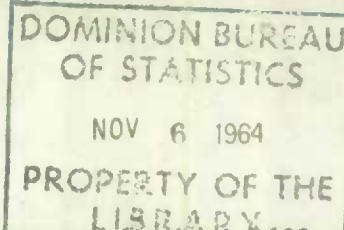


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Commodity exports from Canada in August were valued at \$692,500,000, up by 24.2% from a year earlier, placing the January-August total at \$5,415,800,000, up by 23.1% from a year ago. Imports were valued at \$689,000,000 in June and at \$3,711,400,000 in the January-June period, reflecting gains from a year earlier of 29.3% in the month and 19.3% in the half-year period. (Pages 2-3)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index stood at 135.6 in September, down by 0.4% from the August index of 136.1 but up by 1.6% from the September 1963 index of 133.4. The decrease in the current period was mainly due to a drop of 1.8% in the food component. (Page 4)

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Labour: Canada's paid workers received \$1,977 million in July in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down by 0.9% from the preceding month but up by 8.9% from July 1963 ... Canada's industrial composite index of employment reached 133.7 in July, up by three-tenths of a point from June. (Page 6)

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Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was little different in July as compared to June at 211.0 versus 211.2. A decline in mining offset gains in manufacturing, and electric power and gas utilities. (Page 7)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of October 3 amounted to 178,189 tons, down by 1.3% from the preceding week ... Shipments of domestically-produced motor vehicles were larger in August this year as compared to last by 81.2%, lifting the January-August total by 18.1%. Shipments of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles were greater than a year earlier in both periods. (Page 8)

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Mining: Producers' shipments of asbestos were smaller by 7.6% in August this year versus last, while January-August shipments were larger by 6.4% ... Output of copper, nickel and silver was larger in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last. (Pages 9-10)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 3.6% more cars in the seven days ended September 21 and on 10.4% more in the January 1-September 21 period versus a year ago, while receipts from connections were down by 6.5% in the week and up by 7.1% in the year-to-date. (Page 11)

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*1. Exports In August Canada's commodity exports in August were valued at \$692,500,000, nearly one-quarter (24.2%) higher than last year's August total of \$557,800,000. With gains in all earlier months of the year, the value of exports in the January-August period, at \$5,415,800,000, was substantially (23.1%) above the comparable 1963 total of \$4,398,300,000.

Value of August exports was higher than a year earlier to each of the four major trading areas. Month's values (in millions) were: United Kingdom, \$101.1 (\$85.5 in August 1963); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$37.4 (\$33.8); United States, \$386.9 (\$317.6); and all other countries, \$167.2 (\$120.8).

January-August export values were also greater than a year earlier in all leading trading areas. Eight-month totals (in millions) were: United Kingdom, \$797.5 (\$660.7 a year ago); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$314.5 (\$262.3); United States, \$2,862.5 (\$2,556.2); and all other countries, \$1,441.3 (\$191.1).

*2. Imports & Exports In June & The Half Year Canada's imports in June were valued at an estimated \$689,000,000, sharply (29.3%) greater than last year's June total of \$532,900,000. Canada's exports in June were up substantially from a year earlier at \$795,800,000 versus \$553,100,000. As a result, this year's June export balance of \$106,800,000 was significantly greater than last year's comparable export balance of \$20,100,000.

January-June imports reached a value of \$3,711,400,000 as compared to the corresponding 1963 total of \$3,110,800,000, an increase of 19.3%, while half-year exports at \$3,935,000,000 were larger by 21.7% than 1963's first half total of \$3,233,100,000. The resulting export balance on merchandise account in the first six months of this year was much larger than last year's at \$223,600,000 versus \$122,300,000.

Imports from the United States increased 30.4% in June to \$475,800,000 from \$365,000,000 a year earlier and 19.7% in the January-June period to \$2,620,400,000 from \$2,188,500,000, while exports climbed 21.6% in the month to \$396,300,000 from \$326,000,000 and 11.1% in the half year to \$2,093,200,000 from \$1,884,100,000. The usual import balance in trade with the United States was larger in June at \$79,500,000 versus \$39,000,000 a year earlier and in the January-June period at \$527,100,000 versus \$304,300,000 a year ago.

June imports from the United Kingdom rose 18.6% to \$51,100,000 from \$43,100,000 a year earlier, and January-June imports 20.9% to \$297,000,000 from \$245,600,000. Month's exports to the United Kingdom climbed 47.4% to \$112,400,000 from \$76,300,000, while six-month exports advanced 22.8% to \$583,000,000 from \$474,800,000. The usual export balance with the United Kingdom was larger than a year earlier, in the month at \$61,400,000 versus \$33,200,000 and in the half year at \$286,000,000 versus \$229,200,000.

