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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Securities: Transactions in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities resulted in a sales balance of \$5.7 million in October, continuing the pattern of flows in each month of the third quarter. In the January-October period, there was a net capital outflow of \$29 million on account of trade in outstanding securities. (Page 2)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached 213.6 in October last, little different than the September index of 213.4. Gains of approximately 3% in both mining and electric power and gas utilities were almost offset by a decline of 0.8% in manufacturing. (Pages 2-4)

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External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in October last were valued at \$669,865,000, up by 7.2% from a year earlier, placing the January-October total at \$6,674,393,000, greater by 21.6% than a year earlier. (Pages 4-5)

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Mining: Mineral production in Canada in 1964 was valued at \$3,455,800,000, up 13.3% from 1963's preceding record of \$3,050,800,000. Among leading items, values were higher in 1964 as compared to 1963 for copper, gold, iron ore, nickel, zinc, asbestos, natural gas, crude petroleum, cement, and sand and gravel, and lower for uranium. (Pages 7-8)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of January 2 amounted to an estimated 172,009 tons, up by 15.8% from the preceding week ... Producers sold fewer washing machines but more automatic clothes dryers in October 1964 as compared to a year earlier. (Pages 8-9)

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Merchandising: Sales of Canadian wholesalers were valued 10.6% higher in September and 10.8% higher in January-September 1964 versus the preceding year ... October and January-October department store sales were up 16.7% and 10.1%, respectively, above those of a year earlier. (Pages 10-11)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 1.1% more cars in the seven days ended December 21 as against a year earlier, while loadings in the January 1-December 21 period were greater by 8.0% versus a year earlier (Page 11)

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1. Sales And Purchases Of Securities Between Canada And Other Countries A sales balance of \$5.7 million arose from transactions in outstanding Canadian and foreign securities between Canada and other countries during October, continuing the pattern of flows in each month of the third quarter. As in September, residents of the United States and overseas countries other than the United Kingdom were net purchasers of outstanding securities from Canadians, investing \$7.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, but with residents of the United Kingdom there was a net outflow of \$3.0 million. In September the same geographical distribution and direction of capital flows had led to inflows of \$11.9 million and \$2.7 million and to an outflow of \$1.3 million, respectively.

Over the past ten months there has been a net capital outflow amounting to \$29 million on account of trade in outstanding securities. Net capital outflows totalling \$21 million and \$29 million to the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, were diminished by an inflow of \$21 million from other overseas countries. Outstanding Canadian securities netted a \$2 million sales balance but net purchases of outstanding foreign securities, chiefly United States equities, caused an outflow of \$31 million. Over the corresponding periods in 1963 and 1962 there had been outflows of \$68 million and \$93 million, respectively.

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities netted a sales balance of \$3.7 million during October. Outstanding Canadian bonds, debentures and other securities attracted an inflow of \$11.0 million, comprising \$6.2 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, from residents of the United States and of overseas countries other than the United Kingdom, while Canadians continued to repurchase foreign-held Canadian equities with an outflow of \$7.3 million to all trading areas.

Trade in outstanding foreign securities in October also resulted in a small net sales balance arising mainly from the resale of United States equities to residents of that country. Canadians exported on balance \$1.6 million for the purchase of outstanding foreign funded debt but relinquished \$3.6 million of their holdings of foreign common and preference stocks. In September a similar trading pattern resulted in a sales balance of less than a million dollars.

I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N

2. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production was marginally higher in October at 213.6 versus 213.4 in September. Gains of approximately 3% in both mining and electric power and gas utilities were largely offset by a decline of 0.8% in manufacturing. In spite of this latter decline, the strength in manufacturing in October was fairly widespread; the big influence was a substantial drop in both motor vehicle and parts production reflecting layoffs in the industry caused by shortage of imported parts. This latter occurrence obscured the widespread gains made elsewhere and it may be useful to indicate the direct effects of the production declines in the motor vehicle and parts industries on higher industry aggregates. On the assumption that these two industries had shown no change from their September levels, seasonally adjusted, then durables would have been higher in October over the September level by 1.8% (rather than the actual 2.9% decline), manufacturing would have been up by 1.4% (rather than down by 0.8%) and total industrial production would have gained by 1.8% (versus 0.1%).

In durables in October, every major group but transportation equipment moved higher, with the largest contribution coming from iron and steel products (+2%), where, in particular, primary iron and steel was stronger, advancing by almost 5%. Gains of 3% in wood products and 4% in non-ferrous metal products were of almost equal importance in terms of contribution, the former reflecting higher sawmills and veneer output, the latter due to a big gain in smelting and refining production. Both electrical apparatus and supplies and non-metallic mineral products gained 1% in October.

In non-durables, where output advanced by more than 1% in October, the larger gains occurred in foods and beverages and petroleum products (+3%), printing and publishing (+4%), pulp and paper (+2%), and chemicals (+1%). Some of the detailed industries within these groups showing gains were paints, petroleum refining, newsprint, pulp and paper, and the unpublished roofing paper component. On the other hand, October declines were recorded in rubber, clothing and textiles.

