



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

Vol. 14 No. 19

May 13, 1959

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## IMMIGRATION IN 1958

Immigration to Canada was maintained at a more normal level in 1958, following the exceptionally heavy movement of 1957. The total of 124,851 immigrants was a marked decline from the 43-year record set in 1957, when 282,164 people entered the country. However, the 1958 figure is close to the yearly average of 126,000 arrivals for the ten-year period from December 1946 to December 31, 1956.

The lower level of immigration in 1958 can be attributed in large part to measures applied by the Government in 1957 and continued throughout 1958 as a means of keeping the flow of immigrants at a realistic level. Improved economic conditions in Europe undoubtedly also contributed to the reduction in numbers. Adverse publicity about the economic recession in Canada was another deterring factor, particularly in the British Isles.

Of the 124,851 immigrants who were admitted in 1958 as permanent settlers, the British numbered 26,622 or 21.3 per cent of the total. The Italians, 28,564 strong, were the largest group and consisted almost entirely of sponsored immigrants. The Germans came third with 14,449 or 11.6 per cent of the total. Next in line were 10,846 settlers from the United States, approximately the same number as in 1957. The remainder were of some forty different nationalities - 7,995 Netherlanders, 5,418 Greeks and 2,539 French.

As in previous years, about half the newcomers were destined for Ontario, while Quebec

absorbed a slightly larger share than in previous years, with 28,443 or 22.8 per cent compared with 19.5 per cent in 1957. The western provinces were given as their destination by 23.3 per cent, compared with 26.4 per cent in 1957.

### AGE AND OCCUPATIONS

The youthful character of the immigrant population is indicated by the fact that 67 per cent of those admitted in 1958 were under 30 years of age: 53 per cent were in the 20-39 age group, which has the highest potential rate of productivity; and only 11 per cent were over 45 years of age.

Some 50 per cent of the immigrant arrivals were destined to augment Canada's labour force. The largest group of workers, 17,476 were in the manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades. A total of 11,501 were hairdressers, domestics, nurses' aides and in other service occupations, while 7,553 were in professional and 6,745 in clerical categories. Workers destined for farming and agricultural employment numbered 5,071 and general labourers, 9,388. More than 86 per cent of the last group were sponsored by Canadian residents, mainly relatives.

The 1958 immigration movement was characterized by the remarkably low proportion of arrivals via the United States. Of the 124,851 immigrants arriving in Canada, 12,858 or 10 per cent entered Canada by way of the U.S.A.

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They comprised a great number of settlers from South American and South Asiatic countries.

The tendency of immigrants to travel by air, observed in recent years, continued throughout 1958 when more than 39,000 newcomers or 31 per cent of the total arrived by air.

#### TOTAL ARRIVALS IN CANADA

Figures for tourists who, although not immigrants, submit to immigration examination at the International Boundary and ocean ports, showed a total entry of 56,274,116 in 1958. This total was made up of 28,583,831 visitors from other countries and 27,564,306 Canadians returning from trips to other countries. The figures pertaining to Canadians returning from visits to other countries include persons who crossed and recrossed the boundary frequently.

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#### MORE FAMILIES IN CANADA

Families in Canada's 10 provinces in 1958 numbered an estimated 3,953,000, up 2.7 per cent from the 1957 total of 3,849,000 and 6.7 per cent from the 1956 Census total of 3,705,600. Average family size in 1958 was 3.8 persons, unchanged from 1957 and 1956.

Average family size in 1958 was greatest in Quebec (4.3 persons per family), closely followed by the Atlantic Provinces (4.2). Average family size was 3.7 in the Prairie Provinces, and 3.5 in both Ontario and British Columbia.

As in the census, the family, for purposes of these estimates, is defined as a group of two or more persons living in the same dwelling and related to one another either as husband and wife, with or without unmarried children, or as parent and children. Any other persons in the dwelling who might be related to the family head were not counted as members of the family.

