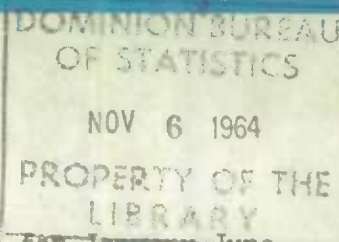


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports reached a new peak for ~~January-June~~ this year of \$3,833,600,000, greater by 22% than 1963's first-half total of \$3,141,700,000. Shipments were larger to most main trading areas with a heavy concentration to Eastern Europe, which included the large wheat shipments to the U.S.S.R. (Pages 2-4)

. . .

Merchandising: July department store sales were valued 14.2% above those in July last year, while sales in the week ended August 1 were valued 5.6% above those in the corresponding 1963 period. (Page 4)

. . .

Transportation: Operating revenues of scheduled Canadian air carriers rose by 5.9% in April this year as compared to last, while operating expenses increased by 8.4% ... Railway carloadings were up by 14.7% from a year ago in the seven days ended August 7 and by 11.6% in the January 1-August 7 period. (Pages 5-6)

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Labour: On June 30, there were 201,919 claimants for unemployment insurance benefit, fewer by 50,000 than a month earlier and by 18,000 from a year ago ... Some 6,967,000 persons were employed in Canada in July and some 265,000 were unemployed. (Pages 6-7)

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Population: Canada's population reached 19,272,000 at July 1 this year, an increase of 344,000 from a year ago and an advance of 1,034,000 from the June 1, 1961 Census. (Page 8)

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Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week of August 15 totalled 174,759 tons, little different from the preceding week's total of 174,519 ... May output of refined petroleum products was 4.1% larger than a year earlier. (Pages 8-9)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in July as compared to June in nine of the 10 regional cities, with increases ranging from 0.4% in Halifax, Montreal and Toronto to 0.7% in St. John's and Ottawa. The index was unchanged in Winnipeg. (Page 11)

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Food & Agriculture: Production of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, margarine and process cheese was smaller in July this year as compared to last, while output of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger. (Pages 12-13)

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1. Domestic Exports In Second
Quarter & First Half Of 1964

Domestic exports from Canada in the first six months of 1964 achieved a new peak and were valued at 22% above the 1963 half-yearly totals, according to figures released by DBS. Domestic exports for January-June 1964 amounted to \$3,833,600,000, as compared to \$3,141,700,000 for the same period of the preceding year. There were gains in shipments to most main trading areas, with a heavy concentration to Eastern Europe, which included the large wheat sendings to the U.S.S.R.

The general advance in exports was due almost entirely to the greater volume of trade. The average level of export prices during the first six months of 1964 increased somewhat less than 1% over that for the January-June period of 1963, while the average index of physical volume, when the same half-years were compared, rose by over 21%.

The share of exports taken by the principal consignees showed a considerable decline for the United States, from 57.6% to 52.4%, and for the United Kingdom, a small drop in share to 15.1%, but an increase in value, as also to other Commonwealth and preferential countries, while there was a substantial gain both in proportion from 21.3% to 26.7% of total exports and in value to the remaining countries. Of this latter group, Western European lands purchased slightly less in proportion, although the value of the goods was nearly 18% above those forwarded in January-June 1963. The share taken by Eastern European countries increased to 6.9% from 0.6% in the similar six months of the preceding year and was many times in excess of the value recorded in the previous year. The proportion purchased by Asian countries was moderately down to 6.2%, as was also the share forwarded to South American lands to 2.1%, while there was a modest increase in the proportion (2.2%) consigned to Central America and the Antilles.

Amongst the principal commodities, wheat was far above all others. The chief increase was in deliveries to the U.S.S.R., which totalled \$187,200,000, while smaller, but important amounts, were purchased by Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Albania. There were also impressive gains in wheat shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, with a small advance in wheat deliveries to Japan. Wheat exports to the United Kingdom were 9% less, while those to Belgium and Luxembourg, Communist China and the United States declined by over one-third. Newsprint shipments showed a 10.9% increase, while those of woodpulp advanced 17.9% and lumber 13.8%, these commodities following wheat in the order listed. Aluminum, including alloys, rose by 6.7% and crude petroleum by 8.1%, while iron ores and concentrates advanced over 50%. There was a sharp increase in aircraft and parts, which were around two-and-a-half times greater, chiefly due to the shipment of complete military aircraft to the United States. Copper and alloys rose by 17.1%. Of the ten leading exports, the only one to decline was the last one, nickel and alloys, which dropped by 9.7%. However, nickel ores and concentrates advanced and the combined total of the two items showed an increase in this six months over the similar period of the preceding year. Radioactive ores dropped by nearly 45%, the greatly increased shipments to the United Kingdom being more than outweighed by the fall in deliveries of uranium to the United States. Other commodities which showed substantial advances were asbestos, harvesting machinery, synthetic rubber and plastics, natural gas, fertilizers, whisky, fish and steel plate.

