

their national heritage. Mr. Green recalled that he had had occasion to express this view to M. Rapacki, the Polish Foreign Minister, at sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, and to explain that, while the achievement of a solution had not rested with Ottawa, the Canadian Government was prepared to assist, in any appropriate way, in the reaching of such an agreement.

Two years ago the Canadian Government arranged the return of the part of the Polish national treasures deposited with the Bank of Montreal in Ottawa. It has now assisted in arranging the departure from Canada of the balance of the collection to Poland, to take their place again in the Royal Palace of Wawel in Cracow, from which they were removed for safe-keeping at the outbreak of the Second World War.

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## APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

The training of apprentices in skilled trades continues to show substantial growth in Canada, according to a report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total registrations of indentured apprentices with the provincial departments of labour as of September 30, 1960, reached 19,543. This represents an increase of 5.1 per cent over the previous year and an accumulated increase of 39.5 per cent over 1955 and 114.1 per cent over 1950.

These figures represent indentured apprenticeship in eight provinces, as Prince Edward Island has practically no such training and in Quebec the training is done largely on a pre-employment basis. In addition to the apprentices registered with the departments of labour, there are many other apprentices who are being trained by firms that conduct such training for their own employees. Indentured-apprenticeship training in the eight provinces other than Prince Edward Island and Quebec consists of a combination of practical training on the job and formal training in provincial or other trade schools. The formal part of this training may be taken on a full or part time basis or, in a few cases, through correspondence courses.

Over the period of the last ten years, the number of apprentices who successfully completed their training rose from 1,779 in 1950-51 to 4,004 in 1959-60. In the latter year 7,678 apprentices registered with the Departments of Labour for the first time, while 2,722 apprentices discontinued their training during the same year.

### REGISTRATION BY PROVINCES

Ontario leads with 36.8 per cent of all registered apprentices in 1960, followed by Alberta with 23.7 per cent, and British Columbia with 10.2 per cent. Outside Newfoundland, where no training programme existed in 1950, the highest increase of registrations over the period of the last ten years was found in New Brunswick (183 per cent), followed

by Saskatchewan (159 per cent), whereas the lowest was in Nova Scotia (88 per cent) and Ontario (84 per cent).

Motor-vehicle mechanics and repair men at present form by far the largest group of apprentices (5,955), followed by construction electricians (2,927), plumbers and pipefitters (2,399) and carpenters (1,514).

The automotive trades attracted 34.3 per cent of registered apprentices, the construction trades 28.6 per cent, the electrical and electronic trades 17.1 per cent, the mechanical and metal working trades 13.2 per cent, and the service trades 3.8 per cent. The remaining 3.0 per cent is made up of miscellaneous trades.

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## POPULATION AT DECEMBER 1

Canada's population at December 1 last year was estimated at 18,020,000, having passed the 18,000,000-mark in mid-November, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was a rise of 370,000 or 2.1 per cent over the figure of 17,650,000 for December 1, 1959, and was some 1,939,000 or 12.1 per cent above the 1956 Census level.

Alberta had the largest proportionate increase among the provinces in the 12 months ended December 1, 1960 (3.3 per cent), followed by Newfoundland (2.6 per cent), Ontario (2.2 per cent), and Quebec and British Columbia each with 2.1 per cent. The gain in Prince Edward Island was 1.9 per cent, New Brunswick 1.8 per cent, Manitoba 1.6 per cent, Nova Scotia 1.1 per cent, and Saskatchewan 0.7 per cent. There were rises of 7.7 per cent in the Yukon and 4.8 per cent in the Northwest Territories.

### POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Estimated population of the provinces and territories at December 1, 1960, with comparable figures for December 1, 1959, in brackets, was as follows: Newfoundland, 465,000 (453,000); Prince Edward Island, 105,000 (103,000); Nova Scotia, 727,000 (719,000); New Brunswick, 606,000 (595,000); Quebec, 5,170,000 (5,062,000); Ontario, 6,160,000 (6,029,000); Manitoba, 906,000 (892,000); Saskatchewan, 913,000 (907,000); Alberta, 1,306,000 (1,264,000); British Columbia, 1,626,000 (1,592,000); Yukon, 14,000 (13,000); and Northwest Territories, 22,000 (21,000).

Increases in population among the provinces and territories since the 1956 Census were: Newfoundland, 50,000 (12.0 per cent); Prince Edward Island, 6,000 (6.1 per cent); Nova Scotia, 32,000 (4.6 per cent); New Brunswick, 51,000 (9.2 per cent); Quebec, 542,000 (11.7 per cent); Ontario, 755,000 (14.0 per cent); Manitoba, 56,000 (6.6 per cent); Saskatchewan, 32,000 (3.6 per cent); Alberta, 183,000 (16.3 per cent); British Columbia, 227,000 (16.2 per cent); Yukon, 2,000 (16.7 per cent); and Northwest Territories, 3,000 (15.8 per cent).