Although all three major components of mining were somewhat higher in October, the almost 5% advance in metals accounted for more than half the gain in total mining. Iron ore, copper, nickel and zinc were particularly strong in October, although it should be remembered that nickel was affected by the conclusion of a labour dispute in September in the industry. Elsewhere, fuel and non-metal mining were up by 2% and 6%, respectively.

The strength in utilities in October was reflected in both central electric stations and gas utilities.

Real Domestic Product less Agriculture, THIRD QUARTER, 1964

The October issue of the Index of Industrial Production also contains tables and an analysis of the third quarter, 1964, non-agricultural real output estimates discussed below.

Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural real output (of which the Index of Industrial Production is a component) was almost 1% higher in the third quarter of 1964 than in the preceding quarter. This increase, which followed a 1% decline in the second quarter and sharp gains in the six month period ending in March 1964 brought the non-agricultural real output aggregate to a level almost 21% above its first quarter 1961 cyclical low. When the preceding peak (first quarter 1960) is used as a base of comparison, non-agricultural output, up to the present stage in the current expansion, shows a 20% gain.

The main contributors to the gain in real output during the current upswing were the three most cyclically sensitive industry groups in the Canadian economy, namely, manufacturing, the transportation, storage and communication group and trade. Together they have accounted for more than one-half of total output during the post-war period. Transportation and durable manufacturing, in particular, showed large gains of 26% and 38%, respectively, over the first quarter of 1961, with the 126% increase in motor vehicle production being the most important single factor contributing to the gain in durables.

Turning to developments in the third quarter of 1964, it is interesting to note that gains were fairly widespread, in contrast to the rather exceptional influences at work during the first and second quarters of this year, when construction and related industries accounted for the bulk of the change.

Manufacturing, which increased by 1%, was the largest contributor to the third quarter gain in non-agricultural output. This was almost entirely the result of a 2% increase in durables, with motor vehicles (+8%) and motor vehicle parts (+12%) accounting for the major portion of the gain. Non-durables increased fractionally.

Trade increased by 1%, with wholesale trade down slightly and retail trade up by about 2%, largely as a result of gains of up to 6% in the motor vehicle dealer and the department store components. Other increases occurred in forestry (10%), finance, insurance and real estate (1%), the community, business, recreation and personal service group (1%), electric power and gas utilities (3%) and a fractional gain in transportation, storage and communication.

Small declines in output occurred in public administration and defence and construction, while mining was down by almost 4%.

In the first nine months of 1964, non-agricultural real output was 7% above the corresponding 1963 period. However, because of the pattern of production during 1963 and 1964, an annual comparison might differ significantly from a 9-month comparison. If, for instance, it is assumed that the fourth quarter 1964, seasonally adjusted, remains at the third quarter level, the year 1964 would be up 6.2%; if it were up 1%, the year would be up 6.5%; if down 1%, the year would be 6% higher than 1963.

B U S I N E S S

3. Business Financial Statistics Financial institutions in Canada continued to show strong growth trends in 1964's third quarter. Total assets of trust companies are estimated to have risen by more than 16.5% and mortgage loan companies by 23.6% in 1964's third quarter as compared to the same quarter in 1963. This growth was again achieved mainly by the sharp rise in demand deposits of close to 20%. Most of these funds went into mortgages which rose by 27% for trust companies and 23% for mortgage loan companies.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies showed a growth of 20.2% in total assets in the third quarter of 1964 as compared to a year earlier. Accounts receivable paper rose by nearly 20%, and was financed mainly through short-term debt which rose by 26.3% and long-term debentures and notes which rose by 13.9%. The sharpest rise in financed paper was in wholesale goods which rose by nearly 40%.

E X T E R N A L T R A D E

4. Domestic Exports Canada's domestic exports in October 1964 were valued at \$669,865,000, a rise of 7.2% from the October 1963 total of \$624,666,000. This brought the value in the January-October period to \$6,674,393,000, greater by 21.6% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$5,489,190,000. Most of this gain was due to increased volume of shipments as the average price index rose 2.1% as compared to a rise of 5.0% in the volume index.

MORE

Higher values of exports were posted both in October and the January-October period as compared to a year earlier to the United States, Japan, Australia, Communist China, Belgium and Luxembourg, and the Republic of South Africa. Values were lower in the month and higher in the cumulative period for shipments to the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Federal Republic of Germany, and the Netherlands.

Among the 10 leading commodities, values were higher in October and the January-October period versus a year earlier for newsprint, wood pulp, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum, nickel and alloys, copper and alloys, and nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap. Values were down in the month and up in the 10 months for wheat, softwood lumber, and aluminum and alloys.