The general advance in export trade was well sustained in the second quarter of this year and compared with the April-June period of 1963, domestic exports advanced 23.3% to \$2,096,500,000. There were increases in shipments to the United States (12%), the United Kingdom (19.3%), other Commonwealth and preferential countries (17.1%) and a large advance (58.1%) to the remaining countries. As noted in the six months' figures, the greatest change was in advanced shipments to Eastern European countries, followed by a substantial rise in exports to Central America and the Antilles and a 15.8% advance in deliveries to Western Europe. Exports to South America were at approximately the same level as in the first six months of 1963, while those to Asia advanced by 16.1% and to the Middle East fell by 14.1%. The main rises in principal commodities for the second quarter were in aircraft, wheat, iron ore, natural gas, synthetic rubber and plastics, whisky, lumber, asbestos, copper, steel plate and newsprint. Declines were noticeable for radioactive ores, nickel and alloys and nickel in ores and concentrates. Domestic exports for the month of June 1964 alone were 42.8% higher, but that month had two more working days than in June 1963 and included the large volume of wheat shipments expedited to facilitate the winding up of the big Russian contract.

Domestic exports to the United States for January-June 1964 advanced by 11.1% to total \$2,011,600,000, while exports to that country in the second quarter alone rose by 12%. Newsprint remained the chief Canadian commodity sent to the United States and deliveries rose by 9.2%, as did those for lumber, while woodpulp advanced 13.8% and crude petroleum by 8.1%, to be in fourth place. Iron ores and concentrates more than doubled, while those of aircraft and parts were two-and-a-half times as great as in January-June 1963. Nickel and alloys fell off by one-quarter, while aluminum, including alloys, rose by nearly 15%. Haying and harvesting equipment were 11.2% above the previous year, natural gas advanced by 17.4% and whisky by 11.1%. There was a slight decline in the export of fertilizer materials, substantial increases in fresh and frozen fish, copper and alloys, and asbestos. Wheat made a substantial gain, as did shingles and steel plate, while uranium fell appreciably.

Exports to Britain rose by 23% in the first six months of this year compared to last and by 19.3% in the second quarter as against the similar period in the preceding year. Wheat, though still the leading commodity, fell by 9.1%, while the majority of other principal commodities showed large advances. Nickel ore rose by one-eighth, aluminum slightly and copper and alloys by one-third. Lumber shipments increased by over 50%, newsprint and tobacco by 15%, woodpulp by 41% and, due to the fulfilling of the English contract for uranium, radioactive ores almost doubled. Shipments of nickel and alloys were five times as great, plywood and zinc rose by over 60% and iron ores and concentrates were more than five times greater than in January-June 1963. Substantial advances were shown by synthetic rubber and plastics, flaxseed and barley, while declines were noticeable for precious metals and oilseed cake and meal. Steel plate, asbestos and fish rose considerably.

Domestic exports to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries advanced by 15.5% in the six months period and by 17.1% in the second quarter. The leading destinations, in descending order of value, were Australia, the Republic of South Africa, India, New Zealand and Jamaica. With the exception of South Africa, trade to each of these countries was at a higher level than in the first half of 1963, the main advances being in shipments to Australia and Jamaica. Australia took larger quantities of softwood lumber, newsprint, steel plate, asbestos, synthetic rubber and plastics, and aircraft and parts.

MORE

South Africa purchased more newprint, steel plate, plastics, special machinery and aluminum. India was the recipient of \$6.7 million worth of aircraft and parts, took lesser amounts of newprint and aluminum and approximately the same total of nickel as in January-June 1963. Jamaica received more wheat flour, New Zealand more copper, Nigeria more pipe, Pakistan more special industry machinery and Hong Kong more aluminum and synthetic rubber and plastics.

Exports to the group of other countries rose by 52.7% in the January-June 1964 period to \$1,022,000,000 and 58.1% for the second quarter of 1964 as compared to that of the preceding year. In value, the largest amount of exports was to the Western European countries which, in total, advanced by 17.7% and of which the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, Norway and Italy were the chief destinations. The large wheat sendings to Germany and the Netherlands more than counterbalanced the declines in deliveries to Belgium and Luxembourg. More flaxseed went to Germany and France, while shipments of rapeseed fell off to Italy. There were larger lumber deliveries to France and more woodpulp to Italy. A substantial increase was made in shipments of special machinery to Belgium and of copper and alloys to France and Switzerland. Nickel ore deliveries declined to Norway, although the shipment of nickel and alloys increased slightly to Germany and more asbestos went to France, but less to Germany, while the delivery of aircraft and parts decreased to Germany and Italy and rose to the Netherlands. Germany purchased considerably more measuring and controlling equipment.

