



CANADA

# CANADIAN WEEKLY BULLETIN

INFORMATION DIVISION • DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS • OTTAWA, CANADA

September 30, 1964

Vol. 19 No. 40

## CONTENTS

Queen Elizabeth's Canadian Visit, 1964 .....	1	Columbia Treaty Ratification .....	3
Japanese Sulphur Mission .....	2	Canadian Labour Force .....	4
Credit Statistics .....	2	Water Transportation .....	4
Continental Shelf Studied .....	3	Indian Trade Mission to Canada .....	4
Types of Canadian Farm .....	3	Disappearance of Dairy Products .....	4

## QUEEN ELIZABETH'S CANADIAN VISIT, 1964

Between October 5 and October 13, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip will visit Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, the City of Quebec, and Ottawa. The tour of the royal party will include participation in the celebration of important anniversaries in both Charlottetown and Quebec and a voyage from Charlottetown up the St. Lawrence to Quebec in the royal yacht "Britannia", accompanied by a Canadian naval escort. The visit will mark the hundredth anniversary of the first conference of the Fathers of Confederation at Charlottetown in 1864 by the inauguration of the new group of buildings erected to commemorate that event. Observance of the subsequent conference of the Confederation Fathers will take place in Quebec City. During her stay there, the Queen will open the new memorial of the Royal 22nd Regiment to the dead of this distinguished French-Canadian unit, of which Her Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief. During their brief visit to Ottawa, the Queen and the Duke will meet the Cabinet, Parliamentary leaders, Members of the Senate and the House of Commons, senior public officials and others at a large reception given by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government.

On two occasions connected with the celebration of the anniversary of the pre-Confederation meetings, one at Charlottetown and the other at Quebec, the Queen will speak over a national network in reply to remarks in the first instance by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Prince Edward Island and in the second by the Premier of Quebec.

During the eight-day tour, a sizeable schedule of events and ceremonies in the three cities visited will

enable Canadians to view the Queen and her husband not only in the flesh but by nation-wide photographic media. During a large part of the visit, the Governor-General and Mme Vanier and the Prime Minister and Mrs Pearson will be present with the Queen and Prince Philip.

### CHARLOTTETOWN

After crossing the Atlantic on October 5 by BOAC aircraft, Her Majesty, His Royal Highness, and their party will first touch down on Canadian soil at the Summerside, P.E.I., station of the Royal Canadian Air Force. After arrival ceremonies, the couple will proceed to H.M.Y. "Britannia", which will be lying off Summerside, and spend the night aboard the yacht *en route* to Charlottetown. After their arrival at Charlottetown next morning, and subsequent presentations on board, the Queen and the Duke will disembark for the inauguration ceremonies at the new Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre. On this occasion, the Queen will open the imposing group of buildings jointly financed by the Federal Government and the ten provinces, make her first speech of the tour in reply to remarks by the Premier and the Prime Minister, unveil a plaque in the Memorial Hall, which she will declare open, and visit the library, museum, and art gallery of the Centre. Further events on the Charlottetown programme include a visit to the Confederation Chamber at Province House and the signing of its Golden Book, a children's rally at the Exhibition Grounds, lunch with the Lieutenant-Governor, a royal variety performance featuring leading Canadian talent, and a state dinner given by the

(Over)

Government of Prince Edward Island, followed by a Grand Centennial Ball in the Memorial Centre. At midnight on October 7, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and their household will embark in the royal yacht for Quebec during a display of fireworks.

**QUEBEC**

The royal yacht will dock at Anse-au-Foulon (Wolfe's Cove), Quebec, on October 10. After arrival ceremonies during which the royal visitors will be welcomed to Quebec by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mme Comtois, the Premier of Quebec and Mme Lesage and the Mayor of Quebec and Mme Hamel, the royal motorcade will proceed to the Parliament Buildings by way of the Plains of Abraham. On arrival for the ceremonies at the Parliament Buildings commemorating the second conference of the Fathers of Confederation in 1864, the Queen will be conducted to the throne in the Legislative Council Chamber. Prime Minister Lesage will then make an address to which Her Majesty will reply. After signing the Golden Book, the Queen will proceed to Bois de Coulonge, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, for lunch.