	SUMMARY OF EXPORTS			
	October		January - October	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Thousands			
Total Domestic Exports	\$624,666	\$669,865	\$5,489,190	\$6,674,393
By Country				
United States	337,340	371,516	3,120,547	3,504,396
United Kingdom	95,684	95,408	839,627	993,407
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	19,957	1,781	22,227	314,373
Japan	26,477	26,811	238,732	268,632
Germany, Federal Republic ..	17,541	13,854	130,742	171,983
Australia	7,883	12,581	82,826	116,723
China, Communist	5,142	8,783	89,473	111,143
Netherlands	9,422	6,966	69,300	79,460
Belgium & Luxembourg	9,311	11,287	55,950	76,478
Republic of South Africa ...	3,018	5,599	52,629	59,023
By Commodity				
Wheat	79,942	71,155	553,389	879,461
Newsprint	70,173	72,134	620,189	679,896
Lumber, softwood	38,107	33,518	363,096	378,736
Wood pulp	35,314	37,207	333,005	378,422
Iron ores & concentrates ...	30,986	40,478	224,646	296,655
Aluminum & alloys	27,113	22,467	252,098	269,505
Petroleum, crude	17,040	21,780	197,485	218,055
Nickel & alloys	11,975	13,524	150,189	163,151
Copper & alloys	14,066	15,416	139,136	157,982
Nickel in ores, concentrates & scrap ..	11,810	13,210	130,384	140,636

SCIENTIFIC EXPENDITURES

*5. Federal Government Expenditures On Scientific Activities

Total expenditures on scientific activities by the Federal Government are expected to reach \$334 million in the fiscal year 1964-65, an increase of 13% over \$297 million estimated for 1963-64; the latter is an increase of 16% over the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1962-63 DBS report "Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities".

MORE

The largest scientific activity remains the conduct of Research and Development which is expected to absorb about 63% of all funds for science in 1964-65. Capital expenditures made in connection with scientific activities are the next largest scientific cost. Expenditures on grants in aid of research and on scholarship and fellowship programmes have approximately quadrupled since 1958. Grants in aid of research, which formerly consisted largely of grants for research in universities, now include sizeable grants for industrial research.

Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities
Total and Classes of Scientific Activities (Fiscal Years)

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	millions of dollars						
Totals	224.5	214.4	231.0	261.3	255.7	296.6	333.6
Conduct of R & D	163.3	142.8	158.3	177.4	168.5	193.9	210.0
Grants in aid of research.	8.5	10.5	13.6	15.3	20.5	25.7	32.9
Scientific data collection	18.1	20.6	15.7	21.1	25.0	26.7	27.9
Scientific information ...	6.0	7.0	7.2	8.0	9.7	10.1	11.2
Scholarship and fellowship programmes	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.9	5.7
Capital expenditures	27.3	31.5	34.2	37.0	28.9	36.3	45.9

With a minor exception the various categories of performers of federally financed scientific activities will share in the overall increase in total expenditures in 1964-65. The Federal Government is expected to continue spending about three-quarters of its scientific funds for its own intra-mural programmes. The proportion of government funds in support of industrial scientific programmes will be about 15% in 1964-65 which is somewhat lower than 1963-64 and compares with a low of 8% in 1960-61 and a high of 22% in 1958-59. Educational institutions will conduct 9% of the federally financed activities in 1964-65, a slight decrease from 1963-64.

Performers of Federally Financed Scientific Activities (Fiscal Years)

Performing Organization	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	millions of dollars						
Totals	224.5	214.4	231.0	261.3	255.7	296.6	333.6
Reporting Unit ¹	164.3	178.7	193.7	218.6	210.7	230.8	249.1
Profit Organizations ...	48.7	21.2	17.6	21.0	21.8	38.6	50.8
Educational Institutions	9.4	12.1	14.4	16.5	19.7	22.6	29.7
Others ²	2.1	2.4	5.3	5.2	3.5	4.6	4.0

1. The reporting unit is the government department or agency which completes the survey questionnaire.
2. Includes organizations such as hospitals, health foundations and provincial research organizations.

Expenditures on research and development in absolute terms, in the three main scientific fields have continued to increase since 1958. However, over the last seven years there would seem to be three different trends in relative terms. Thus expenditures on R & D in engineering have increased markedly relative to the total of expenditures; other physical sciences experienced a slight decrease while a more pronounced reduction, again in relative terms was felt in the life sciences.

M I N I N G

6. Salt Producers' shipped or used 296,605 tons of dry common salt in October last (1,809,790 tons in the January-October period) and 145,530 tons of salt content of brines (1,312,916). This brought total shipments and usage in the month to 442,135 tons and in the 10 months to 3,122,706 tons.