The greatest increase amongst other countries was in shipments to Eastern Europe, which embraced large wheat deliveries to Russia and other satellite nations, as well as substantial wheat flour exports to the U.S.S.R., which has now become our third most important customer. Japan increased her purchases of barley, wheat, rapeseed, lumber, woodpulp, iron ore, aluminum, asbestos and fertilizers, the foregoing being mainly responsible for the increase of 6.9% in exports to other Asian countries. In the first half of 1964, Communist China purchased \$46.5 million worth of wheat and \$12.6 million of barley as compared to \$74.1 million of wheat and \$1.4 million of barley in the first six months of 1963. Central America and the Antilles increased their total purchases to \$83.6 million, a rise of 75.3% in which was included additional shipments of wheat and wheat flour to Cuba, purchased on her behalf by the U.S.S.R. South American countries bought \$81.6 million worth of Canadian exports, an advance of 7.4% which, amongst other commodities, included \$8.2 million of wheat for Venezuela, \$2.5 million of woodpulp and \$2.9 million of newsprint for Argentina, plus fair amounts of steel plate for Colombia, Argentina, Peru and Venezuela, plastics and synthetic rubber for Mexico and some special industry machinery for Chile.

MERCHANDISING

2. Department Store Sales Department store sales in July were valued 14.2% above those in July last year, according to preliminary DBS estimates. All provinces contributed to the national gain with increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 11.4%; Quebec, 11.6%; Ontario, 17.4%; Manitoba, 11.5%; Saskatchewan, 13.4%; Alberta, 7.5%; and British Columbia, 17.7%.
3. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended August 1 were valued 5.6% above those in the corresponding period last year. All provinces, except Quebec with a decrease of 2.4%, posted gains as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 8.2%; Ontario, 8.1%; Manitoba, 3.7%; Saskatchewan, 5.6%; Alberta, 2.9%; and British Columbia, 10.6%.

*4. Civil Aviation Operating revenues of six Canadian scheduled air carriers, that accounted for 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers, increased by 5.9% in April this year as compared to last and 4.9% in the January-April period, while operating expenses climbed by 8.4% in the month and by 8.6% in the four months, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation".

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - April

		<u>April</u>		<u>January - April</u>	
		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	18,999	18,071	73,029	69,144
Hours flown	"	23,944	23,992	92,158	90,843
Miles flown	'000	6,105.9	6,324.4	23,799.4	23,798.4
Passengers carried ...	"	400.0	387.1	1,521.3	1,469.4
Goods carried	tons	7,170.6	6,749.4	26,036.0	23,822.3
Passenger miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	million	149.9	145.1	582.5	572.1
International	"	136.0	119.6	506.6	483.0
Passenger miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	million	1.4	..	5.6	..
International	"	15.0	..	48.9	..
Goods tons-miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	'000	3,572.7	3,006.4	14,079.3	11,730.3
International	"	2,347.0	1,934.4	9,646.6	7,437.9
Goods ton-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	'000	483.2	..	1,592.1	..
International	"	44.1	..	84.0	..
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues ...	\$'000	22,200.0	20,970.7	82,778.4	78,877.3
Operating expenses ...	\$'000	22,246.4	20,514.1	87,986.8	81,035.2
Operating income (loss)	\$'000	(46.4)	456.6	(5,208.4)	(2,157.9)
Net income (deficit) ..	\$'000	(728.0)	(415.8)	(8,421.3)	(5,590.1)

Passengers flown into and out of Canada during April increased by 7.6%, cargo and excess baggage by 23.8% and mail by 11.6%, compared with the same month in 1963. Canadian carriers transported 127,179 revenue passengers, 1,377.7 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 172.0 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Cargo & Excess Baggage</u>		<u>Mail</u>	
	<u>April</u>		<u>April</u>		<u>April</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons	tons
In thousands						
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States ...	69,576	69,418	244.3	234.5	65.7	60.3
Europe	19,468	14,150	293.6	260.3	60.0	55.2
All other countries .	5,683	7,606	100.4	66.1	9.7	7.3
Total	94,727	91,174	638.3	560.9	135.4	122.8
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States ...	79,318	75,201	1,077.2	937.2	116.8	111.8
Europe	19,797	12,669	691.2	453.2	72.0	59.7
All other countries .	9,590	9,961	65.4	46.2	12.0	7.1
Total	108,705	97,831	1,833.8	1,436.6	200.8	178.6

5. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended August 7 numbered 75,172, up by 14.7% from a year earlier, bringing the total in the January 1-August 7 period to 2,321,154, greater by 11.6% than a year ago. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections were up by 9.3% in the seven-day period at 20,770 cars and up by 9.6% in the year-to-date at 761,574 cars.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven days ended August 7 included: wheat, 5,022 cars (3,032 a year earlier); grain products, 1,731 (1,339); coal, 1,962 (1,558); iron ore, 11,535 (9,589); logs, posts, poles and piling, 1,612 (1,184); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,489 (932); automobiles, trucks and parts, 644 (251); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 8,047 (7,144). Loadings of lumber, timber and plywood declined in the period to 4,076 cars from 4,746.

