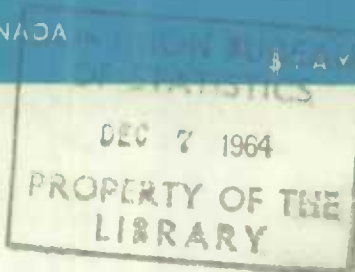


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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports were valued at \$2,171,900,000 in the third quarter of 1964 and at \$6,005,600,000 in the January-September 1964 period, reflecting gains of 26.1% and 23.5%, respectively, from a year earlier. Both the quarter and nine-month totals were at record high levels ... Commodity imports increased by 20.8% in this year's second quarter as compared to a year earlier at \$2,049,200,000, while the January-June total was up by 19.1% at \$3,704,500,000. (Pages 2-7)

. . .

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was placed at 213.5 in September, down by 0.4% from the August index of 214.4. The gain in the third quarter from the preceding quarter was put at 0.5%. (Pages 7-8)

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Labour: Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$2,073 million in September in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, an increase of 2.7% from August and a rise of 9.7% from September 1963 (Page 9)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of November 28 amounted to 179,660 tons, down by 0.9% from the preceding week ... Shipments of domestically-produced motor vehicles decreased by 15.3% in October, but climbed by 15.2% in the January-October period versus a year ago ... Producers' domestic sales of radios, television sets and record players were larger in September and the January-September period this year versus last. (Pages 9-10)

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Traffic Accidents: Deaths in motor vehicle traffic accidents numbered 484 in September and 3,339 in the January-September period, reflecting a decrease in the month of 2.2% but an increase in the nine months of 11.8% as compared to the preceding year. (Page 13)

. . .

Construction: Building permits issued in September were valued at \$372,070,000, up by 52.2% from a year earlier, placing the January-September total at \$2,312,599,000, up by 12.6% from a year ago ... Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over rose by 6.5% in September and by 10.2% in January-September. (Pages 14-15)

. . .

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 77,330 cars in the week of November 21 and on 3,532,419 in the January 1-November 21 period, reflecting gains of 1.1% and 8.9%, respectively, versus a year ago. (Page 15)

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1. Exports In The Third Quarter
And First Nine Months Of 1964

Domestic exports from Canada to all countries in the third quarter of this year totalled \$2,171,900,000 and were thus at the highest level ever recorded for any calendar quarter, according to final DBS figures. This was a gain of 26.1% over the third quarter of 1963 and continued the upward trend which has lasted, with only minor contractions, for the last three years. The rate of increase has accelerated in recent months and domestic exports in September 1964 were valued at \$725,406,000, an advance of 23.6% from the September 1963 figure of \$586,890,000.

Exports rose substantially to all main trading areas during the third quarter of 1964 and to the majority of leading countries of destination. The increase in trade appeared chiefly due to the added volume of goods moved, the average index for which advanced by nearly 24% above that for July-September 1963, while the average level of export prices rose by less than 2%. The completion of the large wheat contract with the U.S.S.R. had a decided upward effect but, in addition, exports of all twenty leading commodities showed gains during the quarter, with the exceptions of lumber and uranium.

During the first nine months of 1964, domestic exports amounted to \$6,005,600,000, thus establishing a record total in Canadian shipments for the first nine months of any year and a gain of 23.5% over exports for January-September 1963. Again this advance was well spread over the main trading areas, principal countries and chief commodities. In value, exports to the United States rose by one-eighth, those both to the United Kingdom and to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries by more than one-fifth and to the group of other countries by over one-half. There were changes in the proportions of exports destined to particular areas, the share taken by the United States declining from 57.2% to 52.2% while exports to countries other than the United States or Commonwealth rose from 21.6% to 27.0%. Included in this latter figure was the gain in shipments to Eastern Europe, which were nearly eight times greater in value, and in proportion rose from 1.1% of the total in January-September 1963 to 7.0% for the same period of this year.

Amongst commodities, wheat was the principal export, shipments in the three quarters of this year totalling \$808,700,000 or over 70% above those in the same nine months of last year. During 1964, for the first time, Russia displaced the United Kingdom as the main destination, purchasing \$274,200,000 of Canadian wheat as compared to \$112,000,000 sent to Britain. Communist China took nearly \$83,000,000 and there were sizable shipments to four countries of Eastern Europe and to Cuba. Japan maintained large purchases and West Germany bought double the amount of wheat than in the first nine months of last year. Newsprint was in second place rising 10.5%, five-sixths of all exports being destined to the United States, with smaller but important amounts to Britain, Australia, Japan and South Africa. Exports of softwood lumber declined 5.3% in the third quarter but over the nine months period were up 6.2%: main shipments went to the United States, Britain and Japan. Wood pulp exports were up 14.6%, gains being principally in orders for these same three countries. Iron ores and concentrates found ready markets in the United States and United Kingdom, shipments increased by one-third.

Aluminum exports increased over 15% in the third quarter and by 9.8% in the nine months, the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan taking larger amounts. Crude petroleum moved in greater volume to the United States, rising 8.8%. Sales of aircraft and parts more than doubled, approximately three-

quarters were to United States defence authorities while deliveries to Australia, India and Iceland advanced substantially. Nickel and alloys, which had been at a lower level in the first six months, gained sharply in the third quarter, owing mainly to increased sales to Britain and some strengthening in United States demand. Nickel ores also picked up, with a slight increase to Britain, the main customer, a decline to Norway and more than doubled deliveries to the United States. Copper and alloys advanced by 14%, sales to both the United States and the United Kingdom increased by one-fifth. Asbestos rose only slightly in the quarter but by 10% for the nine months, haying and harvesting machinery were up over 90% in the quarter and by one-third for the January-September period. Synthetic rubber and plastics, natural gas, fish, fertilizers, whisky and steel all advanced considerably.

