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DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: April commodity imports were valued at a monthly record of \$709,400,000, up by 27.9% from April 1963 and greater by 9.1% than the preceding monthly high. January-April imports were greater than a year earlier by 20.3%. Exports were up in the month by 27.0% and up in the cumulative period by 21.3%. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached 215.1 in April, up 2.3% from March and up 1.3% from February, with all three major divisions posting increases from the preceding month. (Pages 3-4)

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Labour: Canada's paid workers received in April an estimated \$1,868 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, larger than the previous month and a year ago by 1.5% and 8.2%, respectively ... Average weekly wages in manufacturing in April amounted to \$82.67 as compared to \$81.84 in March ... The industrial composite index of employment rose to 124.6 at the end of April from 123.5 at the end of March. (Pages 4-5)

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Prices: The consumer price index reached 135.3 in June, a rise of 0.2% from May, due chiefly to an increase of 1.0% in the food index, together with smaller gains in the housing and clothing indexes. Indexes for transportation, and recreation and reading were down slightly, while those of health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged. (Page 6)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output totalled 152,053 tons in the week ended July 4, down 10.9% from the preceding week ... Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles were greater in May and the January-May period this year as compared to last by 3.0% and 21.3%, respectively. (Page 8)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 80,850 cars in the week ended June 21 and on 1,778,716 in the January 1-June 21 period, registering gains of 6.4% and 10.4%, respectively, from a year ago. (Page 11)

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Accidents: Some 309 persons were killed in motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in April this year, with most provinces recording higher totals as compared to a year earlier. (Page 12)

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Agriculture & Food: May production of wheat flour was 16% larger than a year earlier, while August-May output was 43% greater than a year ago. (Page 13)

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*1. Commodity Imports & Exports In April Canada's commodity imports in April were valued at an all-time monthly high of \$709,400,000, up 27.9% from the 1963 April total of \$554,500,000 and up 9.1% from the preceding monthly peak of \$650,200,000 set in May 1962. This brought the value of imports in the January-April period to \$2,367,600,000, greater by 20.3% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$1,968,700,000.

As announced on May 29, Canada's exports (domestic and re-exports) were valued at \$670,100,000 in April versus \$527,700,000 a year earlier and at \$2,453,800,000 in the January-April period versus \$2,013,900,000 a year ago.

There was an import balance on merchandise trade in April this year of \$39,400,000 as compared to one of \$26,800,000 in April last year. Larger increases in exports as against imports in earlier months of the year resulted in a rise in the export balance in the January-April period to \$86,100,000 from \$45,200,000 in the same period last year.

The unusually large increases in both exports and imports in April were influenced by two basic factors. One was the increase in the number of working days in the month -- some 10% more than in 1963, and the other was the early date at which the St. Lawrence River ports opened this year. As a result of these factors, the spring peak in trade, which usually occurs in May, was moved ahead to April.

April imports from the United States increased 31.7% to \$504,200,000 from \$382,800,000 a year earlier, boosting the January-April total to \$1,710,000,000 from \$1,413,600,000 a year ago, rise of 21.0%. Month's exports to the United States were up 18.1% at \$374,100,000 versus \$316,900,000, while four-month exports were up 12.0% at \$1,338,400,000 versus \$1,195,300,000. The usual import balance was nearly double last year's in April at \$130,000,000 versus \$65,900,000 and was significantly greater in the January-April period at \$371,500,000 versus \$218,300,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom advanced 31.4% in April to \$62,000,000 from \$47,200,000 a year earlier and 23.9% in the January-April period to \$187,200,000 from \$151,100,000 a year ago. Exports to that market climbed 41.4% in the month to \$96,700,000 from \$68,400,000 and 30.7% in the four months to \$364,700,000 from \$279,000,000. The usual export trade balance was slightly larger in the month at \$34,700,000 versus \$21,200,000 a year earlier and also slightly larger in the four months at \$177,400,000 versus \$128,000,000.

Purchases from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries declined 16.2% in April to \$23,200,000 from \$27,700,000 in April last year, but rose 2.8% in the January-April period to \$93,300,000 from \$90,800,000 a year ago. Sales to this group of countries were up 13.9% in the month at \$41,800,000 versus \$36,700,000 and 14.2% in the cumulative period at \$142,700,000 versus \$125,000,000. The April export balance was more than double that of a year earlier at \$18,600,000 versus \$9,000,000, lifting the January-April export balance to \$49,400,000 from \$34,300,000.

Imports from all other countries as a group increased 23.9% in April to \$120,100,000 from \$96,900,000 and 20.4% in the January-April period to \$377,100,000 from \$313,300,000. Exports to this group climbed 48.9% in the month to \$157,400,000 from \$105,800,000 and 46.7% in the four months to \$607,900,000 from \$414,500,000. This year's April export balance was more than quadruple that of April last year at \$37,400,000 versus \$8,800,000, while the January-April export balance was more than double a year earlier at \$230,800,000 versus \$101,200,000.

2. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100), after suffering a setback in March, rebounded in April, rising 2.3% to 215.1 from 210.2 in March. This latest rise placed the index 1.3% above the February index of 212.3. All three major divisions posted increases in April from the preceding month, with mining rising 2.4%, manufacturing 2.1%, and electric power and gas utilities almost 4%. This year's January-April index is 10.5% above that in the first four months of last year.

