

Vol. 33 -- No. 26

Friday, July 2, 1965

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Balance Of Payments: Levels of economic activity continued to rise in Canada, the United States and some other countries in the first quarter of 1965, reflecting record levels of international trade in the winter period.

(Pages 2-3)

National Accounts: Canada's gross national product in the first quarter of 1965 rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$49.7 billion, up by 3.5% from the preceding quarter. The major part of the increase represented a gain in real terms.

(Pages 3-4)

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 0.9% fewer cars in the seven days ended June 14 this year versus last and on 1.8% fewer in the January 1-June 14 period.

(Page 4)

Securities: There was a net import of \$66 million in securities transactions between Canada and other countries in this year's first quarter, down substantially from the fourth quarter of 1964.

(Page 5)

Domestic Product: Canada's gross domestic product at factor cost rose by 7.7% in 1964 from 1963 as compared to an increase of 6.4% between 1962 and 1963.

(Page 5)

External Trade: Commodity imports and exports were smaller in April as compared to a year ago by 0.5% and 0.7%, respectively, but were larger in the January-April period by 7.9% and 2.5%, respectively.

(Page 6)

Merchandising: Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles increased by 10.9% in April and by 4.9% in January-April this year versus last, while retail value climbed by 12.9% in the month and by 6.7% in the four months.

(Page 7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 196,063 tons in the week ended June 26, down by 0.9% from the preceding week.

(Page 8)

Business: Value of cheques cashed in April at \$41,502,044,000 was down by 0.5% from March but up by 17.6% from April last year. Value in January-April was 18.6% above that of a year ago.

(Page 15)

1. Balance Of Payments      The first quarter of 1965 was a period of continued  
First Quarter, 1965      rising levels of economic activity in both Canada and  
    the United States and in some other countries, and this  
 was reflected in record levels of international trade for the winter period.  
 Among events of special significance for the balance of payments was the announce-  
 ment by the Administration of the United States of a series of measures designed  
 to reduce the imbalance in the United States balance of payments. The more dis-  
 cernible effects of these policies during the quarter on the Canadian balance of  
 payments were in certain groups of capital flows.

## Summary Statement

	1964	1 9 6 4				1965
		I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q	I Q
		millions of dollars				
Merchandise trade balance .....	+700	+33	+149	+356	+162	-57
Deficit on non-merchandise						
transactions .....	-1,153	-376	-305	-141	-331	-351
Current account balance .....	-453	-343	-156	+215	-169	-408
Capital movements (1) .....	+816	+301	+224	-59	+350	+336
Long-term forms .....	+751	-36	+113	+218(2)	+456	+148
Short-term forms .....	+65	+337	+111	-277	-106	+188
Change in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and net balance with International Monetary Fund .	+363	-42	+68	+156	+181	-72

(1) Excluding change in official exchange holdings.

(2) Including net receipts of \$54 million under the Columbia River Treaty arrangements.

At \$408 million, Canada's current account deficit in the first quarter of 1965 widened \$65 million over the first three months of 1964. The latest deficit was higher than that for any first quarter so far in the sixties.

Capital movements in long-term forms brought in \$148 million in the first quarter and those in short-term forms brought in \$188 million. Canada's official holdings of gold, foreign exchange and International Monetary Fund balance fell by \$72 million.

The increase in the current account deficit was attributable wholly to the worsening in the trade balance. When adjusted for balance of payments purposes, this registered a change of \$90 million from a surplus of \$33 million to a deficit of \$57 million in the March quarter of 1965. This trade deficit is the first since the second quarter of 1962, when the import balance stood at \$40 million.

Despite a drop of nearly \$60 million in the shipments of wheat and flour on Russian account between the first quarters of 1964 and 1965, merchandise exports increased \$95 million or 5% to \$1,825 million, while merchandise imports expanded \$185 million or 11% to \$1,882 million.

The deficit on non-merchandise transactions declined \$25 million to \$351 million, a level about midway between \$376 million for the first quarter of 1964 and the average for the same period of the three preceding years. The decline originated from improvements in the balances of travel, income, migrants' funds, government defence expenditures and gold production available for export. As an offset, official contributions increased, and the deficit on freight and shipping account widened slightly.

MORE



More than 30% of Canada's substantial deficit on current transactions with the United States in the first quarter of 1965 was covered by the surplus with overseas countries.

Canada's net payments on current account exceeded the net inflow of capital in long-term forms by \$260 million in the first quarter of 1965. This balance was smaller than the corresponding figure of \$379 million in the comparable period of 1964. Inflows in long-term forms included \$248 million from the sale of new issues of Canadian securities but other security transactions involved outflows aggregating \$182 million. Other inflows in long-term forms included direct investment flows and bank borrowing.

