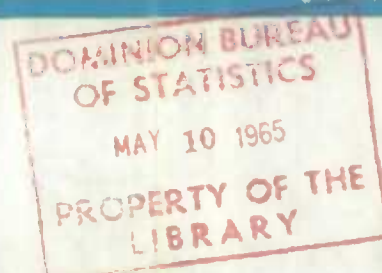


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index reached 137.7 in April, up by 0.3% from the preceding month and by 2.0% from the April 1964 index of 135.0. Six of the seven main components increased between March and April; the tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged. (Pages 2-3)

External Trade: Commodity imports reached a new high in 1964 of \$7,489,600,000, greater by 14.2% than the 1963 total of \$6,558,200,000. Imports were greater from most of the principal supplying areas and for most of the principal commodities. (Pages 4-6)

Securities: There was a net capital outflow of \$25.8 million in February in transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries. This continued the trend of the three preceding months. (Page 7)

Labour: Federal government staff numbered 336,800 at the end of January this year and they earned \$141.7 million in the month. This represented a decrease in both employees and earnings in the month of 1.2% and 5.0%, respectively. (Pages 7-8)

Merchandising: Retail sales were valued at \$1,397,265,000 in February this year and at \$2,879,241,000 in January-February, reflecting decreases from a year ago of 0.5% and 0.3%, respectively ... Department store sales in the week of April 17 were valued 4.3% above a year ago. (Page 8)

Travel: Travellers' vehicle permits issued in March were down by 7.6% from a year ago, while the January-March total was smaller by 6.6%. (Page 8)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 177,572 tons in the week ended May 1, up by 1.0% from the preceding week ... Fewer washing machines but more clothes dryers were shipped in February versus a year ago. (Page 9)

Food & Agriculture: Output of refined beet and cane sugar was sharply larger in March and January-March this year versus last, while sales were also substantially above a year ago. (Page 11)

1. Price Movements Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.3% to 137.7 at the beginning of April from 137.3 in March. The April index was 2.0% above the April 1964 index of 135.0. Six of the seven main components increased in the current period with the largest advances, 0.9% and 0.7%, respectively, occurring in the health and personal care and clothing indexes. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 5			1 9 6 4
		April	March	February	April
All items	100	137.7	137.3	137.2	135.0
Food	27	133.4	133.3	133.1	131.8
Housing (2)	32	140.3	140.2	140.1	137.8
Clothing	11	121.2	120.4	119.5	119.1
Transportation	12	145.9	145.6	146.3	142.8
Health and personal care.	7	176.1	174.6	174.6	166.5
Recreation and reading ..	5	153.5	153.4	153.4	151.0
Tobacco and alcohol	6	121.9	121.9	121.8	119.5

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

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

The food index increased 0.1% to 133.4 from 133.3. Price changes were widespread but mixed and included increases for eggs, margarine, grapefruit, apples, fresh and canned tomatoes, turnips, cabbage and chicken. Lower prices were reported for most fresh meats, oranges and orange juice, lettuce, potatoes, carrots and coffee.

The housing index edged slightly higher to 140.3, up 0.1% from 140.2. The shelter index increased 0.2% as increased prices for repairs and new houses moved both the rent and home-ownership components. The household operation index declined 0.1%, chiefly reflecting a decrease in electricity rates in Vancouver. Prices were fractionally higher for furniture and appliances, carpets, and some items of household equipment.

The clothing index advanced 0.7% to 121.2 from 120.4. Generally higher prices were reported for men's, women's and children's wear, footwear, cotton and rayon piece goods, dry cleaning and jewellery.

The transportation index moved up 0.2% to 145.9 from 145.6. Scattered increases in the price of gasoline, together with an increase in automobile license fees in Saskatchewan, outweighed slightly lower prices for automobiles.

The health and personal care index rose 0.9% to 176.1 from 174.6. The health care component advanced 1.2% as widespread increases were reported for doctors' and dentists' fees, and optical care. Prepaid medical care rose slightly in two provinces. The personal care index rose 0.4% as a result of higher prices for toilet soap, shaving cream, and tooth paste.

The recreation and reading index edged up 0.1% to 153.5 from 153.4, as higher prices for radios, phonograph records, and console television sets outweighed lower prices for bicycles and portable television sets.

The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 121.9. Increases in prices for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco in Saskatchewan were not sufficient to move the index.