Purchases from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries were up by 46.0% in June at \$46,300,000 as against \$31,700,000 a year earlier and by 19.9% in the January-June period at \$187,800,000 against \$156,600,000 a year ago. Sales to these countries were greater by 61.6% in the month at \$40,600,000 against \$25,100,000 and by 16.4% in the half-year period at \$225,300,000 against \$193,600,000. There was an import balance in June in both years of \$5,700,000 versus \$6,600,000, and an export balance in the January-June period of \$37,500,000 versus \$37,000,000.

Imports from all other countries as a group climbed 24.4% in June to \$115,900,000 from \$93,200,000 in June 1963 and 16.6% in the January-June period to \$606,200,000 from \$520,100,000. Month's exports to this group were nearly double those of a year earlier at \$246,500,000 versus \$125,700,000, placing the half-year total 51.9% above a year ago at \$1,033,400,000 versus \$680,500,000. There were export balances of \$130,600,000 in the month and \$427,200,000 in the half year as compared to \$32,500,000 and \$160,500,000, respectively, a year ago.

3 & 4. Imports In April Canada's commodity imports in April were valued at a record for the month of \$703,987,000, greater by 27.0% than last year's April total of \$554,531,000. This figure is little different than the preliminary total published on July 3. With gains in each month of the first quarter, the value of imports in the January-April period climbed 19.8% to \$2,359,290,000 from \$1,968,711,000 in the corresponding period of 1963.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>April</u>		<u>January - April</u>	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Thousands			
<u>Total Imports</u>	\$554,531	\$703,987	\$1,968,711	\$2,359,290
<u>By Country</u>				
United States	382,757	497,904	1,413,580	1,700,268
United Kingdom	47,207	61,515	151,055	186,019
Venezuela	18,024	26,176	72,348	85,283
Germany, Federal Republic	14,814	14,994	36,490	46,018
Japan	11,434	14,034	34,916	45,894
Italy	4,538	5,885	13,645	17,054
France	4,743	6,774	13,662	16,820
Australia	3,743	1,407	12,195	16,704
Belgium & Luxembourg	3,436	5,232	9,718	13,155
Sweden	3,152	4,617	8,849	12,744
<u>By Commodity</u>				
Machinery, non-farm	59,066	99,812	216,690	303,986
Automobile parts (ex engines) ...	42,404	55,007	168,689	212,674
Petroleum, crude	25,820	29,952	106,142	111,699
Radio equipment & related devices & other electrical apparatus	23,400	26,745	84,023	92,705
Tractors & parts (ex engines) ...	18,463	27,103	57,601	77,276
Engines (ex aircraft engines) ...	14,145	20,709	49,669	69,541
Farm equipment & parts .. (ex tractors)	15,901	18,124	49,081	56,161
Aircraft, engines & parts	12,056	17,287	50,828	53,717
Autos, freight & passenger	13,532	14,413	26,842	49,582
Steel plate, sheet & strip	6,311	12,384	20,684	37,094

ANNUAL REPORT

5. Annual Report Of The Dominion Bureau Of Statistics Released The annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics containing data on its operations in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1964 was released this week. It briefly describes the structure of the various divisions of the Bureau and their changing characters necessitated by the continually growing demand for detailed and accurate statistical data on Canada's social and economic life.

6. Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.4% to 135.6 in September from 136.1 in August. The September index was 1.6% above the September 1963 index of 133.4. The decrease in the current period was caused mainly by a decrease of 1.8% in the food group, with a smaller decline in the recreation and reading component. The housing, clothing, transportation, and health and personal care components edged upward, while tobacco and alcohol was unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)					
	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 4			1 9 6 3
		September	August	July	September
All-items	100	135.6	136.1	136.2	133.4
Food	27	132.7	135.1	135.4	131.3
Housing (2)	32	138.9	138.7	138.7	136.5
Clothing	11	119.4	118.9	119.0	116.1
Transportation	12	141.6	141.4	141.6	141.1
Health & personal care	7	167.7	167.5	167.3	162.7
Recreation & reading .	5	150.9	151.5	151.5	149.1
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 decreased 1.8% to 132.7 from 135.1, chiefly reflecting further marked seasonal price decreases for fresh fruits and vegetables. Lower prices were also recorded for sugar, sirloin steak, ham, lamb, and poultry. Prices were higher for eggs and most cuts of beef. The housing index increased 0.1% to 138.9 in September from 138.7 in August, as both the shelter and household operation components increased slightly. Rent and home-ownership costs were higher in shelter. Slightly higher prices for furniture, floor coverings, textiles, and household supplies moved the household operation component. The clothing index was 0.4% higher at 119.4 from 118.9, reflecting generally higher prices for men's, women's and children's wear, footwear, piece goods and clothing services. The transportation index at 141.6 was 0.1% higher than its August level of 141.4. Higher prices for automobile repairs, batteries, tires and lubrication outweighed a small decline in gasoline prices. The health and personal care index increased 0.1% to 167.7 from 167.5 as the personal care component moved slightly higher. The recreation and reading index declined 0.4% to 150.9 from 151.5 as a result of sale prices for magazine subscriptions and a slight decrease in the price of television repairs. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 120.2.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, eased down 0.2% to 260.8 from 261.2 in the four-week period August 28 to September 25. Prices for 10 commodities decreased, seven increased, and 13 remained unchanged. Principal changes included a sharp decrease for raw sugar, lesser decreases for sisal, linseed oil, hogs, fir timber, and raw cotton, and increases for tin, raw rubber, domestic lead, steers, white lead, and raw wool.

