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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in February this year were valued at \$512,439,000, an increase of 18.8% from last year's February total of \$431,237,000. January's value was up 12.1%. (Page 2)

Labour: Employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies totalled 332,600 at the end of March this year, an increase of 4,020 over the same month last year ... Claimants for regular unemployment insurance benefit numbered 250,054 on May 29 as compared to 270,892 a year ago. (Pages 2 & 3)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 25 amounted to 166,013 tons, a decrease of 2.2% from the preceding week's total of 169,810 tons. Output in the corresponding week last year was 147,275 tons. (Page 4)

Business: Value of cheques cashed in 51 clearing centres totalled \$35,452 million in May, a 6.6% increase over last year's \$33,250 million. (Page 6)

Merchandising: With all provinces sharing in the gain, department store sales rose 24.4% during the week ending July 11 as compared to a year earlier. (Page 7)

Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in centres of 5 000 population and over fell 10.1% in May to 11,334, while completions were down 20.7% to 7,047 units. (Page 7)

Traffic Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in May this year claimed 382 lives as compared to 325 in the corresponding month last year. (Page 7)

Transportation: Cars of revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada in the seven days ended July 14 totalled 79,982, an increase of 6.7% over a year earlier, while receipts from connections rose 15.7% to 22,444. (Page 8)

Population: Canada's population reached 19,237,000 at June 1 this year, an increase of 341,000 or 1.8% since June 1, 1963 and of almost a million (999,000) or 5.5% since the 1961 Census. (Page 9)

1. & 2. Commodity Imports In February Canada's commodity imports in February this year were valued at \$512,439,000 an increase of 18.8% from last year's February total of \$431,237,000. January's value was up 12.1%, resulting in a combined total for the January-February period of \$1,078,522,000, larger by 15.2% than last year's \$935,973,000 for the same time.

Among principal sources of supply in February, values were higher as compared to a year earlier for the United States, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Belgium and Luxembourg.

Commoditywise, February imports were higher in value as compared to a year ago for non-farm machinery, automobile parts, freight and passenger automobiles, crude petroleum, radio equipment and related devices, tractors and parts, and farm equipment.

February imports from the 10 leading supply sources, in order of value, were: United States, \$377,449,000 (\$313,499,000); United Kingdom, \$37,009,000 (\$30,069,000); Venezuela, \$19,010,000 (\$16,886,000); Japan, \$9,949,000 (\$7,749,000); Federal Republic of Germany, \$8,554,000 (\$6,494,000); Italy, \$3,780,000 (\$2,742,000); Saudi Arabia, \$3,634,000 (\$3,163,000); France, \$3,405,000 (\$2,617,000); Brazil, \$2,748,000 (\$1,265,000); and Belgium and Luxembourg, \$2,637,000 (\$1,823,000).

The leading commodity imports in February were valued as follows: non-farm machinery, \$57,528,000 (\$45,722,000); automobile parts, except engines, \$45,919,000 (\$36,539,000); crude petroleum, \$24,933,000 (\$23,888,000); radio equipment, related devices and other electrical apparatus, \$20,937,000 (\$18,125,000); tractors and parts, except engines, \$17,283,000 (\$10,448,000); engines, except aircraft engines, \$14,545,000 (\$10,896,000); farm equipment, except tractors, \$12,251,000 (\$9,278,000); automobiles, freight and passenger, \$10,893,000 (\$4,009,000); steel plate, sheet and strip, \$7,416,000 (\$4,416,000); and scientific and educational equipment, \$6,602,000 (\$3,503,000).

LABOUR

*3. Federal Government Employment Employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies totalled 332,660 at the end of March this year, an increase of 229 from the end of February and an increase of 4,020 or 1.2% from March 31 last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". Total employee earnings for March amounted to \$136,694,000, an increase of \$4,581,000 or 3.5% over February and an increase of \$10,421,000 or 8.3% over March last year.

Employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 130,760 at the end of March as compared to 130,755 for February and 129,819 for March 1963. Earnings of employees in this group amounted to \$57,885,000 in March, up \$2,821,000 or 5.1% from the preceding month and up \$4,115,000 or 7.7% from March 1963.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations totalled 201,900 at the end of March, an increase of 224 over February and 3,079 over March 1963. Earnings of this group aggregated \$78,808,000 in March, up \$1,760,000 or 2.3% from February and \$6,305,000 or 8.7% from March 1963.

4. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for regular unemployment insurance benefit numbered 250,054 on May 29 as compared to 270,-892 on the same date last year. On April 30 this year the total was 497,745, comprising 338,779 regular and 158,966 seasonal benefit. Seasonal benefit was not payable for unemployment occurring after May 16 this year.

Close to one-third of the end-of-May claimants, both this year and one year ago were women; this is in sharp contrast with the end of April when women made up less than one-quarter of the total. The sharp decline in the proportion of male claimants in May is associated with the seasonal pickup in industries such as construction, employing mainly men.

Initial and renewal claims filed in May numbered 105,182 as against 175,-430 in April and 122,911 in May 1963. More than a third of the initial claims were on behalf of persons exhausting regular benefit and requesting additional credits under the seasonal benefit provisions.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 340,300 for May, 484,600 for April and 387,600 for May 1963. Benefit payments, at \$33.1 million, were almost \$20 million less than for April and \$8 million lower than May 1963. Part of the April-to-May decline is associated with the termination of seasonal benefit on May 16.

5. Earnings and Hours Of Work In Manufacturing Total employment in manufacturing was 8.7% higher in 1963 than in 1960, an average annual increase for the three years of 2.9%. This is in sharp contrast to the previous three-year period (1957 to 1960) when there was a decline of 1.6% in the number of men and women employed in manufacturing. The largest decrease in this period occurred during the recession of 1957 when employment in manufacturing fell 4.5%. Between 1960 and 1963 the general level of average hourly earnings for both sexes increased 10.2% from \$1.77 in 1960 to \$1.95 in 1963, an average of 6¢ a year, following closely the trend that was established early in the last decade. Over the three-year period average earnings for men rose 19¢ an hour and those for women, 13¢ an hour.

Both sexes worked a fractionally longer week in 1963, which accounts for the slight difference in the rate of increase between the average weekly wages and average hourly earnings; average weekly wages increased by 11.2% and average hourly earnings by 10.2%. Some of the principal factors that contributed to higher levels of earnings in 1963 were: upward pay adjustments, shifts in the industrial distribution of workers forming a greater concentration in high wage industries, increases in overtime and decreases in short time.

The number of wage-earners in 1963 was up 8.6% over 1960, the number of employees in the durables industries increasing 13.7% and those in the non-durables industries 4.9%. Decreases in petroleum and coal products and in printing and publishing were more than offset by increases in the rubber and the textile industries. The largest percentage increases in wage-earners were in the major groups covering the electrical apparatus and transportation equipment manufacturers, where the rises were 23.6% and 20.6%, respectively.

The percentage increase in average weekly salaries was smaller than that of the average weekly wages; however, weekly earnings of salaried personnel as a whole were up by 10.8% from \$100.48 in 1960 to \$111.29 in 1963. Between 1960 and 1963, salaries rose by 10.5% from \$58.05 to \$64.17 a week. The average weekly hours of salaried personnel were practically unchanged over the last three years, standing at 38.4.

Average weekly salaries of clerical and related workers were \$79.13 in the 1963 survey week, up \$6.97 or 9.7% over 1960; men averaged \$94.49 and women \$62.56. The ratio of men to women in this group of employees did not change since 1960, men making up 52% of the total number reported.

M A N U F A C T U R I N G

*6. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 25 amounted to 166,013 tons, a decrease of 2.2% from the preceding week's total of 169,810 tons. Output in the corresponding week last year was 147,275 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100 was 173 versus 177 a week earlier and 153 a year ago.

*7. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in May decreased 2.9% to 3,891,576 pairs from 4,006,153 pairs in the corresponding month last year, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Production of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-May period to 20,533,965 pairs, a small increase (0.2%) from last year's like total of 20,487,409 pairs.

8. Abrasives Manufacturers Factory shipments from abrasives manufacturing plants in 1961 were valued at \$42,942,000, a decrease of 11.6% from the preceding year's \$48,569,000, according to the annual DBS report on abrasives manufacturers. Number of establishments was unchanged at 20. These employed 2,315 persons (2,519 a year earlier), and paid \$11,799,000 in salaries and wages (\$12,514,000). Materials and supplies used in manufacturing processes were valued at \$16,643,000 versus \$19,329,000 a year earlier.

9. Chemical and Chemical Products Factory shipments reported by the chemical and chemical products industries group in 1963 were valued at a record \$1,638.3 million, an increase of approximately \$94.6 million or about 6% over the preceding year's comparable total of \$1,543.9 million.