Domestic exports to the United States this year reached the highest points ever recorded either for the third quarter of any year, at \$1,121,200,000, or for the first nine months, at \$3,132,900,000. The third quarter figure represented a gain of 15.2% and the January-September total a rise of 12.6% over the same periods in 1963. Newsprint, wood pulp and lumber were the leaders, with gains for the first two but a one-eighth drop in lumber during the quarter, which reduced previous rises to only a fractional increase for the nine months. Iron ores were up 36.5% by September, petroleum advanced considerably and aircraft and parts appreciably. Nickel, aluminum, to a lesser extent, and copper all increased substantially in the quarter and for the nine months, except the total for nickel and alloys. Haying and harvesting machinery showed large gains, natural gas rose by one-fifth and whisky and asbestos by one-tenth. Fish sales were slightly less in the quarter and uranium deliveries fell substantially. Measuring and controlling equipment, primary iron and steel, steel plate and special industry machinery all showed gains.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom were also at record levels, amounting to \$319,200,000 for the third quarter of 1964 and to \$898,000,000 for the nine months, thus rises of 16.8% and 20.7%, respectively, over the same periods of last year. Wheat, the main commodity, was at a 10% lower value and aluminum and alloys, with gains of 50% for the quarter and 16.6% for the nine months, displaced nickel ores and concentrates. Copper and alloys followed with lower shipments in the quarter but for the nine months were 20% above January-September 1963 deliveries. Lumber sales to Britain increased around 50%, as did plywood, newsprint dropped slightly in the quarter but was up 7.1% for the nine months, while wood pulp exports increased. Uranium shipments in the third quarter dropped for the first time since the stretch-out contract was signed, iron ore deliveries were also less but both showed increases when compared to 1963 nine months' totals. Nickel and alloys were nearly five times greater in both periods. Zinc, synthetic rubber and plastics, tobacco and flour all increased, the first two substantially while flaxseed and barley declined in the quarter but gained in the nine months' period. Precious metals and oilseeds rose in the quarter but were less than 1963 shipments over the nine months.

Domestic exports to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries advanced by 36.7% in the third quarter and by 22.7% for the first nine months of this year when compared to similar 1963 totals. Australia was the main destination, third quarter exports increasing by 80% and over the nine months by 40%, followed by India, the Republic of South Africa, New Zealand and Jamaica. Australia increased her purchases of lumber, newsprint, steel plate, asbestos, synthetic rubber and plastics and aircraft and parts. India took

more aircraft and aluminum but less newsprint and nickel. South Africa bought more newsprint, aluminum, synthetic rubber and plastics and steel plate; Jamaica more flour; and New Zealand more copper.

Domestic exports to other countries rose by over one-half in both the third quarter and the first nine months of 1964 compared to the same periods of the preceding year. The chief gain was in exports to Eastern Europe which accounted for one-quarter of the total and were nearly eight times greater than in the same nine months of 1963: wheat and flour were the main components. There were also sizable advances in exports to Western Europe, which accounted for one-third of the total and rose over 20%, and to Asia and Latin America. The main countries of destination were the U.S.S.R., Japan, West Germany, Communist China, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Norway, Cuba, Venezuela and Mexico. Exports gained to all these countries with the exception of Norway. There were large shipments of barley to Communist China, West Germany and Japan and gains in flaxseed deliveries to the Netherlands and Germany. Venezuela took more wheat and steel and more metals and special industry machinery went to Western European countries. Exports of fertilizers increased to Cuba and Japan.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	<u>September</u>		<u>July - September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Millions of Dollars					
<u>Total Domestic Exports</u>	586.9	725.4	1,722.8	2,171.9	4,864.5	6,005.6
<u>By Main Countries</u>						
United States	325.6	378.9	972.9	1,121.2	2,783.2	3,132.9
United Kingdom	88.2	105.8	273.4	319.2	743.9	898.0
U.S.S.R.	0.9	0.8	1.4	93.4	2.3	312.6
Japan	28.4	28.2	80.1	84.4	212.3	242.9
Germany, Federal Republic	15.5	20.1	41.4	60.0	113.2	158.1
Australia	7.5	13.6	22.4	40.5	74.9	104.1
China, Communist	2.2	17.2	8.6	43.2	84.3	102.4
Netherlands	7.0	10.2	21.8	22.4	59.9	72.5
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	6.2	14.3	17.8	30.9	46.6	65.2
France	4.3	6.8	14.1	18.6	47.6	57.5
<u>By Main Commodities</u>						
Wheat	56.5	93.2	169.9	327.9	473.4	808.3
Newsprint	71.7	72.9	200.4	220.2	550.0	607.8
Lumber, softwood	36.0	38.7	129.1	122.2	325.0	345.2
Wood pulp	33.2	39.6	106.2	115.5	297.7	341.2
Iron ore and concentrates	37.6	38.2	108.5	126.1	193.7	256.2
Aluminum, including alloys	25.0	33.9	79.6	91.8	225.0	247.0
Petroleum, crude	19.7	21.4	58.5	64.4	180.4	196.3
Aircraft and parts	9.5	19.5	26.2	62.0	78.0	184.2
Nickel and alloys	10.8	15.1	35.3	56.7	138.2	149.6
Copper and alloys	13.1	18.2	43.5	47.1	125.1	142.6

2 & 3. Imports In Second Quarter And First Half Of 1964

Imports into Canada during the second quarter of this year were valued at \$2,-049,200,000 and set the highest record for a calendar quarter. This represented an increase of 20.8% above imports in the April-June period of 1963 and continues the upward quarterly trend begun at that time. Imports from most areas and of all main commodities during the quarter showed gains, with the exception of crude petroleum from the Middle East.

MORE

Imports in June 1964 amounted to \$687,600,000, up 29% from the total for June of last year and only slightly below the preliminary figure released October 1. The monthly index of import prices in the second quarter of this year rose slightly and the average price level for the quarter was approximately 3.4% higher than for the same three months of 1963. The average index of physical volume of imports, however, was nearly 17% above the average for the second quarter of 1963, indicating that the increase in the total value was caused mainly by the greater quantity of imports.

During the first half of 1964, imports were valued at \$3,704,500,000, a gain of 19.1% above the total for the first six months of last year. Each month of this year has shown an increase over the same month of 1963. The United States remained as our principal source of supply and during the first six months of this year 70.5% of all our imports originated there. The United Kingdom provided 8.0%, other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries 5.1%, and the remaining other countries 16.4%. Included in the last percentage, but excepting Commonwealth countries, 6.7% of all imports came from Western Europe, 4.6% from South America, 2.3% from Asia and 1.4% from Central America and the Antilles. Imports from all these areas gained considerably in total, while the share provided by each showed only fractional variations from the proportions supplied in 1963: those from the Middle East declined in both value and proportion.