In the same four-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved down 1.1% to 215.4 from 217.9. The field products index declined 1.2% to 161.8 from 163.8, reflecting a sharp decrease for potatoes on both eastern and western markets, and more moderate decreases for rye in the East and flax in the West. Prices were higher for corn, wheat, barley and peas in the East and hay in the West.

MORE

The animal products index moved down 1.1% to 269.0 from 272.0, reflecting sharp price decreases for eggs and lesser declines for hogs on both eastern and western markets, and decreases for steers in the West and lambs in the East. Prices were higher for calves and raw wool on both markets, lambs in the West and steers in the East.

Security Price Indexes: The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, advanced 2.6% to 168.9 from 164.6 in the four-week period August 27 to September 24. Indexes for all three major groups increased as follows: industrials, 2.8%; utilities, 2.5%; and finance, 1.7%. In industrials, indexes for 10 of the 13 sub-groups advanced and three decreased, with gains being led by construction (8.3%) and industrial mines (4.9%), while declines were headed by foods (0.5%). Within utilities, four of the five sub-groups showed gains led by transportation (13.2%) and telephones (2.0%); electric power fell by 0.8%. Both sub-groups in finance increased, with investment and loan rising by 3.9% and banks by 0.3%.

The index of mining stocks advanced 6.1% to 108.2 from 102.0, reflecting increases of 8.1% for golds and 4.8% for base metals. Both supplementary indexes were higher, with uraniums climbing by 11.2% and primary oils and gas by 3.4%.

7. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	Sept. 1964	Aug.* 1964	Sept. 1963	Aug. 1963
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)			
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	244.4	245.0	245.0	244.7
Vegetable products	214.6	219.2	223.5	223.0
Animal products	253.7	253.2	261.8	261.7
Textile products	248.0	247.8	248.0	247.0
Wood products	330.4	331.6	324.8	325.2
Iron products	257.9	257.6	254.4	254.2
Non-ferrous metals	209.5	204.8	198.4	198.0
Non-metallic minerals	191.0	190.8	190.2	188.7
Chemical products	193.1	192.7	189.3	190.2
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	272.0	268.2	261.5	261.0

*These indexes are preliminary.

*8 Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Sept. 3
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		(1956 = 100)		
Total Index	111	170.1	168.9	165.1
Industrials	77	174.5	173.1	168.5
Utilities	20	163.2	161.3	159.1
Finance (1)	14	157.6	158.1	155.7
Banks	6	148.0	148.3	148.4
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	109.6	108.2	101.2
Golds	16	124.5	123.2	111.9
Base metals	8	101.4	100.0	95.3
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	89.4	89.3	82.8
Primary oils and gas	7	86.0	87.0	87.5

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

9. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) was estimated at 248.8 in August, down by 1.3% from the revised July index of 252.0. Lower prices for livestock and potatoes more than offset higher prices for poultry products, particularly eggs. August provincial indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 276.6 (319.1 in July); Nova Scotia, 246.7 (258.8); New Brunswick, 241.3 (296.4); Quebec, 278.7 (281.8); Ontario, 272.4 (274.3); Manitoba, 228.7 (227.6); Saskatchewan, 212.3 (212.1); Alberta, 234.9 (237.7); and British Columbia, 279.7 (282.1).