7 & 8. Production Of Gold, Nickel And Copper Gold production moved lower in October and the first ten months of 1964 versus 1963, while output of nickel was higher in both periods. Copper output eased down in the month, while the cumulative total was higher than a year earlier. Month's totals: gold, 327,558 ounces (347,164); nickel, 20,253 tons (18,624); and copper, 36,931 tons (34,308). Ten-month figures: gold, 3,163,985 ounces (3,331,636); nickel, 188,323 tons (182,750); and copper, 402,897 tons (379,655).

9. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Output of crude oil and equivalent in September amounted to 24,142,084 barrels, up 5.3% from 1963's like total of 22,931,706 barrels. Natural gas production increased 15.0% in September to 98,713,426,000 cubic feet from 85,859,224,000.

10. Mineral Production In 1964 Canada's mineral production in 1964 was valued at a record \$3,455,800,000, an increase of 13.3% from 1963's previous peak of \$3,050,800,000, according to preliminary DBS estimates. Among leading minerals, values were higher in 1964 as compared to the preceding year for copper, gold, iron ore, nickel, zinc, asbestos, natural gas, crude petroleum, cement, and sand and gravel, and lower for uranium.

Metals, ores and concentrates as a group were valued at \$1,762,900,000, up from \$1,509,800,000 in the preceding year. Iron ore headed the list of metals with a sharp rise in value to \$402,892,000 from \$312,141,000 in 1963. Nickel was next in order at \$381,997,000 as compared with \$360,393,000, followed by copper at \$328,669,000 as against \$284,404,000, zinc at \$193,285,000 as against \$121,083,000, gold at \$161,201,000 as against \$149,878,000, uranium at \$125,918,000 as against \$136,909,000, lead at \$53,864,000 as against \$44,256,000, and silver at \$43,557,000 as against \$41,408,000.

Value of non-metallic minerals as a group rose to \$287,236,000 from \$253,550,000 in the preceding year. Asbestos was the leading non-metal with a substantial rise in value to \$148,370,000 from \$136,956,000, potash next at \$30,660,000 as against \$22,500,000, salt at \$23,411,000 as against \$22,317,000, titanium dioxide at \$20,982,000 as against \$14,426,000, elemental sulphur at \$15,410,000 as against \$13,380,000, gypsum at \$12,398,000 as against \$11,238,000, and peat moss \$7,178,000 as against \$7,986,000.

Output of mineral fuels advanced in 1964 to an estimated value of \$1,005,190,000 from \$908,428,000 in the preceding year. Crude petroleum rose in value to \$674,478,000 from \$615,205,000, natural gas to \$183,506,000 from \$150,469,000, natural gas by-products to \$75,097,000 from \$70,998,000, and coal to \$72,109,000 from \$71,757,000.

Total structural materials rose in value to an estimated \$400,441,000 from \$379,011,000 in the preceding year. Value of cement climbed to \$133,087,000 from \$118,615,000, sand and gravel to \$124,050,000 from \$123,854,000, stone to \$83,647,000 from \$79,883,000, clay products to \$40,535,000 from \$38,154,000, and lime to \$19,122,000 from \$18,504,000.

Output of minerals in Ontario climbed to \$963,798,000 from \$873,828,000 in the preceding year, while the province's share of the all-Canada total decreased to 27.9% from 28.6%. Alberta's value rose to \$747,348,000 from \$669,311,000, while its share of the national total eased down to 21.6% from 21.9%. Quebec, next in order of value, had a total of \$671,882,000, up from \$542,671,000 and the province's share rose to 19.4% from 17.8%.

MORE

Value of production in the other provinces, in order of size, in 1964 was as follows: Saskatchewan, \$285,496,000 (\$272,355,000 in 1963); British Columbia, \$269,294,000 (\$261,146,000); Newfoundland, \$191,922,000 (\$137,248,000); Manitoba, \$175,023,000 (\$169,517,000); Nova Scotia, \$66,952,000 (\$66,318,000); New Brunswick, \$49,856,000 (\$27,843,000); Northwest Territories, \$17,429,000 (\$15,382,000); Yukon, \$15,928,000 (\$14,367,000); and Prince Edward Island, \$843,000 (\$798,000).

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

*11. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 2 this year amounted to 172,009 tons, an increase of 15.8% from the preceding week's total of 144,869. Output in the comparable 1964 period was 146,928 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 179 in the current week versus 151 a week earlier and 153 a year ago.

*12. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products in October 1964 amounted to 27,835,778 barrels, a decline of 4.4% from the October 1963 total of 29,101,728 barrels, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "Refined Petroleum Products". Receipts of crude oil rose 5.0% in the month to 29,529,849 barrels from 28,111,757 a year earlier, comprising 1.2% less domestic crude at 15,821,152 barrels versus 16,014,234 but 13.3% more imported crude at 13,708,697 barrels versus 12,097,523.