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Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, edged 0.2% higher from 258.5 to 259.0 in the three-week period April 2 to April 23. Prices for five commodities advanced, nine declined, and 16 remained unchanged. Principal changes included increases for structural shapes, tin, raw wool and beef hides, and decreases for cottonseed oil, linseed oil, raw sugar, raw rubber and hogs. In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 1.3% from 225.9 to 228.8. The field products index rose 3.7% from 180.3 to 186.9, while the animal products index fell 0.3% from 271.4 to 270.7.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, advanced 0.8% from 180.4 to 181.8 in the four-week period March 25 to April 22. Among the three major groups, industrials and utilities increased by 1.3% and 0.6%, respectively, while finance dropped by 1.8%. The index of mining stock prices rose 0.6% from 118.4 to 119.1, reflecting a rise of 2.1% for base metals and a fall of 1.6% for golds. The price index of primary oils and gas climbed by 12.6% and that for uranium by 6.4%.

2. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	April 1965	March* 1965 (1935 - 1939 = 100)	April 1964	March 1964
<u>General Wholesale Index</u>	247.6	246.8	245.5	245.3
Vegetable products	219.2	218.8	226.2	226.8
Animal products	256.5	255.5	249.5	249.0
Textile products	246.4	247.5	249.8	249.6
Wood products	333.3	333.7	331.0	331.1
Iron products	263.8	259.3	255.1	254.7
Non-ferrous metals	213.2	212.9	204.1	201.5
Non-metallic minerals	190.8	192.5	190.5	191.5
Chemical products	200.6	194.4	190.2	189.2
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	278.1	275.2	266.1	264.0

*These indexes are preliminary.

*3. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	April 29	April 22 (1956 = 100)	April 1
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	114	181.7	181.8	178.3
Industrials	80	188.5	189.1	184.8
Utilities	20	171.5	171.0	167.7
Finance (1)	14	161.7	160.3	160.4
Banks	6	149.1	148.4	148.7
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	117.4	119.1	118.5
Golds	16	134.5	135.6	139.8
Base metals	8	108.1	110.0	106.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	126.2	119.9	112.3
Primary oils and gas	6	115.1	106.9	96.2

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

4 & 5. Imports In The Fourth
Quarter And Year 1964

Imports, which have been rising in value continuously since 1961, climbed to a new peak in 1964 of \$7,489,600,000, according to final returns released by DBS. This figure represented an advance of 14.2% over the 1963 total of \$6,558,200,000 and included greater arrivals from all principal supplying areas, except the Middle East, and gains made by practically all the leading import commodities. Most of this general increase was due to the larger volume of goods brought into the country during 1964 for import prices remained relatively stable during the year, advancing only marginally above their 1963 levels. This revised total is only slightly less than the preliminary import figure released on March 8 and the surplus of exports over imports in 1964 remained at its highest point in recent years.

Imports were greater in each month of 1964 than in the similar month of the preceding year, rising more sharply in the first half than in the last six months although strong in December. The average level of import prices advanced only fractionally in the fourth quarter and the annual index indicated a price rise of less than 2% in 1964. For volume of goods handled, the average index for the quarter October - December was some 9.5% above the same period in 1963, while the annual index showed an increase of over 12% in the 1964 physical volume of imports.

The United States supplied 69% of all imports in 1964, a small increase over 67.8% in 1963. Britain sent 7.7% as compared with 8% the previous year, other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries 5.4% (6.1% in 1963) and other countries 17.9% (18.1%). Of the last group, 7.5% of all imports came from Western Europe, 4.8% from South America, 2.7% from Asia and 1.5% from Central America, these varying only fractionally from 1963 percentages. After United States and Britain, Venezuela, Japan and Western Germany were the leading sources of imports, followed, at some distance, by France, Italy, Australia, Belgium and Luxembourg and Jamaica.

Approximately one half of all imports into Canada is made up of fully manufactured products ready for final use for which there was a good demand in 1964. Non-farm machinery, valued at \$874,125,000, was the most important, and arrivals were 29.5% above the 1963 total. The trade in automobile parts was also brisk, and imports at \$555,456,000 advanced by 13.6%. Electrical apparatus, at \$335,229,000, and crude petroleum, at \$320,637,000, were in third and fourth places, with a rise of 7.6% and a small decline of 4.2%, respectively, when compared with imports in the preceding year. There were added purchases of tractors, up 20% at \$220,342,000, engines, up 34% at \$193,014,000, and cars and trucks, which at \$163,776,000 advanced by 40% over 1963 arrivals, but were below the figures recorded for the years between 1958 and 1962. Aircraft and parts, at \$154,648,000, were 3.3% less, while farm equipment rose 8.6% to \$152,290,000, and imports of steel plate, sheet and strip totalled \$121,600,000, an increase of over 50%.

There were substantial gains in the imports of coffee and fresh fruits and berries, while arrivals of sugar declined nearly 20% in value when compared with the preceding year owing to a smaller volume and lower prices. Scientific and educational equipment increased considerably as did glass and glassware, apparel and accessories and cotton fabrics. Imports of coal, fuel oils and aluminum ores all advanced over 1963 totals.