LABOUR

6. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 201,919 on June 30, approximately 50,000 fewer than on May 29 and 18,000 below the total of 220,260 on June 28, 1963. The bulk of the decline occurred among men.

A total of 86,827 initial and renewal claims were filed during June, in comparison with 105,182 during May and 82,802 during June 1963. About 90% of the June claims were from persons separated from employment during the month.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 155,500 for June, in comparison with 340,300 for May and 168,800 for June a year ago. Benefit payments amounted to \$16.5 million during June, \$33.1 million during May, and \$16.0 million during June 1963. The sharp May-to-June decline in beneficiaries and payments is associated with the termination of benefit to claimants under the seasonal benefit provisions.

7. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment & Unemployment An estimated 6,967,000 persons were employed in July. The increase of 207,000 from June was above average for this time of year. Similarly, the labour force showed a larger than seasonal increase, advancing by 190,000 to 7,232,000 in July. Unemployment decreased by 17,000 during the month to 265,000.

The increase during the month in the total labour force and in the number employed was largely associated with students entering the labour market at the end of the school term. An estimated 219,000 teenagers entered the labour force during the month; a slightly larger number of persons in this age group found jobs. As usual at this time of year a significant number of married women withdrew from the labour force.

The estimated labour force in July increased by 197,000, or 2.8% over a year earlier. Employment was 225,000 higher and unemployment 28,000 lower than in July 1963.

Employment: Between June and July, non-farm employment showed an above average increase for the period. Farm employment, which accounted for about one-fourth of the over-all advance, expanded more slowly than in most previous years.

MORE

Compared with a year earlier, total employment was up 225,000, or 3.3%. Non-farm employment increased by 276,000, or 4.6%. Service and manufacturing continued to show the largest gains. Farm employment in July was estimated at 724,000, down 51,000 from July 1963. Employment was noticeably higher than a year earlier in all regions except the Prairies which showed little change. The increase in British Columbia was particularly marked, a gain of 6.1% being recorded.

Unemployment. Unemployment declined by 17,000 to 265,000 between June and July. Over the past five years, the change in unemployment at this time of year has varied from an increase of 15,000 to a decrease of 16,000. The July estimate was 28,000 lower than a year earlier, all of the decrease being among men.

Of the 265,000 unemployed in July, 199,000, or three-quarters of the total, were unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 66,000 had been seeking work for four months or more. This group accounted for a smaller proportion of the total than a year ago. Unemployment in July represented 3.7% of the labour force, compared with 4.0% in June, and 4.2% in July 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the July unemployment rate was 5.0%.

8. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings The post-war rise in average hourly earnings continued during 1963. The over-all upward movement of earnings was strengthened by a shift in employment in favour of the high-wage durable goods industries with the result that average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 7¢ in 1963 to \$1.95. This represents an increase of 3.7% from 1962, and is higher, both in absolute and percentage terms, than increases in any year since 1957. The higher average hourly earnings together with 0.1 hours longer average weekly hours resulted in a rise of \$2.85 in average weekly wages to \$79.40; this is the biggest gain since 1959.

Average hourly earnings in 1963 rose in mining to \$2.24 from \$2.18 in 1962, in construction to \$2.14 from \$2.06, in electric and motor transportation to \$2.02 from \$1.97, and in service industries to \$1.15 from \$1.10. Average weekly earnings increased in the year in mining to \$94.12 from \$91.22, in construction to \$87.51 from \$83.16, in electric and motor transportation to \$88.78 from \$85.75, and in service industries to \$43.21 from \$42.02. The average work-week was slightly longer in mining at 42.0 hours versus 41.7, in construction at 40.8 versus 40.3 and in electric and motor transportation at 43.9 versus 43.5, and slightly shorter in service industries at 37.7 versus 38.1.

B A L A N C E O F P A Y M E N T S

9. Canadian Balance of International Payments The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week "The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1961-1962, and International Investment Position".

The publication is a continuation of the annual and special series which bring together a wide range of related data bearing on Canada's international commercial and financial transactions. While most of the statistical data contained in the publication have already been issued, at least in global form in the series of quarterly publications, the report features many statements giving additional subsidiary, bilateral and industrial detail. It also includes extended descriptions of a number of important statistical measures (e.g. adjustments made to merchandise trade figures for balance of payments purposes).

