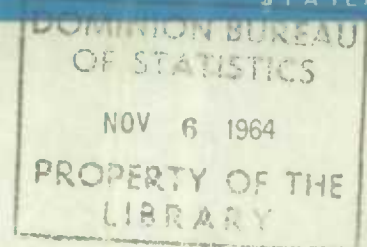


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



External Trade: Canada's commodity exports in July this year were valued at \$788,300,000, greater by 29.8% than a year earlier. Value in the January-July period at \$4,723,300,000 was up by 23.0% from a year ago. (Page 2)

Prices: Canada's consumer price index stood at 136.1 at the beginning of August, down by 0.1% from July but up by 1.6% from August last year. Food, clothing and transportation indexes were lower, while health and personal care was higher, and housing, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged. (Pages 2-3)

Labour: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing were unchanged in June as compared to May at \$2.02, while average weekly wages were down by 34¢ at \$83.21 and the work week was shorter by 0.2 hours at 41.2 ... Federal government employees numbered 335,552 at the end of April and their earnings in April aggregated \$137,767,000. (Pages 6-7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production in the week of September 5 amounted to 172,367 tons, down by 2.0% from the preceding week ... Output of motor vehicles was up 79.7% in August this year as compared to last, with passenger car production climbing by 92.8%. (Page 7)

Food & Agriculture: Per capita disappearance was larger in 1963 as compared to 1962 for butter, cheese, ice cream, and concentrated milk by-products, but was smaller for fluid milk and cream, and concentrated whole milk products ... Smaller crops of wheat, oats for grain, barley, flaxseed, and mixed grains are forecast for this year as compared to last. (Pages 8-9)

Merchandising: Some 73,775 new passenger cars and commercial vehicles were sold in June this year with a retail value of \$235,600,000, representing gains of 7.9% in volume and 11.1% in value as compared to a year ago. Number sold in the January-June period at 413,621 was up 14.5% from a year earlier ... Wholesalers sales were valued 13.0% greater in June this year versus last and 12.1% higher in the January-June period. (Page 11)

Utilities: Total net generating capability in 1963 for firms which generate over 10 million kilowatts per year amounted to 25,478,000 kw., greater by 6.7% than in the preceding year. (Page 12)

*1. Commodity Exports In July Canada's commodity exports in July this year were valued at \$788,300,000, greater by 29.8% than last year's July total of \$607,400,000. This followed increases in all preceding months of the year with the result that exports in the January-July period were valued 23.0% above those in the corresponding period last year at \$4,723,300,000 versus \$3,840,500,000.

Value of July exports was larger than a year earlier to each of the four major trading areas. Month's values (in millions) were: United Kingdom, \$113.4 (\$100.3 in July 1963); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$51.8 (\$34.9); United States, \$382.4 (\$354.4); and others, \$240.7 (\$117.8).

January-July exports were also higher in value as compared to a year ago in all leading trading areas. Seven-month totals (in millions) were: United Kingdom, \$696.5 (\$575.2); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$277.1 (\$228.5); United States, \$2,475.6 (\$2,238.6); and others, \$1,274.1 (\$798.3).

PRICES

2. Price Movements Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) decreased 0.1% to 136.1 at the beginning of August from 136.2 in July. The August index was 1.6% above the August 1963 index of 133.9. The food, clothing and transportation components contributed to the decline in the current period. The housing, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged, while health and personal care increased slightly.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 4			1 9 6 3
		August	July	June	August
All-items	100	136.1	136.2	135.3	133.9
Food	27	135.1	135.4	132.5	133.2
Housing (2)	32	138.7	138.7	138.4	136.3
Clothing	11	118.9	119.0	119.0	115.9
Transportation	12	141.4	141.6	142.0	141.0
Health & personal care ..	7	167.5	167.3	167.3	162.8
Recreation & reading	5	151.5	151.5	151.4	148.8
Tobacco & alcohol	6	120.2	120.2	120.2	118.1

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

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

The food index was 0.2% lower in August at 135.1 from 135.4, reflecting lower prices for fresh fruit and vegetables, sugar, jam, lamb, veal and lower-priced cuts of beef. Prices were higher for dairy products, eggs, coffee and tea, soft drinks, catsup, butter, margarine, higher-priced beef cuts, rib chops, cured pork, fish and poultry.