There were sizable gains in the imports of most of the leading commodities, both during the second quarter and in the six-month totals. Non-farm machinery was the principal import, advancing approximately one-third in both periods. Automobile parts followed, gaining by 25% in the months of April-June, the same percentage as in the first quarter of this year. Electrical apparatus advanced 11.2%, owing mainly to larger imports from the United States. Crude petroleum was the only leading commodity to show a decline, 3.1% in the quarter and a fractional drop of 0.7% for the six months: imports from Qatar, Iran and Saudi Arabia were less and gains from Kuwait, Venezuela and Trinidad were not large enough to offset them.

Tractors, mainly from the United States, advanced by approximately 40% and farm equipment by 10%. Engines rose nearly 46% in the quarter and almost 42% in the six months. Imports of freight and passenger automobiles increased sharply in 1964, particularly in passenger cars from Britain but also from the United States and West Germany, the total for the six months being more than 70% above that for the same period of last year. Aircraft and parts increased by 16% in April-June, owing mainly to parts imported from the United States, and thus in spite of a first-quarter decline showed a gain of almost 5% for the six months. Steel plate and strip, chiefly from the United States, advanced by 75%. The quantity of unrefined sugar was less but, due to higher prices, its value rose over 40% in both periods. Coffee prices have also increased, but quantities rose too, and the total value of six months imports were one-third higher than last year. There were considerable advances in fresh fruits, berries and vegetables, raw cotton and cotton fabrics, apparel, glassware, scientific and educational equipment and tools.

Imports from the United States in both the second quarter and for the first six months advanced by around one-fifth and practically all the leading commodities showed increases. Non-farm machinery became the chief import, gains over last year amounting to 45.7% for the second quarter and 31.3% for the six months. Automobile parts was second and rose by one-quarter in both

MORE

periods. Electrical apparatus gained over 30% in the second quarter, tractors nearly 50% and engines more than doubled: for the six months, the increases were 12%, 42% and 43.5%, respectively. Farm equipment and aircraft and parts moved upward, steel plate and strip doubled, while automobiles increased by three-quarters. Fruits and vegetables advanced moderately, plastics and glassware considerably, and raw cotton and cotton fabrics, substantially. Gains were noticeable for tools, newspapers and books.

Imports from the United Kingdom continued the rise, begun in the October-December period of 1963, advancing 21.0% in the second quarter of this year and averaging 20.6% for the first half of 1964, when compared to the same periods of last year. Gains were noticeable for all leading commodities during the April-June quarter of this year, with the exception of slight declines in wool fabrics and automobile parts and drops of one-eighth in aircraft and parts and one-fifth in tractors. However, when the six months figures are compared only tractors, at 12.6% less than last year and wool fabrics at 1.2% below showed decreases. Non-farm machinery was the most important commodity, at over \$37,000,000, a gain of nearly 30%, followed by automobiles, at over \$25,000,000, or more than three times greater than in the first half of 1963. Electrical apparatus was third, an advance on the quarter bringing six months imports almost up to those for last year: increased wool imports took fourth place. Substantial gains were made in the purchase of precious metals, chiefly platinum, which almost tripled. Imports of engines rose sharply, as did those of steel plate and sheet. Apparel, pipes, wire products, books and alcoholic beverages advanced substantially.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries increased by 24.4% in the second quarter to reach a total of \$188,500,000 for the first half of 1964, a gain of 20.4% over January-June 1963. The leading sources were Australia which, in spite of a slight decline in the quarter, advanced by one-third for the six months, Jamaica which dropped roughly 10% in both periods and British Guiana which showed a substantial increase over 1963. India and Malaysia followed with, however, lower imports from each in the last three months. Imports from the Republic of South Africa almost doubled, as did those from Kenya, while those from Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Uganda increased sharply. Arrivals from Hong Kong, Fiji, Pakistan and Trinidad were greater, while those from India, Ceylon, New Zealand and Jamaica were less. Increased sugar imports were responsible for much of the gain in shipments from Australia, British Guiana, Fiji, Trinidad and South Africa: slightly less sugar arrived from Jamaica. More cocoa beans arrived from Nigeria, more coffee from Uganda and more rubber from Nigeria, but less from Malaysia. There were larger imports of wool from Australia and New Zealand and more bauxite and alumina from British Guiana, with less from Jamaica. Less tea came from Ceylon, while India sent the same amount of tea as last year.

Imports from the remaining countries totalled \$608,700,000 for January-June 1964, an increase of 17% over last year. Western European countries supplied \$246,500,000, a gain of 21.7% and South American countries sent \$169,800,000, a rise of 16.4%. Asian lands provided \$86,000,000, a 36% gain, and from Central America and the Antilles came \$50,300,000 of imports, an advance of 15%. Imports from the Middle East, at \$38,700,000, fell by 26%. Venezuela, West Germany and Japan were the leading suppliers, with gains over the first half of last year of 14%, 24%, and 33%, respectively. France, Italy and Belgium followed in this group, imports from each being roughly one-fifth greater, while large gains were also noticeable in imports from Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland and Norway. Arrivals from Brazil increased by nearly 30% and from Mexico,

a gain in the second quarter more than offset a decline in the first three months of this year. More bananas came from Ecuador, Costa Rica and Honduras with some less from Panama, while more coffee arrived from Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico. More bauxite came from Surinam and more petroleum products from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles. Germany supplied more automobiles, machinery and electrical apparatus.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	June		April - June		January - June	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Millions of Dollars					
Total Imports	532.9	687.6	1,696.6	2,049.2	3,110.8	3,704.5
By Main Countries						
United States	365.0	473.7	1,157.7	1,408.9	2,188.5	2,611.2
United Kingdom	43.1	51.1	141.8	171.6	245.6	296.1
Venezuela	20.1	26.0	59.8	71.0	114.1	130.1
Germany, Federal Republic ..	11.3	12.2	39.9	45.3	61.6	76.4
Japan	10.3	15.9	33.1	43.1	56.5	75.0
France	5.6	6.6	15.8	19.9	24.7	29.9
Italy	3.5	5.1	14.0	16.1	23.2	27.3
Australia	2.7	4.4	11.7	11.4	20.1	26.7
Jamaica	8.8	6.5	19.4	17.3	28.2	25.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	3.4	4.5	11.5	14.2	17.8	22.1
By Main Commodities						
Machinery (non-farm)	54.5	74.8	176.6	239.6	334.2	443.8
Automobile parts	36.1	48.7	122.2	152.6	248.5	310.3
Electrical apparatus, n.e.s. ..	23.3	28.1	80.0	90.3	154.0	171.2
Petroleum, crude	26.6	28.5	82.8	80.2	163.1	161.9
Tractors and parts	17.6	25.7	54.4	77.7	93.6	127.8
Engines, except aircraft engines	10.5	16.5	37.5	54.6	73.0	103.4
Farm equipment, except tractors	13.8	15.1	45.7	49.2	78.8	87.2
Automobiles, freight and passenger	10.9	14.7	34.8	48.3	48.1	83.5
Aircraft and parts	10.7	12.2	36.8	42.7	75.6	79.2
Plate, sheet & strip, steel. ..	7.4	11.8	20.6	36.5	35.0	61.2

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

4. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) declined by 0.4% in September to 213.5 from the revised August level of 214.4. This latest change left the index, measuring about one-third of the domestic economy, higher by more than 9% in the January-September period over the same period last year. In addition, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the index gained about 0.5% in the third quarter of this year over the preceding quarter.