Almost three-quarters of the strength in manufacturing came from non-durables where output advanced by 2.8% in April from March, with most major groups higher by substantial amounts. Tobacco products gained almost 20% in April after two large consecutive monthly declines. Both paper products, and printing and publishing were substantially higher, largely reflecting increases in both domestic and export shipments of newsprint. Textile production was up by more than 7%, as all components showed relatively large gains. Other substantial increases were recorded in foods and beverages, leather, and rubber products. Clothing fell in April as did chemical products. The latter movement occurred in spite of higher acids output and was solely due to a substantial decline in paints.

There were similarly large gains in many of the components of durable manufactures in April, as this aggregate moved ahead by 1.3%. Increases ranged from between 3% and 3.5% in wood products, iron and steel, and electrical apparatus and supplies. The most important contributors in these areas were saw-mills, iron castings, primary steel, and telecommunication equipment. It is interesting to note that the strength in durables occurred in spite of a more than 5% decline in motor vehicle production. Non-metallic mineral products fell slightly in April, while non-ferrous metal products gained 2%.

Gains in mining output were about as widespread as in manufacturing, with both metals and fuels up by 2% and non-metals (due to asbestos) up by 10%. Iron ore was the only major metal to decline (by 4%), while coal, natural gas and crude petroleum rose. Both components in electric power and gas utilities rose, especially gas utilities.

The April issue of the monthly DBS report "Index of Industrial Production" also includes tables and an analysis of the first quarter 1964 results of the Index of Industrial Production and the more inclusive Real Domestic Product (less agriculture) series. It is stressed that while the Index of Industrial Production contains only mining, manufacturing, and electric power and gas utilities, the non-agricultural real output aggregate includes, in addition to the above three industries, forestry, fishing and trapping; construction; trade; transportation, storage and communication; finance, insurance and real estate; public administration and defence; and community, business and personal service.

Real non-agricultural output, seasonally adjusted, showed an increase of 3.2% in this year's first quarter as compared to the fourth quarter of 1963. It has thus advanced by over 8% since the first quarter of 1963, and by 21% since its first quarter 1961 cyclical trough. The Index of Industrial Production, which accounts for about one-third of non-agricultural output, advanced by 3.6% from the fourth quarter 1963 to the first quarter 1964.

MORE

The most notable development in the quarter was the 9% increase in construction, which brought this industry's output to a level more than 8% above its post-war peak achieved during 1958. Strong gains also occurred in manufacturing, particularly durables (5%), with the largest increase (14.5%) in non-metallic mineral products. Other industries producing construction materials also advanced quite sharply. With the 4.5% increase in the first quarter, motor vehicle production stood 120% above its level of three years ago.

After manufacturing, trade was the next largest contributor to the advance in non-agricultural output. Gains were particularly strong in the wholesale trade group (6.5%); sales of building and construction materials were up sharply at both the wholesale and retail levels. In the transportation industry, railways and shipping were again affected by large wheat movements, but the increases were smaller than the exceptionally strong fourth-quarter 1963 gains.

LABOUR

*3. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada in April received an estimated \$1,868 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, up 1.5% from the March total of \$1,840 million and up 8.2% from the April 1963 total of \$1,727 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". Labour income in the January-April period was estimated at \$7,351 million, higher by 8.3% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$6,785 million.

The table following contains data, on the unadjusted basis, on labour income in April and January-April this year and last and March this year, together with seasonally adjusted data for March and April this year.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	April 1964	March 1964	April 1963	January to April 1964	to April 1963	April 1964	March 1964
	Millions of dollars						
Atlantic region ...	121	120	111	483	446	129	128
Quebec	494	485	455	1,941	1,783	504	504
Ontario	789	777	730	3,102	2,863	798	800
Prairie region	263	259	245	1,039	968	275	273
British Columbia ..	196	192	180	764	704	200	198
CANADA	1,868	1,840	1,727	7,351	6,785	1,911	1,906

*4. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose in April to \$82.67 from \$81.84 in March and the average work week to 41.1 hours from 40.7, while average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$2.01, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". In April 1963, weekly wages in manufacturing averaged \$80.05, hourly earnings \$1.95 and the work week 41.0 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages rose in April to \$90.59 from \$89.26 in the preceding month and average hours worked to 41.7 from 41.2, while average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$2.17. Overtime in the motor vehicle industry was partly offset by reduced earnings in smelting and refining where wage-earners had been paid double time for work performed on Good Friday, and less overtime in the agricultural implements industry.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages edged up in April to \$74.80 from \$74.49 in March and the work week to 40.6 hours from 40.3, while average hourly earnings eased down to \$1.84 from \$1.85. Seasonal increases of lower-paid employees in food processing and reduced earnings in chemicals where overtime had been paid for work performed on Good Friday contributed to the decrease in average hourly earnings; a longer work week in leather, textiles and clothing where earnings are below average also contributed.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries
Apr. and Mar. 1964 and Apr. 1963

