

presenting a 17.6 per cent increase. Natural increase accounted for 53.5 per cent and net migration for 46.5 per cent of the total increase. The inflow of immigrants to Ontario was heavy, 416,465 or over half of all immigrants entering Canada between 1951 and 1956 giving Ontario as province of destination. There are no statistics from the 1956 Census on the number of these who were still resident in the province on June 1, 1956, but since net migration to Ontario over the five years amounted to 375,000, a large proportion must have remained. It is estimated that Ontario gained approximately 70,000 in this period due to net in-movement of population from other provinces.

Population growth in Quebec between 1951 and 1956 was close to 3 per cent per annum or 14.1 per cent over the period. The addition of almost 573,000 of its population since the 1951 Census was due largely to natural increase, which amounted to 83 per cent of total population growth. The number of immigrants since 1951 reporting Quebec as province of destination was 164,734. Since this province appeared to have lost about 30,000 population due to inter-provincial migration, its net gain of around 98,000 on migration account was made possible by immigration from outside of Canada.

Population growth since 1951 in each Atlantic Province, except Newfoundland, was much below the Canada figure of 15 per cent. Newfoundland's growth was roughly at the rate of 3 per cent per annum over the five years or just equal to the national rate. Prince Edward Island's population was only 1 per cent greater in 1956 than in 1951, while the rates of growth shown for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were 8 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively. Each of the Maritime Provinces lost part of its natural increase. For the Maritimes as a whole, net loss of population between 1951 and 1956 due to migration was about 40,000. The net loss by these provinces over the 15 years since the 1941 Census was 133,000.

Manitoba's population increased almost 10 per cent in the five years since 1951, population growth in this province corresponding almost exactly with natural increase. Saskatchewan, whose population had been declining since the 1936 Census, actually recorded a growth of close to 50,000 between 1951 and 1956. Despite this growth, Saskatchewan lost part of its natural increase which was reflected in a net loss due to migration of 37,000 over the five years, and in the 15 years since 1941 net outward migration amounted to 236,000. In contrast to Saskatchewan, Alberta showed a gain in population due to migration of about 64,000 since the 1951 Census. Almost 115,000 immigrants of the past five years reported their destination as the Prairie Provinces but an appreciable proportion of those destined to Manitoba and Saskatchewan ap-

parently had moved elsewhere by the date of the 1956 Census.

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## INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Chairman Douglas McKay of the American Section and Chairman A.G.L. McNaughton of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission announced at the conclusion of its semi-annual meeting that the Commission would hold a hearing in Calais, Maine, on June 27, 1958, to give all interested parties an opportunity to comment on the International St. Croix River Engineering Board's report to the Commission regarding the development of the St. Croix River basin. A statement summarizing the report was approved for release to interested parties well in advance of the June hearing.

Other action included the forwarding to the Governments of Canada and the United States of a report dated March 19, 1958 which recommends certain interim measures for the apportionment of the waters of the Souris River in the State of North Dakota and the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In receiving the various reports submitted by its international control boards and engineering boards during the meeting, the Commission was particularly pleased to note that during the construction of the St. Lawrence River Power Project the level of Lake Ontario has been maintained in a manner virtually consistent with the levels that would have obtained if the construction had not been undertaken. The Commission commended the membership of the International St. Lawrence River Control Board for this accomplishment. In addition satisfaction was expressed with regard to the reports received from the boards covering the St. John River basin, the St. Croix River basin, the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, the Souris and Red Rivers, water pollution in the connecting channels of the Great Lakes and air pollution in the Detroit-Windsor area.

The International Columbia River Engineering Board reported that its report on the Columbia River basin will be filed with the Commission toward the end of this year. The receipt of this report containing factual engineering and economic data will enable the Commission to make further progress in its comprehensive investigation of water resources development possibilities in the Columbia basin. The Commission will inspect the basin some time during the summer. Upon completion of its investigation the Commission will make its recommendations to the Governments of Canada and the United States. Implementation of these recommendations will depend upon favorable consideration by the two Governments.