pages an encyclopaedic range of official information about Canada.

Feature articles of current interest appearing in the 1956 edition include; "Mapping and Charting in Canada", "The National Capital Plan", "Scientific Management of Game Fish in Canada's National Parks", "Geophysics in Canada", "Astronomy in Canada", "The Privy Council Office and Cabinet Secretariat in its Relation to the Development of Cabinet Government", "Financial Administration of the Govern-

ment of Canada", "Mental Health", "Tuberculosis", "Poliomyelitis Vaccine", "The Federal-Provincial Forestry Agreements", "Canada's Mineral Industry 1954-55", "Seasonal Unemployment in Canada", "Traffic on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway", and "Marketing Farm-Produced Feeds".

Besides the customary and extensive revision of basic material to bring it up to date, the regular chapters of the 1956 edition contain other revisions and some new features. Among these are a brief historical sketch of the Census with a statistical summary of the principal enumerations; an enlarged survey of scientific, medical and industrial research; line-maps showing concentration of pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada; an analysis of trends and developments in the fisheries industries; line-maps of manufacturing production in Western Canada; a progress report on the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway accompanied by a map; a further instalment on oil and gas pipeline developments; and a newly-integrated account of broadcasting in Canada.

Up-dating has been completed on the basic material dealing with such subjects as agriculture, vital statistics, public health, forestry, mining, manufactures, domestic and foreign trade, hydro-electric power development, capital expenditure on construction, machinery and equipment, public finance, banking, insurance, labour, national income and expenditure, Canada's balance of international payments, and various aspects of national defence.

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**JOBS FOUND:** Canada's National Employment Service found jobs for 1,046,979 workers in 1956, according to J.G. Bisson, Chief Commissioner of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. The number of placements made was an increase of 93,403 over 1955, when the figure was 953,576. Mr. Bisson said the 1956 placement figures were the highest in any post-war year.

The following are the calendar year figures since the end of World War II: 868,740, in 1946; 788,754 in 1947; 724,773 in 1948; 690,224 in 1949; 797,227 in 1950; 926,149 in 1951; 981,297 in 1952; 993,406 in 1953; and 861,588 in 1954.

Placement figures for 1956 by regions, with 1955 figures in brackets, are as follows: Atlantic provinces, 68,522 (67,619); Quebec, 252,783 (222,370); Ontario, 379,085 (343,456); Prairie provinces, 210,189 (178,015); and Pacific region, 136,400 (142,116).

Placements made in the main industrial centres in 1956, with 1955 figures in brackets, are as follows: Montreal, 126,650 (109,618); Toronto, 97,401 (99,851); Vancouver, 59,336 (59,406); Winnipeg, 45,529 (40,926); Edmonton, 37,955 (33,454); Calgary, 35,053 (29,914); Hamilton, 32,171 (27,312); Quebec, 22,992 (17,311); and Windsor, 16,979 (11,816).

**FESTIVAL DATES:** Benjamin Britten's "The Turn of the Screw", which will be receiving its North American Première, will be presented on August 20, 23, 27, 28, 30, and September 3, 4, and 6 during the Stratford Music Festival next summer.

As previously announced, the CBC Symphony will also be featured during the third annual Music Festival. Jazz artists presenting concerts will be Count Basie and his orchestra, singer Billie Holiday, Toronto's Ron Collier Quintet, the Gerry Mulligan quartet and pianist Teddy Wilson.

The Music Festival will run for five weeks July 31 to September 6 in conjunction with the fifth annual season of drama.

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**SEALS CONVENTION:** After 14 months of negotiation Canada, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Japan have reached agreement on a new convention for the management of the fur seals of the North Pacific. This convention was signed in Washington, where the lengthy conference took place.

Since 1942 Canada and the United States have been the only countries sharing in the annual catch taken on the Pribilof Islands, which are in the Bering Sea, north of the Aleutians and about 300 miles west of Alaska. Canada's share has been one-fifth, which represented a gross annual income to this country of about \$1,000,000.

The Canadian Delegation to the conference was headed by George R. Clark, federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries, who, with Hon. A.D.P. Heeney, Canadian Ambassador to the United States signed on behalf of Canada.

The first North Pacific fur seals agreement was signed in 1911 by the same four countries which have just re-negotiated the treaty. Prior to that date pelagic sealing--or the killing of seals at sea--had been carried out by the nationals of many countries and the depletion of the herds showed the need for conservation. The 1911 convention prohibited pelagic sealing and provided for a selective and controlled kill on the Pribilof islands, to which the fur seals return each year to breed. Russian participation in the convention ended in 1924 and Japan abrogated the treaty in 1940. In 1942 a provisional agreement between the United States and Canada replaced the 1911 convention.

During recent years Japan and the U.S.S.R. again showed interest in the conservation of the seal herds by controls on pelagic hunting, and the conference which resulted in the proposed new agreement was opened in Washington on November 28, 1955. There will be controlled catches on the Pribilof Islands, which harbour the main herds estimated at 2,000,000 seals during the breeding season, and on Commander and Robben Islands, each of which have estimated populations of 100,000 seals.

**BORDER CROSSINGS-1956:** A record volume of highway traffic crossed the border between Canada and the United States during 1956, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Aggregate crossings into Canada during the year amounted to 17,341,800 vehicles, an increase of 1,473,600 crossings or 9 per cent over the former record of 15,868,200 established in 1955. The greater part of the rise was in the number of Canadian vehicles returning from the United States where the increase amounted to 1,001,100 or nearly 14 per cent to 8,295,000. The gain recorded in the number of foreign vehicle crossings was 472,500 or between 5 per cent and 6 per cent to 9,046,400.