During the fourth quarter of 1964, there was an increase of 9.6% in total imports over the same period of the preceding year, mainly due to greater shipments from the United States. Western European and Asian countries also sent more goods.

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Machinery, engines, farm equipment and automobiles moved in considerably larger volume as did steel plate, sheet and strip, electrical apparatus, scientific and educational equipment, aircraft and iron ore. Automobile parts, tractors, petroleum, sugar, and aluminum ores declined. Arrivals of glassware, coffee, fresh vegetables, cotton and coal were greater than in October-December 1963. Within the quarter, there were moderate increases in October and November but a strong surge of imports in December, the total being 18% above that for the same month of the previous year.

Imports from the United States in 1964 were 16.2% greater than in 1963, reflecting a generally high level of business activity on both sides of the border. The increase was spread over all four quarters of the year and was particularly noticeable in the April - June period. In the fourth quarter, imports were 13% above the same three months of 1963 with special emphasis on machinery, which more than doubled, engines, aircraft, coal, steel, farm, and scientific equipment. During the year, non-farm machinery was the leading item followed by automobile parts and these advanced by 29.6% and 14.1%, respectively, although the latter did drop by 8.2% in the fourth quarter. Electrical apparatus rose fractionally in the quarter and 9.7% over the year and was followed by tractors, which declined 2.1% in the October - December period but advanced by 25% for 1964. Engines rose by 34%, farm equipment by 9.4%, and aircraft remained high but at the same level as in 1963, imports of each of the foregoing being in excess of \$130,000,000 in 1964. There were large gains in imports of steel plate, sheet and strip, scientific and educational equipment, cars and trucks, and raw cotton and considerable advances in the arrivals of coal, fresh fruits, plastics, glassware and fresh vegetables. Iron ore, tools, and books and periodicals rose slightly so that imports of practically all leading commodities from the United States were greater in 1964 than in 1963.

Imports from the United Kingdom rose considerably in the first half of 1964, declined slightly in the last six months, and totalled \$574,107,000, an increase of 9% for the year when compared with 1963. Non-farm machinery was the leading item, at \$65,129,000, an advance of 18.4% above the preceding year, while imports of cars and trucks showed the greatest gain, over 100%, to stand in second place at \$46,129,000. Electrical apparatus was off 12.1% at \$33,787,000, while raw wool at \$25,206,000 rose 3.5%, though declining in the last half of the year, and wool fabrics, at \$22,290,000, rose slightly. There were considerably less imports of aircraft, tractors and automobile parts but substantial gains in precious metals, engines and steel plate, sheet and strip. Arrivals of china and porcelain ware, alcoholic beverages, apparel, and glassware each increased by over 10%. During the fourth quarter of 1964, however, declines outweighed advances among leading commodities.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, influenced mainly by lessened sugar arrivals, declined by nearly 15% in the fourth quarter of 1964 as compared to the same period of the preceding year, but, owing to the gains in the first six months, at \$407,100,000, showed a slight rise for the year. Australia, Jamaica, India, British Guiana, and Malaysia were the chief suppliers in this group; but each, except Malaysia, sent less in the final quarter of 1964 than in October - December 1963. India provided almost one-third and Jamaica 7.2%

less in 1964, while imports from Australia rose 7.8%, Malaysia by 9.2%, and British Guiana by 13.8%. More sugar came from Australia, British Guiana, and Trinidad, with less from the Republic of South Africa, Jamaica, and Fiji. Imports of cocoa in-

MORE

creased from Nigeria and Ghana and of coffee from Uganda. Less tea arrived from Ceylon but slightly more from India. Both Australia and New Zealand supplied more wool and Nigeria more rubber, while Malaysia sent one-eighth less. Arrivals of alumina from Jamaica and British Guiana were considerably below the 1963 values, but the latter sent a large amount of other bauxite ores. In petroleum, Trinidad increased its sendings to Canada, while shipments from Qatar were considerably less.