MORE

In the first quarter of 1965 Canada experienced a deficit on current account with the United States of \$595 million and received from that country net capital inflows in long-term forms aggregating \$203 million. However, a net capital outflow to the United States in short-term forms (even after a significant drop in private deposits of Canadians in United States dollars) offset most of the inflow from that country in long-term forms, leaving a massive balance. Settlement of this was achieved in part by drawing down official holdings of United States dollars and in part through a substantial withdrawal of funds from the rest of the world, arising to a considerable extent from the important international operations of the Canadian banking system.

Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange fell by \$118 million in Canadian funds in the first quarter of 1965, the first quarterly drop in these assets since the corresponding period of 1964. Gold and United States dollar holdings declined by \$130 million while holdings of sterling increased by \$12 million. Canada's net balance with the International Monetary Fund increased in the quarter by \$46 million.

## NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

2. Gross National Product      Gross national product in the first quarter of 1965  
First Quarter 1965      rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$49.7 billion, 3.5% above the level of the preceding period.
- Prices were 0.7% higher but the major part of this increase represents a gain in real terms. Gross national product, excluding accrued net farm income, rose in line with gross national product as a whole. (The estimated value of the crop is based on acreage intentions and ten-year average yields. On these assumptions the 1965 crop would be much the same as in 1964. Seasonally adjusted quarterly data are obtained by dividing the annual crop estimated by four).

The current expansion, which has now been in progress for sixteen quarters, continued. The forward impetus in the first quarter came from a fairly broadly-based increment to final domestic demand strongly reinforced by a substantial building up of stocks. As in the fourth quarter, the deficit on current international account rose sharply. In the first quarter, this development was attributable to the rise in imports.

Of the components, accumulation of business inventories made the largest contribution to the rise in economic activity, accounting for \$0.9 billion of the \$1.7 billion increase in gross national product. The magnitude of this build-up was in part attributable to the sequence of events in the automotive industry. Strikes, first in the United States and then in Canada, had interrupted production in the fourth quarter of 1964 and into the first quarter of 1965 with the result that stocks of new cars became depleted and were built up when the industry reached record levels of production late in the course of the first quarter of 1965. A considerable build-up also occurred in the non-durable manufacturing industries.

MORE

A further expansion in investment in plant and equipment was evidence of the underlying strength of demand and the confidence engendered by it. The increase in outlays for capital goods by the business sector accounted for about one-third of the advance in gross national product.

Consumer spending continued to rise but not nearly so much as income available for spending. The strength in the market for cars no doubt reflects, in part, the backlog of demand that had been built up in the preceding period. Further support to the economy came from higher government expenditure for goods and services and somewhat larger outlays for housing.

As in past periods of strong demand and heavy capital investment, imports rose sharply and in spite of some increase in exports the surplus on merchandise account disappeared. The deficit on service account narrowed appreciably but the over-all deficit was the largest in some years.

Gross National Expenditure  
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

	4Q 1964	1Q 1965	% Change
Consumer expenditure .....	30,148	30,588	1.5
Government expenditure .....	8,796	9,060	3.0
Residential construction .....	2,128	2,204	3.6
Non-residential construction .....	3,588	3,928	9.5
Machinery and equipment .....	3,664	3,896	6.3
Value of physical change in business inventories.	48	952	(1)
Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels	184	-44	(1)
Exports of goods and services .....	10,404	10,512	1.0
Imports of goods and services .....	-11,076	-11,572	4.5
Residual error .....	132	152	(1)
Gross National Expenditure .....	48,016	49,676	3.5

(1) Per cent changes not meaningful.

There were some interesting developments on the income side in the first quarter. Labour income recorded one of the largest quarterly gains in many years. Corporate profits were a little above their unusually high fourth quarter level. Personal income rose much more sharply than National Income. This disparity is mainly a consequence of the extraordinarily large payments made to farmers by the Canadian Wheat Board. This bulge in income was undoubtedly an important element in the pronounced rise in the rate of personal saving.

## TRANSPORTATION

3. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended June 14 numbered 82,779, down by 0.9% from a year earlier, placing the January 1-June 14 total at 1,667,651 cars, down by 1.8% from the preceding year but up by 8.6% from the corresponding period of 1963. Receipts from connections were down by 1.8% in the seven-day period at 25,011 cars and by 3.1% in the cumulative period at 574,407 cars.