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Apr. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1963	Apr. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1963	Apr. 1964	Mar. 1964	Apr. 1963
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.1	40.7	41.0	2.01	2.01	1.95	82.67	81.84	80.05
Durable goods ...	41.7	41.2	41.6	2.17	2.17	2.12	90.59	89.26	88.12
Non-durable goods	40.6	40.3	40.4	1.84	1.85	1.79	74.80	74.49	72.18
Mining	42.0	42.4	42.2	2.29	2.34	2.23	96.25	99.07	93.90
Electric and Motor transportation ..	43.9	44.3	43.7	2.06	2.09	2.00	90.45	92.63	87.44
Construction	40.1	37.4	39.9	2.25	2.24	2.16	90.35	83.90	86.29
Building & General Engineering	39.9	36.6	39.9	2.44	2.43	2.34	97.32	88.82	93.32
Building	39.3	35.8	39.5	2.45	2.45	2.35	96.38	87.53	92.91
Gen. Engineering	44.1	41.7	42.4	2.34	2.34	2.26	103.41	97.46	95.71
Highways, Bridges and Streets	40.5	39.3	39.9	1.86	1.87	1.80	75.45	73.49	71.95
Service	37.2	37.1	37.7	1.20	1.19	1.14	44.58	44.06	42.99
Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) April 193.4; March 190.9.									

5. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) rose to 124.6 at the end of April from 123.5 at the end of March. This gain marked the beginning of the seasonal upturn in employment as gains of 5.8% and 2.4% were recorded in construction, and transportation, storage and communication, respectively.

Seasonally-adjusted, the industrial composite declined in April to 129.1 from 129.4 in the preceding month. The decrease resulted primarily from reductions in construction and trade. In the former, employment failed to rise in highway, bridge and street construction to the same extent as in earlier year. In the latter, there was a contra-seasonal decline in the retail component. These losses, together with smaller declines in public utility operation, and transportation, storage and communication, were offset to some extent by substantial increases in forestry and mining. In mining, the gain resulted from the recall of coal miners in Nova Scotia who were laid off temporarily in March.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose by \$1.01 from March to \$86.28 in April, a larger-than-usual increase for the time of year. The rise in April reflected a return to a more usual work week in construction after considerable short time in March due to Good Friday. For a similar reason, the payroll index rose by 2.1% in the month to 252.3. Compared to April 1963, per capita earnings were \$2.75 higher and payrolls were 7.8% higher.

6. Price Movements Between May and June 1964, Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) increased 0.2% to 135.3 from 135.0. The June index was 1.9% above the June 1963 index of 132.8. In the current period, the increase was chiefly the result of a 1.0% increase in the food group with lesser increases in the housing and clothing components. The transportation, and recreation and reading components decreased slightly, while health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 4			1963
		June	May	April	June
All-Items	100	135.3	135.0	135.0	132.8
Food	27	132.5	131.2	131.8	129.7
Housing (2)	32	138.4	138.3	137.8	136.0
Clothing	11	119.0	118.7	119.1	116.0
Transportation	12	142.0	142.4	142.8	140.3
Health & personal care ..	7	167.3	167.3	166.5	162.7
Recreating & reading	5	151.4	151.5	151.0	149.3
Tobacco & alcohol	6	120.2	120.2	119.5	117.8

(1) Component weights indicate the relative importance of item groups.

(2) This index is composed of shelter and household operation.

The food index advanced 1.0% to 132.5 from 131.2 in May. Price increases were reported for most fresh and canned fruit, fresh vegetables, meats and poultry. Prices were lower for eggs, sugar, oranges, strawberries and tomatoes.

The housing index edged up 0.1% to 138.4 from 138.3. The shelter component moved up as a result of increased rent and higher home-ownership prices. In the household operation component, slightly higher prices for floor coverings and textiles were offset by lower prices for fuel and furniture.

The clothing index was 0.3% higher at 119.0 versus 118.7, as a result of increased prices for men's and children's wear, footwear, piece goods and clothing services.

The transportation index declined 0.3% to 142.0 from 142.4. The automobile operation component was lower as a result of scattered lower prices for new cars, gasoline and chassis lubrication. In the travel component, decreases in rail and bus fares in Ontario and Quebec moved the index.

The health and personal care index was unchanged from its May level of 167.3. The recreation and reading index was 0.1% lower at 151.4 versus 151.5. Lower prices for sports equipment moved the recreation component, while reading was unchanged. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 120.2.

Wholesale Price Indexes • The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, edged up 0.2% to 259.6 from 259.2 in the three-week period May 29 to June 19. Price for five commodities advanced, three declined, and 22 remained unchanged. Changes included increases for tin, hogs, linseed oil and raw wool, and decreases for raw sugar, beef hides and raw rubber.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 3.7% to 227.2 from 219.1. The field products index rose 5.9% to 180.7 from 170.6, as potato prices showed sharply higher on both eastern and western markets, and more moderate increases were reported for rye and barley in the East, and hay in the West. Prices were lower for hay, wheat and peas in the East. The animal products index moved up 2.3% to 273.7 from 267.5, reflecting higher prices on both eastern and western markets for hogs, eggs and raw wool, and for lambs and steers in the West. Showing lower were calves on both markets, and lambs and poultry in the East.