In September alone, the 0.4% decline was the result of drops in both mining (-1.3%) and manufacturing (-0.7%), partially offset by a gain of 2.9% in electric power and gas utilities. Within manufacturing, both durables and non-durables showed declines, the former by 1.0%, the latter by 0.4%.

MORE

Almost half of the durables decline originated in wood products as both sawmills and veneer and plywoods fell in September after showing sizeable gains for the past two months. In iron and steel products, which fell by 2%, both primary steel and iron castings were lower. Transportation equipment showed a marginal drop as motor vehicle production was little changed from its seasonally adjusted August level. Indications are that a fairly large decline has occurred in motor vehicles in October due to parts shortages in the industry. Elsewhere, in durables in September, non-metallic mineral products and electrical apparatus and supplies were little changed, while non-ferrous metal products gained almost 3%, due to smelting and refining.

Within non-durables, declines of from 1% to 3% occurred in paper products, textiles, leather, tobacco and foods and beverages, while petroleum products declined somewhat more. On the other hand, rubber products gained 2% and printing and publishing 6%. The second consecutive large monthly increase in acids brought chemicals up by more than 1%.

In mining, each of three major divisions declined, metals and non-metals by 2% and 4%, respectively, and fuels by a marginal amount. Most of the major metals dropped in September; nickel in particular was affected by a labour disturbance.

FISHERIES

*5. Advance Release Of Fish Landings - October 1964

	Newfoundland		Maritimes		Quebec		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
Groundfish -								
Cod	21,815	849	12,416	553	3,303	132	716	43
Lingcod	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	31
Haddock	892	28	6,959	406	108	5	-	-
Pollock	85	1	2,040	76	--	--	-	-
Hake	13	--	1,980	63	164	3	-	-
Redfish	4,938	121	3,851	108	5,254	138	-	-
Halibut	16	3	169	65	30	7	457	122
Flounders & Soles	9,375	279	10,039	312	344	10	496	34
Other unspecified	69	2	1,474	46	32	1	409	61
TOTAL	37,203	1,283	38,928	1,629	9,235	296	2,357	291
Pelagic & Estuarial								
Herring	388	10	20,961	172	324	13	35,781	429
Mackerel	257	14	4,528	159	48	1	-	-
Salmon	12	6	-	-	-	-	4,760	1,031
Swordfish	-	-	1,478	465	-	-	-	-
Other unspecified	3	--	599	40	438	161	1,385	36
TOTAL	660	30	27,566	836	810	175	41,926	1,496
Molluscs & Crustaceans								
Crabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	85
Lobster	-	-	781	488	-	-	-	-
Oysters	-	-	1,697	205	-	-	541	31
Scallops	1	--	1,517	703	1	--	-	-
Other unspecified	4,779	72	417	19	110	5	91	14
TOTAL	4,780	72	4,412	1,415	111	5	1,165	130
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	42,643	1,385	70,906	3,880	10,156	476	45,448	1,917

Almost half of the durables decline originated in wood products as both sawmills and veneer and plywoods fell in September after showing sizeable gains for the past two months. In iron and steel products, which fell by 2%, both primary steel and iron castings were lower. Transportation equipment showed a marginal drop as motor vehicle production was little changed from its seasonally adjusted August level. Indications are that a fairly large decline has occurred in motor vehicles in October due to parts shortages in the industry. Elsewhere, in durables in September, non-metallic mineral products and electrical apparatus and supplies were little changed, while non-ferrous metal products gained almost 3%, due to smelting and refining.

Within non-durables, declines of from 1% to 3% occurred in paper products, textiles, leather, tobacco and foods and beverages, while petroleum products declined somewhat more. On the other hand, rubber products gained 2% and printing and publishing 6%. The second consecutive large monthly increase in acids brought chemicals up by more than 1%.

In mining, each of three major divisions declined, metals and non-metals by 2% and 4%, respectively, and fuels by a marginal amount. Most of the major metals dropped in September; nickel in particular was affected by a labour disturbance.

F I S H E R I E S

*5. Advance Release Of Fish Landings - October 1964

	Newfoundland		Maritimes		Quebec		British Columbia	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000	'000 lb.	\$'000
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Lingcod	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	31
Haddock	892	28	6,959	406	108	5	-	-
Pollock	85	1	2,040	76	--	--	-	-
Hake	13	--	1,980	63	164	3	-	-
Redfish	4,938	121	3,851	108	5,254	138	-	-
Halibut	16	3	169	65	30	7	457	122
Flounders & Soles	9,375	279	10,039	312	344	10	496	34
Other unspecified	69	2	1,474	46	32	1	409	61
TOTAL	37,203	1,283	38,928	1,629	9,235	296	2,357	291
Pelagic & Estuarial								
Herring	388	10	20,961	172	324	13	35,781	429
Mackerel	257	14	4,528	159	48	1	-	-
Salmon	12	6	-	-	-	-	4,760	1,031
Swordfish	-	-	1,478	465	-	-	-	-
Other unspecified	3	--	599	40	438	161	1,385	36
TOTAL	660	30	27,566	836	810	175	41,926	1,496
Molluscs & Crustaceans								
Crabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	85
Lobster	-	-	781	488	-	-	-	-
Oysters	-	-	1,697	205	-	-	541	31
Scallops	1	--	1,517	703	1	--	-	-
Other unspecified	4,779	72	417	19	110	5	91	14
TOTAL	4,780	72	4,412	1,415	111	5	1,165	130
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	42,643	1,385	70,906	3,880	10,156	476	45,448	1,917

*6. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,073 million in September in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, up by 2.7% from the August total of \$2,019 million and up by 9.7% from the September 1963 total of \$1,889 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". Labour income in the January-September period was estimated at \$17,365 million, an increase of 8.6% from the corresponding 1963 total of \$15,984 million.