The housing index was unchanged from its July level of 138.7 as a slight increase in the shelter component offset a decrease in household operation. In shelter, higher insurance rates moved the index. The household operation index declined 0.1% reflecting sale prices for furniture, floor coverings, curtain material, and utensils and equipment. Prices for household supplies and services were slightly higher. The clothing index declined 0.1% to 118.9 from 119.0 as a result of sale prices for men's and children's wear and footwear. Slightly higher prices were recorded for women's wear and piece goods.

MORE

The transportation index was 0.1% lower at 141.4 from 141.6 in July. Lower prices for new cars moved the automobile operation component, while lower taxi fares in a few cities were not sufficient to move the local transportation component. The health and personal care index increased 0.1% to 167.5 from 167.3. An increase in the health care component resulted from higher prices for pharmaceuticals and prescriptions while the personal care component declined due to lower prices for some personal care supplies. The recreation and reading component was unchanged at 151.5. Slightly higher prices for admissions to sporting events, camera film and bicycles were not sufficient to move the index. The tobacco and alcohol index remained at 120.2.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, rose 1.3% to 261.5 from 258.1 in the three-week period July 31 to August 21. Prices for seven commodities advanced, nine declined and 14 remained unchanged. Principal changes included a sharp increase for steel scrap, lesser increases for domestic copper, hogs, linseed oil, raw wool and beef hides, and decreases for sisal, steers and tin. In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved down 2.5% to 218.8 from 224.5. The field products index declined 8.0% to 165.5 from 180.0, reflecting a sharp decrease for potatoes on both eastern and western markets, and more moderate decreases for peas and barley in the East and flax in the West; prices were higher for hay in the West. The animal products index moved up 1.1% to 272.0 from 269.0, reflecting higher prices on both eastern and western markets for eggs, hogs and fluid milk and steers and raw wool in the West; showing lower were lambs on both markets, and steers, calves and poultry in the East.

Security Price Indexes: The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, decreased 0.5% to 164.6 from 165.5 in the four-week period July 30 to August 27. All three major groups in the index declined; industrials by 0.6%, finance by 0.4% and utilities by 0.2%. In industrials, indexes for 9 of the 13 sub-groups declined and the remaining four advanced; losses were headed by metal fabricating (5.8%) and foods (4.4%), while gains were led by petroleum (2.2%). In finance, both sub-groups declined, with banks down 0.5% and investment and loan down 0.1%. Within utilities, three of the five sub-groups showed lower and two higher; principal changes included decreases of 1.6% for gas distribution and 1.3% for pipelines, and an increase of 1.9% for transportation. The index of mining stocks advanced 1.8% to 102.0 from 100.2, reflecting increases of 2.6% for base metals and 0.5% for golds. Of the two supplementary indexes, uranium moved up 3.6% and primary oils and gas moved down 0.8%.

3. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	August 1964	July* 1964	August 1963	July 1963
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	245.0	244.9	244.7	246.2
Vegetable products	219.2	220.9	223.0	230.9
Animal products	253.2	252.0	261.7	261.6
Textile products	247.8	248.0	247.0	246.9
Wood products	331.6	332.6	325.2	324.4
Iron products	257.6	255.1	254.2	253.3
Non-ferrous metals	204.8	205.0	198.0	197.8
Non-metallic minerals	190.8	190.8	188.7	188.7
Chemical products	192.7	191.2	190.2	189.8
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	268.2	266.8	261.0	260.4

*These indexes are preliminary.

4. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products, July Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) decreased slightly in July to 252.1 from 253.6 in June; lower prices for livestock and potatoes more than offset higher prices for eggs.

July provincial indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 318.9 (356.8 in June); Nova Scotia, 259.2 (257.2); New Brunswick, 296.7 (330.0); Quebec, 282.7 (283.4); Ontario, 274.2 (274.8); Manitoba, 227.9 (230.7); Saskatchewan, 212.0 (212.3); Alberta, 237.7 (238.1); and British Columbia, 282.0 (277.8).