In 1963 there were 1,080 operating establishments in this group and they employed 50,879 persons who were paid \$253.5 million in salaries and wages. Materials for use in manufacturing processes cost \$666.7 million and fuel and electricity cost \$56.1 million.

Imports of chemicals and chemical products totalled \$410.3 million during 1963, compared with \$394.7 million in the preceding year. Exports during the year were worth \$272.8 million, compared with \$248.5 million in 1962.

10. Manufacturing In British Columbia Factory shipments from manufacturing plants in British Columbia in 1961 were valued at a record \$1,967,091,000, an increase of 3.1% over the preceding year's \$1,908,543,000, DBS reports. British Columbia is the third largest manufacturing province in Canada, and 1961 shipments accounted for 8.1% of the national total.

The number of establishments declined 3.8% to 3,502 in 1961 from 3,616 in the preceding year, and employees fell 1.4% to 97,518 from 98,931 while salaries and wages increased 1.3% to \$440,198,000 from \$434,557,000. Cost of materials and supplies climbed 5.8% to \$1,065,073,000 from \$1,007,018,000.

Shipment values for the province's leading manufacturing in 1961 were as follows: saw mills (except shingle mills), \$368,784,000; pulp and paper mills, \$284,225,000; petroleum refineries, \$110,051,000; veneer and plywood mills, \$91,414,000; fish products industry, \$72,987,000; sash and door planing mills, \$66,619,000; slaughtering and meat packing plants, \$61,208,000; and pasteurizing plants, \$43,137,000.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

11. Milk Production Production of milk in June is estimated at 2,233,000,000 pounds, an increase of 0.9% over the same month last year, placing the January-June total at 9,315,000,000 pounds, an increase of 1.1%. Revised data place milk output in May at 1,927,402,000 pounds versus 1,902,617,000 in the corresponding month last year, and in the January-May period at 7,082,277,000 pounds versus 7,003,084,000.

*12. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less in June amounted to 3,357,426 pounds, an increase of 319,757 pounds from the May output of 3,037,669 pounds, DBS reports. Amount packed in containers of five pounds or less in June was 2,507,107 pounds, and the remainder of 850,319 pounds was packed in containers of 6 to 24 pounds, inclusive.

13. Sugar Output & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased 31.9% in June to 161,879,000 pounds from last year's 122,832,000 pounds, while output in the January-June period eased down 2.8% to 689,499,000 pounds from 709,856,000 a year ago. Total sales rose in the month to 179,062,000 pounds from 118,632,000 a year earlier, while half-year sales declined to 837,996,000 pounds from 858,200,000. Company-held stocks of refined beet and cane sugar at the end of June were 291,320,000 pounds, up 12.1% from a year earlier.

14. Stocks Of Canned Foods Cannery's stocks of canned fruits at the end of May this year included the following (in thousands): solid pack apples, 7,199 pounds (8,642 at the end of May 1963); apple juice, 52,460 (38,402); apple sauce, 8,870 (8,356); apricots, 1,794 (2,077); sour cherries, 538 (815); sweet cherries, 736 (1,183); peaches, 12,271 (14,149); Bartlett pears, 5,721 (5,628); kieffer pears, 4,416 (6,304); plums, 4,572 (3,780); raspberries, 299 (96); and strawberries, 149 (340).

End-of-May cannery's stocks of canned vegetables included the following (in thousands): asparagus, 3,282 pounds (2,574); green beans, 6,856 (7,260); wax beans, 8,453 (8,314); beets, 6,176 (4,153); whole kernel corn, 13,777 (19,085); cream style corn, 19,978 (27,206); peas, 20,073 (27,258); tomatoes, 7,369 (20,098); tomato juice, 41,784 (74,128).

15. Cheques Cashed In May The value of cheques cashed in 51 clearing centres totalled \$35,452 million in May, a 6.6% increase over last year's \$33,250 million for the same month. All five economic areas showed gains over a year earlier, as follows: Ontario, 10.0%; Atlantic Provinces, 8.4%; British Columbia, 5.9%; Quebec, 4.0%; and the Prairie Provinces, 2.0%.

Cheque cashings in the first five months of this year aggregated \$167,-391 million, an increase of 12.4% over last year's like total of \$148,860 million. Economic area gains in the January-May period were: Ontario, 14.0%; Atlantic Provinces, 13.5%; British Columbia, 13.1%; Quebec, 12.5%; and the Prairie Provinces, 7.2%.