The table following contains data on the unadjusted basis for September and January-September this year and last and August this year, together with data on the seasonally adjusted basis for August and September this year.

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted	
	Sept. 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1963	January to September 1964	September 1964	August 1964
	Millions of Dollars					
Atlantic region	140	137	128	1,162	133	131
Quebec	547	532	497	4,593	529	522
Ontario	862	839	783	7,266	838	824
Prairie region	296	290	278	2,478	279	277
British Columbia ...	220	216	198	1,823	211	207
CANADA	2,073	2,019	1,889	17,365	1,997	1,970

MANUFACTURING

*7. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 28 amounted to 179,660 tons, a decrease of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 181,261 tons. Output in the corresponding 1963 period was 170,794 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 187 in the current week versus 189 a week earlier and 178 a year ago.

8. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles decreased 15.3% in October to 47,989 units from 56,641 in the same month last year. Gains were common to all previous months of the year except July, and shipments in the January-October period climbed 15.2% to 563,603 units from 489,396 in the corresponding period of 1963. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were down slightly in the month at 1,200 units versus 1,224 a year earlier, but were up substantially in the 10 months at 10,249 units versus 5,367.

October shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars dropped to 39,783 units from 48,195 a year earlier, comprising fewer for sale in Canada at 35,727 units versus 46,346 but more for export at 4,056 units versus 1,849. January-October shipments advanced to 469,727 units from 409,701 a year ago, number for sale in Canada rising to 441,935 units from 398,036 and for export to 27,792 units from 11,665.

Shipments of Canadian-made commercial vehicles were down in October to 8,206 units from 8,446 a year earlier, and comprised 7,014 units versus 7,912 for sale in Canada and 1,192 units versus 534 units for export. Ten-month shipments were up to 93,876 units from 79,695 a year ago, comprising more for sale in Canada at 88,312 units versus 76,125 and also more for export at 5,564 units versus 3,570.

9. Sales of Radios & TV's Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were greater than a year earlier both in September and the January-September period. September totals were: radios, 99,674 units (84,588 in September 1963); television sets, 64,609 (56,329); and record players, 29,599 (25,495). January-September: radios, 550,127 units (491,742 a year ago); television sets, 343,227 (298,485); and record players, 107,875 (100,572).
10. Warm Air Furnaces Factory shipments of warm air furnaces decreased 12.9% in September to \$3,894,000 from \$4,470,600 a year earlier and 2.0% in the January-September period to \$20,827,200 from \$21,241,600 a year ago. Shipments of both oil-fired and gas-fired warm air furnaces were smaller in the month and the cumulative period this year as compared to last.
11. Cement Producers' shipments and usage of Portland and masonry cement increased 7.4% in September to 886,084 tons from 824,697 in the same month last year and 12.9% in the January-September period to 5,885,049 tons from 5,211,359 in the corresponding period of 1963. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of September were substantially (37.2%) smaller than a year ago at 443,309 tons versus 706,038.
12. Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays decreased 4.3% in September to \$3,693,800 from \$3,858,900 a year earlier, but increased 4.6% in the January-September period to \$28,445,300 from \$27,195,200 a year ago. Sales of building brick were down in the month at \$2,306,900 versus \$2,532,100 a year earlier and up in the nine months at \$17,559,500 versus \$16,621,900.
13. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased 6.4% in September to \$13,345,700 from \$12,543,300 a year earlier and 9.0% in the January-September period to \$136,053,600 from \$124,774,200 a year ago. Both trade and industrial sales were greater than a year earlier in the month and cumulative period.
14. Specified Chemicals Production of chemicals in September included the following commodities: hydrochloric acid, 5,020,583 pounds (4,611,409 in September 1963); sulphuric acid, 167,841 tons (161,180); ammonium sulphate, 23,604 tons (20,578); chlorine, 44,158 tons (34,720); and mixed fertilizers, 79,023 tons (67,583). September shipments of synthetic resins (actually made as such) included: polyethylene type, 15,353,763 pounds (15,387,862 a year earlier); polystyrene type, 5,775,496 pounds (6,940,136); and vinyl chloride type, 6,819,796 pounds (5,630,186).
- *15. Shipments of Broadwoven Cotton Fabrics Factory shipments in 1962 of broadwoven cotton fabrics from all industries aggregated 333,095,291 square yards. This total included the following items: corduroy, 3,100,000 square yards; bedsheets and pillow cotton, 9,765,494; fine yarn products (chiefly combed), 11,601,014; carded broadcloth, 11,493,722; ounce ducks, 12,595,031; all other ducks and allied fabrics, 9,298,425; coarse goods and industrial sheetings, 50,932,326; drills and twills, 31,617,278; and all other fabrics, including denim, napped flannels and flannelettes, yarn-dyed ticking, drapery and slipcover fabrics and upholstery fabrics, 192,692,001.

*16. Cigarette & Cigar Lighters Factory shipments of cigarette and cigar lighters (including automotive type) from all industries in 1963 numbered 943,079, greater by 26.8% than the 1962 total of 743,888, DBS reports. Value of these shipments climbed 15.0% in 1963 to \$1,712,104 from \$1,488,440 in the preceding year.

*17. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products rose 4.3% in August to 30,048,820 barrels from 28,818,651 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil advanced 2.1% in August to 29,132,876 barrels from 28,539,622 a year earlier, comprising 5.2% more domestic crude at 16,370,888 barrels versus 15,556,169 and 1.7% less imported crude at 12,761,988 barrels versus 12,983,453.