Security Price Indexes. The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, advanced 0.1% to 161.5 from 161.4 in the four-week period May 28 to June 25. Among major groups, utilities and industrials rose by 0.6% and 0.1%, respectively, while finance declined by 0.7%. Within utilities, four of the five sub-groups increased, led by gas distribution (2.3%) and electric power (1.5%); transportation declined by 3.8%. In industrials, six of the 13 sub-groups advanced, six declined, and the remaining one was unchanged; construction was up by 6.4% and metal fabricating by 6.1%, while non-metallic minerals were down by 2.4%. In finance, both banks, and investment and loan were down by 1.1% and 0.1%, respectively.

The index of mining stocks decreased 0.6% to 96.9 from 97.5 in the same period, reflecting decreases of 0.7% for base metals and 0.4% for golds. Both supplementary indexes decreased; uraniums by 12.0% and primary oils and gas by 4.6%.

***7. Security Price Indexes**

*7. <u>Security Price Indexes</u>	<u>Number of Stocks Priced</u>	<u>July 2</u>	<u>June 25</u>	<u>June 4</u>	<u>June 18</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		(1956 = 100)			
Total Index	111	162.6	161.5	159.4	161.5
Industrials	77	166.9	165.6	162.9	164.9
Utilities	20	155.0	154.4	152.2	155.6
Finance (1)	14	151.3	150.6	151.6	152.4
Banks	6	142.0	140.7	141.2	142.7
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>					
Total Index	24	98.0	96.9	96.0	96.4
Golds	16	111.3	110.9	111.8	111.6
Base metals	8	90.7	89.3	87.3	88.1
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>					
Uraniums	6	75.6	75.3	84.1	75.5
Primary oils and gas	7	81.5	79.6	81.3	79.9

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

***8. Wholesale Price Indexes**

	June*	May*	June	May
		1964		
		1963		
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Wholesale Index	245.4	245.9	245.7	244.4
Vegetable products	221.4	226.6	232.2	230.2
Animal products	254.3	249.8	257.6	252.4
Textile products	248.6	249.0	248.4	249.4
Wood products	332.3	332.4	323.2	322.5
Iron products	255.1	255.7	253.1	253.0
Non-ferrous metals	204.9	204.2	196.9	196.7
Non-metallic minerals	190.5	190.7	188.3	188.3
Chemical products	191.8	190.3	189.9	189.8
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	266.7	266.6	259.6	259.5

* These indexes are preliminary.

9. Business Financial Statistics
In The First Quarter Of 1964

Total assets of trust companies increased by \$400 million, or 19.5%, in this year's first quarter as compared to the first quarter of 1963. This growth was mainly attributable to an increase in demand deposits which rose by \$210 million or nearly 32% and a rise in term deposits which rose by \$175 million or 15%. While part of these funds were invested in federal, provincial, municipal or corporate bonds and debentures and real estate, the major portion (\$243 million) was invested in mortgages.

First-quarter 1964 assets of mortgage loan companies increased by \$240 million or 17% from a year earlier, due mainly to gains of \$60 million (27%) and \$78 million (10%) in demand and term deposits, respectively. During the quarter, mortgage loan companies also issued an additional \$56 million of debentures and \$23 million in capital stock to meet the demand of mortgage loans which rose by \$213 million or 21% from a year earlier.

Total assets of sales finance companies increased by \$518 million or 18% in the first quarter this year as compared to a year ago; receivables rose by \$434 million or 18% and an additional \$52 million was invested in subsidiaries. Funds for this purpose were provided mainly by issuances of \$222 million (up 34%) of short-term notes and \$100 million (up 12.5%) of long-term debt. The balance was financed largely through bank loans, loans from parent companies, issue of capital stock, and income retained in the business.

MANUFACTURING

*10. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 4 totalled 152,053 tons, a decrease of 10.9% from the preceding week's total of 170,739 tons. Output in the corresponding period last year was 136,619 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 158 in the current week versus 178 a week earlier and 142 a year ago.

11. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars and commercial vehicles totalled 69,807 units in May this year, a rise of 3.0% from last year's May total of 67,786 units. Following increases in all earlier months of the year, shipments in the January-May period advanced 21.3% to 350,343 units from 288,874 in the corresponding period of 1963. Shipments of motor vehicles imported from the United States were up in the month to 1,162 units from 901 and in the five months to 4,858 units from 2,437.

May shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars rose 2.0% to 58,407 units from 57,255 a year earlier, comprising 54,932 units versus 55,867 for sale in Canada and 3,475 units versus 1,388 for export. Month's shipments of commercial vehicles increased 8.3% to 11,400 units from 10,531, number for sale in Canada rising to 10,567 units from 9,952 and number for export to 833 units from 579.

January-May shipments of domestically-produced passenger cars climbed 21.4% to 296,201 units from 243,918 a year ago, made up of 281,530 units versus 236,923 for sale in Canada and 14,671 units versus 6,995 for export. Commercial vehicle sales advanced 20.4% in the five-month period to 54,142 units from 44,956, with 51,637 units versus 42,708 destined for the Canadian market and 2,505 units versus 2,248 for export markets.