P R I C E S

* 16. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	July 23	July 16 (1956 = 100)	June 25
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	166.1	165.5	161.5
Industrials	77	170.8	169.6	165.6
Utilities	20	158.1	158.4	154.4
Finance(1)	14	153.5	154.1	150.6
Banks	6	144.7	144.6	140.7
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	101.0	99.2	96.9
Golds	16	114.6	112.4	110.9
Base metals	8	93.6	92.0	89.3
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	78.2	80.6	75.3
Primary Oils and Gas	7	85.2	83.5	79.6

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

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

17. Steel Warehousing Commodities sold by steel warehousing establishments in April included the following: concrete reinforcing bars, 3,839 tons (4,279 a year earlier); other hot rolled bars, 10,885 tons (7,458); plates, 15,672 tons (13,023); sheet and strip, 17,151 tons (15,961); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 6,335 tons (5,208); heavy structural beams, 6,643 tons (5,839); bar size structural shapes, 3,939 (4,303); and other structural shapes, 7,450 tons (6,304).

January-April sales included: concrete reinforcing bars, 17,423 tons (15,410 a year earlier); other hot rolled bars, 35,947 tons (28,636); plates, 56,618 tons (45,112); sheet and strip, 68,552 tons (60,133); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 23,301 tons (17,562); heavy structural beams, 24,861 tons (19,260); bar size structural shapes, 14,766 tons (15,234); and other structural shapes, 26,355 tons (20,616).

18. Department Store Sales With all provinces sharing in the gain, department store sales rose 24.4% during the week ending July 11 as compared with the same week last year. The provincial increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 18.0%; Quebec, 6.4%; Ontario, 47.2%; Manitoba, 20.6%; Saskatchewan, 15.7%; Alberta, 3.1%; and British Columbia, 19.4%.

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

19. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in centres of 5,000 population and over fell 10.1% in May to 11,334 units from 12,475 in the corresponding month last year, while January-May starts rose 13.4% to 39,527 units from 34,854 a year ago. Completions in these areas were down 20.7% in the month to 7,047 units from 8,893, while five-month completions were up 5.2% to 55,583 units from 36,342. Number of units under construction at month's end was up 6.7% to 65,592 units from 58,689 a year ago.

T R A F F I C A C C I D E N T S

*20. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in May this year claimed 382 lives as compared to 325 in May last year, DBS reports in a special statement.

Regional death toll in May was: Newfoundland, 13 (1 in May 1963); Prince Edward Island, 2 (1); Nova Scotia, 22 (26); New Brunswick, 12 (12); Quebec, 126 (103); Ontario, 116 (113); Manitoba, 17 (8); Saskatchewan, 12 (16); Alberta, 27 (21); British Columbia, 35 (24); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (nil).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths in this release with those in the annual DBS report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Daily Bulletin of April 10, 1964.

Province	Number of Accidents				No. of Victims		Total	
	Fatal	Non-Property		Total	Total	Killed	Injured	Property Damage(1)
		fatal injury Only (1)	Damage					
	May 1964			May 1963		May 1964		
								\$('000)
Nfld.	10	99	223	332	309	13	144	150
P.E.I.	2	24	50	76	82	2	34	29
N.S.	17	182	667	866	721	22	274	381
N.B.	11	199	369	579	443	12	276	262
Que.	111	2,429	6,955	9,495	7,965	126	3,713	..
Ont.	103	3,057	4,920	8,080	7,408	116	4,592	4,063
Man.	14	351	635	1,000	1,071	17	508	434
Sask.	10	297	767	1,074	1,089	12	481	509
Alta.	17	482	1,729	2,228	1,994	27	785	1,037
B.C.	30	949	1,860	2,839	1,994	35	1,427	1,404
Yukon & N.W.T. ..	-	14	13	27	19	-	20	17
May 1964	325	8,083	18,188	26,596		382	12,254	8,286(2)
May 1963	282	6,839	15,974		23,095	325	9,992	7,716(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec;
.. not available; - nil.

21. Railway Carloadings Cars of revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada in the seven days ended July 14 totalled 79,982, an increase of 6.7% over a year earlier, while cars received from both Canadian and United States rail connections rose 15.7% to 22,444. From the beginning of the year to July 14 freight carloadings advanced 11.5% to 2,038,868 cars, while receipts from connections increased 10.6% to 694,982 cars.