L A B O U R

- *5. Municipal Government Employment This statement marks the commencement of a companion series to the "Federal Government Employment" and "Provincial Government Employment" reports which present details of employment and payrolls of various levels of government in Canada. It will be released on a quarterly basis.

The employment and payroll data in the statement represents the departmental services of urban municipalities which had populations 10,000 or greater at the time of the 1961 Census. Included in departmental services are special activities which are those functions of municipal government which have been delegated by law or by action of council to a special committee, board or commission for supervision and operation, and for which separate accounting funds are maintained. Common special activities of municipalities include cemeteries, charitable institutions, libraries, museums, arenas, etc., while departmental activities include road and street, recreation, sanitation and other common municipal services.

Excluded is information relative to municipal utilities such as transit systems, telephone utilities, waterworks systems and other business activities not normally associated with the departmental services of municipal government. Also excluded is information for municipally owned hospitals and municipal school boards.

This statement will be expanded at a later date to include employment and payroll statistics for urban municipalities with populations less than 10,000, rural municipalities and Ontario counties. Municipal institutions, municipal schools and school boards, municipal utilities and non-municipal local government organizations (district dyking boards, regional libraries, area school boards, etc.) will also be covered progressively.

There were approximately 210 urban municipalities in Canada with populations greater than 10,000 at the time of the 1961 Census. The municipalities had a total population of 10,117,000 which accounted for 55.5% of the population of Canada in June 1961.

These municipalities (excepting the 68 in Quebec) reported a total payroll of \$86,260,000 during the first quarter of 1964, and employed some 77,883 persons at the end of March. Although some information was available from Quebec municipalities, there were not sufficient data to permit the derivation of an estimate.

MORE

Number of Employees and Gross Payroll of Urban Municipalities with Populations
Greater than 10,000 - Departmental Services

TABLE 1. By Region - January - March 1964

Region	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payroll			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
Atlantic Provinces ..	19	4,503	4,409	4,323	1,498	1,442	1,455	4,395
Quebec	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ontario	72	45,282	45,203	44,682	17,275	15,479	16,127	48,881
Prairies	28	17,934	17,811	17,728	6,424	7,036	6,209	19,669
British Columbia	24	10,873	11,021	11,150	4,484	4,346	4,485	13,315
Totals	143	78,592	78,444	77,883	29,681	28,303	28,276	86,260

(1) Figures not available. There were 68 Quebec municipalities in this group.

TABLE 2. By Metropolitan Area - January - March 1964

Metropolitan area	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payroll			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
Montreal	28	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Toronto	18	22,535	22,636	22,181	9,429	7,999	8,681	26,109
Vancouver	10	8,127	8,250	8,302	3,478	3,323	3,428	10,229
Winnipeg	9	5,220	5,129	5,037	1,752	1,934	1,815	5,501
Ottawa(2)	6(3)	3,114	3,151	2,976	1,206	1,102	1,217	3,525
Hamilton	5	3,651	3,611	3,691	1,214	1,308	1,181	3,703
Quebec	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Edmonton	4	5,158	5,133	5,154	1,771	2,459	1,703	5,933
Windsor	4	1,639	1,630	1,685	509	538	568	1,615
Halifax	3	1,646	1,646	1,632	591	542	544	1,677
Kitchener	4	1,132	1,117	1,113	358	345	361	1,064
Victoria	4	1,376	1,391	1,391	553	571	561	1,685
Saint John	4	866	871	858	295	313	262	870
Others(4)	5	6,245	6,246	6,181	2,395	2,242	2,183	6,820

(1) Figures not available.

(2) Does not include the Quebec portion of metropolitan Ottawa.

(3) Two of the six municipalities are located in the Quebec portion of metropolitan Ottawa for which data are not available.

(4) Includes metropolitan areas of Calgary, London, Sudbury and St. John's not shown separately in order to avoid identifying data for individual municipalities.