*10. Estimated Population Of Canada And Provinces At July 1, 1964 Canada's population at July 1 this year amounted to 19,272,000, an increase of 344,000 since July 1, 1963 and an increase of 1,034,000 since the Census of June 1, 1961, DBS reports. In the first half of 1964, the increase has been 170,000. This compares with an increase of 161,000 in the first half of 1963 and 174,000 in the last half.

Among the provinces, the largest numerical gain since July 1, 1963 was in Ontario - 142,000 or 2.2%. Quebec was next with 98,000 or 1.8%; British Columbia third with an increase of 45,000 or 2.7%; Alberta increased by 25,000 or 1.8%; Saskatchewan by 10,000 or 1.1%; Newfoundland by 9,000 or 1.9%; Manitoba, by 8,000 or 0.8%; New Brunswick by 3,000 or 0.5% and Nova Scotia by 3,000 or 0.4%; Prince Edward Island remained the same.

Semi-annual estimates of the population of Canada and the provinces, covering the period January 1, 1962 to July 1, 1964, are shown in the following table. The starting point of these estimates is the final population count by provinces from the 1961 Census. To these provincial counts are added the births and immigrants, while deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted by quarterly periods. Allowance has also been made for interprovincial migration.

Estimated Population of Canada and Provinces

Province	Census June 1, 1961	Jan. 1 1962	July 1 1962	Jan. 1 1963	July 1 1963	Jan. 1 1964	July 1 1964
In thousands							
CANADA	18,238	18,434	18,600	18,767	18,928	19,102	19,272
Newfoundland	458	465	471	477	482	486	491
Prince Edward Island ...	105	106	106	107	107	107	107
Nova Scotia	737	741	746	750	758	763	761
New Brunswick	598	603	608	611	614	615	617
Quebec	5,259	5,322	5,376	5,430	5,475	5,524	5,573
Ontario	6,236	6,298	6,351	6,401	6,462	6,532	6,604
Manitoba	922	930	936	944	951	957	959
Saskatchewan	925	927	931	930	934	936	944
Alberta	1,332	1,356	1,374	1,394	1,408	1,421	1,433
British Columbia	1,629	1,647	1,662	1,684	1,697	1,720	1,742
Yukon	14	15	15	15	15	16	16
Northwest Territories ..	23	24	24	24	25	25	25

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

*11. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended August 15 amounted to 174,759 tons, an increase of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 174,519 tons. Output in the corresponding 1963 period was 162,254 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 182 in the current week versus 182 a week earlier and 169 a year ago.

12. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipe And Fittings In June Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings increased in June to 53,223 tons from 50,900 in June last year and in the January-June period to 320,045 tons from 274,258 a year ago. Shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe and mechanical and pressure tubing rose in the month to 84,314 tons from 70,980 and in the six months to 379,139 tons from 310,823.

*13. Rolled Steel Products Shipments of rolled steel products in June increased 10.1% to 575,552 tons from 522,644 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Primary Iron and Steel".

June shipments were: semi-finished shapes, 33,212 tons (31,009 in June 1963); rails, 27,804 (29,028); wire rods, 37,336 (35,533); heavy structural shapes (including piling), 33,365 (31,573); light structural shapes, 6,978 (6,332); concrete reinforcing bars, 51,128 (38,456); other hot rolled bars, 54,208 (44,828); tie plates and track material, 9,658 (5,755); plates (including plates for pipes and tubes), 68,314 (62,530); hot rolled sheets, 69,678 (83,522); hot rolled strip, 22,283 (12,748); cold finished bars, 6,223 (4,766); cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate, 115,385 (97,205); and galvanized sheets, 39,980 (39,359).

*14. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products in May amounted to 26,754,381 barrels, a rise of 4.1% from the May 1963 total of 25,694,844 barrels, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil in May rose 0.3% to 27,632,841 barrels from 27,538,609 a year earlier, comprising 11.6% more domestic crude at 16,523,136 barrels versus 14,809,888 and 12.7% less imported crude at 11,109,705 barrels versus 12,728,721.

Net Sales In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, May 1964

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene, stove oil, etc.	Fuel Oil		
			Diesel	Light	Heavy
		Barrels of 35	Imperial	gallons	
Newfoundland	116,175	68,753	106,682	107,906	139,616
Maritimes	654,501	155,095	239,889	336,854	764,388
Quebec	2,346,978	126,893	590,836	699,428	2,088,851
Ontario	3,892,897	80,062	528,203	1,125,454	1,425,824
Manitoba	596,279	20,464	208,473	66,743	66,371
Saskatchewan	851,191	35,032	357,100	59,356	34,502
Alberta	1,197,524	26,945	422,512	49,751	26,967
British Columbia	923,538	121,987	380,412	297,686	442,090
Northwest Territories and Yukon	19,904	1,454	6,466	26,045	-
CANADA TOTAL	10,598,987	636,685	2,840,573	2,769,223	4,988,609

15. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production rose 5.0% in June to \$17,131,300 from \$16,319,600 a year earlier and 12.6% in the January-June period to \$93,490,700 from \$83,022,800 a year ago.