Net Sales In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, October 1964

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene, stove oil, etc.	Fuel Oil		
			Diesel	Light	Heavy
		Barrels of 35	Imperial gallons		
Newfoundland	134,741	75,359	137,671	101,669	267,748
Maritimes	667,128	207,604	298,861	417,466	808,900
Quebec	2,542,921	514,271	649,372	1,699,770	2,922,395
Ontario	4,003,939	349,508	618,440	2,502,217	2,049,445
Manitoba	586,699	60,102	235,728	154,989	101,747
Saskatchewan	814,664	129,193	277,519	130,095	28,338
Alberta	1,357,409	40,734	428,883	83,746	31,395
British Columbia	991,510	134,159	463,247	321,715	664,753
Yukon and					
Northwest Territories	19,237	6,954	19,947	23,678	12,123
CANADA TOTAL	11,118,248	1,517,884	3,129,668	5,435,345	6,886,844

13. Production Of Chemicals Production of chemicals in October included the following: hydrochloric acid, 5,481,579 pounds (5,881,561 in October 1963); sulphuric acid, 164,074 tons (146,166); anhydrous ammonia, 57,036 tons (51,163); ammonium nitrate, 37,780 tons (35,189); ammonium sulphate, 23,863 tons (22,353); chlorine, 40,096 tons (36,032); ethylene, 41,294,472 pounds (figures not available for 1963); mixed fertilizers, 77,279 tons (75,040); formaldehyde, 8,446,574 pounds (6,543,846). October shipments of synthetic resins (actually made as such): polyethylene type, 17,182,934 pounds (14,465,800); polystyrene type, 6,923,323 (6,740,804); vinyl chloride type, 6,677,457 pounds (5,609,577); and urea, all grades, 17,019 tons (figures not available for 1963).

MANUFACTURING (Concluded)

14. Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Factory sales of domestic washing machines declined 3.1% in October to 34,643 units from 35,715 in the corresponding month last year, while January-October sales increased 13.7% to 324,327 units from 285,057. Sales of clothes dryers increased both in the month and cumulative period: in October 22,089 units were sold (20,484 a year ago), and in the 10-month period the sales totalled 110,382 units (104,020).
15. Hard Board Shipments of hard board in November last rose 9.8% to 34,177,-633 square feet from 31,134,752 in the same month of 1963, placing the January-November total at 356,525,176 square feet, up 9.7% from the corresponding 1963 total of 324,975,563.
16. Cement Producers' shipments of Portland and masonry cement increased 1.6% in October to 917,840 tons from 903,712 in the corresponding month in 1963, while January-October shipments rose 11.2% to 6,802,889 tons from 6,115,071 a year earlier. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of October were down to 386,319 tons from 607,619 at the same time in 1963.
17. Commercial Refrigeration Factory shipments of commercial refrigeration in October were valued as follows: self-contained bulk liquid dispensers, \$27,857 (\$448,403 in the January-October period); self-contained bottle beverage coolers, \$52,592 (\$796,650); normal temperature display cases, \$304,984 (\$2,084,701); low temperature display cases, \$200,147 (\$2,-103,329); normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$103,160 (\$1,230,-879); normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$133,237 (\$1,312,-363); cold storage doors, \$57,265 (\$470,107); and all other commercial refrigeration, \$49,631 (\$1,057,138).
- *18. Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries Establishments comprising the printing, publishing and allied industries had shipments in 1962 valued at \$925,443,000, an increase of 4.7% over the preceding year's \$884,435,000. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$300,575,000 from \$287,292,000 in the preceding year, and the value added by manufacturing activity (production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$626,513,000 from \$598,574,000. The total value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced to \$636,138,000 from \$609,923,000.

In the combined industries in 1962, there were 3,499 establishments (3,464 in 1961), reporting 75,601 employees (76,304), including 42,849 directly employed in manufacturing operations (43,453). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$361,468,000 (\$349,004,000), with manufacturing employees accounting for \$196,312,000 (\$187,419,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 87,149,000 versus 86,608,000.

FISHERIES

19. Newfoundland Fisheries In 1963 Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in Newfoundland in 1963 amounted to 594,961,000 pounds, an increase of 8.4% over the preceding year's 549,341,000 pounds, DBS reports. The landed value was up 16.6% to \$20,429,000 from \$17,222,200. Cod, haddock, plaice and greysole, redfish, capelin, herring, lobsters and squid were the chief kinds of fish landed.

20. Fisheries Of Canada Marketed value of products of Canada's fisheries in 1962 was \$255,603,300, an increase of 15.1% over the preceding year's \$222,878,900, according to the annual report on fisheries in Canada. Value of products reported for Atlantic coast fisheries was \$140,638,500 as compared to \$124,810,500, with the sea fisheries accounting for \$134,550,200 as against \$117,947,400. The Pacific coast value was \$94,673,000 as against \$78,757,800, with the sea fisheries at \$92,249,400 as against \$78,487,800.