Imports from other countries totalled \$1,344,000,000, a gain of 13.3% over 1963. Of this amount, \$560,400,000 came from Western Europe, an increase of 18.2% over 1963; \$358,700,000 from South America, a gain of 12.3%; \$199,200,000 from Asia, a rise of 37.3%; and \$110,600,000 from Central America and the Antilles, a slight advance of 1.5%. Middle East countries supplied \$71,700,000, a decline of 33.4%; and Eastern Europe \$30,000,000, a gain of 35.7%. Venezuela, mainly due to petroleum shipments, heads this group, imports rising 11.1%, Japan and West Germany were second and third, arrivals advancing by one-third and one-fifth, respectively. France, Italy, and Belgium and Luxembourg followed, each gaining considerably over 1963 totals, while the Netherlands and Brazil rose more moderately. More cars, business machinery and electrical apparatus arrived from West Germany but less tractors and trucks. Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles supplied more petroleum products, and Venezuela and Kuwait more petroleum, while considerably less came from Iran and Saudi Arabia. The Netherlands and Japan sent more electrical apparatus, and Japan more steel, Ecuador and the Central American republics supplied more bananas; Brazil, Columbia, El Salvador and Mexico, more coffee; the Dominican Republic, more sugar; and Surinam, more bauxite.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>December</u>		<u>October-December</u>		<u>January-December</u>	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Millions of Dollars					
Total Imports	556.4	656.3	1,794.7	1,966.4	6,558.2	7,489.6
By Main Countries:						
United States	364.0	449.1	1,177.8	1,331.2	4,444.6	5,164.4
United Kingdom	47.4	46.9	144.6	144.0	526.8	574.1
Venezuela	18.5	24.4	61.7	67.9	243.5	270.6
Japan	13.4	19.1	36.8	51.1	130.5	174.4
Germany, Federal Republic	13.9	15.2	45.9	51.5	144.0	170.4
France	5.5	6.5	17.8	21.9	58.2	69.0
Italy	5.6	5.4	17.2	21.3	55.3	67.5
Australia	3.6	6.2	19.7	16.5	55.7	60.0
Belgium & Luxembourg	5.0	5.7	15.9	20.5	47.3	59.2
Jamaica	1.2	1.7	10.0	7.8	51.5	47.8
By Main Commodities:						
Machinery (Non-Farm) and parts ..	54.7	81.7	175.2	227.9	675.1	874.1
Automobile parts	48.7	43.1	147.6	135.5	439.1	555.5
Electrical apparatus, n.e.s. ...	25.1	29.7	83.6	88.4	311.5	335.2
Petroleum, crude	24.2	27.2	82.4	76.5	334.8	320.6
Tractors and parts	14.3	13.9	47.5	43.4	183.7	220.3
Engines, except aircraft engines	12.9	16.1	40.9	47.5	143.8	193.0
Autos, freight and passenger ...	13.2	15.7	40.6	47.8	116.6	163.8
Aircraft and parts	12.4	18.5	41.0	43.3	159.9	154.6
Farm equipment (except tractors)						
and parts	6.7	8.9	23.0	27.1	140.2	152.3
Steel plate, sheet and strip ...	7.2	10.1	23.5	29.8	80.8	121.6

6. Sales And Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada And Other Countries

Transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries during the month of February resulted in a net

capital outflow of \$25.8 million, a continuation of the trend of the three previous months although considerably below the revised January net outflow figure of just over \$39 million. The geographical distribution of net flows of capital repeated the January pattern with outflows of \$15.5 million, \$9.7 million and \$0.6 million to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. In January the net purchase balances with these areas were respectively \$27.7 million, \$7.4 million, and \$3.9 million.

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities resulted in a net repurchase balance of \$21.9 million. Bonds and debentures attracted \$4.7 million of net foreign investment but the sustained repatriation of equities amounting to \$26.6 million accounted for the overall net purchase balance. In the previous month the net repatriation of \$41.4 million of Canadian securities included net outflows for both classes of securities; \$0.8 million for bonds and debentures and \$40.6 million for equities.

Trade in outstanding foreign securities led to an additional \$3.9 million outflow of Canadian investment with the net acquisition of \$4.8 million of common and preference stocks and the surrender of \$0.9 million of bonds and debentures. Geographically this net outflow was directed almost entirely to the United States, mainly for the purchase of the equities of that country. Transactions with residents of the United Kingdom were in near balance, while a net sales balance of \$0.5 million occurred in trade with other countries.

L A B O U R

7. Farm Wages In Canada

Average annual wages of male farm help as of January 15 this year with board provided increased to \$1,580 from \$1,495 a year ago, average for eastern Canada rising to \$1,515 from \$1,410 and for western Canada to \$1,645 from \$1,585. Without board, the annual average wage for male farm help was \$2,165 as compared to \$2,025 at January 15 last year; the Eastern average rose to \$2,090 from \$1,960 and the Western average to \$2,240 from \$2,090.

Monthly average wages as at January 15 with board averaged \$135 versus \$128 a year earlier and without board averaged \$183 versus \$171. With board the daily average rose to \$6.40 from \$6.20 and without board to \$8.20 from \$8.00. Hourly averages were higher in both categories; with board at 93¢ versus 90¢ and without board at \$1.10 versus \$1.06.

*8. Federal Government Employment

Federal Government staff, including those of corporations and agencies, numbered 336,800 at the end of January this year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". Total payroll for these employees amounted to \$141.7 million in the month. This represented a slight decrease during January in both employees (1.2%) and earnings (5.0%).