16. Commercial Refrigeration Value of factory shipments of commercial refrigeration in June this year was as follows: self-contained refrigerated bulk liquid dispensers, \$49,600 (\$293,400 in January-June this year); self-contained bottle beverage coolers, \$133,500 (\$495,200); normal temperature display cases, \$249,100 (\$1,158,400); low temperature display cases, \$232,500 (\$1,238,600); normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$141,900 (\$796,000); normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$125,400 (\$695,100); cold storage doors, \$42,300 (\$227,800); and all other commercial refrigeration, \$138,900 (\$685,800).

17. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased 8.5% in June to \$2,844,600 from \$2,621,700 in June last year and 6.2% in the January-June period to \$16,307,400 from \$15,350,000 in the first half of 1963. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were up in the month to \$2,374,600 from \$2,044,700 a year earlier and in the first six months to \$13,275,100 from \$12,554,800 a year ago.

18. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke rose in May to 372,616 tons from 362,585 in May last year and in the January-May period to 1,798,046 tons from 1,756,121 a year ago. Available supply was up in the month at 370,209 tons versus 367,567 and in the five months at 1,838,727 tons versus 1,734,301.

19. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth and mineral-surfaced rolls, roll-type sidings, and tar and asphalt felts were smaller in June and larger in the January-June period this year as compared to last.

June shipments were: shingles, 301,768 roof squares (322,339 in June 1963); smooth-surfaced rolls, 55,959 roof squares (64,293); mineral-surfaced rolls, 71,067 roof squares (78,504); roll-type sidings, 9,664 roof squares (10,047); and tar and asphalt felts, 5,141 tons (5,584). January-June: shingles, 1,516,937 roof squares (1,224,747 a year ago); smooth-surfaced rolls, 308,854 (258,670); mineral-surfaced rolls, 292,606 (257,524); roll-type sidings, 36,463 (28,883); and tar and asphalt felts, 29,328 tons (27,400).

20. Cement Producers' shipments of Portland, and masonry and other cement increased 17.8% in June to 924,880 tons from 785,140 in June last year and 15.8% in the January-June period to 3,142,624 tons from 2,714,135 in the first half of 1963. Producers' end-of-June stocks aggregated 735,869 tons, smaller by 18.7% than the corresponding 1963 total of 905,138 tons.

F I S H E R I E S

*21. Fisheries In Newfoundland & The Maritime Provinces Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces in July rose 4.2% to 256,678,000 pounds from 246,356,000 a year earlier, according to monthly summary fish statistics for the region released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value climbed 10.2% to \$10,568,000 from \$9,588,000.

Catch of groundfish declined 4.4% in July to 197,283,000 pounds (valued at \$6,846,000) from 206,361,000 pounds (\$6,650,000) in July last year, while catch of pelagic and estuarial fish advanced 49.1% to 53,790,000 pounds (\$1,868,000) from 36,067,000 pounds (\$1,424,000) and molluscs and crustaceans 42.7% to 5,605,000 pounds (\$1,854,000) from 3,928,000 pounds (\$1,514,000).

Catch was smaller in July this year as compared to last for cod, pollock, hake, redfish and lobsters, and larger for haddock, halibut, small flatfish, herrings, mackerel, salmon, swordfish and scallops.

- *22. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes were higher in nine of the ten regional cities and unchanged in one between June and July 1964. Increases ranged from 0.4% in Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto, to 0.7% in St. John's and Ottawa.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of July 1964(1) (Base 1949=100)

All-Items			Group Indexes - July 1964						
	July 1964	June 1964	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	121.9	121.0	118.5	115.9	114.2	121.2	164.4	148.4	114.3
Halifax ...	132.7	132.2	130.4	133.2	129.0	135.1	167.4	169.9	124.6
Saint John.	135.5	134.8	136.2	133.1	126.7	140.1	187.0	154.1	124.5
Montreal ..	135.8	135.2	141.4	135.6	110.8	158.2	174.9	151.6	123.7
Ottawa	136.9	135.9	137.3	137.0	123.7	156.8	172.9	148.0	125.3
Toronto ...	137.6	137.1	133.5	140.7	125.2	140.4	164.6	187.5	123.2
Winnipeg ..	132.4	132.4	132.6	128.8	124.9	134.6	182.4	141.3	127.2
Saskatoon-									
Regina	130.5	129.8	132.5	128.0	131.4	133.8	147.8	146.1	119.9
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	128.7	128.1	126.8	126.9	128.1	128.9	169.9	144.5	119.7
Vancouver .	133.3	132.7	133.2	135.3	121.8	139.4	155.1	149.4	121.7

(1) All-Items indexes for July and June and July group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(*) Index on the base June 1951=100.