12. Refrigerators & Freezers Sales of domestic type mechanical refrigerators increased 11.2% in May to 31,071 units from 27,930 in May last year and 11.9% in the January-May period to 137,076 units from 122,538 a year ago; stocks at the end of May were slightly greater than a year earlier at 59,489 units versus 58,796. Sales of domestic type home and farm freezers rose 1.8% in the month to 12,419 units from 12,204 and 9.8% in the five months to 61,919 units from 56,417; month-end stocks were sharply larger than a year ago at 26,274 units versus 19,255.
13. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke declined 1.4% in April to 352,178 tons from 357,285 in the same month last year, but rose 2.3% in the January-April period to 1,425,430 tons from 1,393,536 in the corresponding period of 1963. Available supply rose 1.9% in the month to 365,194 tons from 358,349 and 7.4% in the four months to 1,468,518 tons from 1,366,734.
14. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements Anticipated refinery receipts of crude oil, condensate, and pentanes plus are placed at 28,382,000 barrels in July, at 28,599,000 in August and at 27,307,000 in September. Actual refinery receipts in these months last year were: July, 28,395,000 barrels; August, 28,539,000; and September, 29,384,000.
15. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production decreased 8.1% in May to \$2,313,100 from \$2,515,700 a year earlier, but increased 5.8% in the January-May period to \$13,462,800 from \$12,728,300 a year ago.
16. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board in May decreased sharply (27.2%) to 33,778,072 square feet from 46,373,176 in May last year, while shipments in the January-May period rose 10.3% to 205,257,364 square feet from 186,095,851 a year ago. Domestic shipments were smaller in May and larger in the January-May period as compared to a year earlier, while export shipments were greater than a year earlier in both periods.
17. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts and granulated wool were smaller in May and larger in the January-May period as compared to a year earlier, while shipments of bulk or loose wool were up in the month and down in the cumulative period. May shipments were: batts, 14,766,655 square feet (25,385,078 a year earlier); granulated wool, 384,458 cubic feet (453,154); and bulk or loose wool, 63,547 cubic feet (58,343). January-May: batts, 152,644,375 square feet (104,758,566 a year ago); granulated wool, 3,198,138 cubic feet (2,303,340); and bulk or loose wool, 401,034 cubic feet (590,577).
18. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath and plasters were smaller in May and larger in the January-May period this year as compared to last, while shipments of sheathing were smaller in both periods. May totals were: wallboard, 31,082,464 square feet (43,609,962 in May 1963); lath, 14,484,027 square feet (19,460,045); sheathing, 693,560 square feet (1,040,316); and plasters, 16,650 tons (20,239). January-May: wallboard, 246,462,060 square feet (170,746,353 a year ago); lath, 104,210,464 square feet (84,617,364); sheathing, 3,081,576 square feet (3,220,338); and plasters, 98,279 tons (89,642).

*19. Revenue From Advertising, Subscriptions And Sales Of Canadian Newspapers & Periodicals

Revenue from advertising, subscriptions and sales of Canadian newspapers and

periodicals rose 3.4% in 1962 to \$412,341,662 from \$398,736,452 in 1961, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1962 issue of the DBS report "Printing and Publishing Industry". Revenue from advertising was up 3.4% in 1962 at \$308,912,140 versus \$298,677,860 in the preceding year, while revenue from subscriptions and sales also was up 3.4% at \$103,429,522 versus \$100,058,592.

*20. Rubber Belts & Belting

Factory shipments from all industries of rubber belts and belting in 1962 were valued at \$12,725,644, according to preliminary DBS figures. The table following contains data on factory shipments of rubber belts and belting from all industries in 1962.

		1 9 6 2 P	
		Quantity	Value
			\$
Belts & Belting:			
Conveyer belting	linear feet	1,209,199)	5,471,882
	pound	6,493,124)	
Transmission belting, flat type.	pound	1,905,373	1,321,582
Transmission V-Type, automotive fan belts			
(a) Original equipment	number	922,248	467,368
(b) Replacement	"	1,700,849	1,619,326
Transmission V-type, fractional horsepower belts	"	1,931,808	1,046,333
Transmission V-type, other belts			
(a) Multi-V	"	1,169,408	1,344,891
(b) Agricultural	1,454,262
Rubber belts & belting, other ..)			
Total Shipments	12,725,644

P Preliminary basis (advanced)

... Figures not applicable

*21. Furniture & Fixture Industries

Factory shipments by manufacturers of furniture and fixtures were valued at \$387,752,167 in 1962, an increase of 6.5% from the 1961 total of \$363,975,507, according to advance DBS figures. Shipments of household furniture rose 4.0% to \$183,121,941 from \$176,133,202 in 1961, office furniture 28.1% to \$32,854,577 from \$25,640,747, and all other furniture and fixtures 5.9% to \$171,775,649 from \$162,201,558.

22. Stone Products Manufacturers

Shipments by 134 stone products manufacturers in 1961 were factory-valued at \$11,557,000, a decrease of 3.1% from 1960's 141-plant total of \$11,928,000. These establishments employed 1,095 persons in 1961 (1,247 in the preceding year), paid out \$3,929,000 in salaries and wages (\$4,348,000), spent \$4,404,000 for materials and supplies (\$4,675,000) and added \$6,924,000 by manufacture (\$7,016,000).

23. Type Of Ownership Of Manufacturing Industries

For the first time in 1961, incorporated companies or branches of incorporated companies outnumbered the three other types of ownership combined. Incorporated manufacturing companies accounted for 54.0% of the Canada total in 1961 as compared to individual ownership at 34.4%, partnerships at 9.4% and co-operatives at 2.2%.

