

79,194 IMMIGRANTS: Immigrants to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31 numbered 79,194, an increase of 18.2 per cent over the total of 66,990 for the corresponding twelve months ended March 31, 1947, it was announced at Ottawa May 7 by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Acting Minister of Mines and Resources.

During the twelve month period under review, 9,009 Canadians returned to this country after varying periods of residence in the United States, as compared to a total of 6,315 during the fiscal year 1946-47, Mr. MacKinnon stated.

Of the total of immigrants, 44,788 came from the British Isles. Although this figure is some 3,000 less than that for the year 1946-47, the Minister pointed out that the total for the previous year was swelled by 38,992 dependents of Canadian ex-servicemen. This figure for ordinary immigrants rose from less than 10,000 to almost 45,000.

Immigrants from England numbered 31,209, as against 35,596 the previous year. Other comparative totals for the British Isles were: Irish, 3,460, as compared to 3,073 in 1946-47; Scotch, 9,107, as against 8,166; and Welsh, 1,012, as compared to 1,141.

Immigrants from the United States totalled 9,034, a slight decrease from the figure of 11,410 for the previous year. There was an increase in the numbers of new citizens coming to Canada from northern Europe, the fiscal year total being 7,340 as compared to 5,605 for the year 1946-47.

Largest increase was noted in the total for other races, which was 18,032 as against only 1,999 during the corresponding twelve months ended March 31, 1947.

SUMMER NAVAL TRAINING: The providing of annual sea experience for the 2,500 Canadian naval reservists who will train afloat this summer, is a large and intricate operation. A schedule of training cruises, just released by Naval Service Headquarters, shows that nine warships will make 54 cruises between now and September in which men from the 20 naval divisions from Halifax to Prince Rupert will participate. In addition to these trips, R.C.N. vessels on special exercises and ships of the Royal Navy's America and West Indies squadron will accommodate a number of men of the R.C.N. (R).

Most consistently repeated will be the ten day voyages between Halifax and Bermuda. The first of these has just been concluded by H.M.C.S. "Portage", an Algerine minesweeper, with a party of University Naval Training Divisions officer candidates on board. Other east coast cruises will include brief visits to a variety of Canadian ports. Two American calls will be made — Boston and Bar Harbor. After July 1 "Portage" will switch from salt to fresh water, heading into the Great Lakes. Her schedule there has not yet been completed.

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West Coast cruises will range from San Francisco to Juneau, Alaska. Included in these will be six voyages by the cruiser "Ontario". The brand new Tribal destroyers, "Cayuga" and "Athabaskan" will also be well engaged in the Pacific phase of the training plan. Other ships sailing out of Esquimalt, B.C. will be the destroyer, "Crescent" and the frigate "Antigonish".

Besides "Portage", Halifax-based ships engaged in the programme will be the Tribal destroyers "Nootka" and "Haida" and the frigate "Swansea".

BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE: Relatives and friends of Canadians who died as a result of war service in any of the British Empire or allied forces, except those of Canada, are requested by the Department of National Defence to send in the names of the fallen servicemen to ensure inclusion in the Second World War Book of Remembrance.

Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, has announced that the names of all Canadians who died on active duty or as a result of war service between September 3, 1939, and September 30, 1947, be included in the Book of Remembrance for the Second World War, irrespective of whether they served in the Canadian forces or not.

The names of those who died as members of the Canadian armed forces will be taken by the authorities out of the records on file at Ottawa, but complete information is not available of those who died in such forces as the Royal Navy, the Royal Air Force and forces of other Commonwealth and allied countries.

Next-of-kin and friends of Canadians who died in any British or allied force other than Canadian are asked to supply full particulars of the deceased to the Chairman of the Inter-Service Records Committee, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, not later than June 15, 1948.

HOURLY EARNINGS: There was a considerable increase in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners on the staffs of the manufacturers co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of man-hours and hourly earnings as at March 1; in large part, this resulted from the resumption of operations on a more usual scale in certain industries which had been seriously affected by shortages of gas and power in the latter part of January and the early part of February. The increase in the indicated numbers of wage-earners, which amounted to 0.9 per cent, was accompanied by a rise of 1.9 per cent in the aggregate hours worked by these employees, and of 2.6 per cent in their weekly wages.

Data were received from 6,485 leading establishments, which stated that a total of 33,647,924 hours had been worked by their

779,237 wage-earners, whose earnings in the final week of February were given as \$29,-609,113. In their preceding return, these firms had shown 772,458 hourly-rated wage-earners, working 33,032,972 hours in the last week of January, for which they were paid the sum of \$28,612,320.