Among commodities contributing to the increase in the seven days ended July 14 were: wheat, 8,741 cars (versus 5,770 in 1963); grain products, 1,870 (1,536); iron ore, 10,387 (9,452); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 4,334 (3,742); other mine products (non-metallic), 2,840 (2,432); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,387 (1,087); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 9,260 (8,734). Items requiring fewer cars included: coal, 2,846 (3,440); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,408 (4,918); and pulpwood, 1,563 (2,325).

22. Railway Freight Traffic Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in January totalled 13,827,535 tons, up 18.8% from a year earlier. Loadings in Canada (including receipts from water carriers) amounted to 11,793,628 tons, a gain of 20.7%, while receipts from United States connections destined to points in Canada aggregated 768,085 tons, 9.1% above a year earlier. Overhead freight (United States to United States through Canada) increased 12.5% to 1,265,822 tons.

MINING

23. Coal Production & Imports Production of coal increased 24.5% in June to 836,520 tons from 671,750 in the corresponding month last year, while the output in the first six months this year rose 4.7% to 5,538,054 tons from 5,289,625 in the like 1963 period. Landed imports were up 19.4% in June to 1,849,725 tons from 1,549,225 a year earlier, placing the half-year total at 5,062,758 tons, up 13.5% from 4,460,976 a year ago.

24. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos rose 6.9% in May to 124,656 tons from 116,612 in the corresponding month last year, placing January-May shipments at 476,497 tons, larger by 10.6% than last year's 430,833 tons for the same period.

25. Gold Production Production of gold declined 13.4% in May to 306,706 troy ounces from 354,051 in the corresponding month last year, and 6.4% in the January-May period to 1,570,813 troy ounces from 1,678,280. Output was smaller in May than a year earlier in all producing areas except the Yukon, while declines were common to all areas in the five-month period.

26. Canada's Population at June 1, 1964 Canada's population reached 19,237,000 at June 1 this year, according to the annual estimates released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of 341,000 or 1.8% since June 1, 1963 and of almost a million (999,000) or 5.5% since the 1961 Census.

The increase of 341,000 for this past year is larger than the 326,000 between June 1, 1962 and June 1, 1963 and the 332,000 for the previous year. This increased growth is the result of increased immigration, as natural increase for the census years 1963-64 was the smallest since the last census. During the past year the birth rate dropped about 0.7 percentage points and there was a very slight increase in the death rate.

Estimates of population of the provinces for June 1, 1964, with 1963 estimates in brackets, were as follows: Newfoundland, 491,000 (481,000); Prince Edward Island, 107,000 (107,000); Nova Scotia, 762,000 (756,000); New Brunswick, 617,000 (614,000); Quebec, 5,562,000 (5,468,000); Ontario, 6,586,000 (6,448,000); Manitoba, 958,000 (950,000); Saskatchewan, 943,000 (933,000); Alberta, 1,432,000 (1,405,000); British Columbia, 1,738,000 (1,695,000); Yukon, 16,000 (15,000); and Northwest Territories, 25,000 (24,000).

The 1964 estimates are the result of a population accounting that starts with the 1961 Census count, adds births and immigration, and deducts deaths and an estimate of emigration based on United States and United Kingdom government statistics of immigration from Canada. For each province the same general method is used and family allowance statistics provide the basis for an estimate of interprovincial migration. The estimates for the years 1962 to 1964 are subject to revision when data for another census become available.

27. Marital Status, Age & Sex 1962 The trend toward earlier age at marriage during the war and post-war period as reflected in the proportion married in the age group 15-24 years has shown little change since 1956, following a sharp rise from 1941 to the 1956 Census. The estimated total population of Canada on June 1, 1962 was 18,570,000 of whom 12,260,500 or 66.0% were 15 years of age and over.

The estimated total of males 15 years of age and over was 6,111,900, of whom 1,856,400 or 30.2% were single, 4,073,700 or 66.2% were married and 222,500 or 3.6% were widowed or divorced. The estimated total of females, 15 years of age and over was 6,111,900, of whom 1,424,700 or 23.3% were single, 4,060,400 or 66.4% were married and 626,800 or 10.3% were widowed or divorced.

28. Estimates of Families in Canada Estimated number of families in Canada, excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories on June 1, 1963 was 4,314,000, an increase of 75,000 or 1.8% since June 1, 1962, and 174,000 or 4.2% since the 1961 Census. The average number of persons per family in Canada on June 1, 1963 was 4.0, a slight increase from 3.9 for the Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces at 4.3 persons per family, followed by the Prairie Provinces at 3.9 persons, Ontario at 3.7 persons, and British Columbia with the smallest average size at 3.6 persons per family.