MORE

Type of ownership varies widely among the different manufacturing establishments. In 1961 the proportion of incorporated companies ranged from 34.3% for wood industries to 95.6% for petroleum and coal products industries. In individual ownerships the range was from 4.4% for petroleum and coal products to 53.6% for furniture and fixture industries, while the range for partnerships was from 1.1% for electrical products industries to 12.5% for wood industries. Food and beverages had the highest proportion of co-operatives at 9.7%.

Individual ownerships formed the largest group in 1961 in Newfoundland (39.3%) and in Prince Edward Island (46.2%), while incorporated companies formed the largest groups in the other provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 44.0%; New Brunswick, 48.4%; Quebec, 47.4%; Ontario, 59.6%; Manitoba, 53.7%; Saskatchewan, 45.2%; Alberta, 55.8%; and British Columbia, 60.9%; incorporated companies accounted for 69.2% of the manufacturing industries in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Newfoundland had the greatest proportion of partnerships at 22.5%, and Saskatchewan the largest proportion of co-operatives at 7.0%.

TRANSPORTATION

24. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 80,850 in the seven days ended June 21 and 1,778,716 in the January 1-June 21 period, registering increases from a year earlier of 6.4% and 10.4%, respectively. Receipts from connections rose by 3.6% in the seven days to 24,939 cars and increased by 10.2% in the cumulative period to 618,000 cars.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven days ended June 21 included: wheat and other grain combined, 10,476 cars (6,386 a year earlier); grain products, 2,075 (1,669); aluminum ores and concentrates, 837 (474); non-metallic mine products, 2,758 (1,979); newsprint paper, 3,013 (2,603); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 9,171 (8,586). Commodities loaded in smaller volume included: building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,990 (4,396); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,405 (4,997); pulpwood, 2,093 (2,582); and l.c.l. merchandise, 5,858 (6,375).

25. Railway Operating Statistics Railway operating revenues totalled \$99,441,800 in February this year, up by 15.9% from February last year, while operating expenses totalled \$96,672,900, up by 6.7%. There was a net operating income in February this year of \$2,768,800 as compared to an operating deficit of \$4,771,200 a year earlier.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications, and highway transport (rail) services, aggregated \$109,483,800 in February (up 14.2% from a year ago), and rail operating expenses amounted to \$106,277,700 (up 6.2%). The resulting net rail operating income of \$3,206,100 in February this year compares to an operating deficit of \$4,206,900 in February last year.

26. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports increased 41.4% in April to 17,421,700 tons from 12,315,500 a year earlier and 26.0% in the January-April period to 38,312,600 tons from 30,399,400 a year ago. Vessel arrivals and departures rose in April to 19,151 from 18,393, but fell slightly in the January-April period to 57,453 from 57,491; registered net tonnage was up in the month at 27,866,200 tons versus 21,506,100 and in the cumulative period at 65,876,100 tons versus 59,660,000.

27. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in April this year claimed 309 lives as compared to 230 in April last year, DBS reports in a special statement. Although it would appear that April traffic deaths increased by 34.3% from a year ago, most of the gain was accounted for by an improved reporting system initiated throughout Quebec during 1963. Exclusive of Quebec data in both years, traffic fatalities rose 18.1% in April to 202 from 171 a year earlier.

April regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 5 (8 in April 1963); Prince Edward Island, nil (nil); Nova Scotia, 13 (4); New Brunswick, 8 (8); Quebec, 107 (59); Ontario, 105 (98); Manitoba, 16 (6); Saskatchewan, 16 (3); Alberta, 18 (16); British Columbia, 21 (27); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths reported in this release with those in the annual DBS report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Weekly Bulletin of April 17, 1964.

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total	
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Total	Persons	Persons	
		injury	Damage			Killed	Injured	
		Only (1)						
		April 1964		1963	April 1964			
							\$('000)	
Nfld.	5	80	230	315	257	5	112	117
P.E.I.	-	14	78	92	121	-	20	30
N.S.	13	182	1,021	1,216	739	13	261	461
N.B.	7	160	357	524	465	8	233	247
Que.	92	1,745	5,840	7,677	6,424	107	2,471	..
Ont.	94	2,463	4,667	7,224	6,213	105	3,555	3,471
Man.	14	310	616	940	985	16	461	400
Sask.	14	231	721	966	1,139	16	370	439
Alta.	16	350	1,577	1,943	2,306	18	507	882
B.C.	19	829	2,025	2,873	2,197	21	1,239	1,421
Yukon & N.W.T. ..	-	9	38	47	17	-	12	43
April 1964	274	6,373	17,170	23,817		309	9,241	7,511(2)
April 1963	204	5,810	14,849		20,863	230	8,339	6,188(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec;

.. not available; - nil.

C O N S T R U C T I O N

28. Building Permits Canadian municipalities issued building permits in April to cover construction estimated at \$286,866,000, down by 1.8% from the April 1963 total of \$292,075,000, bringing the January-April total to \$777,481,000, up 6.4% from the corresponding 1963 figure of \$730,768,000.