Employees of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies numbered 133,842 at the end of January, 1.4% below December but 2.2% above January 1964. These employees earned \$61.7 million in the month, 3.3% less than in the previous month but 7.9% more than in the same month last year.

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Department branches, services and corporations employed 202,958 persons at the end of January, slightly less than in December but 0.6% more than a year ago. A comparison of January 1964 with January 1965 indicated only one significant change, that is, a 10.4% increase in casual employees. This was due to the transfer, by the Department of National Revenue (Taxation Division), of seasonal employees from salaried to casual positions. Total earnings of departmental employees at \$80.0 million was down 1.3% from December but up 2.8% from January last year.

Cumulative payrolls of \$809.4 million for the period April, 1964 to January 31, 1965 were 4.2% above aggregate employee earnings in the same 10 months of 1963-64. This increase was mainly the result of salary revisions announced during the 1964-65 fiscal year and granted to some 65,000 employees.

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

9. Retail Trade Retail sales in Canada were valued at an estimated \$1,397,265,-000 in February this year, a decline of 0.5% from the February 1964 total of \$1,403,620,000. This followed an increase of 0.4% in January, and sales in the January-February period fell 0.3% to \$2,879,241,000 from \$2,880,039,-000 in the corresponding period last year.

Provincially, sales were lower than a year earlier both in February and the January-February period in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and higher in the other provinces. Month's percentage changes (two-month changes in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, +3.2% (+1.8%); Quebec, +0.7% (+0.7%); Ontario, -1.0% (-0.3%); Manitoba, -3.2% (-1.5%); Saskatchewan, -4.3% (-3.5%); Alberta, -4.1% (-1.3%); and British Columbia, +1.8% (+1.1%).

February sales were below year-earlier levels in nine of the 18 specified kinds of business and above in the other nine; declines ranged from 1.5% for grocery and combination stores to 10.0% for furniture, appliance and radio stores and increases from 0.1% for garages and filling stations to 6.3% for other food and beverage stores.

10. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending April 17 were valued 4.3% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases from the preceding year were common to all provinces, and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 7.0%; Quebec, 5.0%; Ontario, 3.4%; Manitoba, 13.2%; Saskatchewan, 0.6%; Alberta, 3.3%; and British Columbia, 1.4%.

T R A V E L

11. IVP Entries Travellers' vehicle permits issued for the admission of foreign vehicles into Canada declined 7.6% in March to 342,268 from 370,-457 a year earlier and 6.6% in the January-March period to 931,323 from 997,126 a year ago.

March regional issuances were: Newfoundland, 66 (79 in March 1964); Prince Edward Island, nil (nil); Nova Scotia, 38 (49); New Brunswick, 26,280 (25,120); Quebec, 34,461 (38,313); Ontario, 240,100 (268,074); Manitoba, 4,961 (4,952); Saskatchewan, 2,611 (2,741); Alberta, 1,433 (1,264); British Columbia, 31,775 (29,423); and the Yukon, 543 (442).

*12. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended May 1 this year amounted to 177,572 tons, an increase of 1.0% from the preceding week's total of 175,745 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 174,900 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 185 in the current week versus 183 a week earlier and 182 a year ago.

13. Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers Factory sales of domestic washing machines were smaller than a year earlier in February at 31,042 units versus 31,756 and also in the January-February period at 57,668 units versus 59,660, while end-of-February stocks were larger at 51,926 units against 46,534. Sales of automatic clothes dryers were greater in both periods as compared to a year ago at 12,566 units versus 9,109 in the month and at 24,587 units versus 20,606 in the two months; end-of-February stocks were smaller at 24,501 units versus 25,398.

14. Sales Of Radios & TV's Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were larger in January this year versus last. Month's totals were: radios, 87,831 units (73,857 in January 1964); television sets, 38,480 (36,663); and record players, 12,047 (8,458).

15. Warm Air Furnaces Factory shipments of warm air furnaces were valued at \$1,359,300 in February this year, including oil-fired types at \$844,200 and gas-fired at \$501,000. January-February shipments were valued at \$2,628,000, including oil-fired at \$1,613,500 and gas-fired at \$993,500.

16. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber increased 4.3% in February to 30,369,000 pounds from 29,107,000 a year earlier, but decreased slightly (0.1%) to 54,739,000 pounds from 54,800,000 a year ago. February consumption by types was: natural, 8,442,000 pounds (7,619,000 a year earlier); synthetic, 18,237,000 (17,487,000); and reclaimed (all types), 3,690,000 (4,001,000). January-February totals: natural, 14,968,000 pounds (14,547,000 a year ago); synthetic, 33,009,000 (32,820,000); and reclaimed (all types), 6,762,000 (7,433,000).