Number of children per family (at home) averaged 1.8 in 1958, unchanged from either 1957 or 1956. Families with no children at home declined to 30 per cent of total families in 1958 from 30.9 per cent in 1957 and families with one child to 20.8 per cent from 21.3 per cent. Families with two children at home in 1958 increased to 20.8 per cent of total families from 20.5 per cent in the preceding year; families with three children to 12.9 per cent from 12.5 per cent; with four children to 7.0 per cent from 6.6 per cent; and with five or more to 8.4 per cent from 8.2 per cent.

Families in Quebec had the biggest average number of children at home in 1958 at 2.3 per cent, closely followed by the Atlantic Provinces at 2.2. Number of children per family averaged 1.7 in the Prairie Provinces and 1.5 in both Ontario and British Columbia.

Families with no children at home in Ontario, Canada's most populous province, declined to 33.5 per cent of the total in 1958

from 33.7 per cent in 1957 and with one child at home to 22.1 per cent from 23.2 per cent. Families with two children at home increased to 21.8 per cent from 21.7 per cent, with three children to 12.2 per cent from 11.5 per cent, with four children to 5.6 per cent from 5.5 per cent, and with five or more children to 4.9 per cent from 4.4 per cent.

Changes in family size in Quebec followed the same general pattern as those in Ontario, except that the proportion of the one-child family increased. The figures: no children at home, 24.9 per cent (27.5 per cent in 1957); one child, 19.9 per cent (19.3 per cent); two children, 19.2 per cent (18.8 per cent); three children, 13.0 per cent (12.6 per cent) four children, 8.8 per cent (8.2 per cent); and five or more children, 14.1 per cent (13.6 per cent).

Proportions for the other regions: Prairie Provinces -- no children at home, 29.6 per cent (30.5 per cent); one child, 20.8 per cent (20.3 per cent); two children, 21.9 per cent (21.0 per cent); three children, 14.1 per cent (14.2 per cent); four children, 7.5 per cent (6.7 per cent); and five or more children, 6.1 per cent (7.3 per cent). British Columbia -- no child, 34.9 per cent (35.7 per cent); one child, 19.9 per cent (21.2 per cent); two children, 22.4 per cent (22.0 per cent); three children, 13.0 per cent (12.7 per cent); four children, 5.4 per cent (5.0 per cent); and five or more children, 4.3 per cent (3.4 per cent). Atlantic Provinces -- no child, 26.4 per cent (25.1 per cent); one child, 19.4 per cent (21.1 per cent); two children, 18.1 per cent (18.5 per cent); three children, 13.2 per cent (13.2 per cent); four children, 8.3 per cent (8.2 per cent); and five or more children, 14.5 per cent (14.0 per cent).

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#### CNR BOND ISSUE

Mr. Donald Gordon, C.M.G., Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, has announced a new issue of \$150,000,000 of 5 per cent Canadian National Railway Company bonds to be dated May 15, 1959.

The bonds are being issued for cash in two non-callable maturities open as to amount in each maturity as follows:

5 per cent 9-year bonds at a price of 98.75 per cent, to yield about 5.18 per cent to maturity, and

5 per cent 18-year bonds at a price of 98 per cent, to yield about 5.17 per cent to maturity.

The bonds are guaranteed unconditionally by the Government of Canada as to both principal and interest. Delivery of definitive bonds will be made on or about May 19, 1959, without payment of accrued interest.

The bonds are now on sale to the public through investment dealers and banks.

## NEW SEAWAY BRIDGE

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority has called for tenders for a major portion of the sub-structure of a new high-level highway bridge to cross the North Channel of the St. Lawrence River between Cornwall and Cornwall Island. The tenders are to be received up to June 2. In December last year, the Seaway Authority and the United States entity, the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, handed over to the Cornwall International Bridge Co. the ownership and operation of a new high-level suspension highway bridge which the two Seaway entities had built over the South Channel, between Cornwall Island and the United States mainland.