Value of residential construction was down 0.9% in April at \$154,932,000 versus \$156,261,000 a year earlier, but was up 4.5% in the January-April period at \$387,174,000 versus \$370,507,000. Non-residential construction decreased 2.9% in the month to \$131,934,000 from \$135,814,000, but increased 8.3% in the four months to \$390,307,000 from \$360,261,000.

29. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in centres of 5,000 population and over rose 2.5% in April to 8,340 units from 8,140 a year earlier, placing the January-April total at 28,193 units versus 22,379 a year ago, an increase of 26.0%. Completions in these areas numbered 12,273 units in the month, putting the four-month total at 48,536 units, up sharply (76.8%) from the year-earlier total of 27,450 units. Units in various stages of construction at the end of April were up by 5.9% from a year ago at 58,540 versus 55,260.

A G R I C U L T U R E & F O O D

30. Wheat Flour Output & Exports Output of wheat flour in May this year amounted to 3,881,000 hundredweight, up by 16% from last year's May total of 3,357,000 cwt. This brought output in the first 10 months (August-May) of the current Canadian crop year to 42,233,000 cwt., larger by 43% than the corresponding year-earlier total of 29,617,000 cwt. May wheat flour exports at 1,768,000 cwt. were nearly double the May 1963 total of 950,000 cwt., while August-May exports at 19,844,000 cwt. were more than double the year-earlier total of 9,776,000 cwt.

31. Honey Production In 1963 Production of honey in 1963 was estimated at 42.1 million pounds, up by 37% from the 1962 outturn of 30.7 million pounds. This gain was largely due to higher average yields per colony, and to a lesser extent, to an increase in the number of colonies as compared to the preceding year. Value of honey production in 1963 was estimated at \$7.8 million, sharply (52%) greater than the 1962 total of \$5.1 million.

32. Fur Production Production of wild-life pelts in the 1962-63 fur season (year ended June 30) decreased to 3,811,085 from 4,483,388 in the preceding fur season, while the value increased to \$12,173,860 from \$10,359,687. Peltings of ranch-raised fur-bearing animals rose in the year to 1,325,066 from 1,287,741 and the value to \$19,957,036 from \$18,611,390. Fur farm production accounted for 62.1% of total pelt production in the 1962-63 season, and mink accounted for 99.1% of fur farm production.

Principal kinds of pelts taken in the 1962-63 fur season were as follows: mink (ranch and wild), 1,442,572 pelts valued at \$21,902,151; beaver, 436,780 at \$5,449,452; muskrat, 1,392,282 at \$1,850,963; lynx, 51,376 at \$684,446; squirrel, 1,338,930 at \$653,379; otter, 17,722 at \$407,175; rabbit, 179,260 at \$84,610; marten, 37,432 at \$310,046; white fox, 9,880 at \$143,648; other fox, 17,641 at \$91,498; ermine, 144,808 at \$116,736; fisher, 6,254 at \$70,283; and raccoon, 27,953 at \$66,247. These 12 principal kinds of pelts accounted for 99.1% of the total value of pelts produced in the season.

33. Farm Wages Annual wages of male farm help at May 15 this year averaged with board provided \$1,560 versus \$1,455 a year earlier and without board \$2,125 versus \$1,950. Monthly wages averaged \$143 with board versus \$137 a year ago and \$188 without board versus \$179. Daily wages with board averaged \$6.80 versus \$6.50 and without board \$8.50 versus \$8.10, while the hourly rate with board was 96¢ versus 92¢ and without board was \$1.12 versus \$1.07.

34. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of premixes and concentrated stock and poultry feeds totalled 38,219 tons in February this year (80,554 in the January-February period), secondary or complete feeds aggregated 369,944 tons (793,219), and all other animal feeds amounted to 33,285 tons (68,235).
35. Bread & Other Bakery Products Shipments of bread rose 4.3% in volume in this year's first quarter to 413,118,000 pounds from 396,201,000 in 1963's first quarter, and 7.0% in value to \$58,129,000 from \$54,338,000.

M I N I N G

36. Gold Production Production of gold declined 1.9% in April to 331,205 troy ounces from 337,679 a year earlier and 4.5% in the January-April period to 1,264,107 troy ounces from 1,324,229 a year ago.
37. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production Less silver but more zinc (mine output) was produced in April and the January-April period this year as compared to last; output of lead (mine output) was up in the month and down in the cumulative period. April totals were: silver, 2,371,954 troy ounces (2,392,732 in April 1963); lead, 17,001 tons (15,665); and zinc, 61,364 tons (37,423). January-April: silver, 9,132,274 troy ounces (9,489,826 a year ago); lead, 65,032 tons (66,671); and zinc, 221,171 tons (162,889).
38. Salt Dry salt and salt content of brine shipped or used by Canada's salt producers amounted to 276,454 tons in May this year, up 6.9% from the April total of 258,511 tons but down 1.3% from last year's May total of 280,231 tons. Shipments and usage in the January-May period totalled 1,424,039 tons, up by 2.2% from the corresponding 1963 total of 1,393,407 tons.
39. Mineral Production In 1963 Value of Canada's mineral production reached a record \$3,003,410,000 in 1963, an increase of 5.3% over the preceding year's \$2,851,986,000, according to the annual DBS report on mineral production. Among major minerals there were increased values for crude petroleum, iron ore, copper, zinc, asbestos, natural gas, cement, and sand and gravel, and decreases for gold, nickel and uranium.