Incoming foreign traffic was comprised of 2,484,400 vehicles entering on travellers' vehicle permits, 6,111,100 were non-permit or local entries and 450,900 were commercial vehicles. Travel permit entries declined 1.6 per cent from the record established in 1955, but the non-permit category increased between 7 and 8 per cent. Re-entries of vehicles registered in Canada were comprised of 1,346,600 units abroad more than 24 hours, 6,309,500 vehicles absent for 24 hours or less and 639,300 commercial vehicles. Re-entries of vehicles returning after visits lasting more than 24 hours increased between 8 and 9 per cent over 1955, and short-term traffic advanced nearly 15 per cent.

Several factors may have contributed to the decline in the number of visits to Canada by residents of the United States using travellers' vehicle permits. During the summer months there were no heat waves in the United States which under normal conditions stimulates travel north to Canada. The steel strike coming at the time when many persons were planning their vacations may have created an atmosphere of uncertainty for many, with reluctance to travel far from home. The presidential conventions may also have had their effect in keeping many persons closer to home for their vacation. Of all factors influencing the number of United States residents visiting Canada perhaps the unfavourable weather in the spring and summer months was foremost in deterring persons from spending their vacation in Canada.

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**APPOINTED CHAIRMAN:** Mr. T.J. Blachut, head of photogrammetric research at the National Research Council of Canada, has been appointed by the International Society of Photogrammetry as Chairman of their Committee on Mapping Experiments.

The aim of this special study Committee is to establish and carry out a research programme on basic mapping procedures. Leading American and European countries will contribute to this programme. For example, various countries will attack a selected problem but each country will use its own methods for the same test area. Useful comparisons can then be made.

**POLIOMYELITIS:** Pointing out that salk poliomyelitis vaccine was used extensively in Canada for the first time, the Annual Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare states that the manner in which it was introduced was unique in the history of immunization programmes and presented problems which compounded the difficulties ordinarily expected in such a procedure. Sound scientific practice requires careful and prolonged preliminary studies to identify immunologic and production problems and permit their resolution before a new preparation may be offered to the public. Additionally a sufficient store of knowledge is accumulated to enable broad immunization programmes to go forward in orderly fashion. In the case of the Salk vaccine, however, the intense public interest which had been stimulated forced emphasis upon producing as much of the vaccine as possible for practical use. Problems which arose in relation to its immunologic properties, production and testing had to be dealt with on a day-to-day basis.

Throughout the spring and early summer of 1955 just over 1,850,000 doses of the vaccine were produced at the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories and by the end of June provincial immunization programmes had generally been concluded. This early completion of the programmes permitted an excellent opportunity for a broad study of the effectiveness of the vaccine, but the low incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis, the lowest in ten years, materially influenced the findings in a number of the provinces. While the results in such areas lacked the degree of significance that would have been desirable, in other Provinces in which the incidence of poliomyelitis approached the average for previous years, the findings were significant. With this favourable indication of the protective value of the vaccine, plans were made for the resumption of the polio immunization programmes during the following year.

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**26 PER CENT:** Approximately 26 per cent of Canada's pulp and paper industry is located in Ontario, where there are nine pulp mills, 19 pulp and paper mills and 15 paper mills, Lands and Forests Minister Clare E. Mapledoram reports.

Mr. Mapledoram has also announced the establishment in the near future of another pulp and paper mill in the far northwestern part of the Province. "The installation of this multi-million dollar industry," he said, "is reasonably well assured just as soon as the present tight money situation resolves itself."

Mr. Mapledoram feels that sustained yield is the most important single responsibility of the Department of Lands and Forests and the wood-working industries. "Perpetuation of our forest industries is based on continued productivity of our forest lands," he said. "With funds provided by the Legislature and by the use of tested silvicultural methods, we are making broad advances which guarantee the future of our forest industries."

Thirty million trees are now supplied each year from provincial nurseries, and facilities of these are being expanded to increase the annual output to 100 million trees as quickly as possible. Four new nurseries were established last year.

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**POPULATION UP:** Canada's population on January 1 this year reached an estimated 16,344,000, an increase of 263,000 in the seven months since the national Census was taken on June 1 last when the official count was placed at 16,081,000 according to special estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to meet a widespread demand for figures at the first of the year. The population was estimated at 16,308,000 on December 1, 16,193,000 on September 1, and 16,118,000 on July 1.

From June last to September the increase in population was an estimated 112,000 and from September to December it was 115,000, proportionate increases being identical at 2.8 per cent. December's increase was estimated at 36,000. The estimate for January 1 does not include provincial figures, which are estimated only for the June 1 Census anniversary date.

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**HEADS TRAVEL BUREAU:** The Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the Hon. Jean Lesage, has announced the appointment by the Civil Service Commission of Mr. Alan Field, formerly head of the New York office of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau to succeed Mr. D. Leo Dolan as Director of the Bureau. Mr. Dolan was recently appointed Canadian Consul General in Los Angeles.

Mr. Field was engaged in free-lance fiction, newspaper writing and business until he joined the National Film Board in 1942. In 1945 he was made Director of Information Services of the Department of the Secretary of State and was later Executive Assistant to the Minister of National Health and Welfare. In 1947 he returned to the National Film Board as Secretary of the Board until he joined the Canadian Travel Bureau in 1950.