*17. Industry & Production Notes 1963

The following advance releases will later appear in regular publications of the Industry Division. As in the 1962 reports statistics are presented separately for both manufacturing and total activities. Prior to 1961 the data covered manufacturing activity only. Comparable statistics for total activity are available for the three years 1961-1963. Pending the publication of the regular 1963 reports, an account of present practice and explanation of recent changes can be found in the 1962 Industry Division publications.

Rubber Tire & Tube Manufacturers (Cat. 33-206): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of rubber tires and tubes increased in 1963 to \$207,111,000 from \$186,683,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$115,504,000 from \$103,633,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$94,246,000 from \$84,679,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$85,845,000 to \$95,520,000.

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Ten establishments (10 in 1962) reported 8,322 employees (7,753), including 6,566 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,991). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$43,786,000 (\$41,247,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$33,843,000 (\$31,147,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 14,051,000 versus 13,180,000 the previous year.

Process Cheese Manufacturers (Cat. 32-210): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of process cheese increased in 1963 to \$58,196,000 from \$53,320,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$37,570,000 from \$31,618,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) fell to \$20,531,000 from \$21,756,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$24,262,000 to \$25,719,000.

Nine establishments (10 in 1962) reported 1,633 employees (1,562), including 914 directly employed in manufacturing operations (879). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$8,869,000 (\$8,030,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,049,000 (\$3,619,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,985,000 versus 1,934,000 the previous year.

Confectionery Manufacturers (Cat. 32-213): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of confectionery increased in 1963 to \$161,863,000 from \$145,918,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$89,353,000 from \$77,200,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$74,744,000 from \$69,515,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$70,621,000 to \$75,985,000.

One hundred and eighty-one establishments (190 in 1962) reported 10,179 employees (10,349), including 7,742 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,891). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$35,544,000 (\$34,139,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$23,336,000 (\$22,608,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 16,123,000 versus 16,378,000 the previous year.

18. Raw Hides & Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides aggregated 193,330 in February this year versus 188,337 a year earlier and 408,723 in January-February versus 437,550 a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lamb skins totalled 2,688 dozen in the month against 11,472 and 11,033 dozen in the two months against 23,876.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at February 28 this year were: cattle hides, 463,741 (430,255 at February 28, 1964); calf and kip skins, 170,512 (183,188); sheep and lamb skins, 30,210 dozen (39,399); goat skins, 62,407 (25,141); horsehides, 6,772 (4,906); and all other hides and skins, 9,635 (7,750).

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

*19. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder, packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less, amounted to 3,060,216 pounds in March, an increase of 34.6% from the February total of 2,274,379 pounds. Of the March output, 2,254,104 pounds were packed in containers of five pounds or less and 806,112 pounds in containers of six to 24 pounds, inclusive.

20. Refined Beet & Cane Sugar Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased sharply in March to 118,317,000 pounds from 77,-607,000 in March last year, placing the January-March total 17.2% above the corresponding 1964 total at 341,991,000 pounds versus 291,921,000. Total sales climbed in the month to 156,268,000 pounds from 130,514,000 a year earlier, putting the three-month total 12.9% over the comparable year-earlier figure at 420,410,000 pounds versus 372,260,000. Company-held stocks at March 31 were 11.4% smaller than a year ago at 322,967,000 pounds versus 364,335,000.

21. Stocks Of Canned Foods Cannery stocks of canned fruit at the end of February (in thousands) were: solid pack apples, 10,363 pounds (11,211 in February 1964); apple juice, 75,863 (87,319); apple sauce, 17,-170 (13,736); apricots, 5,072 (3,222); sour cherries, 3,384 (1,588); sweet cherries, 2,361 (1,679); peaches, 27,445 (24,598); bartlett pears, 12,515 (9,313); pears, kieffer, etc., 10,777 (8,792); plums, 5,520 (7,135); raspberries, 1,396 (826); and strawberries, 1,398 (593).

End-of-February stocks of canned vegetables held by canners (in thousands) were: asparagus, 1,204 pounds (877 a year ago); green beans, 20,427 (14,117); wax beans, 26,226 (17,435); beets, 11,803 (10,151); whole kernel corn, 22,417 (22,462); cream style corn, 37,000 (33,417); peas, 48,769 (44,000); tomatoes, 20,486 (24,966); and tomato juice, 103,174 (91,656).

22. Wool Production & Supply Production of wool in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) declined 6.7% in 1964 to 6,346,000 pounds from 6,-812,000 in 1963, comprising shorn at 5,065,000 pounds versus 5,259,000 and pulled at 1,281,000 pounds versus 1,553,000. Imports of wool rose 5.4% to 63,044,000 pounds (greasy basis) from 59,805,000 in the preceding year, while exports dropped 30.9% to 3,223,000 pounds from 4,661,000. Domestic disappearance of wool increased 6.8% in 1964 to 66,167,000 pounds from 61,956,000 in 1963.

