

## TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY STAMP

One of the outstanding engineering feats of Canada's history, the building of the coast-to-coast Trans-Canada Highway, will be marked by the issue of a special postage stamp, it was announced recently by Mr. William Hamilton, the Postmaster General. The new stamp has been planned for release to coincide with the official opening of the transcontinental arterial route later this year.

The Postmaster General announced plans for the new stamp while addressing the annual meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at Windsor, Ontario. He pointed out that the Trans-Canada route would be "the longest Main Street in the world", stretching some 5,000 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia.

Mr. Hamilton observed that the Trans-Canada route, a dream of highway planners for many years, already provided high-standard highway conditions through some of the most difficult terrain in the world. The last link in the system, through the Rocky Mountains, will be completed this year. Mr. Hamilton said that the construction of the billion-dollar artery had already spurred the building of many "feeder" highways and that the Trans-Canada Highway had begun to contribute greatly to the economic growth of the nation.

This stamp will be a large one, bearing the coats of arms of the 10 provinces linked by a highway. It will be of the five-cent denomination and will bear the words "Trans-Canada Highway - Route Trans-Canadienne". It will be a two-colour issue, in colours not yet decided upon.

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## NEW CITIZENS IN 1961

Canadian citizenship certificates were granted to 56,476 persons in 1961 who formerly owed allegiance to other countries. This was 9 per cent fewer than the 1960 total of 62,378.

Only 15.7 per cent of those granted Canadian citizenship in 1961 lived in rural areas, whereas about a third of the Canadian population dwelt in rural areas according to the 1956 Census. Of the 47,481 (or 84.4 per cent) who were urban residents, 36,375 (or 64.6 per cent) lived in metropolitan centres of 100,000 and over, 3,594 in centres of 30,000 to 99,999 and 7,512 in centres of 1,000 to 29,999.

Of the persons naturalized in 1961, some 55 per cent lived in Ontario compared to 57 per cent in 1960, while in Quebec the percentage was unchanged at 16 per cent. The percentage living in British Columbia in 1961 increased to 12 per cent from 10 per cent in the preceding year and in the Atlantic Provinces to 2 per cent from 1 per cent, while in the Prairie Provinces the percentage was unchanged at 15 per cent.

## COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

About 18 per cent (or 10,427) of the persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1961 had formerly

been citizens of Germany and 17 per cent (or 9,818) citizens of Italy. This was slightly less than the 1960 figure of 12,320 for Germany and 10,723 for Italy. Slightly over 12 per cent (or 6,906) were former citizens of the Netherlands and 9,853 gave a British Commonwealth country as former nationality. The 1960 figures had been 8,920 for the Netherlands and 9,411 for British countries.

In 1961, 2,963 citizens of Poland received Canadian citizenship, compared to 3,528 in 1960; 1,778 from Russia compared to 2,305; 1,233 from the former Baltic countries - Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania - compared to 1,711; and 755 from China compared to 347.

Males accounted for 56 per cent of all persons granted certificates of citizenship during 1961. The total population of Canada is more evenly divided as between the sexes, 50.7 per cent being males. However, the 1951 Census showed that 57 per cent of the 441,490 persons owing allegiance to a country other than Canada were males, and, of the million immigrants coming to Canada in the period 1950-56, about 55 per cent were males.

About 81 per cent of the males granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1961 were in the Canadian labour force. Among males in the labour force, manufacturing and mechanical occupations were reported by 27 per cent and construction occupations by 14 per cent more. Labourers in other than primary industries accounted for 11 per cent; professional for 11 per cent; service occupations for 10 per cent; proprietary and managerial for 6 per cent; agricultural and clerical occupations for 5 per cent each; and transportation and communication occupations for 4 per cent. Of women naturalized, some 50 per cent were homemakers.

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## NEW COASTAL SHIP

A new passenger and cargo ship for Newfoundland coastal service, the motor vessel "Taverner", was launched on May 7 at Collingwood, Ontario. Sponsor of the twin-screw geared-diesel ship was Mrs. David J. Walker, wife of the Minister of Public Works.

The "Taverner" was built by Collingwood Shipyards and will be operated for the Department of Transport by the Canadian National Railways.

The new vessel was named after Captain Benjamin Taverner, who was master of the S.S. "Caribou", a Newfoundland Railway vessel sunk by enemy action in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1942. Captain Taverner and two of his sons went down with the ship. A third son, William, who is now third officer of the Department's northern service vessel "Eider", attended the launching of the "Taverner".

## STRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

The "Taverner" is of all-welded steel construction, reinforced for navigation in ice, with raked stem of the flared and 'soft nosed' type, and cruiser-type stern.