Net Sales In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, August 1964

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene, stove oil, etc.	Fuel Oil		
			Diesel	Light	Heavy
	Barrels of 35 Imperial gallons				
Newfoundland	147,753	31,916	128,164	41,744	207,011
Maritimes	788,607	92,102	235,071	133,203	711,733
Quebec	2,615,229	142,390	615,734	637,619	1,879,310
Ontario	4,237,532	166,677	619,818	1,119,077	1,641,358
Manitoba	705,372	13,703	247,847	29,028	46,081
Saskatchewan	1,038,378	25,916	305,101	32,865	19,602
Alberta	1,383,925	18,637	443,072	19,091	52,707
British Columbia	1,206,232	55,362	452,627	85,716	593,212
Yukon & Northwest Territories	28,089	463	86,896	27,432	26,693
CANADA TOTAL	12,151,117	547,166	3,134,330	2,125,775	5,177,707

*18. Industry & Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available from the annual compilations of the Industry Division and which will appear at a later date in regular publications. Users should be aware that coverage of the statistics was extended to total activity (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) of manufacturing establishments. In previous publications the data covered manufacturing activity only. In addition, for a number of industries, adjustments have been made to the 1961 data on manufacturing activity which were published in the 1961 industry reports. These were required to bring the statistics in line with reporting procedures followed in the 1962 Census. Consequently the 1961 statistics on manufacturing activity listed below are not entirely comparable with those published in the 1961 reports. A complete account of recent changes will be contained in the 1962 industry reports when these become available.

Sash, Door and Planing Mills: (Cat. 35-205); Factory shipments from sash, door and planing mills increased in 1962 to \$245,371,000 from \$236,130,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$146,002,000 from \$142,071,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$100,253,000 from \$95,133,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$103,501,000 to \$109,180,000.

MORE

One thousand, three-hundred and twenty-one establishments (1,360 in 1961) reported 16,418 employees (16,597), including 13,048 directly employed in manufacturing operations (12,853). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$59,072,000 (\$57,475,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$42,494,000 (\$40,176,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 28,449,000 versus 27,508,000.

Button, Buckle and Fastener Industry: (Cat. 47-202): Factory shipments from the button, buckle and fastener industry increased in 1962 to \$14,851,970 from \$14,158,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$5,945,921 from \$6,124,000 in 1961 while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) advanced from \$8,089,000 in 1961 to \$9,028,073 in 1962. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$8,488,000 to \$9,188,477. Thirty-three establishments (40 in 1961) reported 1,557 employees (1,675), including 1,182 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,257). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,318,000 (\$5,255,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,511,000 (\$3,372,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,547,000 versus 2,660,000.

Petroleum Refineries: (Cat. 45-205): Factory shipment from petroleum refineries increased in 1962 to \$1,274,265,647 from \$1,200,612,418 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,004,450,259 from \$922,661,472 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) declined from \$280,725,951 in 1961 to \$273,509,464 in 1962. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$281,989,216 to \$276,429,477. Fifty-eight establishments (57 in 1961) reported 10,310 employees (10,778), including 7,124 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,406). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$63,893,000 (\$63,963,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$41,918,000 (\$41,526,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 15,385,000 compared with 15,744,000 the previous year.

Synthetic Textile Mills: (Cat. 34-208): Factory shipments from synthetic textile mills increased in 1962 to \$284,499,683 from \$251,360,485 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$146,284,884 from \$127,048,789 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$141,561,157 from \$122,496,048. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$123,248,551 to \$142,410,508. Sixty-two establishments (57 in 1961) reported 16,852 employees (15,710), including 13,134 directly employed in manufacturing operations (12,214). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$64,522,000 (\$58,826,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$44,171,000 (\$39,957,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 28,507,000 versus 27,059,000.

Linoleum and Coated Fabrics Industry: (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from manufacturers of linoleum and coated fabrics increased in 1962 to \$40,566,337 from \$36,967,315 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$22,516,076 from \$19,650,964 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$18,412,990 from \$17,226,348. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$17,413,694 to \$18,678,723.

MORE

Sixteen establishments (16 in 1961) reported 2,130 employees (2,217), including 1,518 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,612). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$9,880,000 (\$10,093,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$6,393,000 (\$6,463,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,819,000 versus 3,454,000.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

*19. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in September this year took 484 lives, a decrease of 2.2% from last year's September total of 495, according to a special DBS statement. This brought the number of traffic fatalities in the January-September period to 3,339, greater by 11.8% than the corresponding 1963 total of 2,987.

Regional death toll in September was: Newfoundland, 10 (10 in September 1963); Prince Edward Island, nil (2); Nova Scotia, 17 (14); New Brunswick, 26 (21); Quebec, 177 (164); Ontario, 130 (157); Manitoba, 17 (19); Saskatchewan, 27 (20); Alberta, 38 (44); British Columbia, 42 (43); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (1).

January-September regional totals were: Newfoundland, 58 (50 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, 26 (23); Nova Scotia, 130 (112); New Brunswick, 128 (125); Quebec, 1,140 (951); Ontario, 1,025 (1,028); Manitoba, 144 (114); Saskatchewan, 171 (106); Alberta, 246 (198); British Columbia, 265 (271); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, 6 (9).

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

Province	Number of Accidents					No. of Victims		Total
	Fatal	Non-Property		Total	Total	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Property Damage(1)
		fatal	Damage					
September 1964					Sept. 1963	September 1964		
								\$ ('000)
Nfld.	8	129	347	484	449	10	188	221
P.E.I.	-	31	85	116	136	-	54	42
N.S.	16	201	797	1,014	1,057	17	281	460
N.B.	20	233	489	742	621	26	368	368
Que.	145	2,177	7,243	9,565	9,408	177	3,250	..
Ont.	115	3,130	5,500	8,745	8,459	130	4,780	4,530
Man.	16	457	766	1,239	1,142	17	652	565
Sask.	20	318	973	1,311	1,464	27	542	688
Alta.	36	479	1,985	2,500	2,247	38	745	1,182
B.C.	32	955	2,207	3,194	2,406	42	1,457	1,768
Yukon & N.W.T. ..	-	15	22	37	26	-	19	31
September 1964 ..	408	8,125	20,414	28,947		484	12,336	9,855(2)
September 1963 ..	411	7,775	19,229		27,415	495	11,804	9,008(2)
Jan.-Sept. 1964 ..	2,821	66,604	182,838	252,263		3,339	100,824	81,228(2)
Jan.-Sept. 1963 ..	2,531	60,050	172,787		235,368	2,987	90,287	70,363(2)

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

*20. Estimates Of Population
For Canada And Provinces

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is publishing today corrected quarterly estimates of population covering the period July, 1963 to July, 1964, to replace those released in the DBS Weekly Bulletin of November 20, 1964. This is necessary since investigation revealed an error in the estimates for the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Manitoba. The estimates for the remaining provinces are unchanged.