*21. Advance Release of Fish Landings - November 1964

	Quebec	
	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
Groundfish -		
Cod	992	42
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	3	--
Pollock	-	-
Hake	34	1
Redfish	1,251	36
Halibut	7	1
Flounders & soles	189	5
Other unspecified	-	-
TOTAL	2,476	85
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring	178	10
Mackerel	-	-
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish	-	-
Other unspecified	42	14
TOTAL	220	24
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs	3	--
Lobster	-	-
Oysters	-	-
Scallops	-	-
Other unspecified	25	1
TOTAL	28	1
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	2,724	110

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

22. Wholesale Trade Sales of Canadian wholesalers in September, estimated at \$947,604,000, were 10.6% above last year's corresponding total of \$856,918,000. All except one of the 18 specified trade groups had sales increases ranging between 32.7% for electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment and 0.6% for automotive parts and accessories. Coal and coke showed a decrease of 10.4%.

For the first nine months of this year sales were estimated at \$8,376,929,000, an increase of 10.8% over last year's \$7,562,139,000. All 18 groups had sales gains ranging between 23.7% for electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment and 1.2% for coal and coke and also for automotive parts and accessories.

23. Department Store Sales & Stocks Department store sales in October were estimated at \$170,964,000, an increase of 16.7% over the October 1963 total of \$146,538,000. Gains were also posted in earlier months of the year and sales in the January-October period climbed 10.1% to \$1,354,429,000 from \$1,230,086,000 in the like span of 1963. End-of-October stocks had a selling value of \$479,454,000, up 4.3% from \$459,499,000 a year earlier.

All provinces shared in the month's sales expansion. Sales in the Atlantic Provinces were valued at \$10,844,000 (up 13.5%); Quebec, \$31,297,000 (up 16.6%); Ontario, \$60,020,000 (25.9%); Manitoba, \$14,155,000 (12.4%); Saskatchewan, \$7,434,000 (3.2%); Alberta, \$17,571,000 (7.8%); and British Columbia, \$29,643,000 (12.4%).

Sales in the January-October period were also greater than a year earlier in all provinces, with totals as follows (percentage gains in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$89,030,000 (9.0%); Quebec, \$240,655,000 (6.5%); Ontario, \$463,477,000 (12.1%); Manitoba, \$111,766,000 (7.2%); Saskatchewan, \$59,907,000 (12.6%); Alberta, \$148,897,000 (7.9%); and British Columbia, \$240,695,000 (12.8%).

Twenty-four of the 29 specified departments had greater sales in October as compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 0.5% for girls' and infants' wear to 36.2% for photographic equipment and supplies; the decreases were 1.5% for toiletries, cosmetics and drugs, 3.2% for hosiery and apparel accessories, 9.5% for women's and misses' sportswear, 10.5% for millinery, 11.3% for radio and music, and 17.7% for furs.

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

24. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended December 21, 1964 numbered 70,815, down by 6.0% from the preceding week but up by 1.1% from a year earlier. This placed the number loaded in the January 1-December 21 period at 3,841,430 cars, an increase of 8.0% from the corresponding period in 1963. Cars received from both Canadian and United States rail connections numbered 23,656 in the seven days ended December 21, up by 3.2% from a year earlier, and aggregated 1,173,308 cars in the cumulative period, up by 3.0%.

25. Railway Freight Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections totalled 18,743,219 tons in July, up 21.4% from July 1963. This brought the January-July total to 111,655,926 tons, a gain of 21.1% over the preceding year's seven-month total.

Of the July total, 16,771,671 tons were loaded in Canada (including receipts from water carriers) for a gain of 23.5%; overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) totalled 1,144,122 tons, up 11.6%. Freight received from U.S. rail connections destined to points in Canada fell slightly to 827,426 tons.

July freight loadings were greater than a year earlier in five of the six major commodity categories. Month's totals, with percentage gains in brackets, were: products of agriculture, 2,997,343 tons (72.5%); mine products, 8,385,079 tons (21.7%); animals and products, 68,785 tons (17.7%); manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,751,137 tons (10.8%); and forest products, 1,489,644 tons (4.9). Less-than-carload freight fell 10.2% to 79,683 tons.

26. Passenger Bus Statistics Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines declined 3.1% in October 1964 to 3,945,495 from 4,071,240 in October 1963, but rose slightly (0.1%) in the January-October period to 39,999,759 from 39,978,262 in the corresponding period a year earlier. Operating revenue was 1.6% larger in the month at \$4,073,688 versus \$4,009,874 a year earlier and 2.1% greater in the 10 months at \$42,665,638 versus \$41,789,419.
27. Motor Carriers Operating revenues of 291 motor carriers of freight in the third quarter of this year amounted to \$92,912,000, while operating expenses totalled \$84,775,000. The quarter's net operating revenues amounted to \$8,137,000. These establishments reported 24,606 full-time and 1,127 part-time employees and paid \$32,380,000 in salaries and wages.
28. Moving & Storage Of Household Goods Two hundred and twenty-seven establishments engaged primarily in the moving and storage of household goods had 36,303,850 cubic feet of storage space in 1963 as compared with 31,217,234 cubic feet reported by 193 establishments in the preceding year. Average occupancy in 1963 was 68.9% versus 71.9% in 1962. Operating revenue was \$45,860,927 versus \$38,482,035, and operating expenses \$44,051,416 versus \$36,526,348. Revenue equipment in 1963 included 1,874 trucks (1,578 in 1962), 824 road tractors (741), 803 semi-trailers (780), and 169 full trailers (59).