The sub-structure work called for under this new contract will comprise eight concrete piers and an abutment on the South or Cornwall Island side of the river and 15 concrete piers on the North or mainland side. The work will extend over a distance of some 2300 feet and is to be finished by June 30, 1960.

The entire bridge and approaches will be about a mile long and will be composed of a series of continuous-truss-type spans. It will involve one or two other sub-structure contracts, one more for the steel superstructure and one or more for the road-finishing, deck, lighting etc. The bridge, which will have a 27-foot roadway, is expected to be completed in 1962.

The firm of H.H.L. Pratley of Montreal has been retained by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority as consultants for the design, plans and specifications and to supervise the construction of the new North Channel bridge. The firm has, with the approval of the Authority, retained Foundation of Canada Engineering Corporation Ltd. as associate consultants for the design and supervision of construction of the substructure.

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## EXPORTS IN FIRST QUARTER

Canada's domestic exports were valued at \$1,034,000,000 in the first three months of 1959 and, as a small increase in export prices was more than offset by a volume decline, were thus some 3 per cent lower than in the same period of 1958, according to final and detailed figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports of foreign produce at \$24,000,000 were about 4 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1958; and in March 1959, domestic exports were valued at \$373,900,000 and re-exports at \$10,000,000. The latest figures confirm the advance release of April 21, which reported total exports as being \$1,058,000,000 in the first quarter of 1959 and \$383,000,000 in the month of March.

The United States and the United Kingdom provided a market for a respective 61 per cent and 16 per cent of Canada's first quarter

exports and, in each case, this was somewhat higher than in the first three months of 1958. The Commonwealth, European and Latin American shares in the export total all declined by less than 1 per cent to about 6 per cent, 9 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, and exports to all other countries as a group were responsible for almost 4 per cent of the total, slightly more than in the same period of 1958.

Contrary to the aggregate movements in the first quarter, exports in March 1959 increased in both value and volume and the pattern of trade also differed as between month and quarter in that exports to the United States increased and those to other foreign countries declined in value in March.

Among the principal commodities, the more significant declines in the first three months of the year were in the export of beef cattle, aluminum, copper, nickel, newsprint paper and, to a lesser extent, petroleum, wheat and wheat flour. Exports of farm implements and machinery, uranium, planks and boards, wood pulp and fish were considerably higher than in the first quarter of 1958. In contrast to the quarterly trend, exports of nickel increased somewhat in March and those of grains other than seeds declined.

Exports to the United States in the first quarter of 1959 at \$632,600,000 were less than 1 per cent lower than in the same period of 1958. Reductions in exports of newsprint paper and beef cattle contributed greatly to the overall decline, and exports of aluminum, copper and petroleum were also lower. The aggregate reductions were substantially offset by significant increases in exports of uranium, planks and boards and wood pulp.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased by almost 3 per cent in the first three months of 1959 and were valued at \$161,100,000. There were large increases in exports of barley, uranium and canned fish and smaller increases in wheat and aluminum exports. Exports of nickel and copper fell sharply and those of newsprint paper and planks and boards were also considerably lower than in the corresponding period of 1958.

Exports to the Commonwealth at \$63,800,000 were some 14 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1958. The overall decline was very largely determined by contrary movements of wheat to three Commonwealth countries. Canadian-financed shipments to India, which had been valued at more than \$13,000,000 in the first quarter of 1958, declined to less than \$500,000 in 1959. On the other hand, exports of the Union of South Africa and Pakistan increased by about \$6,000,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively.

Exports to Europe declined by almost 18 per cent to \$94,600,000 in the quarter from \$115,000,000 a year ago. Much of the regional reduction resulted from a sharp fall in exports of military aircraft to the Federal

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Republic of Germany. Exports of wheat were also lower on balance as declines in shipments to Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union more than offset increases in exports to Italy and Norway. Lower exports of aluminum and flaxseed to France further contributed to the general decline.