Estimates of population of Canada and Provinces

Provinces	1 9 6 3		1 9 6 4				
	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	Apr. 1	June 1	July 1	Oct. 1
In thousands							
Canada	18,925*	19,012*	19,093*	19,174*	19,235*	19,271*	19,361
Newfoundland	482	485	486	488	491	491	493
Prince Edward Island...	107	107	107	107	107	107	108
Nova Scotia	756*	757*	757*	759*	760*	760*	761
New Brunswick	614	615	615	616	617	617	619
Quebec	5,475	5,503	5,524	5,548	5,562	5,573	5,599
Ontario	6,462	6,494	6,532	6,562	6,586	6,604	6,637
Manitoba	950*	952*	954*	956*	958	959	960
Saskatchewan	934	935	936	940	943	944	946
Alberta	1,408	1,415	1,421	1,427	1,432	1,433	1,439
British Columbia	1,697	1,708	1,720	1,730	1,738	1,742	1,758
Yukon	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
Northwest Territories .	25	25	25	25	25	25	25

*Corrected estimate.

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

21. Building Permits Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in September this year covered construction estimated at \$372,070,000, a sharp (52.2%) increase from last year's September total of \$244,417,000. This brought the value in the January-September period to \$2,312,599,000, greater by 12.6% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$2,054,663,000.

Value of residential construction climbed 20.7% in September to \$156,638,000 from \$129,819,000 a year earlier and 8.2% in the January-September period to \$1,131,793,000 from \$1,046,014,000 a year ago. Value of non-residential construction advanced 88.0% in the month to \$215,432,000 from \$114,598,000 and 17.1% in the nine months to \$1,180,806,000 from \$1,008,649,000.

Total provincial values in September (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$5,491 (\$1,830 in September 1963); Prince Edward Island, \$370 (\$320); Nova Scotia, \$5,988 (\$3,125); New Brunswick, \$8,240 (\$3,326); Quebec, \$102,361 (\$62,855); Ontario, \$169,576 (\$108,139); Manitoba, \$12,011 (\$11,892); Saskatchewan, \$9,973 (\$12,933); Alberta, \$33,063 (\$20,046); and British Columbia, \$24,997 (\$19,951).

January-September provincial values (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$17,491 (\$16,966 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, \$6,905 (\$7,149); Nova Scotia, \$56,273 (\$48,704); New Brunswick, \$38,496 (\$25,905); Quebec, \$530,262 (\$532,593); Ontario, \$1,021,850 (\$865,822); Manitoba, \$89,060 (\$91,615); Saskatchewan, \$78,864 (\$66,762); Alberta, \$202,418 (\$190,246); and British Columbia, \$270,980 (\$208,901).

22. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in urban centres of 5,000 population and over increased 6.5% in September to 11,633 units from 10,927 in September last year. This brought the total in the January-September period to 89,951 units, greater by 10.2% than the corresponding 1963 total of 81,661 units.

Completions in these centres advanced 6.4% in September to 11,504 units from 10,814 a year earlier and 29.3% in the January-September period to 92,486 units from 71,522 a year ago. Units in various stages of construction at the end of September numbered 75,466 units, up by 7.7% from last year's end-of-September total of 70,060 units.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

23. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended November 21 numbered 77,330, up by 1.1% from a year earlier, placing the January 1-November 21 total at 3,532,419, up by 8.9% from a year ago. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections declined by 5.9% in the seven-day period to 22,088 cars, but increased by 3.8% in the cumulative period to 1,077,886 cars.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven days ended November 21 included: grain, other than wheat, 2,512 cars (2,077 a year earlier); iron ore, 7,148 (5,565); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 976 (567); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 3,105 (2,347); and pulpwood, 2,150 (1,552). Loaded in smaller amounts included: wheat, 6,143 cars (9,486); grain products, 1,968 (2,397); coal, 3,485 (4,269); and automobiles, trucks and parts, 766 (1,233).

24. Railway Freight Traffic Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections in May totalled 17,219,500 tons, up by 8.8% from May 1963. Month's loadings in Canada (including receipts from water carriers) amounted to 15,134,700 tons (up 9.3% from a year earlier), overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) aggregated 1,215,200 tons (up 7.4%), and receipts from U.S. rail connections destined to points in Canada totalled 869,600 tons (up 1.5%).

May revenue freight loadings for the six major categories (percentage changes from a year earlier in brackets) were: products of agriculture, 2,777,800 tons (+39.5%); products of mines, 7,206,300 (+5.0%); manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,929,600 (+4.5%); products of forests, 1,093,900 (+2.2%); animals and products, 59,200 (-1.2%); and l.c.l. freight, 68,000 (-30.9%).

25 & 26. Intercity & Rural Bus Lines Number of passengers carried by intercity
And Urban Transit Systems and rural bus lines increased in September to 4,035,850 from 3,983,638 in September 1963 and in the January-September period to 36,060,654 from 35,907,022 in the corresponding period of last year. Operating revenue was larger in the month at \$4,571,809 versus \$4,343,535 a year earlier and also in the nine months at \$38,593,199 versus \$37,779,545.

Initial revenue passenger fares (excluding transfers) collected by urban transit systems advanced in September to 81,063,734 from 78,267,994 a year ago and in the January-September period to 725,355,090 from 717,417,248 in the comparable period of 1963. Operating revenue was up in the month at \$12,042,685 versus \$11,072,965 and also in the cumulative period at \$106,596,609 versus \$100,407,928.

27. Oil Pipeline Transport Net receipts of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines in September amounted to 35,658,421 barrels, a rise of 2.1% from last year's September total of 34,909,715 barrels. Included in this year's September receipts were 23,921,710 barrels of domestic crude oil and equivalent (up by 5.9% from a year ago), 7,185,470 barrels of imported crude (down by 0.3%), and 3,988,705 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products from bulk plants and refineries (down by 19.6%).

Net deliveries in September totalled 35,994,811 barrels, up 3.5% from the comparable 1963 total of 34,789,116 barrels. Principal deliveries in the month were 22,908,011 barrels of crude oil and equivalent to refineries (up by 0.5% from a year earlier), 8,356,095 barrels of crude oil for export (up by 25.4%), and 3,722,773 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products to bulk plants and terminals (down by 20.9%).

BUSINESS

28. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres advanced 20.0% in September to \$34,314,758,000 from \$28,601,291,000 in the same month last year and 14.6% in the January-September period to \$308,234,657,000 from \$268,928,631,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. Debits were greater both in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last in all economic regions.