L A B O U R

- *10. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$1,977 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in July this year, down by 0.9% from the June figure of \$1,995 million and up by 8.9% from the July 1963 total of \$1,816 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". The January-July total was estimated at \$13,269 million, greater by 8.5% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$12,233 million. Regional data follow:

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted	
	July 1964	June 1964	July 1963	January to July 1964 1963	July 1964	June 1964
	Millions of Dollars					
Atlantic region	136	135	126	884 816	129	128
Quebec	522	525	476	3,504 3,208	517	511
Ontario	814	834	747	5,563 5,127	812	809
Prairie region	286	288	268	1,890 1,765	275	274
British Columbia ...	213	208	194	1,388 1,279	203	198
CANADA	1,977	1,995	1,816	13,269 12,233	1,945	1,927

11. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) rose in July to 133.7 from 133.4 in June. A small rise is not unusual between these months because reductions in manufacturing resulting from shutdowns in the automobile industries for model changeover tend to offset increases in other divisions. Seasonally adjusted, the industrial composite index edged up to 129.7 in July from 129.5 in June, continuing the sluggish upward movement in evidence since February this year when the index stood at 129.2.

The adjusted indexes for the forestry, trade and service divisions made significant gains in July, although in trade part of the increase reflected the settlement of a major industrial dispute in retailing. There was little or no change in manufacturing, transportation, storage, and communication, and finance, insurance and real estate; the adjusted indexes for construction and public utility operations declined.

Regionally, the seasonally adjusted industrial composite for British Columbia advanced by 1.4% as major industrial disputes terminated in the wood and paper products industries. The adjusted indexes for the other regions were virtually unchanged from June.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries was \$86.75 in July, up by 12¢ from June and by \$3.40 from July last year. The payroll index at 272.1 increased by 0.3% from the preceding month and by 8.9% from a year ago.

12. Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) at 211.0 was virtually unchanged in July from the revised June level of 211.2. A decline in mining production of 3.1% offset a slight increase of 0.2% in manufacturing together with a gain of almost 3% in electric power and gas utilities. With this latest monthly movement, the index of industrial production was higher by 9% in the January-July period of 1964 than in the same period last year.

Almost two-thirds of the decline in mining originated in its other metals component, showing the effects of curtailment in uranium production. Nickel, zinc and lead also showed declines in July, while gold, iron ore and copper moved higher. Fuels fell by 2% in July, largely due to a drop in coal production from the high June level, although crude petroleum was also lower. With asbestos higher in July, non-metal mining gained almost 6%.

The slight increase in manufacturing in July consisted of a strong gain of 1.8% in durables being mostly offset by a 1.3% drop in non-durables. The bulk of the gain in durables arose in iron and steel products, wood products and transportation equipment. Within these groups, the industries particularly responsible for the increases were iron castings, primary iron and steel, saw-mills, and motor vehicles and parts. Electrical apparatus and supplies also gained in July, with refrigerators and appliances being the big contributor. Non-metallic mineral products increased slightly in July, while non-ferrous metal products dropped by 2%, due to smelting and refining.

The biggest single contributor to the decline in non-durables, accounting for almost 40% of its, was printing and publishing, at least in part due to labour trouble in the industry. However, rubber, chemicals and petroleum products also showed relatively large decreases. The most significant gain occurred in paper products, due to 2% gain in pulp and paper output.

The gain in the output of utilities was concentrated in electric power, which showed a more than 4% advance.

Real Domestic Product less Agriculture. Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural output for the second quarter of 1964 was 1% below the level attained in the first quarter of this year. The present quarterly decline is the first to be shown since the beginning of the current expansion in production early in 1961. It should be noted, however, that the decline represented to a large extent a reversal of the sharp increases shown by construction and related industries during the preceding months and particularly during the first quarter. Compared with the first six months of 1963, non-agricultural output for the first half of this year was more than 7% higher.

The 11% drop in construction in the second quarter accounted for about four-fifths of the decline in total non-agricultural output. Stimulated in part by the government winter house-building incentive programme and the pending imposition of the second stage of the tax on building materials on April 1, construction activity had increased by 6% in the fourth quarter of 1963 and by a further 9% in the first quarter of 1964. It was concentrated in the area of residential construction, which alone accounted for more than one half of the decrease in non-agricultural output. While there was a sharp drop in the construction of single and semi-detached dwelling units, the decline in construction activity on multi-unit dwellings from an exceptionally high first-quarter level also contributed substantially to lowering residential construction.

Much the same developments occurred in manufacturing and trade, where particularly strong declines were recorded in those industries which produce and sell building materials and equipment. For instance, the larger portion of the 0.6% decrease in durable manufacturing was accounted for by the 4% drop in wood products and the 6% decline in non-metallic mineral products. Most of the remainder came from the 6% decrease in the motor vehicle industry, which showed its first quarterly decline since early 1961. Transportation, storage and communication increased by 1.5% in the second quarter, with all three components contributing. The gains in transportation and storage were largely associated with the increased shipping and handling of grain for export.

MANUFACTURING

*13. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 3 totalled 178,189 tons, a decrease of 1.3% from the preceding week's total of 180,559 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 185 in the current week versus 188 a week earlier and 160 a year ago.

14. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in August amounted to 8,383 units, substantially (81.2%) greater than last year's August shipments of 4,627 units. With a lone decrease in July, shipments in the January-August period increased 18.1% to 465,752 units from 394,402 in the corresponding period of 1963. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were up in the month at 304 units versus 76 and in the eight months at 7,265 units versus 3,523.

August shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars climbed to 4,932 units from 1,594 a year earlier, comprising more for sale in Canada at 4,047 units versus 1,507 and more for export at 885 units versus 87. January-August shipments advanced to 390,212 units from 330,543 a year ago, number for sale in Canada rising to 368,783 units from 321,681 and for export to 21,429 units from 8,862.

Canadian-made commercial vehicles shipped in August increased to 3,451 units from 3,033 a year earlier, number for sale in Canada climbing to 3,203 units from 3,011 and for export to 248 units from 22. Eight-month shipments of commercial vehicles were up to 75,540 units from 63,859 a year ago, comprising 71,746 units versus 61,221 for sale in Canada and 3,794 units versus 2,638 for export.

15. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Value of factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents in August rose 7.1% to \$8,136,200 from \$7,594,300 in August last year. This brought the value in the January-August period to \$65,697,300, greater by 6.4% than the comparable 1963 total of \$61,729,300.

16. Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Value of shipments of commercial refrigeration in July was: self-contained refrigerated bulk liquid dispensers, \$35,100 (\$328,500 in the January-July period) self-contained bottle beverage coolers, \$108,800 (\$604,100) normal temperature display cases, \$267,600 (\$1,431,800) low temperature display cases, \$228,100 (\$1,470,900) normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$113,800 (\$915,900) normal and low temperature pre-fabricated walk-in coolers, \$192,900 (\$899,000); cold storage doors, \$35,800 (\$265,600); and all other commercial refrigeration, \$150,900 (\$844,900).

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 22.4% in August to \$3,367,200 from \$2,750,100 in August last year and 9.8% in the January-August period to \$21,961,500 from \$20,003,100 a year ago. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were up in the month at \$2,914,400 versus \$2,205,000 and in the eight months at \$17,999,800 versus \$16,351,300.
18. Shipments Of Floor Tile Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile rose 2.4% in August to 13,064,907 square feet from 12,756,402 in August last year, placing shipments in the January-August period at 100,319,735 square feet, larger by 16.1% than the corresponding 1963 total of 86,384,100. Shipments of asphalt floor tile were sharply lower in the month at 400,890 square feet versus 794,220 and in the cumulative period at 2,889,187 square feet versus 4,519,302.
19. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements Anticipated refinery receipts of crude oil, condensate and pentanes plus were 29,374,000 barrels in October this year, 29,637,000 in November and 29,956,000 in December. Actual refinery receipts in these months of 1963 were: October, 28,112,000 barrels; November, 29,448,000; and December, 28,821,000.
- *20. Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries Revenue resulting from manufacturing activity of all establishments classed in the printing, publishing and allied industries (excluding revenue from auxiliary activities such as trade) rose 4.6% in 1962 to \$925,443,000 from \$884,435,000 in 1961, according to advance DBS figures. Revenue from commercial or specialty printing increased in 1962 to \$423,222,000 from \$399,633,000 in the preceding year, and revenue from publishing (printing and publishing or publishing only) advanced to \$438,672,000 from \$425,331,000.

M I N I N G

21. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos decreased 7.6% in August to 120,008 tons from 129,906 in August 1963, but increased 6.4% in the January-August period to 836,491 tons from 785,992 in the corresponding period last year. Shipments from mines in Quebec were smaller in the month at 110,131 tons versus 119,149 and larger in the eight months at 755,342 tons versus 720,008.
22. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production Production of silver and mine output of zinc was larger in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last, while mine output of lead was up in the month and down in the cumulative period. July totals were: silver, 2,423,467 troy ounces (2,216,299 in July 1963); lead (mine), 17,009 tons (15,610); and zinc (mine), 58,414 tons (40,073). January-July totals: silver, 16,936,897 troy ounces (16,786,893 a year ago); lead (mine), 114,440 tons (115,375); and zinc (mine), 398,423 tons (284,049).
23. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude oil and condensates, and pentanes plus amounted to 24,681,824 barrels in June, down by 1.0% from the May total of 24,929,288 barrels but up 10.1% from last year's June total of 22,414,752 barrels. Output of natural gas totalled 91,501,724,000 cubic feet in June, smaller by 10.1% than the May total of 101,756,884,000 cubic feet but larger by 16.0% than the June 1963 figure of 78,857,619,000 cubic feet.