Ontario's mineral production declined in value in 1963 to \$874,784,000 from \$913,342,000 and accounted for a smaller share of the national total at 29.1% versus 32.0%. Alberta retained second place with a value of \$635,002,000 (21.1% of the all-Canada total) versus \$566,503,000 (19.9%). Quebec was next in order with a value of \$537,388,000 (17.9% of the total) versus \$519,453,000 (18.2%).

Value of production in Saskatchewan rose to \$279,576,000 (9.3% of the national output) from \$240,654,000 (8.4%) the preceding year, British Columbia to \$260,716,000 (8.7%) from \$235,428,000 (8.2%), and Manitoba to \$169,832,000 (5.6%) from \$158,932,000 (5.6%).

Production values for the other provinces follow: Newfoundland, \$121,786,000 (\$101,859,000 in 1962); Nova Scotia, \$67,307,000 (\$61,651,000); New Brunswick, \$26,501,000 (\$21,812,000); Northwest Territories, \$15,238,000 (\$17,537,000); Yukon, \$14,626,000 (\$13,138,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$654,100 (\$677,900).

*40. Canadian Fisheries Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in Canada in May declined 3.5% in volume to 180,223,000 pounds from 186,842,000 a year earlier, but rose 15.9% in value to \$15,482,000 from \$13,359,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Volume of landings in the January-May period was down 3.6% from a year ago at 603,873,000 pounds versus 626,513,000, while landed value was up 12.7% at \$31,639,000 versus \$28,082,000.

Catch on the Atlantic coast fell 2.7% in May to 157,501,000 pounds from 161,846,000 a year earlier, but rose 11.4% in the January-May period to 339,599,000 pounds from 304,889,000 a year ago. Landed value increased 21.3% in the month to \$12,012,000 from \$9,901,000 and 21.7% in the five months to \$23,582,000 from \$19,370,000.

Landings on the Pacific coast declined 9.1% in May to 22,722,000 pounds from 24,996,000 in May last year and 17.8% in the January-May period to 264,274,000 pounds from 321,624,000 in the corresponding 1963 period. Landed value edged up 0.3% in the month to \$3,470,000 from \$3,458,000 but dropped 7.5% in the five months to \$8,057,000 from \$8,712,000.

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

41. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended June 20 were valued 20.5% above those in the corresponding period of 1963. All provinces shared in this gain, with percentage increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 8.5%; Quebec, 25.7%; Ontario, 21.8%; Manitoba, 13.0%; Saskatchewan, 17.0%; Alberta, 17.8%; and British Columbia, 24.7%.

R E L E A S E D T H I S I S S U E

Friday, July 10, 1964

(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

- *1. Commodity Imports & Exports, April 1964
- 2. Index of Industrial Production, April 1964, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *3. Estimates of Labour Income, April 1964
- *4. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, April 1964
- 5. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, April 1964, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 6. Price Movements, June 1964, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *7. Security Price Indexes, June 25 & July 2, 1964
- *8. Wholesale Price Indexes, June 1964
- 9. Business Financial Statistics: Balance Sheets, Selected Financial Institutions, 1st Quarter 1964, (61-006), 50¢/\$2.00
- *10. Steel Ingot Production, July 4, 1964
- 11. Motor Vehicle Shipments, May 1964, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 12. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, May 1964, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Coal & Coke Statistics, April 1964, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 14. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, May 1964, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00

MORE

15. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1964, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Rigid Insulating Board, May 1964, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Mineral Wool, May 1964, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Gypsum Products, May 1964, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *19. Revenue From Advertising, Subscriptions & Sales of Canadian Periodicals,
- *20. Shipments of Rubber Belts & Belting, 1962 1962
- *21. Shipments From The Furniture & Fixture Industries, 1962
22. Stone Products Manufacturers, 1961, (44-213), 50¢
23. Type of Ownership & Size of Establishment Engaged in Manufacturing
in Canada, 1961, (31-210), \$1.00
24. Railway Carloadings, June 21, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
25. Railway Operating Statistics, February 1964, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Shipping Statistics, April 1964, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *27. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, April 1964
28. Building Permits, April 1964, (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
29. New Residential Construction, April 1964, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
30. Grain Milling Statistics, May 1964, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Estimated Value of Honey Production, 1963, (23-007), 25¢/50¢
32. Fur Production, Season 1962-63, (23-207), 50¢
33. Farm Wages In Canada, May 1964, (21-002), 25¢/75¢
34. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, February 1964, (32-004),
30¢/\$3.00
35. Bread & Other Bakery Products, 1st Quarter 1964, (32-015), 25¢/\$1.00
36. Gold Production, April 1964, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
37. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, April 1964, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
38. Salt, April & May 1964, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
39. Preliminary Report on Mineral Production, 1963, (26-203), 75¢
- *40. Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, May 1964
41. Department Store Sales, June 20, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
 - Coarse Grains Quarterly, May 1964, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, June 17, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Fish Freezings & Stocks, May 1964, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of June 26
 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, April 1964, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 12
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, March 1964,
(31-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 12
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
April 1964, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 26
 - Civil Aviation, January 1964, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue
of May 29
 - Federal Government Employment, February 1964, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00 --
Summarized in issue of June 19

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