The average hours worked were rather higher, being 43.2 in the week of March 1, as compared with 42.8 in that of February 1, 1948. The average earnings per hour reached a new maximum, standing at 88 cents, as compared with 86.1 cents a month earlier, and 77.1 cents at March 1, 1947. At the beginning of March, the reported weekly wages in manufacturing as a whole averaged \$38.02, the highest figure in the record, as compared with \$37.06 in the week ending February 1, 1948 and \$33.46 in the week of March 1, 1947.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION: Central electric stations produced 3,764,129,000 kilowatt hours in March as compared with 3,499,238,000 in the preceding month and 3,956,905,000 in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the first three months of this year, 11,017,283,000 kilowatt hours were produced compared with 11,397,377,000 in the similar period of 1947.

Consumption of primary power in March -- production, less exports and secondary power -- amounted to 3,472,249,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,177,434,000 in February and 3,144,747,000 in March last year, and in the first quarter of this year, 10,046,861,000 kilowatt hours compared with 9,107,266,000 in the like period of 1947.

Gross exports to the United States in March totalled 140,019,000 kilowatt hours compared with 122,485,000 in February and 183,125,000 a year ago, the first-quarter total standing at 398,796,000 kilowatt hours compared with 503,074,000 in the same period last year.

MINERAL PRODUCTION: Production of all but two of 16 of Canada's leading mineral products moved up in February as compared with the same month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The exceptions were gypsum and salt, the former falling from 81,759 tons to 40,040, and the latter from 58,264 tons to 54,083.

The following showed increases during the month: asbestos, 50,126 (42,207 in February, 1947); cement, 647,405 (422,308) barrels; clay products, \$931,553 (\$875,455); coal, 1,141,098 (1,136,088) tons; copper, 38,359,706 (30,257,351) pounds; feldspar, 4,117 (3,271) tons; gold, 262,203 (223,017) fine ounces; lead, 47,451,842 (25,271,273) pounds; lime, 76,450 (67,958) tons; natural gas, 6,726,773 (5,985,254) M cubic feet; nickel, 19,365,922 (17,144,086) pounds; petroleum, 779,841 (534,510) barrels; silver 1,501,907 (896,329) fine ounces; zinc, 35,053,442 (32,028,943) pounds.

4,669,000 EMPLOYED: Total civilian employment in Canada during the week ending February 21 was 4,669,000, a fall of about 180,000 from the first week in November 1947, and more than 300,000 lower than the seasonal high reached in mid-August. Civilian employment was about 100,000 higher than in the corresponding period in 1947. Since February 1946, employment had risen by about 350,000. Unemployment in the week ending February 21 rose to 156,000, an increase of about 70,000 over the first week in November. Unemployment amounted to slightly more than three per cent of the labour force, showing no significant change since the same period last year.

RAILWAY REVENUE FREIGHT: Railway revenue freight loaded at stations in Canada and received from foreign connections in January totalled 11,599,866 tons, a peacetime record for the month and was exceeded only by January 1944. In January last year the total was 11,512,470 tons. Freight loaded at stations in Canada actually was an all-time record for the month but receipts from foreign connections declined 355,214 tons from the same month in 1947, and 634,156 tons from January 1944 when intransit movements were heavy.

COAL AND COKE: Production of coal in February amounted to 1,141,098 tons compared with 1,136,088 in the corresponding month last year. Output for both of these periods was affected by strikes -- last year in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and this year in Alberta and British Columbia. During the first two months of this year 2,526,154 tons were produced compared with 2,836,551 in the similar period of 1947.

Coke production in February amounted to 291,000 tons compared with 323,000 in the preceding month and 289,000 tons in February last year. During the two months ending February, 614,000 tons were produced compared with 627,000 in the like period of 1947.

Coal imported during the month amounted to 1,103,281 tons compared with 1,178,735 tons in February last year, while the exports totalled 11,369 tons compared with 37,367.

GOLD PRODUCTION: Canadian production of gold in February totalled 262,203 fine ounces compared with 273,366 fine ounces in January, and 223,017 fine ounces in the corresponding month last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the two months ended February, 535,569 fine ounces were produced as against 457,154 in 1947.

Production in February follows by provinces, totals for February 1947 being in brackets: Nova Scotia, nil (290) fine ounces; Quebec, 58,718 (37,221); Ontario, 155,295 (153,837); Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 14,992 (13,749); British Columbia, 26,162 (14,124); Yukon, 528 (nil); Northwest Territories, 6,511 (3,796).