Production of both copper and nicker was

greater in July and the January-July period this year as compared to last. Month's totals were: copper, 40,809 tons (36,354 in July 1963); and nickel, 17,658 tons (14,608). Seven-month totals: copper, 277,438 tons (255,124 a year ago); nickel, 132,698 (127,387).

F O O D

Production of refined beet and cane sugar decreased

14.6% in August to 154,501,000 pounds from 180,827,000 in August last year and 6.1% in the January-August period to 944,625,000 pounds from 1,006,032,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. Total sales declined 5.7% in the month to 170,097,000 pounds from 180,310,000, but rose 0.4% in the eight months to 1,201,015,000 pounds from 1,196,146,000. Company-held stocks at August 31 were 18.0% smaller than a year ago at 174,684,000 pounds versus 213,040,000.

Larger quantities of shortening (package and bulk), lard, and tallow (edible and inedible) but smaller amounts of margarine.

and refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking) were produced in August and the January-August period this year as compared to last. August totals were (in thousands): margarine, 12,536 pounds (12,999 in August 1963); shortening, 15,807 (14,480); refined oils, 6,237 (8,322); lard, 8,248 (7,364); and tallow, 20,159 (18,009). January-August (in thousands): margarine, 108,914 pounds (111,555 a year ago); shortening, 121,016 (115,867); refined oils, 57,905 (63,951); lard, 76,190 (65,955); and tallow, 161,189 (143,721).

*27. Pack Of Fruits And Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of August 1964

[illegible]

28. Railway Carloadings Railway revenue freight was loaded on 82,795 cars in the seven days ended September 21 this year, up by 3.6% from a year earlier, placing the total in the January 1-September 21 period at 2,819,355 cars, greater by 10.4% than a year ago. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections numbered 21,345 cars in the seven days and 888,264 in the year-to-date, reflecting a decrease of 6.5% in the week and an increase of 7.1% in the cumulative period.

29. Railway Operating Statistics Railway operating revenues in May amounted to \$111,582,800, down by 4.9% from last year's May total that was inflated by Federal Government compensatory payments to the C.N.R., while operating expenses aggregated \$100,742,500, up by 3.5% from a year earlier. The resulting net operating income of \$10,840,300 in May this year was smaller than last year's May net operating income of \$19,915,600. Railway operating expenses in May amounted to 90.28¢ per dollar of revenue.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, in May dropped by 6.3% from a year ago to \$120,091,400, while rail operating expenses rose by 2.8% to \$110,556,900. As a result, the net rail operating income declined in May this year to \$9,534,400 from \$20,531,500 a year ago.

30. Railway Freight Traffic In 1963 Canada's railways carried 171,735,600 tons of revenue freight in 1963 an increase of 6.7% from the 1962 total of 160,930,300 tons, according to Part V of the annual DBS report on railway transport. Of the 1963 total, 148,834,300 tons versus 138,435,100 in 1962 were loaded on lines in Canada (including imports at lake or ocean ports); 9,352,800 tons versus 9,299,200 were receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada; and 13,548,500 tons versus 13,196,000 were overhead movements from the U.S. to the U.S. through Canada.

Total freight carried by the major commodity groups in 1963 was as follows: products of mines, 71,829,000 tons (68,236,800 in 1962); manufactures and miscellaneous, 52,062,800 (49,342,800); products of agriculture, 29,304,000 (25,177,300); products of forests, 15,927,400 (15,441,300); animals and products, 1,529,000 (1,508,300); and l.c.l. freight, 1,083,400 (1,223,700).

31. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports increased 14.6% in July to 25,892,300 tons from 22,588,300 in July 1962 and 19.8% in the January-July period to 115,945,200 tons from 96,798,800 a year ago. Volume handled in foreign service climbed 16.3% in July to 14,327,600 tons from 12,320,600 a year earlier and 22.4% in the January-July period to 65,777,400 tons from 53,747,500 a year ago, while amount handled in coastwise service advanced 12.6% in the month to 11,564,700 tons from 10,267,700 and 16.5% in the cumulative period to 50,167,800 tons from 43,051,300.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services declined 4.4% in July to 27,514 from 28,770 a year earlier and 2.2% in the January-July period to 136,893 from 140,012 a year ago. Registered net tonnage of these vessels, however, increased 5.4% in the month to 39,586,700 tons from 37,573,600 and 4.8% in the seven months to 177,984,000 tons from 169,818,700.

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in July were: Montreal, 2,933,500 tons (2,191,900 in July 1962); Port Arthur-Fort William, 2,534,100 (1,720,100); Seven Islands, 2,531,800 (2,164,200); Vancouver, 1,498,900 (1,168,300); and Hamilton, 1,040,600 (1,336,000).

