

NATIONAL HARBOURS REPORT: An increase of fourteen per cent in aggregate cargo tonnage at national harbours in 1947, and higher operating revenues and expenditures, are disclosed by the twelfth annual report of the National Harbours Board, presented to Parliament May 26 by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport.

The aggregate cargo tonnage in 1947 was 31,163,000 as compared with 27,172,000 in 1946. The increase over the previous year was 3,991,000 tons, or 14 per cent. Every harbour had a greater volume of traffic than in the previous year. Domestic traffic increased by 19 per cent and foreign by 12 per cent.

Vessel arrivals in 1947 numbered 42,876, with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 29,856,000. In 1946 the figures were 39,823 vessels, tonnage 26,878,000.

Operating revenues of the Board amounted to \$11,830,000, showing an increase of \$309,000, or 3 per cent over 1946. Consequent upon the greater volume of traffic, revenues derived from the use of wharves and sheds were \$317,000 higher than in the previous year, and increased amounts were also received from other sources, including harbour dues, terminal railways, cold storage warehouses and toll bridges. On the other hand, there was a further substantial decline in receipts from grain elevators, amounting to \$242,000. Revenues from miscellaneous services, including floating and shore equipment, also declined.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses, including administration and maintenance expenses, in 1947 were \$7,010,000, showing an increase of \$544,000 or 8 per cent over the previous year. Of the latter amount, \$331,000 is accounted for by additional outlay on maintenance of properties. After charging interest and reserve for replacements, operations for 1947 resulted in a net income deficit of \$2,410,000. This compares with a deficit of \$4,558,000 in 1946. The deficit decreased therefore by \$2,148,000. The improved showing is due to the reduction of the interest rate on loans from the Dominion Government to 2½ per cent from February 1, 1947.

The report states that since 1938, due largely to greater traffic, revenues have increased by about \$2,600,000 annually and, based upon 1947 figures, the costs of operation and maintenance have increased by approximately the same amount.

In 1947, \$494,000 was expended on capital account, including replacement of properties. For all purposes, including capital, the Board drew a total of \$896,000 from the Dominion Government. Its payments to the Government, including \$2,825,000 for interest on advances, were \$3,240,000.

RESEARCH COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS: Scholarships have been granted by the National Research Council of Canada to 169 graduates to enable them to pursue postgraduate studies during the academic year 1948-49. There are twenty-five fellowships at \$900, sixty-three student-ships at \$750, seventy-five bursaries at \$450 tenable at Canadian universities, and ten special scholarships ranging in value from \$500 to \$1000 awarded for study abroad. The nominal value of all scholarships for the year is \$107,900. Last year 145 scholarships having a nominal value of \$99,250 were held. The amount actually expended by Council on scholarships account during the year was \$99,111.90.

Many scientists who received part of their training through National Research Council scholarships now hold important posts in educational institutions and industrial establishments where their services to the nation are repaying many times over the aid given them during their university careers.

Recipients of scholarships this year represent 73 Canadian municipalities in eight provinces. By provinces of origin, winners of scholarships this year were distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 9; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 53; Ontario, 44; Manitoba, 12; Saskatchewan, 15; Alberta, 7; British Columbia, 25.

THIRTY DEPARTMENTS

Thirty departments of science were represented in the applications approved this year. Chemistry in its several branches was represented by 65, and physics by 62. The remaining awards were widely distributed in the other sciences as follows: agricultural bacteriology, 1; anatomy, 3; applied mathematics, 1; biology, 2; communications engineering, 2; dental bacteriology, 1; entomology, 1; experimental medicine, 1; genetics, 1; geology, 6; mathematics, 4; mathematical statistics, 3; medical research, 1; metallurgy, 1; mineralogy, 2; physiology, 3; physical metallurgy, 1; plant pathology, 1; and zoology, 7.

Classified by universities or colleges of graduation, grantees included 28 from McGill, 25 from British Columbia, 18 from Saskatchewan, 16 from Queen's, 13 from Manitoba, 10 from Alberta, 10 from Western Ontario, 8 each from Toronto, Dalhousie and Université de Montréal. The remainder were distributed as follows: Laval, 5; New Brunswick, 5; McMaster, 3; St. Joseph, 2; and one each from Mount Allison, Acadia, Bishop's, Sir George Williams, University College (London), St. Hyacinthe, Lévis, Quebec Seminary, Ontario Agricultural College, and St. Francis Xavier.