P R I C E S

- *29. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products In November Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) in November 1964 was estimated at 240.4, down 0.3% from the October estimate of 241.1. The decline was attributable, for the most part, to lower prices for livestock that more than offset higher prices for potatoes.

Provincial indexes in November were: Prince Edward Island, 225.0 (214.6 in October); Nova Scotia, 231.7 (232.7); New Brunswick, 241.2 (226.2); Quebec, 277.7 (277.3); Ontario, 266.4 (266.9); Manitoba, 223.3 (223.9); Saskatchewan, 201.6 (204.4); Alberta, 222.1 (224.8); and British Columbia, 269.6 (268.1).

*30. <u>Weekly Security Price Indexes</u>	Number of <u>Stocks Priced</u>	<u>Dec. 31</u>	<u>Dec. 24</u>	<u>Dec. 3</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1956 = 100)				
Total Index	107	170.6	169.8	170.6
Industrials	73	174.1	173.5	174.5
Utilities	20	166.7	164.4	164.7
Finance (1)	14	158.2	158.2	158.7
Banks	6	147.9	148.6	149.5
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	117.3	112.1	110.5
Golds	16	151.2	136.5	130.7
Base metals	8	98.8	98.7	99.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	92.8	89.5	80.3
Primary oils and gas	7	86.7	86.1	87.0

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*31. Wholesale Price Indexes

	Dec.* 1964	Nov.* 1964	Dec. 1963	Nov. 1963
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
General Wholesale Index	246.0	244.7	245.3	246.7
Vegetable products	223.5	217.3	232.1	236.0
Animal products	251.0	250.5	247.6	250.4
Textile products	245.8	247.6	248.4	249.7
Wood products	329.6	330.8	327.3	326.4
Iron products	258.5	258.3	254.2	254.5
Non-ferrous metals	212.3	211.6	200.3	199.7
Non-metallic minerals	189.9	190.8	190.4	191.0
Chemical products	193.9	193.0	188.8	188.6
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	274.4	273.8	262.8	262.6

*These indexes are preliminary.

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

*32. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in October last claimed 492 lives, up by 10.6% from the 1963 October total of 445, DBS reports in a special statement.

Regional death toll in October was as follows: Newfoundland, 4 (8 in October 1963); Prince Edward Island, 4 (6); Nova Scotia, 29 (25); New Brunswick, 21 (10); Quebec, 181 (146); Ontario 124 (136); Manitoba, 20 (24); Saskatchewan, 20 (29); Alberta, 44 (37); British Columbia, 45 (22); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (2).

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	Person	Persons	Property
		fatal	Damage			Killed	Injured	Damage (1)
		October 1964		1963		October 1964		
								\$'000
Nfld.	3	136	393	532	375	4	188	236
P.E.I.	4	38	80	122	111	4	55	58
N.S.	22	238	943	1,203	1,046	29	335	583
N.B.	17	225	585	827	613	21	351	406
Que.	149	2,351	8,526	11,026	8,587	181	3,521	..
Ont.	110	3,626	6,758	10,494	7,960	124	5,501	5,502
Man.	18	488	838	1,344	1,186	20	712	583
Sask.	19	459	1,348	1,826	1,461	20	746	921
Alta.	30	585	1,957	2,572	2,287	44	922	1,279
B.C.	44	1,066	2,370	3,480	2,947	45	1,623	1,916
Yukon & N.W.T. .	-	10	28	38	50	-	16	26
October 1964 ...	416	9,222	23,826	33,464		492	13,970	11,510 (2)
October 1963 ...	381	7,637	18,605		26,623	445	11,361	8,866 (2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec;

.. not available; - nil.

33. Production Of Eggs Egg production in November 1964 totalled 37,230,000 dozen, greater by 7.5% than the November 1963 total of 34,625,000 dozen. Average number of layers increased 6.3% in the month to 28,446,000 from 26,768,000 a year earlier and number of eggs per 100 layers 1.2% to 1,581 from 1,562. Output of eggs in the January-November period rose 4.7% to 398,784,000 dozen from 380,755,000 in the corresponding period of 1963.

34. Sugar Output & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased 2.7% in November last to 253,203,000 pounds from 246,494,000 in the same month of 1963, but decreased 5.5% in the January-November period to 1,629,339,000 pounds from 1,724,340,000 a year earlier. Total sales of sugar were up 33.1% in the month at 147,929,000 pounds versus 111,101,000 a year earlier and down 1.5% in the 11-month period at 1,703,092,000 pounds versus 1,728,898,000. Company-held stocks at November 30 were 9.0% smaller than a year earlier at 356,788,000 pounds versus 391,982,000.

