

CANADA'S POPULATION AT JUNE 1

Canada's population reached 17,442,000 at June 1 this year, showing an increase of 394,000 or 2.3 per cent over last year's June 1 total of 17,048,000, according to the annual Census date estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The twelve-month increase compares with a gain of 459,000 or 2.8 per cent for the preceding twelve months and the record gain of 508,000 or 3.2 per cent for the period from June 1, 1956 to June 1, 1957. It was also below the average increase of 414,000 for the five years between the Censuses of 1951 and 1956. The smaller size of increase in the past year was due to a decrease in the number of immigrants from about 195,000 in 1957-58 to only 115,000 in the year ending June 1 last. This was partly offset by a rise in natural increase and a small decrease in emigration.

There were numerical increases in the population of all provinces during the latest twelve months, but some of the rates of gain showed different trends from previous years. The decrease in immigration was reflected most largely in the population changes in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, which in previous years have received the larger proportions of immigrants. Decreases in interprovincial migration affected the growth of several provinces. In the case of British Columbia, which had the largest rate of increase in the two previous years, a net outmovement of people to other provinces in contrast with large gains from interprovincial migration in 1956-57 and 1957-58 together with the drop in immigrants, resulted in the province having the third lowest rate of gain among the ten provinces.

Ontario continued to have the largest numerical increase of 149,000 or 2.6 per cent to 5,952,000 as compared to 181,000 or 3.2 per cent the previous year. Quebec was second with a rise of 115,000 or 2.4 per cent to 4,999,000 versus the gain of 126,000 or 2.6 per cent in 1957-58. Alberta moved up to third, from fourth in the previous year with an increase of 42,000 or 3.5 per cent to 1,243,000, showing an advance from the numerical gain of 41,000 (also 3.5 per cent) the previous year. This was the greatest rate of increase among the provinces. British Columbia fell to fourth with a gain of only 26,000 and rate of 1.7 per cent in comparison with a growth of 67,000 and rate of 3.8 per cent.

Both the other two western provinces improved their rates of gain over the previous year. Manitoba's population increased 15,000 or 1.7 per cent to 885,000 and Saskatchewan's 14,000 or 1.6 per cent to 902,000. In 1957-58 they had smaller gains of 10,000 or 1.2 per cent and 9,000 or 1.0 per cent, respectively. The larger increases in these provinces in 1958-59 were due to a smaller net outmovement of people to other provinces. The same factor was at work in New Brunswick, where the popu-

lation rose 13,000 or 2.3 per cent to 509,000 compared to 12,000 or 2.1 per cent in 1957-58, and in Prince Edward Island which gained 2,000 or 2 per cent to 102,000 as compared to 1,000 or 1 per cent the previous year. In contrast, Nova Scotia had a smaller estimated rise of 6,000 or 0.8 per cent to 716,000 (8,000 or 1.1 per cent in 1957-58) and Newfoundland a gain of 11,000 or 2.5 per cent to 449,000 (12,000 or 2.8 per cent).

To recapitulate, the estimates of population at June 1 this year, with figures for June 1, 1958, in brackets, are as follows for provinces and territories ('000's omitted): Newfoundland, 449 (438); Prince Edward Island, 102 (100); Nova Scotia, 716 (710); New Brunswick, 590 (577); Quebec, 4,999 (4,884); Ontario, 5,952 (5,803); Manitoba, 885 (870); Saskatchewan, 902 (888); Alberta, 1,243 (1,201); British Columbia, 1,570 (1,544); Yukon Territory, 13 (13); Northwest Territories, 21 (20).

The Bureau's population estimates are based on a population accounting which starts with the 1956 Census, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration. Family allowance statistics are used for purposes of estimating interprovincial migration.

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COMMONWEALTH EDUCATION MEETING

The Prime Minister has announced that Mr. George A. Drew, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, will lead the Canadian Delegation to the Commonwealth Education Conference to be held at Oxford from July 15 to 29.

This conference is the direct outcome of decisions taken at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal last September. Its task will be to review existing arrangements for Commonwealth co-operation in the educational field and to formulate a new programme of Commonwealth scholarships.

The objective of the scholarship programme will be to provide an opportunity for a thousand scholars and fellows to study under its auspices in Commonwealth countries other than their own. The Canadian Government has undertaken to be responsible for one-quarter of the places to be provided and discussions have been held with representatives of the university community and other institutions offering scholarship awards to consider the most effective arrangements for Canadian participation in the programme.

The Canadian Government is confident that, by broadening the knowledge and understanding of the different cultures and institutions of Commonwealth countries, the new programme will make an important contribution to the Commonwealth association.

The Delegation will include the following:
O.E. Ault, Director, Economic and Tech-

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