TABLE 3. By Population Group - January - March 1964

Population group	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payroll			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
10,000-24,999	77	9,256	9,202	9,299	3,083	2,849	2,896	8,828
25,000-49,999	32	9,725	9,644	9,668	3,352	3,147	3,244	9,742
50,000 and over	34	59,611	59,598	58,916	23,246	22,307	22,136	67,690
Totals	143	78,592	78,444	77,883	29,681	28,303	28,276	86,260

*6. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing were unchanged in June versus May at \$2.02, while average weekly wages fell to \$83.21 from \$83.55 and the work week to 41.2 hours from 41.4, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Hourly earnings in June 1963 averaged \$1.94, weekly wages \$79.64 and the work week 40.9 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings in June rose to \$2.19 from \$2.18 in the preceding month, while average weekly wages dropped to \$91.51 from \$91.95 and the work week to 41.9 hours from 42.1. The expansionary factors were more employment at above-average rates in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, together with overtime in electrical apparatus and supplies. A mitigating effect was extended by less activity at above-average rates and lower hourly earnings in transportation equipment.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings in June rose to \$1.85 from \$1.84 in May, while average weekly wages declined to \$75.04 from \$75.24 and the work week to 40.5 hours from 40.8. The rise in average hourly earnings resulted from wage increases in textile products, overtime pay for work performed on the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in pulp and paper mills, and short time in clothing, where earnings are below divisional average.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries
June and May 1964 and June 1963

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	June	May	June	June	May	June	June	May	June
	1964	1964	1963	1964	1964	1963	1964	1964	1963
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.2	41.4	40.9	2.02	2.02	1.94	83.21	83.55	79.64
Durable goods ...	41.9	42.1	41.4	2.19	2.18	2.11	91.51	91.95	87.30
Non-durable goods	40.5	40.8	40.5	1.85	1.84	1.79	75.04	75.24	72.29
Mining	42.3	42.0	41.7	2.29	2.30	2.24	96.95	96.55	93.22
Electric and motor									
transportation ..	44.9	45.0	44.4	2.06	2.07	2.01	92.63	93.14	89.23
Construction	41.1	42.0	41.9	2.20	2.22	2.11	90.42	93.39	88.36
Building & general									
engineering	39.8	41.1	40.4	2.42	2.43	2.32	96.49	99.62	93.68
Building	38.9	40.1	39.4	2.44	2.45	2.33	94.90	98.20	91.91
Gen. engineering	45.5	46.7	45.7	2.32	2.32	2.26	105.82	108.32	103.33
Highways, bridges									
and streets	43.2	43.7	44.5	1.84	1.87	1.78	79.66	81.75	79.07
Service	37.1	37.1	38.0	1.19	1.20	1.13	44.23	44.75	43.04

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) June 195.3; May 194.2.

*7. Federal Government Employment Employees of the Government of Canada, including its corporations and agencies, numbered 335,552 at the end of April this year, representing increases of 2,892 from March and of 4,666 from April last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". Earnings of these employees totalled \$137,767,000 in April, an increase of \$1,073,000 from the preceding month and a rise of \$8,652,000 from the same month last year.

MORE

Employees of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies aggregated 132,670 at the end of April, up by 1,910 from March and by 1,533 from April 1963. Total earnings of these employees amounted to \$58,185,000 in the month, a rise of \$300,000 from a month earlier and an advance of \$2,709,000 from a year ago.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 202,882 at the end of April, up by 982 from March and by 3,133 from April 1963. Earnings of these employees amounted to \$79,581,000 in the month, an increase of \$773,000 from the preceding month and of \$5,942,000 from a year ago.

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

*8. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 5 amounted to 172,367 tons, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 175,938 tons. Output in the corresponding period last year was 138,658 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 179 in the current week versus 183 a week earlier and 144 a year ago.

9. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in August amounted to 12,433 units, substantially (79.7%) greater than last year's August total of 6,920 units. This brought output in the January-August period to 470,375 units, larger by 19.0% than 1963's corresponding total of 395,238 units. Production of passenger cars climbed 92.8% in August to 8,086 units from 4,194 a year earlier, lifting the January-August total 19.0% to 394,380 units from 331,358 a year ago. Commercial vehicle production was up 59.5% in the month at 4,347 units versus 2,726 and up 19.0% in the eight months at 75,995 units versus 63,880.

10. Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' shipments of products made from Canadian clays decreased 3.0% in June to \$3,642,500 from \$3,757,000 in June last year, but increased 9.6% in the January-June period to \$17,138,400 from \$15,633,600 in the first half of last year. Sales of building brick were smaller in the month at \$2,273,900 versus \$2,417,400 and larger in the half year at \$10,453,900 versus \$9,228,300.

11. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production climbed 20.2% in July to \$2,286,900 from \$1,903,000 a year earlier and 7.8% in the January-July period to \$18,594,300 from \$17,252,900 a year ago.

12. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard and plasters were smaller in July this year as compared to last, while those of gypsum lath and sheathing were larger. July shipments were: wallboard, 48,708,441 square feet (49,096,736 in July 1963); lath, 26,661,254 square feet (26,057,469); sheathing, 1,344,158 square feet (1,167,770); and plasters, 21,742 tons (23,729).

13. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of asphalt floor tile declined substantially in July to 306,894 square feet from 714,789 a year earlier and in the January-July period to 2,488,297 square feet from 3,725,082 a year ago. Month's shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile decreased to 8,746,262 square feet from 10,375,553, while seven-month shipments increased to 87,254,828 square feet from 73,627,698.

- *14. Shipments Of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet Producers' domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet (e.g. arborite, formica) -- 1/8" thickness or less -- increased in volume in this year's second quarter to 11,290,906 square feet from 10,469,713 in the corresponding 1963 quarter and in selling value to \$3,814,819 from \$3,518,996.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

15. Domestic Disappearance Of Dairy Products During 1963 Per capita domestic disappearance of butter, cheese, ice cream, and concentrated milk by-products was larger in 1963 as compared to 1962, while that of fluid milk and cream, and concentrated whole milk products was smaller.

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

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

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

- *16. Stocks Of Honey Stocks of honey held by packers and wholesalers at the end of June this year amounted to 8,295,041 pounds, an increase of 29.7% from last year's corresponding total of 6,426,304 pounds. This year's end-of-June stocks comprised 3,204,455 pounds packed in containers of less than 25 pounds and 5,090,586 pounds packed in containers of 25 pounds and over.

17. August Forecast Of Production Of Principal Field Crops Canada's 1964 wheat crop, currently forecast at 596.1 million bushels, is 18% smaller than last year's crop of 723.4 million but 24% above the 10-year (1952-61) average of 479.8 million. Average yields decreased from 26.2 bushels per acre in 1963 to 20.1 in 1964, as compared to the 10-year average of 19.9 bushels.

Production of oats for grain in 1964 is forecast at 356.8 million bushels, a decrease of 21% from last year's total of 453.1 million and a decrease of 5% from the 10-year average of 374.8 million. Average yield for this year's oat crop is placed at 42.9 bushels per acre as against 47.8 in 1963.

MORE

This year's barley crop is forecast at 169.1 million bushels, some 23% lower than last year's 220.7 million and 24% below the 10-year average of 222.5 million. Output of rye is placed at 12.8 million bushels, unchanged from the preceding year and 1% below the 10-year average of 12.9 million bushels.

This year's flaxseed crop, currently forecast at 19.6 million bushels, will be 7% lower than last year's outturn of 21.1 million. Rapeseed output is estimated at 592.0 million pounds, compared to 418.0 million in the previous year.

Canada's 1964 crop of mixed grains, grown mainly in Eastern Canada, is forecast at 65.5 million bushels as compared to 68.0 million last year and the 10-year average of 64.8 million. Production of tame hay is forecast at 21.1 million tons, 8% below last year's record outturn of 23.0 million. This year's potato crop is forecast at 41.5 million hundredweight, 9% below the 1963 crop of 45.4 million cwt., but 4% above the 10-year average of 39.9 million cwt.

Realization of the 1964 yield and production forecasts included above is dependent on the existence of favourable weather conditions throughout the remainder of the growing and harvesting season.