Food indexes were higher in all cities, from 0.6% in Winnipeg to 2.5% in Ottawa. Indexes for housing edged up in two cities, were unchanged in five and lower in three. One city had a higher clothing index, six were unchanged and three were down. In the transportation component, nine cities exhibited declines, and one was unchanged. Health and personal care indexes rose in one city, fell in three, and were unchanged in six. There were mixed movements in the recreation and reading indexes, with four higher and six lower. Tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged in all cities except St. John's, where there was an increase.

*23. <u>Weekly Security Price Indexes</u>	Number of Number of Stocks Priced	August 13 (1956=100)	August 6	July 16
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	165.6	163.8	165.5
Industrials	77	169.2	167.5	169.6
Utilities	20	158.1	155.8	158.4
Finance(1)	14	157.2	155.7	154.1
Banks	6	150.3	148.5	144.6
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	101.1	98.9	99.2
Golds	16	112.7	111.4	112.4
Base metals	8	94.7	92.1	92.0
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	79.0	76.8	80.6
Primary oils and gas	7	83.4	83.0	83.5

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*24. Building Material Price Indexes Canada's price index of non-residential building materials (1949=100) in July was 141.4, unchanged from June, DBS reports in a special statement. Price index of residential building materials (1935-39=100) eased off 0.1% in July to 330.5 from 330.8 in June, and on the base 1949=100 to 145.0 from 145.1.

*25. Industry Selling Price Indexes In 25 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in July than in June, two less than the 27 increases recorded in the May-June period, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". The industry indexes which declined in July numbered 18, whereas a month earlier 19 industry indexes declined from May levels. Of the 102 industries, 59 remained the same in July, an increase of three from the May-June comparison when 56 industry indexes were unchanged.

The average of the 102 industry indexes in July was 108.1. The median also was 108.1. Both the average and the median were unchanged from June.

*26. General Wholesale Index Canada's general wholesale index (1935-39=100) eased down 0.2% to 244.9 in July from the June index of 245.4 and was 0.5% lower than the July 1963 index of 246.2, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". Four of the eight major group indexes were lower, while three were higher in July. The remaining one -- Iron Products -- was unchanged from June at 255.1.

The animal products group index declined 0.9% to 252.0 in July from 254.3 in June due mainly to lower prices for livestock, and fresh and cured meats. The downward movement in raw and refined sugar prices continued in July and was the chief contributor to a decrease in the vegetable products group index of 0.2% to 220.9 from 221.4. Decreases of 0.2% also occurred in the textile products group index to 248.0 from 248.6, and in the chemical products group index to 191.2 from 191.6.

Three major group indexes advanced by 0.2% or less in July: non-metallic minerals to 190.8 from 190.5; wood products to 332.6 from 332.3; and non-ferrous metals to 205.0 from 204.9.

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

27. Dairy Factory Production Smaller amounts of creamery butter but larger quantities of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix, and skim milk powder were produced in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last. Output of evaporated whole milk was smaller in the month and larger in the cumulative period.

July production totals of these commodities (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 45,717 pounds (46,513 in July 1963); cheddar cheese, 18,261 pounds (17,756); ice cream mix, 3,486 gallons (3,315); evaporated whole milk, 34,354 pounds (34,979); and skim milk powder, 23,961 pounds (20,960). January-July (in thousands): creamery butter, 204,970 pounds (205,332 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 77,611 pounds (72,490); ice cream mix, 15,409 gallons (14,461); evaporated whole milk, 202,707 pounds (190,561); and skim milk powder, 118,106 pounds (106,221).