*23. Consumption Of Barley Malt & Hops By Breweries Canada's breweries consumed 46,085,425 pounds of barley malt in March this year, an increase of 15.6% from last year's March total of 39,853,934 pounds, DBS reports in a special statement. Month's consumption of hops by these firms aggregated 302,950 pounds, up 11.8% from the corresponding year-earlier total of 271,085 pounds.

TRANSPORTATION

24. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended April 21 that contained the Easter weekend declined by 18.3% from a year earlier to 60,389. This brought the total in the January 1-April 21 period to 1,080,243 cars, down by 1.6% from the corresponding 1964 period total but up by 13.9% from 1963. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections were down by 16.7% in the week at 21,438 cars and by 5.3% in the cumulative period at 381,888.

Commodities loaded in smaller volume in the seven-day period ended April 21 included: wheat, 2,507 cars (5,837 a year ago); other grain, 1,327 (2,189); grain products, 1,338 (1,845); iron ore, 6,218 (8,018); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,012 (3,722); gasoline, 1,364 (1,886); miscellaneous carload commodities, 3,176 (9,286); and l.c.l. merchandise, 4,913 (5,931).

25. Motor Carriers-Freight Operating revenues of 119 class 1 and 154 class 2 motor freight carriers amounted to \$82.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1964 as compared to \$75.3 million reported by 90 class 1 and 126 class 2 carriers in the same quarter of 1963. Of the 1964 fourth-quarter total, class 1 carriers contributed \$72.1 million and class 2 carriers \$10.0 million. Class 1 carriers are defined as those having gross operating revenue in excess of \$500,000 annually, while class 2 carriers are those with gross operating revenue of between \$100,000 and \$499,999 annually.

*26. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in February declined 1.8% to 6,107,203 tons from 6,220,354 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the February issue of the DBS report "Shipping Statistics". Cargoes loaded in international seaborne shipping rose slightly in the month to 3,054,712 tons from 3,036,341 a year earlier and cargoes unloaded to 965,910 tons from 889,432. In coastwise shipping, cargoes unloaded decreased 13.5% to 1,103,443 tons from 1,275,930.

In the January-February period, volume of freight handled increased to 13,329,748 tons from 13,296,200 in the corresponding period of 1964. Cargoes loaded and unloaded in international seaborne shipping declined 0.5% to 8,507,177 tons from 8,551,536 a year ago, while amount handled in coastwise services increased 1.6% to 4,822,571 tons from 4,744,664.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in February were: Vancouver, 1,495,119 tons (1,409,889 a year ago); Halifax, 684,530 (790,971); Saint John, 600,044 (626,695); Port Cartier, 598,740 (549,602); and New Westminster, 268,633 (351,238).

B U S I N E S S

27. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in 51 Canadian clearing centres increased 7.8% in January this year to \$37,048,098,000 from \$34,380,612,000 in the same month last year. All economic regions posted gains from the preceding year, and month's values (in thousands) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$853,238 (\$822,099 in January 1964); Quebec, \$11,002,062 (\$10,004,495); Ontario, \$17,912,600 (\$16,575,500); Prairie Provinces, \$5,081,297 (\$4,795,957); and British Columbia, \$2,198,901 (\$2,182,561).

M I N I N G

*28. Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas Output Production of crude petroleum in 1964 totalled 299,858,341 barrels as compared to 279,424,994 in 1963; output of pentanes plus aggregated 24,494,472 barrels in 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December 1964 issue of the DBS report "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". December output amounted to 27,159,779 barrels versus 25,769,486 a year earlier; December 1964 output of pentanes plus totalled 2,406,687 barrels.

Production of natural gas in the year 1964 amounted to 1,317,717,600,000 cubic feet as against 1,118,629,795,000 in the preceding year. December production of natural gas aggregated 143,839,326,000 cubic feet, up sharply from the December 1963 total of 114,743,680,000 cubic feet.

29. Coal Production & Imports Production of coal advanced 22.1% in March to 1,151,814 tons from 943,463 in March last year and 11.1% in the January-March period to 3,419,474 tons from 3,077,870 in the first quarter of 1964. Landed imports were up in the month at 102,598 tons versus 63,243 a year earlier and also in the quarter at 365,654 tons versus 277,828 a year ago.

