

THE NEW CANADIAN FLAG

The Prime Minister's Office announced on January 14 that the first production run of Canada's new flag for official use was under way. Though the order is not expected to be completed until early February, the first deliveries of the flag are expected before the end of January.

Some 16,000 flags will be produced to fill this order, of which approximately 12,000 will be required for the initial flying on properties of the Federal Government, inside and outside Canada.

SIZE AND MATERIAL

They will be of the design approved by the Queen late last month, and will be twice as long as they are wide. In accordance with the Government's instructions, the flags are made of bright, high-tenacity nylon filament — a specification universally accepted for its durable qualities.

As a result of contracts awarded by tender by the Clothing and Textiles Branch of the Department of Defence Production, five of Canada's largest flag manufacturers are producing the red maple-leaf flag in sizes ranging from three to fifteen feet; the longest is the size flown from the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill. Three-foot flags will be used on ships.

DISTRIBUTION

Canada's Armed Forces will carry out their own distribution of approximately 4,000 new flags to ships of the Royal Canadian Navy at sea, to Canadian military units serving abroad under UN and NATO command, and to the various defence establishments within Canada.

Careful plans have been developed to ensure as prompt delivery as possible. A section of the Ottawa warehouse stores of the Department of Public Works has been set aside as a packaging and mailing room. Labels and cartons have already been prepared for the first shipment of flags. These will go to places in Northern Canada like Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island and Igoolik on Melville Peninsula, as well as Eskimo settlements as Fadloping and Povungnituk.

The next consignment will be for the flag-poles of Canadian Government buildings and a number of international agencies to which Canada belongs located in 95 major cities and 66 foreign countries.

The last shipments to be made by Public Works will be to all the locations in Southern Canada where the Canadian flag is ordinarily flown on federal buildings, etc.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

The average total family income of non-farm households was \$5,560 for the year ended May 31, 1961. Non-farm families living in dwellings they owned had an average total income of \$5,893, while non-farm families living in rented dwellings had an average total income of \$4,948. Heads of non-family households had an average total income of \$2,473.

Heads living in owned dwellings averaged \$2,169, while heads living in rented dwellings averaged \$2,805 for the year ended May 31, 1961.

These and other income data were released recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a report entitled "Incomes of Family and Non-Family Households". The information presented in the report was based on a 20 percent sample of private non-farm households collected in the 1961 census.

The report presents income distributions of family and non-family households cross-classified with dwelling characteristics, such as type of dwelling, value, and rent, and with selected living conveniences, such as type of refrigeration and number of passenger automobiles, for Canada and the provinces.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NEPAL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, has announced that the Government of Canada and the Government of Nepal have agreed to the establishment of diplomatic relations between their two countries. It is expected that a non-resident ambassador will shortly be accredited to each country.

STUDENTS FROM OUTSIDE CANADA

Some 9,490 students from outside Canada, an increase of 11.4 per cent over the 1962-63 figure of 8,518, were attending Canadian universities and colleges in the 1963-64 academic year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1963-64 issue of the DBS report "Survey of Higher Education, Pt. II". In 1963-64, the total number of students from outside Canada represented 6.0 per cent of the total full-time enrolment of all students at all Canadian universities and colleges. The corresponding percentage for 1962-63 was 6.2 per cent. From 1962-63 to 1963-64, total full-time enrolment increased 11.9 per cent, from 141,388 to 158,270.

DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA

The 9,490 foreign students in 1963-64 (1962-63 figures in brackets) were distributed by regions where they were studying in Canada as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 1,368 (1,322); Quebec 2,829 (2,708); Ontario 3,356 (2,840); and the Western Provinces 1,937 (1,648).

Of the total 4,202 (3,763) were from Commonwealth countries and territories; 5,272 (4,736) were from other countries, and no information was provided for a further 16 (19).

The origins of the students were as follows: Africa 493 (490); Asia 2,498 (2,023); Europe 1,472 (1,396); North America 3,285 (2,943); Central America and Mexico 80 (70); South America 240 (231); West Indies 1,309 (1,268); Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, 97 (87). Insufficient information was given on 16 (10) to permit them to be assigned to any continent or region.