*32. Civil Aviation Operating revenues of six scheduled Canadian air carriers that accounted for approximately 90% of operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers in June were up by 8.1% from a year earlier while operating expenses were up by 7.0%, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation".

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - June

		June		January - June	
		1964	1963	1964	1963
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures.....	No.	22,561	21,020	116,131	110,376
Hours flown	"	29,532	27,423	148,262	143,994
Miles flown	'000	7,615.2	7,195.2	38,231.8	37,725.2
Passengers carried ...	"	486.5	442.1	2,447.4	2,319.8
Goods carried	tons	7,190.6	5,958.6	47,348.8	43,528.9
<u>Passenger miles (Unit toll)</u>					
Domestic	millions	203.2	194.8	966.7	937.2
International	"	153.8	136.2	800.2	731.1
<u>Passenger miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	millions	2.5	..	10.2	..
International	"	50.3	..	138.6	..
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	3,780.8	2,957.0	22,120.7	18,333.9
International	"	2,301.1	1,974.7	14,502.7	11,524.7
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	'000	488.7	..	2,493.2	..
International	"	74.2	..	172.1	..
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues ...	\$'000	28,167.8	26,061.9	135,854.8	127,453.5
Operating expenses ...	\$'000	24,029.9	22,461.9	135,105.4	125,064.8
Operating income (loss)	\$'000	4,137.9	3,600.0	749.4	2,388.7
Net income (deficit) ..	\$'000	3,132.4	2,710.1	(4,121.3)	(2,877.8)

Passengers flown into and out of Canada during June showed an increase of 17.9%, cargo and excess baggage 24.5% and mail 12.6% compared with the same month in 1963. Canadian carriers transported 153,211 revenue passengers, 1,363.9 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 180.3 tons of mail. Foreign carriers transported 98,471 passengers, 1,101.6 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 156.2 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Cargo & Excess Baggage</u>		<u>Mail</u>	
	<u>June</u>		<u>June</u>		<u>June</u>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons	tons
In thousands						
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States ...	85.8	75.6	252.1	249.2	65.1	61.5
Europe	32.9	28.1	299.9	183.6	58.8	49.8
All other countries..	4.8	4.4	63.4	61.8	8.9	6.9
Total	123.5	108.1	615.4	494.6	132.8	118.2
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States ...	87.6	78.0	1,175.4	994.2	117.7	110.5
Europe	35.3	23.0	615.5	452.9	76.2	59.6
All other countries..	5.3	4.3	59.1	38.0	9.8	10.7
Total	128.2	105.3	1,850.0	1,485.1	203.7	180.8

33. Business Financial Statistics Financial institutions in Canada continued to show strong growth trends in this year's second quarter. Total assets of trust and mortgage loan companies are estimated to have risen by more than 18.5% in this year's second quarter as compared to the same quarter in 1963. This growth was again achieved mainly by the sharp rise in demand deposits of 27% for trust companies and 23% for loan companies. Most of these funds went into mortgages which rose by 28% and 22.3%, respectively, for trust, and loan companies.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies showed a growth of 19.5% in total assets in the quarter as compared to a year ago. Accounts receivable paper rose by nearly 20%, and was financed mainly through short-term debt which rose by 40% and long-term debentures and notes which rose by 9.5%. In receivables which were financed, the sharpest rise was in the financing of wholesale goods which rose by nearly 45%.

34. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres Cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in July were valued at \$37,859,774,000, greater by 21.3% than last year's July total of \$31,212,776,000. This brought the value in the January-July period to \$242,537,153,000, an increase of 14.8% from the corresponding 1963 total of \$211,260,543,000.

Debits were higher in value in July as compared to a year earlier in each of the five economic areas. Month's values, in thousands, were (percentage gains bracketed): Atlantic Provinces, \$875,301 (12.1%); Quebec \$11,542,120 (25.2%); Ontario, \$17,347,348 (24.0%); Prairie Provinces, \$5,619,598 (11.4%); and British Columbia, \$2,475,407 (13.8%).

F I S H E R I E S

*35. Fisheries In Canada Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fisherman in Canada increased 12.8% in August to 302,533,000 pounds from 268,203,000 in August last year and 4.1% in the January-August period to 1,562,102,000 pounds from 1,501,129,000 in the corresponding 1963 period, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics". Landed value rose 0.4% in the month to \$20,147,000 from \$20,060,000 and 15.6% in the eight months to \$98,120,000 from \$84,909,000.

Landings on the Atlantic coast climbed 16.0% in August to 222,203,000 pounds (valued at \$9,880,000) from 191,601,000 pounds (\$8,088,000) a year earlier and 3.5% in the January-August period to 1,069,078,000 pounds (\$59,139,000) from 1,033,107,000 pounds (\$53,266,000).