Most of the afternoon of October 11 will be taken up by ceremonies at the parade ground in the storied Quebec Citadel in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Royal 22nd Regiment, and will be witnessed by 2500 guests. A memorial building will be inaugurated by Her Majesty, who will open its book of remembrance and light its perpetual flame. After a military display on the parade ground, a reception for serving officers of the regiment will be held in the Citadel residence of the Governor-General, who is also Colonel of the Regiment.

In the evening, the Premier of Quebec and Mme Lesage will give a state dinner in honour of the royal visitors at the Chateau Frontenac hotel.

The royal couple will attend morning service aboard the yacht on Sunday, entertain the Quebec authorities at lunch, and later will receive representatives of the local, national and international press on board.

Departure for the 36-hour stay in Ottawa will be on Sunday from Ancienne Lorette airport in an RCAF "Yukon" aircraft. Arrival ceremonies in Ottawa that evening will be informal and the royal visitors will dine privately at Rideau Hall (Government House), where the Governor-General and Mme Vanier will be their hosts.

**OTTAWA**

On the morning of October 12, Thanksgiving Day, the Queen and Prince Philip will lay a wreath at the National War Memorial. Afterward, Her Majesty will meet the Members of the Cabinet, the Senate and the House and other dignitaries at a reception given by Prime Minister and Mrs. Pearson on behalf of the Government of Canada in the ballroom of the Chateau Laurier hotel.

Later, the Prime Minister will give a lunch at his residence and, in the latter part of the afternoon, the Queen will receive heads of mission at Rideau Hall. The Duke of Edinburgh will depart during the afternoon for a private visit near Quebec City,

before boarding the royal yacht for his projected tour of the Caribbean. On this last evening of her Canadian visit, the Queen will give a dinner at Government House that will be attended by Parliamentary leaders and the premiers of the provinces.

After formal ceremonies of departure at the RCAF station, Uplands, the Queen will enter an Air Canada jet for the return trip to London on the morning of October 13.

**JAPANESE SULPHUR MISSION**

A mission from Japan arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, on September 25 to study the recovered - sulphur industry in Alberta and British Columbia. The eight-member group, which came to Canada under the auspices of the Department of Trade and Commerce, was composed of an official of the Japanese Government, representatives of several industry associations and chemical manufacturers, and the Chairman of a government advisory committee on sulphur.

Japan is one of the world's largest consumers of sulphur and Canada has become one of the world's largest producers. Demand for sulphuric acid, an essential industrial chemical, has been rising at a rapid rate in Japan and attention is being given to sources of future raw-material requirements. In recent years, demand for elemental sulphur has occasionally exceeded supply and, on these occasions, Canadian producers have been able to supply part of Japan's needs.

The Canadian sulphur industry is in a position to serve the growing needs of Japan's sulphur-consuming industries, and it was with the intention of providing information and assistance that the Canadian Government invited the Sulphur Study Mission to visit Canada.

The mission will be in Calgary from September 27 to 29, in Edmonton on September 30 and back in Vancouver on October 1 and 2. It will visit sulphur bulk-loading facilities in Vancouver, sulphur plants in southern Alberta and a sulphuric-acid plant near Edmonton.

**CREDIT STATISTICS**

Balances outstanding on the books of sales-finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small-loan companies for cash loans, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were larger at the end of June this year than last; balances on the books of small-loan companies for instalment credit were smaller.

Balances outstanding at the end of June, in millions, were: sales-finance companies for consumer goods, \$942 (\$865 a year ago); sales-finance companies for commercial goods, \$529 (\$469); small-loan companies for cash loans, \$786 (\$709); small-loan companies for instalment credit, \$49 (\$52); department stores, \$419 (\$387); furniture and appliance stores, \$188 (\$186); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,168 (\$1,770).

## CONTINENTAL SHELF STUDIED

Oceanographers on the staff of the Department of Transport are obtaining interesting results from their investigation of the unusually large negative-gravity anomaly they detected last July in the continental shelf off Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Scientists from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography at Dartmouth, N.S., aboard the CSS "Baffin", have traced the unusual structure, now known as the Orpheus anomaly, 110 miles east from the entrance to Chedabucto Bay to the edge of the Laurentian Trough (the sunken channel of the St. Lawrence River in Cabot Strait). The anomaly is 20 miles wide.

