

\$100 millions in cash and \$31,800,000 in effects. Many have had securities and other assets transferred to them in Canada after they became settled. Hundreds have started new businesses and new industries, creating new job opportunities and adding to the gross national product.

Immigrants are consumers as well as producers and in this respect the economic effect of Canada's post-war immigration has been enormous. In 1956, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the consumer expenditures of post-war immigrants in the Canadian population were estimated to be \$1,484,000,000 a year - \$346 millions for food; \$165 millions for clothing and personal furnishings; \$96 millions for personal and medical care; \$200 millions for shelter; \$194 millions for household operations; \$187 millions for transportation; \$118 millions for tobacco and alcohol and \$178 millions on miscellaneous expenditures. In addition, immigrants in 1956 paid an estimated \$135 millions in direct taxation and saved some \$114 millions.

One way of visualizing the effect on the economy of one and a half million people added by immigration is to consider that, taken together, these immigrants create a market for goods and services larger than that provided by the whole of Metropolitan Toronto. They have had to be provided with housing, furniture, appliances, food, clothing and other durable and non-durable goods. Obviously they have given a tremendous stimulus to the production of consumer goods which has been an important factor of Canada's post-war buoyant economy and have created a significant demand for capital investment.

Apart from the impact they make on the national economy, immigrants bring to Canada a wide diversity of intellectual and cultural gifts which greatly enrich the life of the nation.

WORK SHIPS ORDERED

Contracts totalling over twelve million dollars for the construction of six ships has been announced by Mr. George Hees, Minister of Transport.

Vessels to be built are the following:

An icebreaking, buoy and supply ship primarily for service in Newfoundland and Atlantic waters at a cost of about \$2,800,000.

Two icebreaking, buoy and supply ships with special search and rescue characteristics for service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime waters and in British Columbia waters:

An ice-reinforced buoy and supply ship for service in the Bay of Fundy and Maritime waters.

A work-ship and a lightship for service in the St. Lawrence River.

In addition to the above new ships to be built, two LCT8's are to be converted for summer use in Arctic supply as bulk petroleum and dry cargo vessels, Mr. Hees said.

ARMED FORCES VOTE

Voting time for some 7,700 Canadian voters in West Germany with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group is just a few weeks away. The Headquarters of the Canadian field formation has revealed that about 5,500 soldiers and 2,200 wives will be eligible to cast ballots during the six-day voting period which begins March 24.

Since the announcement of the forthcoming federal general election, headquarters staffs in West Germany have been busy registering the names of every soldier and dependent eligible to vote and determining their normal places of residence. Under the provisions of the Canadian Forces Voting Regulations, the Armed Services vote is recorded one week before the rest of the Canadian electorate goes to the polls.

As was the case in the last federal general election, a special voting territory is being set up with headquarters in London, England, to record the vote of servicemen and their dependents in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, West Germany and Egypt.

In Germany special polls will be set up in the Soest, Hemer, Werl, Unna and Iserlohn centres of Westphalia, where Canadian campsites and married quarter areas are located. Another poll will be operating at Antwerp, Belgium, where a small number of Canadian soldiers and their dependents are stationed.

During the Armed Forces voting period in West Germany one unit of the Canadian NATO land formation will be on field firing manoeuvres on the southern shores of the Baltic Sea, at Putlos. They are the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and a special poll will be set up to record the vote in this unit.

At voting time Canadian service voters and eligible dependents are shown a list of candidates and their party affiliations. Each voter is given a ballot and the vote is cast by writing the name of the candidate of his or her choice, in secret. The voter places the ballot in a plain envelope, seals it, and passes it to the Deputy Returning Officer. The Deputy Returning Officer then places it in another envelope addressed to the special returning officer in London, seals it, and passes it back to the voter who deposits it in a receptacle.

The ballots are counted in London under the supervision of a special returning officer appointed by the Government to supervise returns from servicemen and their wives from the many polls in the widely-spread area.

Under the Canadian Forces Voting Regulations, certain people are precluded from casting ballots. They include Canadian soldiers' wives under the age of 21, personnel who are not Canadian citizens or British subjects, Canadian civilians employed by the formation in Germany, and soldiers undergoing periods of detention or imprisonment.