September debits (percentage gains from a year earlier in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$832,003,000 (15.2%); Quebec, \$10,252,976,000 (20.7%); Ontario, \$15,232,829,000 (18.9%); Prairie Provinces, \$4,958,527,000 (8.8%); and British Columbia, \$3,038,423,000 (50.7%).

Value of cheques cashed in the January-September period (percentage increases bracketed) was as follows: Atlantic Provinces, \$7,413,865,000 (13.0%); Quebec, \$93,199,735,000 (15.4%); Ontario, \$141,801,438,000 (15.5%); Prairie Provinces, \$44,397,915,000 (9.5%); and British Columbia, \$21,421,704,000 (17.1%).

PRICES

*29. <u>Weekly Security Price Indexes</u>	Number of Stocks Priced	Nov. 26	Nov. 19	Oct. 29
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		(1956 = 100)		
Total Index	107	172.2	174.2	170.5
Industrials	73	176.5	178.5	175.1
Utilities	20	166.1	167.8	162.9
Finance(1)	14	158.9	161.2	157.5
Banks	6	149.7	151.3	148.3
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	111.0	113.9	111.9
Golds	16	129.0	131.6	125.7
Base metals	8	101.2	104.2	104.3
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	79.8	80.0	79.1
Primary oils and gas	7	88.0	89.5	83.0

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

34. Production Of Eggs Production of eggs in October was estimated at 36,218,000 dozen, a rise of 8.8% from the October 1963 total of 33,291,000 dozen. Average number of layers rose 6.2% in the month to 28,216,000 from 26,561,000 a year earlier and the number of eggs per 100 layers 2.5% to 1,552 from 1,514. Egg production in the January-October period advanced 4.5% to 361,590,000 dozen from 346,130,000 in the first 10 months of 1963.

35. Wheat Exports & Supplies World wheat production in 1964-65 is expected to reach a record of about 8,985 million bushels, 8% greater than the 8,325 million bushels harvested a year ago and 3% above the previous high of 8,760 million bushels reached in 1962-63. Reflecting a combination of larger production and more-normal distribution this season compared with a year ago, total trade in wheat and flour is expected to drop sharply from the peak level attained in 1963-64. However, it is anticipated that exports in the current crop year will approximate the 1962-63 volume of 1.6 billion bushels, which was the third largest on record.

Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat in the August-September 1964 period from the four major wheat exporters were (in millions) as follows: United States, 123.3 bushels (114.4 a year earlier); Canada, 91.4 (77.0); Argentina, 20.3 (7.0); and Australia, 26.1 (34.5).

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about October 1 this year in the four major wheat exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,355.4 million bushels, a decrease of 11% from the 2,650.6 million available a year ago. This decline reflected smaller amounts for the United States, Canada and Australia which more than offset a substantial increase in Argentina. Supplies on or about October 1 this year, in millions of bushels, were held as follows: United States, 1,391.2 (1,577.1 a year ago); Canada, 809.6 (977.7); Argentina, 104.0 (32.4); and Australia, 50.6 (63.4).

MINING

36 & 37. Output of Copper, Nickel, Silver, Lead And Zinc Production of both copper and nickel was smaller in September and larger in the January-September period this year as compared to last, while output of silver, lead (mine output) and zinc (mine output) was greater than a year ago in both periods. September production totals were: copper, 38,626 tons (41,903 a year earlier); nickel, 17,018 tons (18,312); silver, 2,634,947 troy ounces (2,284,911); lead (mine), 18,557 tons (15,362); and zinc (mine), 65,802 tons (38,535). January-September totals: copper, 360,544 tons (337,127 a year ago); nickel, 168,070 tons (164,126); silver, 22,378,537 troy ounces (21,979,476); lead, 150,329 tons (145,786); and zinc, 527,047 tons (364,254).

MERCHANDISING

38. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended November 14 were valued 4.7% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases of 14.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.4% in Ontario, 4.6% in Saskatchewan, 4.9% in Alberta and 8.2% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 2.0% in Quebec and 0.1% in Manitoba.

1. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, September 1964, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, June 1964, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
3. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, June 1964, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
4. Index of Industrial Production, September 1964, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *5. Fish Landings in Newfoundland, The Maritimes, Québec & British Columbia,
- *6. Estimates of Labour Income, September 1964 October 1964
- *7. Steel Ingot Production, November 28, 1964
8. Motor Vehicle Shipments, October 1964, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September 1964, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
10. Stoves & Furnaces, September 1964, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Cement, September 1964, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Products Made From Canadian Clays, September 1964, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, September 1964, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Specified Chemicals, September 1964, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *15. Shipments of Broadwoven Cotton Fabrics, 1962
- *16. Shipments of Cigarette & Cigar Lighters, 1963
- *17. Refined Petroleum Products, August 1964
- *18. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
- *19. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, September 1964
- *20. Population For Canada & Provinces, October 1, 1964 (Revised)
21. Building Permits, September 1964, (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
22. New Residential Construction, September 1964, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
23. Railway Carloadings, November 21, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
24. Railway Freight Traffic, May 1964, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
25. Passenger Bus Statistics, September 1964, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Urban Transit, September 1964, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Oil Pipeline Transport, September 1964, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
28. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, September 1964, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *29. Weekly Security Price Indexes, November 26, 1964
30. The Sugar Situation, October 1964, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- *31. Skim Milk Powder, October 1964
32. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, August 1964, (32-004),
30¢/\$3.00
- *33. Pack of Fruits & Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of October, 1964
34. Production of Eggs, October 1964, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
35. The Wheat Review, October 1964, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
36. Copper & Nickel Production, September 1964, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
37. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, September 1964, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
38. Department Store Sales, November 14, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- Grain Statistics Weekly, November 11, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Logging, 1962, (25-201), 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of October 23
- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September 1964, (26-007),
10¢/\$1.00
- Garment Shipments, 2nd Quarter 1964, (34-001), 25¢/\$1.00
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
September 1964, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 20
- Production, Shipments & Stocks On Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
September 1964, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of November 27
- Primary Iron & Steel, September 1964, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of November 20
- Trade of Canada: Exports By Commodities, September 1964, (65-004),
75¢/\$7.50
- Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, June 1964, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
- Hiring & Separation Rates in Certain Industries, Period Ending August
1963, (72-006), 50¢/\$1.00



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