### SUGGESTED EXPLANATION

In the Laurentian Trough, they encountered an area of broken-up and disturbed topography but, ten miles to the south, they again detected a strong negative-gravity anomaly, which might or might not be a continuation of the Orpheus anomaly. According to Dr. Bosko Loncarevic, who is in charge of the investigation, the Orpheus anomaly could be caused either by a granitic intrusion or by an accumulation of sediments. If the latter, it would be of major geologic interest.

The whole shelf area south of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland has been receiving increasing attention from the petroleum industry. A number of companies hold leases on some 50 million acres of the floor of the shelf in this region.

The investigation is continuing, Dr. Loncarevic said. Marine geologists from the Bedford Institute will attempt to obtain, by diving, a specimen from the Orpheus rocks for further geological studies. The Orpheus rocks, situated just east of Madame Island, are an outcrop of material surrounding the west end of the anomaly, which is accessible during calm weather. Oceanographers will continue their study of this feature using a shipborne gravimeter and seismic methods. The outline of the gravity anomaly resembles Triassic sedimentary basins occurring along the east coast of North America. Seismic methods should help in the delineation of the geological structure of the gravity anomaly.

\*\*\*\*

## TYPES OF CANADIAN FARM

A detailed analysis of agricultural data classified by farm type is presented in the 1961 census analytical report "Types of Farms" recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The basis of the type-of-farm classification consisted of determining, for each individual farm, the agricultural item or group of items that contributed the major share (51.0 per cent or more) to total farm revenue during the period June 1, 1960, to May 31, 1961. Only commercial farms enumerated in the 1961 census (farms reporting sales of agricultural products of \$1,200 or more for the above period) were classified by product type.

A total of 12 groups was included in the type-of-farms classification. For comparison purposes, estimates were made of the number of commercial

farms classified to each farm type in 1951, based on a 20 percent sample and using the 1961 type-of-farm criteria.

### DOMINANT TYPES

The data analysed in the report show that, for 1961, the predominating farm type in Canada was the cattle-hogs-sheep group. Of the 353,293 farms classified as commercial, nearly a quarter (24.5 per cent) qualified for this category. Ontario and Alberta accounted for seven in ten of the farms in this group. The second and third ranking farm types were the groups classified as dairy and wheat. Slightly more than a fifth (22.4 per cent) of the commercial farms were typed as dairy farms. The bulk of these were located in Quebec and Ontario. Quebec accounted for half the Canadian total. In this province, nearly two-thirds (63.5 per cent) of the commercial farms were classified as dairy farms, considerably more than the corresponding proportion of 36.5 per cent in 1951. Wheat farms comprised 21.9 per cent of the Canadian total of commercial farms. As could be expected, the majority of the wheat farms were located on the Prairies. The above three farm types accounted for slightly more than two-thirds (68.8 per cent) of the commercial farms in 1961.

\*\*\*\*

## COLUMBIA TREATY RATIFICATION

The Columbia River Treaty, which will make possible the development of vast new supplies of low-cost hydro-electric power and will also contribute important flood-control benefits in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest area of the United States, was ratified by Canada and the United States on September 16. The instruments of ratification were exchanged at Ottawa between Mr. Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the Ambassador of the United States to Canada, Mr. W.W. Butterworth.

### DUAL CEREMONIAL

The Ottawa ceremony was synchronized with another in New York City, relating to the 30-year sale of Canada's share of the extra power that will be generated on the United States section of the Columbia as a result of the treaty. A representative of the Minister of Finance received from a group of United States utilities, represented by the Columbia Storage Power Exchange, a cheque for \$253,929,534.25 in United States funds in payment for the power the CSPE was purchasing. The two ceremonies were carried out simultaneously, the representative of the Minister of Finance and a representative of the CSPE being in communication by telephone with Mr. Martin and Mr. Butterworth. The Canadian equivalent of these funds, approximately \$274 million, was transferred on the same day by Prime Minister Pearson to Premier Bennett of British Columbia.

To mark this important occasion, Prime Minister Pearson and President Johnson joined in a ceremony later in the day at the International Peace Arch on the Canada-U.S. border at Blaine, Washington, and Douglas, B.C., after an aerial tour of sections of the Columbia basin.

### 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.

\*\*\*\*

### 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.

\*\*\*\*

### 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.