

### CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE

Employment in Canada was estimated at 6,957,000 in August. As usual, the change from July was small. Unemployment declined by 18,000 in July and August, the decrease being concentrated among teenagers, many of whom, as usual, left the labour market in significant numbers in August.

In August the estimated labour force was 7,204,000, an increase of 188,000, or 2.7 per cent, over a year earlier. Employment was 211,000 higher and unemployment 23,000 lower than in August 1963.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Farm employment showed a slight decline in July and August. The number employed in non-farm industries remained unchanged.

Compared with a year earlier, total employment was up 211,000 or 3.1 per cent. Non-farm employment increased by 271,000, or 4.5 per cent. The largest gains were in service, manufacturing and trade. Construction employment was somewhat lower than a year earlier. In other non-farm industries, employment either showed little change or was higher than the year before. Farm employment in August was estimated at 714,000 down 60,000 from August 1963.

Employment was noticeably higher than a year ago in all regions except the Prairies, which showed little change. Relative gains were particularly marked in the Atlantic region and in British Columbia.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment decreased by an estimated 18,000 during July and August. Of the 247,000 unemployed in August, 186,000 were men and 61,000 were women. Compared with a year earlier, unemployment was down 23,000.

Of the total unemployed, some 181,000 had been unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 66,000 had been seeking work for four months or more. This group accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of the total than a year ago.

Unemployment in August represented 3.4 per cent of the labour force, compared to 3.8 per cent in August 1963. The unemployment rate was lower than a year ago in all regions except the Prairies, where there was no change. Rates of unemployment, however, continued to vary between regions, ranging from 5.0 in Quebec to 1.9 in the Prairies. Seasonally adjusted, the Canada unemployment rate was 4.8 per cent.

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### WATER TRANSPORTATION

During 1963, 331 operators and owners in Canada's "for-hire" water-transportation industry ran 2,181 vessels versus 1,702 by 327 owners and operators in the preceding year. The number of employees declined in the year to 21,029 from 21,737 in 1962, while their salaries and wages rose to \$85,064,000 from \$83,270,000. Operating revenues advanced in 1963 to \$340,719,000 from \$324,139,000 in 1962 and operating expenses to \$339,583,000 from \$327,849,000.

### INDIAN TRADE MISSION TO CANADA

Two top-level officials of the Indian Government arrived in Ottawa on September 20 at the invitation of the Department of Trade and Commerce for a two-week tour of Canadian industry in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The visitors, both from New Delhi, are B.P. Patel, Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India Limited, and Dr. G.P. Kane, Deputy Director-General (Chemicals), Indian Ministry of Industry.

In Ottawa on September 21 and 22, the two-man trade mission met the Minister of Trade and Commerce and officers of his Department, the External Aid Office and the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. They also visited the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys and the National Research Council.

From Ottawa, Mr. Patel and Dr. Kane went to Montreal, Arvida, Quebec City, Toronto, Sarnia, Calgary and Vancouver, where they met producers and suppliers of chemicals, pulp and paper, metals and minerals, engineering equipment and consulting services, as well as members of the West Coast fishing industry. Visits were also made to several educational institutions and trade associations and a number of purchasers of raw sugar, fisheries products, rugs, and other Indian goods and commodities.

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### DISAPPEARANCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The *per capita* domestic disappearance of butter, cheese, ice-cream, and concentrated milk by-products was larger in 1963 than in 1962, while that of fluid milk and cream and concentrated whole-milk products was smaller.

The total consumption of fluid milk and cream rose in 1963 to 4,624,583,000 pints from 4,580,108,000 in the preceding year, while the *per capita* consumption fell to 251.13 pints from 253.04. Ice-cream consumption increased in total, to 46,819,000 gallons from 44,133,000 in 1962, and, on a *per capita* basis, to 2.48 gallons from 2.38.

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE

The total domestic disappearance of butter - creamery, farm and whey - advanced in 1963 to 361,192,000 pounds from 332,255,000 in 1962, and the *per capita* average to 19.11 pounds from 17.89. The total cheese consumption was up to 154,422,000 pounds from 149,470,000 and the *per capita* average was up to 8.17 pounds from 8.05.

Consumption of concentrated milk by-products climbed in 1963 to 223,328,000 pounds from 188,328,000 in the previous year and concentrated whole-milk products to 360,095,000 pounds from 358,460,000. *Per capita* domestic disappearance of concentrated milk by-products - skim powder, evaporated skim and condensed skim - was up in the year to 11.82 pounds from 10.14, while *per capita* consumption of concentrated whole-milk products - evaporated milk, condensed milk, and milk powder, - was down slightly, to 19.06 pounds from 19.30.