BUSINESS

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

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

TRANSPORTATION

19. Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in March this year amounted to 14,578,400 tons, up by 24.1% from March last year. Of this year's March total, 12,558,500 tons were loaded in Canada (including receipts from water carriers), up 20.2% from a year ago, 709,800 tons were received from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada, down by 12.1% and 1,310,100 tons were overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada), up 7.7%. Loadings in Canada and receipts from United States rail connections in the January-March period aggregated 41,722,200 tons, greater by 22.2% than last year's corresponding total.

March revenue freight loadings for the six major categories (percentage changes bracketed) were: agricultural products, 2,099,100 tons (+41.9%); mine products, 4,798,000 (+38.9%); forest products, 1,537,000 (+23.3%); manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,993,300 (+17.6%); l.c.l. freight, 66,000 (-14.1%); and animals and products, 65,200 (-1.8%).

*20. Civil Aviation Six Canadian scheduled air carriers that accounted for approximately 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers in May posted increases from a year earlier of 10.6% in operating revenues and 7.1% in operating expenses, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation". In the January-May period, operating revenues were 6.2% greater than a year ago, while operating expenses were 8.3% larger.

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - May

		<u>May</u>		<u>January - May</u>	
		1964	1963	1964	1963
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	20,541	20,212	93,570	89,356
Hours flown	"	26,572	25,728	118,730	116,571
Miles flown	'000	6,817.2	6,731.5	30,616.6	30,530.0
Passengers carried	"	439.6	408.3	1,960.9	1,877.7
Goods carried	tons	14,122.2	13,748.0	40,158.2	37,570.3
Passenger miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	million	181.0	170.3	763.5	742.4
International	million	139.8	111.9	646.4	594.9
Passenger miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	million	2.1	..	7.7	..
International	million	39.4	..	88.3	..
Goods ton-miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	'000	4,260.6	3,646.6	18,339.9	15,376.9
International	"	2,555.0	2,112.1	12,201.6	9,550.0
Goods ton-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	'000	412.4	..	2,004.5	..
International	"	13.9	..	97.9	..
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues	\$'000	24,908.8	22,514.3	107,687.0	101,391.6
Operating revenues	\$'000	23,088.6	21,567.7	111,075.5	102,602.9
Operating income (loss) ...	\$'000	1,819.9	946.6	(3,388.5)	(1,211.3)
Net income (deficit)	\$'000	987.5	2.2	(7,433.7)	(5,587.9)

Passengers flown into and out of Canada in May increased by 20.5%, cargo and excess baggage by 12.2% and mail by 6.7%, compared with the same month in 1963, with Canadian carriers transporting 140,409 revenue passengers, 1,417.5 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 177.3 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Cargo & Excess Baggage</u>		<u>Mail</u>	
	<u>May</u>		<u>May</u>		<u>May</u>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons	tons
In thousands						
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	78,501	66,649	265.7	343.3	65.6	61.8
Europe	27,879	18,217	298.8	266.5	60.4	53.8
All other countries ...	3,693	3,776	89.5	79.1	9.7	7.0
Total	110,073	88,642	654.0	688.9	135.7	122.6
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	83,018	71,613	1,203.1	1,003.8	119.3	59.7
Europe	24,691	19,826	585.3	501.1	67.3	33.6
All other countries ...	5,884	5,592	60.2	35.8	13.6	6.8
Total	113,593	97,031	1,848.6	1,540.7	200.2	100.1

21. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles rose 7.9% in volume in June to 73,775 units from 68,362 in June last year and 11.1% in retail value to \$235,600,000 from \$212,119,000. This brought sales in the January-June period to 413,621 units versus 361,244 a year ago and to \$1,328,613,000 versus \$1,127,966,000, representing gains of 14.5% in volume and 17.8% in value.

June sales of new passenger cars climbed 7.4% to 63,081 units (valued at \$195,889,000) from 58,754 units (\$177,804,000) in June last year, while January-June sales advanced 13.7% to 352,833 units (\$1,108,762,000) from 310,203 units (\$949,098,000) a year ago. Commercial vehicle sales were up 11.3% in the month at 10,694 units (\$39,711,000) versus 9,608 (\$34,315,000) and up 19.1% in the half year at 60,788 units (\$219,851,000) versus 51,041 units (\$178,868,000).