*35. Pack Of Fruits And Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of November 1964

[illegible]

36. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of premixes and concentrated stock and poultry feeds aggregated 40,922 tons in October last (367,752 tons in the January-October 1964 period), secondary or complete feeds 424,382 tons (3,906,513), and other animal feeds 45,377 tons (381,276).
37. Production Of Soft Drinks Soft drink production in November 1964 amounted to 14,355,499 gallons, down slightly (0.5%) from the November 1963 total of 14,432,685 gallons. Increases in six of the preceding months narrowly offset the four other decreases, and output in the January-November period moved up 0.9% to 164,942,411 gallons from 163,430,962 in the first 11 months of 1963.
38. Stocks Of Canned Foods Cannery's stocks of canned fruits at the end of October this year included the following (in thousands): solid pack apples, 5,349 pounds (7,637 a year ago); apple juice, 44,962 (56,494); apple sauce, 11,147 (12,477); apricots, 6,966 (4,725); sour cherries, 5,203 (3,010); sweet cherries, 3,710 (2,760); peaches, 40,606 (39,094); Bartlett pears, 9,451 (11,766); Kieffer pears, 3,518 (3,598); plums, 7,810 (9,687); raspberries, 2,423 (1,653); strawberries, 1,983 (1,345).

End-of-October canners' stocks of canned vegetables (in thousands): asparagus, 2,864 pounds (2,218); green beans, 31,242 (22,677); wax beans, 39,805 (31,179); beets, 13,278 (11,926); whole kernel corn, 37,435 (33,274); cream style corn, 55,696 (52,486); peas, 83,908 (80,176); tomatoes, 40,396 (45,592); and tomato juice, 169,918 (140,794).

LABOUR

- *39. Provincial Government Employment Employees of eight provincial governments (excluding Quebec and British Columbia) and the governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories numbered 198,827 at September 30 this year, up 0.5% from the June 30 total of 197,934, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the third quarter 1964 issue of the DBS report "Provincial Government Employment".

Earnings of employees in the July-September period amounted to \$218,992,000, a gain of 9.3% from the April-June total of \$200,307,000. This brought staff earnings in the January-September period to \$608,385,000, an increase of 14.1% from 1963's nine-month total of \$533,096,000.

Earnings of employees in the first nine months of 1964 were distributed as follows: departmental services, \$352,008,000 (57.9% of the total); institutions of higher education, \$77,441,000 (12.7%); enterprises, \$171,557,000 (28.2%); and the Workmen's Compensation Boards, \$7,379,000 (1.2%).

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

1. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries,
October 1964, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Index of Industrial Production, October 1964, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Business Financial Statistics: Balance Sheets, Selected Financial
Institutions, 3rd Quarter 1964, (61-006), 50¢/\$2.00
4. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, October 1964, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *5. Federal Government Expenditures On Scientific Activities, 1962-63
6. Salt, October 1964, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Copper & Nickel Production, October 1964, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
8. Gold Production, October 1964, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, September 1964, (26-006),
10¢/\$1.00
10. Canada's Mineral Production (Preliminary Estimate), 1964, (26-202), 25¢
- *11. Steel Ingot Production, January 2, 1965
- *12. Refined Petroleum Products, October 1964
13. Specified Chemicals, October 1964, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, October 1964, (43-002),
10¢/\$1.00
15. Hard Board, November 1964, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Cement, October 1964, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, October 1964, (43-006),
10¢/\$1.00
- *18. Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries, 1962
19. Fisheries Statistics: Newfoundland, 1963, (24-202), 50¢
20. Fisheries Statistics; Canada, 1962, (24-201), 75¢
- *21. Fish Landings in Quebec, November 1964
22. Wholesale Trade, September 1964, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Department Store Sales & Stocks, October 1964, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Railway Carloadings, December 14 & 21, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
25. Railway Freight Traffic, July 1964, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
26. Passenger Bus Statistics, October 1964, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Motor Carriers-Freight Quarterly, July-September 1964, (53-005), 25¢/\$1.00
28. Moving & Storage of Household Goods, 1963, (53-221), 50¢
29. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, November 1964,
(62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *30. Weekly Security Price Indexes, December 31, 1964
- *31. Wholesale Price Indexes, December 1964
- *32. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, October 1964
33. Production of Eggs, November 1964, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
34. The Sugar Situation, November 1964, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- *35. Pack of Fruits & Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of November 1964
36. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, October 1964, (32-004),
30¢/\$3.00
37. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, November 1964, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
38. Stocks of Canned Foods, October 1964, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
- *39. Provincial Government Employment, July-September 1964
- Primary Iron & Steel, October 1964, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of December 18, 1964

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