

**Immigration 1974**

Canada admitted 218,465 immigrants during 1974, an increase of 34,265 or 18.6 per cent over the previous year's figure, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced last month.

The majority came from Britain — 38,456 — which was also the main source country in 1973 — followed by the United States with 26,541.

In 1974, 106,083 (48.6 per cent of the total number of immigrants) joined the labour force, compared to 92,228 (50 per cent) the previous year. The major occupational groups were: pro-

fessionals 21,599 (20.4 per cent); fabrication, assembly and repairing 15,466 (14.6 per cent); clerical 15,660 (14.8 per cent) and service 10,604 (10 per cent).

Ontario continued to receive the largest number — 120,115 (54.98 per cent); followed by British Columbia 34,481 (15.78 per cent); Quebec 33,458 (15.32 per cent); Alberta 14,289 (6.54 per cent); Manitoba 7,423 (3.40 per cent); Saskatchewan 2,244 (1.03 per cent); and the Atlantic provinces 6,155 (2.81 per cent).

The majority of immigrants in 1974 — 171,168 (78.35 per cent) — were under 35 years of age and the total comprised 111,122 males and 107,343 females.

**Ten major source countries of Canadian immigration during 1974**

Position in 1973	1974	Number 1973	Number 1974	Per cent of total immigration
1	Britain	26,973	38,456	17.6
2	U.S.A.	25,242	26,541	12.1
4	Portugal	13,483	16,333	7.5
6	India	9,203	12,868	5.9
3	Hong Kong	14,662	12,704	5.8
5	Jamaica	9,363	11,286	5.2
7	Philippines	6,757	9,564	4.4
8	Greece	5,833	5,632	2.6
9	Italy	5,468	5,226	2.4
16	Haiti	2,178	4,857	2.2
		119,162	143,467	65.7

**Canadian eggs retain freshness far from home**

Fresh Canadian eggs, easy to find in Edmonton, Winnipeg or Toronto stores, can also be obtained half way round the world.

"Since last summer, more than 34,000 boxes of Canadian eggs went to Hong Kong from British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec," says Jim Thorsteinson, chief of Agriculture Canada's poultry markets and merchandising section, "and with careful shipping, they can be as fresh and undamaged when they arrive as the ones Canadian shoppers pick up at the supermarket."

**Export method**

When an export sale is made, the eggs are assembled for shipping and checked by Agriculture Canada inspectors. The age of an egg is shown by the size of an air cell located at

its large end. The older the egg, the larger the air space.

Based on the inspection, Agriculture Canada issues a certificate stating the grade of the eggs — Canada A1, Canada A, Canada B or Canada C.

The eggs are set on corrugated trays and stacked in fibreboard boxes which are then palletized and stacked in a reinforced metal container. The containers, shipped by rail to the nearest port, make the last leg of their journey to Hong Kong by boat.

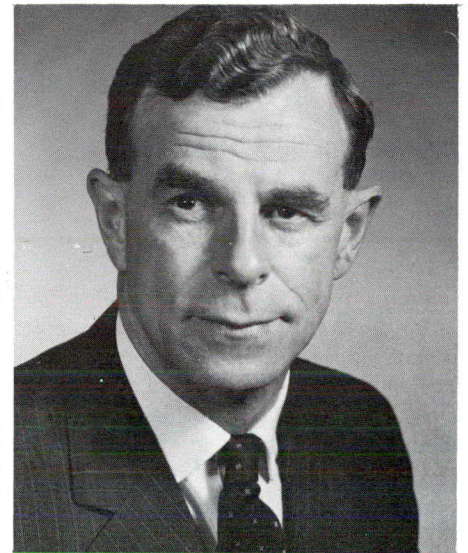
"The eggs could reach Hong Kong before they are two weeks old," says Mr. Thorsteinson. "With proper refrigeration in transit, they should last about 28 days from the time they are laid."

The 34,468 boxes contained more than six million Canadian eggs shipped to Hong Kong in the past nine months.

**New diplomatic assignments**

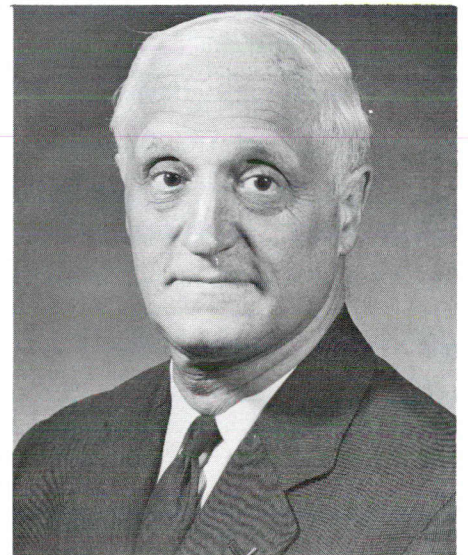
Marcel Cadieux, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, has been named head of the Canadian Mission to the European Communities in Brussels, with the rank of Ambassador, succeeding J.C. Langley, whose new assignment will be announced shortly.

Mr. J.H. Warren, until recently Canadian High Commissioner in Britain, will replace Mr. Cadieux as Canadian Ambassador to the United States.



Jack Hamilton Warren

Mr. Cadieux, who joined the Department of External Affairs in 1941, was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary and Departmental Legal Adviser in 1956; in 1960 Deputy Under-Secretary;



Marcel Cadieux