MORE

The average number of children per family (unmarried children under 25 years of age living at home) on June 1, 1963 was 2.0 as compared with 1.9 in 1962 and at the 1961 Census. The 1963 estimates show marked differences between regions in the number of children per family. Families with no children for example, were only 24.0% of all families in Quebec and 24.1% in the Atlantic Provinces, but constituted 31.4% of the total in British Columbia, 28.9% in Ontario and 28.3% in the Prairie Provinces. On the other hand, families comprising five or more children accounted for 15.6% of all families in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec, 6.8% in the Prairie Provinces and 6.0% and 5.9% respectively in British Columbia and Ontario.

1961 CENSUS

29. Income Of Individuals The average income of non-farm individuals for the year ended May 31, 1961 was \$3,131, according to a DBS report which presents income information collected from a 20% sample of private non-farm households in the 1961 Census of Canada. The average for males was \$3,999, while the average for females was \$1,651.

Highest average income was reported in Ontario at \$3,331, and the lowest in Prince Edward Island at \$2,187. The highest average for males was reported in Ontario (\$4,335), and the lowest in Newfoundland (\$2,665). For females the highest average income was reported in Ontario (\$1,747), and the lowest in Prince Edward Island (\$1,061).

30. Occupations By Industries And Sex Over 21% of all persons in clerical occupations reported their industry as manufacturing, close to 20% as trade, nearly 15% as community, business and personal service industries, 14% as finance, insurance and real estate, over 13% as transportation, communication and other utilities and almost 13% as public administration and defence, according to a 1961 Census report released by DBS.

Over 40% of all persons in the managerial occupation division (which includes proprietors) were found in the trade industry division, nearly 17% in manufacturing, and almost 15% in the service industries over half of which were found in hotels, restaurants and taverns. Almost 68% of persons in the professional and technical occupation division reported their industry as the service group, largely in the education and health and welfare areas. For craftsmen, production process and related workers about 51% were in manufacturing industries, 17% in construction and 12% in trade.

The occupational distribution of manufacturing industries shows over 56% in the craftsmen, production process and related workers occupation division, close to 13% in the clerical group, over 6% in the managerial group and over 5% in the professional and technical occupation group. About 41% of persons reported in service industries were in the service and recreation occupation division, almost 34% in professional and technical occupations and nearly 10% in clerical occupations.

The 1961 Census labour force included all persons 15 years of age and over, who were reported as having a job of any kind, either part-time or full-time, or who had been employed before and were reported as looking for work during the week prior to enumeration. Due mainly to differences in definition and revisions of both the occupational and industrial classifications, the figures published are not directly comparable with 1951 Census data.

31. Earnings, Hours & Weeks of Employment
of Wage-Earners by Industries

The highest average earnings for male wage-earners reported in the 1961 Census were found in the

finance, insurance, and real estate industry division with \$4,921, and in the mines, quarries, and oil wells industry division with \$4,364. This information is contained in a report released by DBS which gives the industries of wage-earners in the labour force at the June 1, 1961 Census, by sex, showing wage and salary earnings and weeks of employment during the twelve months prior to June, 1961 and the hours usually worked each week, for Canada and the provinces.

Male wage-earners in the agriculture industry division showed the lowest average earnings with an average of \$1,362. It should be noted, however, that less than 19% of all males in the industry division are wage-earners and of these only 46% reported 40 to 52 weeks of employment, and that the census definition of earnings excluded the value of free room and board, as well as income from self-employment. The average earnings of male wage-earners in the manufacturing industry division were \$3,998. For the larger sub-groups of manufacturing average earnings were as follows: food and beverage industries, \$3,498; transportation equipment industries, \$4,184; paper and allied industries, \$4,512; metal fabricating industries, \$4,037; and wood industries \$2,913. Average wage and salary earnings for some of the larger individual industries, consisting mainly of wage-earners are given below:

Canada 1961 Census-Male Wage and Salary Earners						
Industries	Male Wage Earners No.	Average Earnings \$	Reporting 40 to 52 weeks of employment			
			Total		Usually Working 35 hours+	
			No.	% of Male Wage-Earners	No.	% of Male Wage-Earners
Defence services	156,683	4,013	143,552	91.62	138,872	88.63
Other Federal						
administration	77,339	4,598	66,910	86.52	64,221	83.04
Building construction	137,534	2,971	67,601	49.15	65,073	47.31
Railway transport	132,779	3,978	115,075	86.67	110,926	83.54
Local administration	110,953	3,592	87,745	79.08	82,603	74.45
Logging	84,696	2,310	24,683	29.14	23,643	27.92
Elementary and						
secondary schools	75,154	4,712	65,578	87.26	53,098	70.65
Pulp and paper mills	67,673	4,617	58,415	86.32	56,676	83.75
Sawmills	52,563	2,847	30,565	58.15	29,453	56.03
Hospitals	51,035	3,211	43,836	85.89	42,024	82.34

For females the mines, quarries and oil wells industry division with an average of \$2,886 and the public administration and defence industry division with an average of \$2,603 showed the highest average earnings. The lowest average earnings were in the agriculture industry division with \$765 where only 27% of the female wage-earners reported 40 to 52 weeks of employment. The average earnings for female wage-earners reported in the community, business and personal service industry division was \$1,897. The sub-groups of this industry division showed average earnings ranging from the high of \$3,073 for the education and related services group through \$2,395 for the services to business management group, \$1,988 for the health and welfare services group to a low of \$991 for the personal services group. Average wage and salary earnings for some of the larger individual industries for female wage-earners were as follows:

MORE

Canada 1961 Census-Female Wage and Salary Earners

Industries	Female Wage- Earners No.	Average Earnings \$	Reporting 40 to 52 weeks of employment			
			Total	Usually working 35 hours		
			No.	% of Female Wage- Earners	No.	% of Female Wage- Earners
Hospitals	176,129	1,962	117,836	66.90	107,495	61.03
Elementary and second- ary schools	139,833	3,176	106,363	76.06	67,259	48.10
Hotels, restaurants and taverns	90,721	1,100	49,277	54.32	39,351	43.38
Private households	87,969	651	47,377	53.86	34,077	38.74
Department stores	66,691	1,774	49,274	73.88	37,562	56.32
Savings and credit institutions	51,761	2,241	42,968	83.01	38,221	73.84
Insurance and real estate agencies	43,394	2,394	35,854	82.62	31,477	72.54
Defence services	16,346	2,667	13,959	85.40	13,180	80.63
Other Federal administra- tion	34,585	2,636	25,231	72.95	22,847	66.06
Telephone system	34,178	2,388	28,492	83.36	25,721	75.26
Women's clothing industry	22,297	1,730	15,578	69.87	14,291	64.09

I L L N E S S

32. Incidence Of Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis in April numbered 358 as compared to 406 in the preceding month, comprising 307 new active versus 348, and 51 reactivated versus 58. Number of new cases reported in the January-April period this year was 1,489 as compared to 2,027 in the same 1963 period. New active cases in the four-month period numbered 1,279 (1,767 a year ago), and reactivated cases totalled 210 (260).

33. Illness in the Civil Service Approximately one-third of the 151,400 persons employed in Federal Government departments and agencies throughout Canada who were subject to Civil Service Leave Regulations took some certified sick leave during the year 1962. The average absence was 15.1 working days or 22.2 calendar days. Compared with 1961, the number of certified illnesses increased from 76,500 to 84,600, and working-days lost from 708,000 to 780,500.

In terms of time lost, the two most costly illnesses for younger employees were upper respiratory infections and diseases of the stomach. Among employees over 45, the leading illnesses were upper respiratory infections and arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases. The latter classification was also the leading illness among those 55 years of age and over.

34. Institutional Facilities, Services & Finances The rated capacity of 150 operating mental institutions in Canada in 1962 was 66,493 beds, of which 67.1% were in public mental hospitals and 20.7% in public hospitals for mental defectives. An average daily patient load of 68,178 was equivalent to 367 per 100,000 population (383 in 1961) as patient-days declined by 2.1% to 24.9 million. Personnel (excluding hospital psychiatric units) increased by 6.3 to 32,000, of whom 96.6% were full-time.

Public mental institutions reported \$139.8 million in operating revenue (\$130.3 million in 1961), with provincial governments contributing 86.6%. Operating expenditures were \$141.6 million (\$132.2 million in 1961), of which 66.4% was allocated for gross salaries and wages. Cost per patient-day was \$6.01 (\$5.41 in 1961), ranging from \$5.56 in mental hospitals to \$12.10 in psychiatric hospitals.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

35. Telephones In 1963 Telephones operated by 14 of the largest systems in Canada at the end of 1963 numbered 6,288,200, an increase of 5% over the 1962 year-end total of 5,972,976. The trend to individual lines and automatic switchboards continued. Of the total, 47% of the totals were on individual lines and 23% on multi-party lines, 16% were extensions and 12% were private branch exchange telephones.