F I S H E R I E S

*30. Advance Release of Fish Landings - March 1965

<u>Major Species</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Groundfish -		
Cod	2,307	127
Lingcod	309	34
Haddock	-	-
Pollock	-	-
Hake	-	-
Redfish	8	--
Halibut	-	-
Flounders & soles	446	30
Other unspecified	152	15
TOTAL	3,222	206
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring	59,071	768
Mackerel	-	-
Salmon	57	28
Swordfish	-	-
Other unspecified	323	8
TOTAL	59,451	804
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs	109	21
Lobster	-	-
Oysters	1,594	80
Scallops	-	-
Other unspecified	658	44
TOTAL	2,361	145
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	65,034	1,155

1 9 6 1 C E N S U S

31. Employment Income The average employment income of persons 15 years old and over was \$3,596 for the year ended May 31, 1961, according to a DBS report which presents earnings information collected from a 20% sample of private non-farm households in the 1961 Census of Canada. The average for males was \$4,178, while the average for females was \$2,051 (averages are calculated only for those reporting employment income; persons without employment income are not included in the average).

The highest average employment income was reported in British Columbia at \$3,857 and the lowest in Newfoundland at \$2,680. The highest average for males was reported in British Columbia (\$4,485) and the lowest in Prince Edward Island (\$2,938). For females the highest average employment income was reported in British Columbia (\$2,157), and the lowest in Prince Edward Island (\$1,285).

32. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) was virtually unchanged in February at 223.8 versus the revised January index of 223.9. Manufacturing was marginally higher in February versus the preceding month at 198.3 versus 197.9 as was electric power and gas utilities at 432.6 versus 431.7, while mining fell to 332.6 from 338.2.

CONSTRUCTION

33. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over decreased 17.9% in January this year to 6,822 units from 8,313 in the same month last year, while completions in these centres increased 13.7% to 7,095 units from 6,238. Units in various stages of construction at January 31 in these areas numbered 89,888 units, greater by 10.8% than the corresponding 1964 total of 81,125.

VITAL STATISTICS

34. Births, Marriages & Deaths March registrations in provincial offices of births, marriages and deaths were more numerous than a year earlier, while January-March registrations were fewer for births and marriages and more for deaths. March totals were: births, 37,151 (35,699 in March 1964); marriages, 7,156 (5,620); and deaths, 13,560 (11,644). January-March totals: births, 106,712 (113,986 a year ago); marriages, 21,605 (21,790); and deaths, 39,511 (39,377).

RELEASED THIS ISSUE

Friday, May 7, 1965

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

1. Price Movements, April 1965, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *2. Wholesale Price Indexes, April 1965
- *3. Weekly Security Price Indexes, April 29, 1965
4. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, December 1964, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, December 1964, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
6. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, February 1965, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
7. Farm Wages In Canada, January 1965, (21-002), 25¢/75¢
- *8. Federal Government Employment, January 1965
9. Retail Trade, February 1965, (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00
10. Department Store Sales, April 17, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
11. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, March 1965, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *12. Steel Ingot Production, May 1, 1965
13. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, February 1965, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, January 1965, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
15. Stoves & Furnaces, February 1965, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, February 1965, (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00

MORE

- *17. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
- 18. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, February 1965, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *19. Skim Milk Powder, March 1965
- 20. The Sugar Situation, March 1965, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- 21. Stocks of Canned Foods, February 1965, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
- 22. Wool Production & Supply, 1964, (23-205), 25¢
- *23. Consumption of Barley Malt & Hops By Brewers, March 1965
- 24. Railway Carloadings, April 21, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 25. Motor Carriers-Freight, October-December 1964, (53-005), 25¢/\$1.00
- *26. Shipping Statistics, February 1965
- 27. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, January 1965, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *28. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, December 1964
- 29. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, March 1965, (26-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *30. Fish Landings, British Columbia, March 1965
- 31. Incomes of Individuals, 1961 Census, (98-502), \$1.00
- 32. Index of Industrial Production, February 1965, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- 33. New Residential Construction, January 1965, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- 34. Vital Statistics, March 1965, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Index to Volume 57 of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, 1964, (21-003), Supplement
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, April 14, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, February 1965, (24-002), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Fisheries Statistics, Ontario, 1963, (24-209), 50¢
 - Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, February 1965, (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 23
 - Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, December 1964, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of May 7
 - Sand & Gravel Pits, 1962, (26-215), 50¢ -- Formerly titled "The Sand & Gravel Industry"
 - Garment Shipments, 4th Quarter 1964, (34-001), 25¢/\$1.00
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 23
 - Primary Iron & Steel, January 1965, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 9
 - Refined Petroleum Products, January 1965, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 23
 - Motor Transport Traffic: British Columbia, 1963, (53-214), 50¢
 - Shipping Statistics, January 1965, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 30
 - Oil Pipeline Transport, February 1965, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 30
 - Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, February 1965, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 15
 - Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, December 1964, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Employment & Payrolls, January 1965, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 23
 - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, January 1965, (72-003) 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 23
 - Estimates of Employees By Province & Industry, January 1965, (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00
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