

undertaken, and in 1966 a flood of major proportions took place, but construction of a major emergency dyking system and of secondary and tertiary levees held back the waters.

The massive floodway was paid for by the federal and provincial governments, with the federal government contributing 58.5 per cent of the total cost.

MUSEUM ARMISTICE DISPLAY

A display to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the armistice of the First World War will open at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa on November 9.

The exhibits will occupy 69 panels depicting Canada's role in the war from 1914 to 1918, and tracing the growth of the Canadian war machine from amateur beginnings to the achievements of the Canadian Corps on the Western Front.

One of the show's highlights will be the Victoria Cross won by Lieutenant Alan McLeod, a young airman who was decorated at the age of 18. Lieutenant McLeod, a native of Stonewall, Manitoba who won the VC on March 27, 1918, recovered from his war wounds but died that November of influenza after returning home.

Pictures illustrating the response to recruiting, the opening of Valcartier Camp, the armada that carried the Canadian first contingent to Europe, and the Canadian camp at Salisbury Plains in England will be shown, as well as an edited version of the film *Fields of Sacrifice*, an award-winning film produced by Donald Brittain for the National Film Board.

One hundred veterans of the First World War from all branches of the Canadian Corps, who will be in Ottawa during Armistice weekend to take part in the various functions, will visit the exhibition on November 9.

INCENTIVES PROGRAMME CHANGES

In a recent statement in the House of Commons Mr. Jean Marchand, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, announced major changes in the federal legislation governing the industrial incentives programme. These changes will affect both the designation of areas eligible for assistance as well as the incentives system.

To avoid any uncertainty on the part of industry, Mr. Marchand gave assurance that the new legislation would include transitional arrangements to protect the position of firms currently considering new development in the designated areas.

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS

Areas eligible for assistance are now designated under Part II of the Department of Industry Act. As previously announced, it is the Government's intention to create a new department in place of the various agencies that have dealt with different aspects of economic growth. Mr. Marchand indicated that in this legislation, which will be introduced shortly, basic principles would be established on which areas are to be designated either because em-

ployment is low in the area itself or because employment is low in the general region in which the area is located. This broader approach will initially be particularly important for the Maritimes.

If Parliament approves the proposed legislation, it will permit the extension of benefits to an additional three areas in the Atlantic region: Halifax, Saint John and Fredericton.

LEGISLATION NEXT YEAR

The present Area Development Incentives Act will terminate on March 31, 1971. Since major projects may take two years or so to come into operation, Mr. Marchand, said that it was the Government's intention to introduce new legislation early next year.

The Minister added: "This legislation will be based on a careful review of the whole incentive system. The review has already gone far enough for me to say that there will be some important changes. I hope we can avoid some features of the present system that have proved to be somewhat wasteful, and at the same time make the incentives more effective where they will do most good."

In the meantime, the incentives available under the present legislation will be paid to any new developments even if, for necessary reasons, the projects do not come into operation until after the terminal date provided for in the present legislation.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

The population of Canada at July 1, 1968, was estimated as 20,772,000, an increase of 331,000 (1.6 per cent) since July 1, 1967. An increase of 391,000 (1.9 per cent) occurred in the 12-month period July 1, 1966 to July 1, 1967. About one-third of the decrease in population growth in the 1967-68 period, compared to the growth in the 1966-67 period, was owing to lower immigration, while fewer births and greater numbers of emigrants and deaths contributed almost equally to the remaining decrease.

Ontario's increase was the largest (from 7,167,000 to 7,321,000, a gain of 154,000 or 2.1 per cent). British Columbia gained 58,000, or 3.0 per cent, rising from 1,952,000 to 2,010,000; Quebec gained 57,000 or 1.0 per cent, increasing from 5,873,000 to 5,930,000; and Alberta gained 36,000 or 2.4 per cent. Both Newfoundland and Manitoba gained 7,000; New Brunswick gained 4,000; Saskatchewan, 3,000; Nova Scotia, 2,000 and Prince Edward Island, 1,000.

The final census count of June 1, 1966, was the starting-point for these estimates. To the provincial counts were added the births and immigrants by quarterly period, while deaths and emigration were subtracted and the interprovincial movement of population was calculated from data on movements of families in receipt of family allowances.

On the basis of the elements of population growth prevailing in July, projected population at 2:30 p.m., September 11, as registered on the Canada Population Clock, was 20,839,152.