Catch on the Pacific coast increased 4.9% in August to 80,330,000 pounds (\$10,267,000) from 76,602,000 pounds (\$11,972,000) a year earlier and 5.3% in the first eight months of 1964 to 493,024,000 pounds (\$38,981,000) from 468,022,000 pounds (\$31,643,000).

H E A L T H

36. Incidence Of Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis in June this year numbered 498, with 405 classed as new active and 93 as reactivated. Number reported in the January-June period declined to 2,354 from 3,097 in the first half of 1963, comprising 1,991 versus 2,701 classed as new active and 363 versus 396 as reactivated.

37. Department Store Sales Value of department store sales was 13.5% higher in the week ended September 19 this year as compared to last. Decreases of 1.4% in Manitoba and 0.8% in Saskatchewan were sharply offset by increases in the other provinces as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 9.2%; Quebec, 6.3%; Ontario, 18.0%; Alberta, 10.7%; and British Columbia, 27.7%.

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

38. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in centres of 5,000 population and over in July this year numbered 14,190, an increase of 11.4% from last year's July total of 12,735. This brought the number started in the January-July period to 66,406 units, greater by 11.6% than the corresponding 1963 total of 59,481. Completions in these centres climbed 15.4% in July to 9,460 units from 8,197 a year earlier and 39.4% in the January-July period to 72,493 units from 52,019 a year ago. Units in various stages of construction at July 31 numbered 72,089, a rise of 6.8% from the comparable year-earlier total of 67,483 units.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

39. Telegraph & Cable Statistics Operating revenues of telegraph and cable companies in 1963 increased 13.1% to \$73,-611,000 from \$71,379,000 in 1962 and operating expenses 6.7% to \$60,257,000 from \$56,452,000, according to the annual DBS report. Net income before income tax decreased 5.9% in 1963 to \$12,746,000 from \$13,547,000 in the preceding year.

Number of telegrams transmitted declined 7.7% in 1963 to 13,339,000 from 14,451,000 in 1962, number sent decreasing to 11,931,000 from 12,834,000 and number received from the United States to 1,408,000 from 1,617,000. Number of cablegrams transmitted, however, edged up 0.7% in the year to 2,940,000 from 2,920,000 in 1962, while value of money transfers increased 7.4% to \$30,133,000 from \$28,060,000.

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

Friday, October 9, 1964

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

- *1. Commodity Exports, August 1964
- *2. Imports & Exports, June 1964
- 3. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, April 1964, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 4. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, April 1964, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- 5. Annual Report: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Fiscal Year Ended March 31 1964, (11-201), 40¢

MORE

6. Price Movements, September 1964, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *7. Wholesale Price Indexes, September 1964
- *8. Weekly Security Price Indexes, October 1, 1964
9. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, August 1964,
- *10. Estimates of Labour Income, July 1964 (62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, July 1964, (72-001),
10¢/\$1.00
12. Index of Industrial Production, July 1964, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *13. Steel Ingot Production, October 3, 1964
14. Motor Vehicle Shipments, August 1964, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, August 1964, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, July 1964, (43-006), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1964, (43-005),
10¢/\$1.00
18. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, August 1964, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, August 1964, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries, 1962
21. Asbestos, August 1964, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July 1964, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, June 1964, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
24. Copper & Nickel Production, July 1964, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
25. The Sugar Situation, August 1964, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Oils & Fats, August 1964, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- *27. Pack of Fruits & Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of August 1964
28. Railway Carloadings, September 21, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
29. Railway Operating Statistics, May 1964, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Railway Transport: Part V (Freight Carried By Principal Commodity Classes),
(52-211), \$1.50
31. Shipping Statistics, July 1964, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *32. Civil Aviation, June 1964
33. Business Financial Statistics: Balance Sheets, 2nd Quarter 1964, (61-006)
50¢/\$2.00
34. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, July 1964, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *35. Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, August 1964
36. Incidence of Tuberculosis, June 1964, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
37. Department Store Sales, September 19, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
38. New Residential Construction, July 1964, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
39. Telegraph & Cable Statistics, 1963, (56-201), 50¢
- Grain Statistics Weekly, September 16, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Fish Freezings & Stocks, August 1964, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized
in issue of October 2
- Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, July 1964,
(31-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in Issue of September 25
- Civil Aviation, May 1964, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of
September 11
- Prices & Price Indexes, August 1964, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in
issue of October 2
- Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, April 1964, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
- Federal Government Employment, April 1964, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Sum-
marized in issue of September 11
- Survey of Higher Education: Part II, Degrees, Staff & Summary, 1962-63,
(81-211), 75¢

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