Exports to Latin America at \$37,100,000 were some 19 per cent lower than in the first three months of 1958. Among individual countries in the region, exports to Mexico, Argentina, and Panama declined considerably and those to Colombia, Cuba and Peru were also lower. A reduction in exports of newsprint paper to Argentina, of aluminum to Mexico and in the sale of used ships to Panama were among the more significant commodity movements.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group at \$40,600,000 were about 7 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1959. Moderate increases in total exports to Korea, the Philippines, Arabia and Japan contributed to the higher total. Exports to Japan, by far Canada's most important market in this group, increased mainly as a result of higher exports of flaxseed, rapeseed and iron ore which more than offset a decline in wheat exports.

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### UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FINANCES

Eighty per cent of Canadian university students, who lived at home, spent between \$523 and \$1,612 on their college year in 1956-57, with 10 per cent spending less and 10 per cent spending more. Average expenditure was \$933. Those not living at home spent on the average, \$1,326, and 80 per cent of these spent between \$896 and \$2,210. Men generally spent more than women, whether at home or away from home.

Undergraduates away from home in the Western provinces spent, on the average, the least (\$1,031), while the students in the Atlantic and Central provinces spent \$1,225 and \$1,553, respectively. There were also differences by faculties. For those away from home, the average student in the classical college spent the least, \$949, compared with \$983 in Education, \$1,226 in Arts and Science, \$1,418 in Engineering, \$1,763 in Law, \$1,794 in Medicine and \$1,809 for graduate studies. Of the total spent 29.2 per cent went for room and board, 27.1 per cent for fees and books, 14.7 per cent for clothing, grooming etc., 12.6 per cent for recreation and 16.4 per cent for transportation and other expenses.

Income showed as much variation as expenditure. The greatest part, 39.6 per cent, came from students' earnings, 27.5 per cent from the family, 9.4 per cent from loans, 7.9 per cent from savings, 6.4 per cent from scholarships and bursaries, and the remaining 9.2 per cent from other sources. These percentages would be expected to vary from year to year

depending on employment opportunities, etc.

About 14 per cent of the full-time students receiving as much from grants and earnings as they spent during the academic year, and about two-thirds of these lived at home.

Although more than half of the students reported family income of \$5,000 or less, 15 per cent reported family income of \$10,000 or more. Half of the male students reported family income from \$3,190 to \$6,921 and the female students from \$3,865 to \$9,468.

There are some of the many figures reported in *University Student Expenditure and Income in Canada, 1956-57* released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently.

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### WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

The Canadian Delegation to the 12th World Health Assembly to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, will be headed by Dr. G.D.W. Cameron, Deputy Minister of National Health, Department of National Health and Welfare. The Alternate Head of the Delegation will be Ambassador Max Wershof, Canadian Permanent Representative in Geneva. The Delegation will also include Mr. J.E. Bissonnette, Member of Parliament for Quebec West, Dr. G.F. Aymot, Deputy Minister of Health, Department of Health and Welfare, Province of British Columbia, and Dr. B.D.B. Layton, Principal Medical Officer, International Health Section, Department of National Health and Welfare. Mr. R. Harry Jay, First-Secretary, Canadian Permanent Mission, Geneva, will be the Advisor to the Delegation.

Dr. Percy E. Moore, Director, Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, who is Chairman of the Executive Board of W.H.O. will also attend the Assembly as Executive Board representative.

The World Health Assembly is convened annually and functions as the governing body of the World Health Organization and, in addition to approving the annual progress and budget, determines overall policy relating to the structure and activities of this specialized agency of the United Nations family in the health field. In addition to the Regular Budget of nearly \$16½ million for 1960, funds are also derived from the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, UNICEF and other sources. These are expected to total some \$52,760,000 to be expended under the supervision of the World Health Organization for international health purposes, mainly for the benefit of the economically underdeveloped members. Other items for consideration by the Assembly include the role of W.H.O. in medical Research Year. The intensified effort to eradicate malaria and the control of smallpox will also be subjects for discussion by the Assembly which commences on May 12 and extends approximately three weeks.