Total sales of Canadian and United States manufactured vehicles rose 7.3% in June to 66,922 units from 62,350 a year earlier and 13.6% in the January-June period to 378,699 units from 333,504 a year ago. Sales of overseas manufactured vehicles climbed 14.0% in the month to 6,853 units from 6,012 and 25.9% in the half-year period to 34,922 units from 27,740.

22. Wholesale Trade Canada's wholesalers proper had sales in June estimated at \$1,014,893,000, an increase of 13.0% from last year's June total of \$897,806,000. This brought sales in the January-June period to \$5,708,445,000, greater by 12.1% than 1963's first-half total of \$5,090,977,000.

June sales were above year-earlier levels in 17 of the 18 specified trades; sales by hardware wholesalers were down by 0.1%. Gains in the month ranged from 3.7% for tobacco, confectionery and soft drinks to 31.9% for electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment. Other larger increases in the month were: meat and dairy products, 21.0%; household electrical appliances, 17.9%; commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies, 16.6%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 15.9%; coal and coke, 15.8%; and drugs and drug sundries, 15.1%.

January-June sales were also greater than a year ago for 17 of the specified trades; coal and coke posted the only decline at 1.7%. Half-year increases lay between 1.8% for automotive parts and accessories and 27.0% for farm machinery. Other major gains in the six months were: electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment, 25.0%; other construction materials and supplies, including lumber, 22.2%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 17.5%; meat and dairy products, 12.2%; and fresh fruits and vegetables, 12.1%.

23. Natural Gas Sales Sales of natural gas increased 13.7% in June this year to 31,546,700,000 cubic feet from 27,753,829,000 in the same month last year, while revenue from these sales advanced 15.8% to \$18,195,298 from \$15,708,441. Number of customers in June rose 4.5% to 1,448,486 from 1,385,897 at the same time last year.

Residential sales increased by 7.9% in June to 6,042,328,000 cubic feet (accounting for 19.2% of total sales), sales to industrial customers climbed by 15.4% to 22,338,870,000 cubic feet (70.8% of total sales), and sales to commercial customers advanced by 13.6% to 3,165,502,000 cubic feet (10.0% of the total).

24. Electric Power Survey Total net generating capability in 1963 for firms which generate over 10 million kilowatts per year increased 1,609,000 kw., or 6.7%, to 25,478,000 kw. The forecast years, 1964-68, indicate an anticipated growth of 7,160,000 kw., or a compound growth rate of 6.4% as compared with the 1951-63 growth rate of 8.0%.

Thermal capability is expected to grow at the rate of 9.5% in the forecast period, compared with 15.5% in the previous twelve-year period, while hydro-electric capability is expected to increase at 3.6% as compared with 6.7% in the previous twelve years. Most of the thermal capability growth will be in steam plants. There will be small increases in the thermal capability of gas turbine and internal combustion plants.

In 1962, it was forecast that the net generating capability in 1963 would be 25,498,000 kw. The actual 1963 net generating capability fell short of this estimate by only 20,000 kw. The 1962 forecast for 1963 generating capability was approximately realized in all provinces except Ontario, which was significantly under the forecast, and Quebec, which was significantly over the forecast.

F I S H E R I E S

*25. Fisheries In Canada Landings of sea fish and shellfish by Canadian fishermen increased 23.8% in July to 398,619,000 pounds from 322,116,000 a year earlier and 2.1% in the January-July period to 1,258,960,000 pounds from 1,232,922,000 in the comparable seven months of 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landed value climbed 52.7% in the month to \$27,691,000 from \$18,133,000 and 20.4% in the cumulative period to \$77,853,000 from \$64,657,000.

Catch on the Atlantic coast rose 0.3% in July to 287,519,000 pounds (valued at \$11,622,000) from 286,545,000 pounds (\$11,032,000) a year earlier and 0.6% in the January-July period to 846,266,000 pounds (\$49,139,000) from 841,502,000 pounds (\$44,986,000).