28. Margarine Production of margarine in July declined 7.7% to 10,203,000 pounds from 11,058,000 in July last year. Decreases were common to all preceding months of the year except April and June, and output in the January-July period at 96,379,000 pounds was down by 2.2% from the corresponding 1963 total of 98,557,000. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to an estimated 9,987,000 pounds at August 1 as compared to the revised July 1 total of 11,198,000 pounds and last year's August 1 total of 11,691,000 pounds.
- *29. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base was down slightly (0.1%) in July at 4,958,895 pounds versus 4,962,425 a year earlier, but was up 1.4% in the January-July period at 38,069,507 pounds versus 37,562,390 a year ago. Amount made from a cheddar base totalled 4,887,056 pounds in July versus 4,864,205 last year and aggregated 37,483,478 in the first seven months of this year versus 36,922,614. Manufacturers' stocks of process cheese at July 31 amounted to 3,267,735 pounds, up 1.3% from the comparable 1963 total of 3,226,363 pounds, including 3,191,393 pounds of a cheddar base versus 3,141,167 a year ago.
30. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at August 1 this year were estimated at 78,757,000 pounds, down from the revised July 1 total of 88,459,000 pounds and last year's August 1 total of 79,049,000 pounds. Beginning-of-August holdings of cold storage frozen meat aggregated 48,288,000 pounds versus 51,266,000 a year ago, fresh meat totalled 21,527,000 pounds versus 18,613,000, and cured meat amounted to 8,924,000 pounds versus 9,170,000. Stocks of lard at August 1 amounted to 5,560,000 pounds versus 6,250,000 at July 1 and 5,981,000 at August 1 last year, and holdings of tallow aggregated 4,862,000 pounds at the beginning of August versus 5,008,000 a month earlier and 2,895,000 a year ago.
31. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products August 1 stocks of creamery butter, skim milk powder and cold storage eggs were smaller than a year earlier, while holdings of cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk and poultry meat were larger. August 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 127,757,000 pounds (146,433,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 62,474,000 pounds (54,688,000); evaporated whole milk, 57,636,000 pounds (47,061,000); skim milk powder, 30,844,000 pounds (33,742,000); cold storage eggs, 9,000 cases (12,000); and poultry meat, 27,722,000 pounds (24,146,000).
32. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) at August 1 this year amounted to 46,920,000 pounds, compared to the revised July 1 total of 28,390,000 and last year's August 1 total of 47,312,000. Beginning-of-August holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) aggregated 44,186,000 pounds versus 32,706,000 a month earlier and 41,203,000 a year ago. Stocks of apples, pears, potatoes, onions, celery, carrots and cabbage will not be reported for the July-October period.
33. Oils & Fats Production of shortening (package and bulk), lard, and tallow (edible and inedible) was larger while that of refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking) was smaller in June and the January-June period this year as compared to last. Output of margarine was up in the month and down in the half year.

June production totals were: margarine, 14,137,000 pounds (12,855,000 a year ago); shortening, 14,352,000 (14,118,000); refined oils, 8,009,000 (8,520,000); lard, 8,401,000 (7,901,000); and tallow, 20,706,000 (18,261,000).

*34. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces East of the Rockies rose 4% in June to 360,816,000 feet board measure from 348,441,000 in the same month last year and 9% in the January-June period to 1,728,520,000 feet board measure from 1,582,544,000 in the first half of 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". End-of-June stocks totalled 531,014,000 feet board measure, greater by 22% than the comparable 1963 total of 433,507,000 feet board measure.

January-June production totals (in thousands) were: Prince Edward Island, 4,536 feet board measure (4,665 in the first half of 1963); Nova Scotia, 121,012 (141,480); New Brunswick, 160,981 (129,545); Quebec, 777,642 (694,788); Ontario, 320,265 (299,609); Manitoba, 22,242 (22,338); Saskatchewan, 41,342 (37,119); and Alberta, 280,500 (253,000).

*35. British Columbia Sawmills Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia decreased 3% in June to 562,456,000 feet board measure from 579,350,000 in June last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". Output in the first six months of this year amounted to 3,430,412,000 feet board measure, an increase of 3% from the corresponding 1963 total of 3,324,644,000 feet board measure.

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

Friday, August 21, 1964

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

1. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, June 1964, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Department Store Sales, July 1964, (63-004), \$1.00 a year
3. Department Store Sales, August 1, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *4. Civil Aviation, April 1964
5. Railway Carloadings, August 7, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
6. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
June 1964, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
7. The Labour Force, July 1964, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
8. Review of Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, 1945-63, (72-202), 75¢
9. The Canadian Balance of International Payments & International Investment
Position, 1961 & 1962, (67-201), \$1.00
- *10. Estimated Population of Canada & Provinces, July 1, 1964
- *11. Steel Ingot Production, August 15, 1964
12. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, June 1964, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *13. Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, June 1964
- *14. Refined Petroleum Products, May 1964
15. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, June 1964, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, June 1964, (43-006), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, June 1964, (43-005),
10¢/\$1.00

MORE

18. Coal & Coke Statistics, May 1964, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 19. Asphalt Roofing, June 1964, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 20. Cement, June 1964, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - *21. Fisheries in Newfoundland & The Maritime Provinces, July 1964
 - *22. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, July 1964
 - *23. Weekly Security Price Indexes, August 13, 1964
 - *24. Building Material Price Indexes, July 1964
 - *25. Industry Selling Price Indexes, July 1964
 - *26. General Wholesale Index, July 1964
 27. Dairy Factory Production, July 1964, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 28. Margarine, July 1964, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
 - *29. Process Cheese, July 1964
 30. Stocks of Meat & Lard, August 1, 1964, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
 31. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, August 1, 1964, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
 32. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, August 1964, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
 33. Oils & Fats, June 1964, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
 - *34. Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1964
 - *35. Sawmills in British Columbia, June 1964
 - Prices & Price Indexes, June 1964, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in
issue of July 24
 - Trade of Canada: Exports By Commodities, June 1964, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Employment & Payrolls, May 1964, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of August 7
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