## LOUISBOURG UNCOVERED

A New Brunswick archaeologist will spend six months uncovering and identifying buildings and streets of the 18th century French fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island.

Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton has announced that J. Russell Harper of Fredericton, N.B. will start an archaeological investigation of Louisbourg in June. The research, which is expected to unearth significant remains of the old city, will be carried out under contract to the National Parks Branch.

It is expected that, following a complete archaeological enquiry, the buildings and streets located by Mr. Harper will be excavated and identified for the information of the many visitors who come to visit the ruins of this famous walled city every summer.

Louisbourg was once the marvel of the Atlantic coast. An entire city surrounded by massive fortifications, it covered 57 acres. In 1758 it fell to the British and two years later the fortress and its buildings were completely demolished. Building materials were then shipped in ballast to England and to Halifax, N.S. Since 1928 Louisbourg has been a national historic site and since 1940 a national historic park of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Some excavation of the ruins has been carried out but very little of the old city has been unearthed and cleared.

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## 1959 MAPPING PROGRAMME

More than a thousand men comprising 81 individual field survey parties will conduct the annual mapping and charting programme this year for the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

The programme, which is getting under way now and will continue through November, will take survey parties to all ten Canadian provinces as well as into the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and into navigable coastal and inland waters. Included in the field survey force will be 28 units of the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

In announcing the programme, Mines Minister Paul Comtois stated that, following the trend of recent years, increasing emphasis is being placed on the development of Canada's north-land.

Essential for the production of base maps and charts, the overall programme has a two-fold objective. Its long-range purpose is to provide Dominion-wide coverage in base maps and charts at various scales; and the short-range objective is to stress work in areas of potential resources development - minerals, water power, forestry and other such potentialities. Defence needs also constitute a factor in the mapping and charting programme.

Aspects of the work range from true exploration and research by the Polar Continental Shelf party in the western Arctic to small mobile parties checking new topographical features in long-settled areas of southern Canada.

A topographical survey party using helicopters will extend surveys for mapping the mineral-rich areas of Labrador. Another helicopter party will conduct similar work in the central part of New Quebec.

A hydrographic party aboard a chartered sealer will chart areas along the Labrador coast and also the east coast of Hudson Bay. Later in the season the ship will push her way through the huge rafts of Polar ice that clog the waters of Foxe Basin within the Arctic Circle, so that the work parties can carry out charting in those regions.

The survey force will be comprised of 185 field officers, who will be assisted by about 170 university students, together with crews for ships and supporting aircraft, labourers, cooks and other summer help. Full use will be made of modern transport and technical equipment. This includes fixed and rotary winged aircraft, bunk and kitchen trailers, electronic measuring and positioning devices, the latest type of transits, radar altimeters, etc.

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## BENEFITS FOR IMMIGRANTS

A joint announcement was made by the Federal Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and the Ontario Minister of Public Welfare on May 5, concerning the welfare of immigrants in the Province of Ontario.

Ontario has agreed that, as of May 1, all immigrants of whatever length of residence will be entitled to the same welfare benefits as other persons in the province.

By the agreement of 1952 hospital costs for immigrants who have been in Canada for less than a year and who have become indigent through accident or illness, will be shared with the Federal Government for the present. This clause, however, is under review, owing to the Federally sponsored Provincial hospital insurance plan which went into effect in Ontario on January 1, 1959.

The Province will share with the Federal Government such expenses as are applicable under the agreement in force under the Federal Unemployment Insurance Act.

In making the announcement Mrs. Fairclough said in part:

"The proviso that an immigrant must become indigent through accident or illness, which applied in the case of the earlier agreement, has been removed. This in our opinion will greatly assist newcomers who occasionally after their arrival in this country require social and welfare benefits. My Department and

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the National Employment Service will continue, as in the past, to assist immigrants in their establishment in employment and integration into the Canadian community.