Landings on the Pacific coast in July were more than three times as great as a year earlier at 111,100,000 pounds versus 35,571,000; the 1963 total was affected by a labour dispute. This brought landings in the January-July period to 412,694,000 pounds, up 5.4% from the year-earlier total of 391,420,000. Landed value was up in the month at \$16,069,000 versus \$7,101,000 and in the cumulative period at \$28,714,000 versus \$19,671,000.

H E A L T H

26. Incidence Of Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis in May this year numbered 367, with 307 classed as new active and 60 as reactivated. This brought the number in the January-May period to 1,856 versus 2,617 a year ago, comprising 1,586 versus 2,283 classed as new active and 270 versus 334 classed as reactivated.

27. Types Of Farms Analytical Report A detailed analysis of agricultural data classified by farm type is presented in the 1961 Census analytical report "Types of Farms" released this week by DBS.

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

A total of twelve groups were included in the type of farm classification. For comparison purposes, estimates were made of the number of commercial farms classified to each farm type in 1951, based on a 20% sample and using the 1961 type of farm criteria.

The data analyzed in the report show that for 1961, the predominating farm type in Canada was the cattle, hogs, sheep group. Of the 353,293 farms classified as commercial, close to one-quarter (24.5%) qualified for the cattle, hogs, sheep category. Ontario and Alberta accounted for seven of every ten of the farms in this group. The second and third ranking farm types, in terms of number of commercial farms involved, were the groups classified as dairy and wheat. Slightly more than one-fifth (22.4%) of the commercial farms were typed as dairy farms. The bulk of these farms were located in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Quebec accounted for one-half of the Canada total. In this province close to two-thirds (63.5%) of the commercial farms were classified as dairy farms, considerably more than the corresponding proportion of 36.5% in 1951. Wheat farms comprised 21.9% of the Canada total of commercial farms. As would be expected, the majority of the wheat farms were located in the Prairie region. The above three farm types accounted for slightly more than two-thirds (68.8%) of the commercial farms in 1961.

Following a discussion of the relative importance and geographic distribution of the farms included in each type, the report goes on to an analysis of farm data classified by product type. The study covers such subjects as size of farm, land use, crop acreages, livestock numbers, farm machinery, capital values and agricultural labour. Much of the analysis consists of an examination of the relative importance of particular items between farm types for all Canada and by region and province. The tabular section of the report consists of a series of tables on farm data classified by a combination of type of farm and economic class. In other words, the data are provided for the various types of farms (e.g. dairy farms) classified by economic groupings (e.g. farms with sales of \$25,000 and over). This particular classification was done for the first time in the 1961 Census and these data have not been published in any of the previous 1961 Census publications.

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

- *1. Commodity Exports, July 1964
- 2. Price Movements, August 1964, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *3. Wholesale Price Indexes, August 1964
- 4. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, July 1964,
(62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *5. Municipal Government Employment, January-March 1964
- *6. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, June 1964
- *7. Federal Government Employment, April 1964
- *8. Steel Ingot Production, September 5, 1964
- 9. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, August 1964,
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 10. Products Made From Canadian Clays, June 1964, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 11. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, July 1964, (43-005),
10¢/\$1.00
- 12. Gypsum Products, July 1964, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, July 1964, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, 2nd Quarter 1964
- 15. Dairy Statistics, 1962-63, (23-201), 50¢
- *16. Stocks of Honey, June 30, 1964
- 17. August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, September 4,
(22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- 18. Credit Statistics, June 1964, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- 19. Railway Freight Traffic, March 1964, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *20. Civil Aviation, May 1964
- 21. New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1964, (63-007), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Wholesale Trade, June 1964, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- 23. Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, June 1964, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 24. Annual Electric Power Survey of Capability & Load, 1963 Actual,
1964-1968 Forecast, (57-204), 75¢
- *25. Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July 1964
- 26. Incidence of Tuberculosis, May 1964, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 27. General Review: Types of Farms, 1961 Census, (99-531), 75¢
- Grain Statistics Weekly, August 19, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00

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