Operating revenue of the 14 companies increased 6% to \$257,012,000 in 1963 from \$242,846,000 in the preceding year. Due largely to an increase in fixed charges from \$56,807,000 to \$63,233,000, and in taxes from \$102,798,000 to \$108,997,000, net income increased by only 3%.

There were 10,311,683,000 local and 257,725,000 long distance calls reported by these companies as compared to 9,851,276,000 local and 247,988,000 long distance in 1962, an overall increase of 470,144,000 calls or 5%.

FISHERIES

36. Nova Scotia Fisheries Fishermen in Nova Scotia landed 435,928,000 pounds of sea fish and shellfish in 1962, a decrease of about 1% from the preceding year's 439,662,000 pounds. The 1957-1961 average was 439,786,000 pounds. The landed value of sea fish in 1962 was \$30,928,000, up 14% from the year-earlier figure of \$27,151,700; the five-year average value was \$25,108,200. There were 12,711 persons engaged in the industry versus 12,578 in the preceding year, of whom 3,424 were full-time (3,331 in 1961), 4,648 part-time (4,668), and 4,639 occasional (4,579).

FORESTRY

37. Pulpwood Production of pulpwood in May rose to 717,998 rough cords from last year's corresponding total of 672,517, bringing the total for the January-May period to 4,203,961 rough cords as against 3,612,516 a year ago. The month's consumption of pulpwood was higher than a year earlier at 1,359,817 rough cords as compared to 1,340,532, placing the five-month total at 6,424,969 rough cords versus 6,058,685. End-of-May inventories were slightly smaller than a year earlier at 11,212,112 rough cords versus 11,394,852.

1. Trade of Canada - Summary of Foreign Trade, February 1964 (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
2. Trade of Canada - Summary of Imports, February 1964 (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *3. Federal Government Employment, March 1964
4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, May 1964 (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
5. Earnings & Hours in Manufacturing, 1963, (72-203), 25¢
- *6. Steel Ingot Production, July 25, 1964
- *7. Leather Footwear Production, May 1964
8. Abrasives Manufacturers, 1961 (44-202), 50¢
9. Chemical & Chemical Products Industries, Preliminary Summary Statistics, 1963 (46-217), 25¢
10. Manufacturing Industries of Canada (Section F), British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1961 (31-208), 50¢
11. Dairy Review, June 1964 (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *12. Skim Milk Powder, June 1964
13. The Sugar Situation, June 1964 (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Stocks of Canned Foods, May 1964 (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
15. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, May 1964 (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *16. Weekly Security Price Indexes, July 23, 1964
17. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, April 1964 (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Department Store Sales, July 11, 1964 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
19. New Residential Construction, May 1964 (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *20. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, May 1964
21. Carloadings, July 14, 1964 (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
22. Railway Freight Traffic, January 1964 (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
23. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, June 1964 (26-002), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Asbestos, May 1964 (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Gold Production, May 1964 (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Estimated Population of Canada by Provinces, June 1, 1964 (91-201), 25¢
27. Population Estimates by Marital Status, Age & Sex for Canada & Provinces, 1962 (91-203), 25¢
28. Estimates of Families in Canada, 1963 (91-204), 50¢
29. Population Sample: Income of Individuals -- by Sex, Age, Marital Status, Schooling, etc. -- 1961 Census (98-501), \$1.00
30. Labour Force, Occupation Divisions by Detailed Industries & Sex, Canada, 1961 Census (94-530), 50¢
31. Labour Force, Earnings, Hours & Weeks of Employment of Wage-Earners by Industries, Provinces -- 1961 Census -- (94-542), \$1.50
32. Incidence of Tuberculosis, April 1964 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Illness in the Civil Service, 1962 (82-203), 75¢
34. Mental Health Statistics -- Volume III -- Institutional Facilities, Services & Finances, 1962 (83-205), 75¢
35. Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report On Large Telephone Systems, 1963 (56-202), 25¢
36. Fisheries Statistics, Nova Scotia, 1962 (24-205), 75¢
37. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, May 1964 (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Primary Iron & Steel, May 1964 (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of July 24
- Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1961 (44-210), 50¢
- Grain Statistics Weekly, July 8, 1964 (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, May 1964 (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00

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