"Ontario becomes the first province to accept this responsibility in respect of welfare which affects the majority of immigrants, as something slightly in excess of 50 per cent of the immigrants who come to this country establish themselves in that province. I may add that negotiations have been initiated with some of the other provinces with a view to concluding similar arrangements."

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### CANADA - U.S. EXPERIMENTS

Dr. A. Hartley Zimmerman, Chairman of the Defence Research Board (DRB) and Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Administrator of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), have announced acceptance by NASA of proposals by the Defence Research Board of Canada for joint rocket vehicle and satellite experiments. U.S. rockets and a satellite will be instrumented by scientists from the Ottawa establishment.

To be launched not earlier than 1961 at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, the satellite experiment will permit probing by radio pulses of the ionosphere's top or upper-side. The date of launching will be dependent upon numerous technical and other considerations.

NASA is making available space in the satellite to the Canadian scientists because DRTE has specialized for many years in ionospheric and upper atmospheric investigations. Object of the experiment will be to obtain information complementary to the mass of scientific data about the ionosphere and upper atmosphere collected during past years by means of ground-based research facilities.

In addition to the satellite project, the Ottawa establishment will develop instrumentation for two high-altitude research rockets to be launched by NASA this year. The experiments will be designed to study the electron density in the ionosphere. DRTE scientists are particularly well qualified to conduct the experiments because of their emphasis in the past on the auroral zone which appears over Canada's northern areas in the form of a vast crescent.

The Canadian group has begun adapting instrumentation techniques to the special conditions of rocket and satellite installation. The scientists will also design suitable equipment for existing Canadian ionospheric stations at Fort Churchill, Man., and else-

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where in Canada to which the satellite and rocket data will be relayed.

In charge of the team planning the Canadian phase of the satellite project is R. Keith Brown, of Ottawa and formerly of Vancouver, leader of the Space Instrumentation Section of DRTE's Electronics Wing. Dr. Walter Heikkila, of Ottawa and formerly of Cochrane, Ont., Head of the Rocket Research Section of DRTE's Radio Physics Wing, is in charge of the rocket instrumentation programme.

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### FUR FARMING

Peltings of fur-bearing animals on Canadian fur farms in 1957 declined in number to 943,000 from 1,009,000 in the preceding year, while the farm value was virtually unchanged at \$15,424,000 versus \$15,471,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The number of fur farms in operation at the end of 1957 declined to 2,548 from 2,829 at the end of 1956, but the number of fur-bearers on these farms increased to 465,000 from 453,000.

Mink accounted for all but a small part of the total value in 1957. In 1957 the number of mink pelted was 936,000 valued at \$15,346,000, as compared with 1,002,000 valued at \$15,413,000 in 1956. Mink pelt production on farms by colour type was as follows: standard and dark half-blood 144,700 valued at \$2,144,300, grey types 113,200 at \$1,542,600, dark blue 72,900 at \$1,361,100, light blue 192,200 at \$3,431,100, brown 344,000 at \$5,143,500, beige 41,000 at \$698,200, and white 38,300 at \$1,025,100.

Fur farms in Ontario produced 243,700 pelts valued at \$3,998,000 in 1957, followed by Manitoba with 204,600 pelts worth \$3,493,000, British Columbia with 188,800 worth \$3,310,000, Alberta with 121,500 worth \$1,855,000, and Saskatchewan with 66,000 worth \$1,113,000. The remaining provinces had a value of production of less than \$1,000,000 and ranked in the following order: Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

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### ONTARIO ELECTION

Premier Frost of Ontario has announced that an election will take place on June 11 in that province.

May 4, the date of the announcement, was also the tenth anniversary of Premier Frost's assumption of office. The Conservative Party has been in power in Ontario since August 1943.