

1961, at a rate at least five times that of incorporated centres (the Prairies excepted).

The increase of major urban areas (with populations of 5,000 and over) in Canada, is significant. In 1871 there were about 20; by 1901 about 60; and 137 in 1951. In the decade ending in 1961 an increase of 53 brought the total to 190. Of that total, in 1961, 46 per cent had a population of less than 10,000. However, 10 per cent had more than 100,000 people, and that 10 per cent contains almost half of Canada's population.

### NEW ZEALANDERS REMEMBER CANADA

Canadian hospitality more than 25 years ago to young New Zealand aviators was reciprocated recently when members of an association of wartime flyers in New Zealand organized an informal reception for the crew of a Royal Canadian Air Force *Yukon*.

In 1939, during the early days of the Second World War, Canada signed an agreement with Britain, Australia and New Zealand to set up the British Commonwealth Air-Training Plan. Among the men who were trained in Canada were about 7,000 Royal New Zealand Air Force air crew, most of whom were stationed at Winnipeg, Camp Borden (Ontario), Ottawa and Montreal. Although most of the trainees were in Canada from six to eight weeks before leaving for Britain, North Africa or the Far East, the pilots among them, who had already received elementary flying training at home, had a briefer sojourn. When the war ended, the New Zealanders were sent home without returning to Canada.

On learning that an RCAF aircraft would be making a brief stop in New Zealand during a Pacific tour, members of the Christchurch Brevet Club picked up the crew in private cars and drove them to their clubhouse, where, on short notice, more than 300

people had gathered to entertain the "Canucks". At the end of the evening the visitors were invited to the homes of various members for a last toast to the "old days".

The following day, about 40 members of the club, and their wives, toured the *Yukon* and, with many other associates who had come to Harewood Airport, waved goodbye as the big plane took off.

### JANUARY WORK STOPPAGES

The Department of Labour reported 56 work stoppages in January, involving 19,758 workers and a time-loss of 207,390 man-days.

Of the total number of stoppages, two were in industries under federal jurisdiction, and the remainder in industries under provincial jurisdiction - 26 in Ontario, 12 in Quebec, six in British Columbia, three in Newfoundland, two each in New Brunswick and Alberta, and one each in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In the previous month there were 55 work stoppages, involving 9,436 workers and a time-loss of 151,230 man-days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the number of man-days lost in January represented 0.16 per cent of the estimated working time, compared to 0.13 per cent in December. The corresponding figure for January last year was 0.19 per cent.

Twenty-three of the January work stoppages involved 100 or more workers. Of these stoppages, nine were terminated by the end of that month.

A breakdown by industry of the work stoppages in January shows 33 in manufacturing, eight in trade, seven in construction, four in transportation and utilities, two in service, and one each in forestry and public administration.