4. Urban Transit Number of initial revenue passenger fares (excluding transfers) collected by urban transit systems increased by 0.3% in April to 84,156,108 from 83,882,709 in April last year and in the first four months of 1965 to 342,198,501 from 336,936,980 in the corresponding period of last year. Operating revenue advanced in the month to \$13,277,843 from \$12,181,483 and in the four-month period to \$51,635,669 from \$48,807,851.



5. Security Transactions Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries during the opening quarter of 1965 resulted in a net import of \$66 million of foreign capital, a substantial decline from the \$376 million inflow recorded last quarter. Canadian securities attracted \$100 million of foreign funds, but net purchases of \$34 million of foreign securities by Canadians reduced the overall inflow.

As in the four quarters of 1964, sales to non-residents of Canadian new issues in the first quarter of 1965, although only half the magnitude of the previous quarter, dominated security transactions. New bond issues of corporations, over half of which were floated to meet the needs of the petroleum and natural gas industries, comprised 75% of the \$248 million of new capital raised abroad and occupied a more significant proportion of the total than usual.

A new offering in Canadian currency by an international institution partly to refinance an earlier issue about to mature, accounted for a higher than average outflow of \$26 million for Canadian acquisitions of new foreign issues.

The outflow for the repatriation of foreign-held outstanding Canadian securities, mainly for the repurchase of common and preference stocks reached the unprecedented level of \$80 million during the quarter. Although apparent in each month of the quarter, half of the net outflow occurred in January alone. Trade in outstanding foreign securities also led to a net capital export of \$11 million with equities again in the major role.

The retirement of Canadian securities held abroad required a net capital outflow of \$68 million. Retirements of \$3 million of foreign issues held by Canadians during the quarter did not reflect the maturity referred to earlier which can be expected to appear in the next quarter's figures.

## D O M E S T I C P R O D U C T

\*6. Industrial Distribution Of Gross Domestic Product At Factor Cost Gross domestic product at factor cost increased by 7.7% in 1964 to an estimated total of \$41,389 million as compared to a rise of 6.4% from 1962 to 1963. The following table shows the industrial distribution of gross domestic product at factor cost from 1961 to 1964.

	1961	1962	1963	1964
		millions	of dollars	
Agriculture .....	1,581	2,095	2,350	2,135
Forestry .....	355	388	390	434
Fishing & Trapping .....	100	116	116	128
Mines, Quarries & Oil Wells .....	1,445	1,556	1,583	1,712
Manufacturing .....	8,501	9,320	9,866	10,857
Construction .....	1,823	1,935	2,030	2,245
Transportation .....	2,170	2,232	2,328	2,521
Storage .....	85	83	99	106
Communication .....	796	870	927	1,024
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities ..	1,139	1,195	1,245	1,340
Wholesale Trade .....	1,547	1,677	1,795	1,962
Retail Trade .....	3,106	3,216	3,400	3,666
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate .....	3,532	3,725	4,021	4,318
Public Administration & Defence .....	2,516	2,661	2,806	2,923
Service .....	4,655	5,054	5,484	6,018
Total .....	33,351	36,123	38,440	41,389

\*7. Commodity Imports & Exports  
In April & First Four Months

Canada's commodity imports in April this year were valued at \$699,800,000 as compared to \$703,700,000 in April last year, a drop of 0.5%.

This placed the value in the January-April period at \$2,545,700,000, up by 7.9% from the corresponding 1964 total of \$2,358,200,000. Commodity exports (domestic and re-exports), as announced June 14, declined 0.7% in the month to \$665,200,000 from \$670,100,000, but rose 2.5% in the four months to \$2,515,700,000 from \$2,453,800,000.

There was an import balance on commodity account in April of \$34,600,000 as compared to one of \$33,600,000 a year earlier. In the January-April period, there was also an import balance of \$29,900,000 as against an export balance of \$95,500,000 in the first four months of 1964.

Imports from the United Kingdom fell 8.4% in April to \$56,100,000 from \$61,300,000 a year earlier, but rose 2.3% in January-April to \$190,000,000 from \$185,600,000 a year ago. Exports were down by 11.8% in the month at \$85,300,000 versus \$96,700,000 and by 3.6% in the four months at \$351,400,000 versus \$364,700,000. The usual export balance with the United Kingdom was smaller than a year earlier in April at \$29,200,000 against \$35,500,000 and also in January-April at \$161,500,000 against \$179,100,000.

April imports from the United States fell 1.0% to \$492,900,000 from \$497,800,000 in April 1964, while January-April imports rose 9.2% to \$1,857,200,000 from \$1,700,400,000 a year ago. Exports to there advanced 7.9% in the month to \$403,600,000 from \$374,100,000 and 11.0% in the four-month period to \$1,486,100,000 from \$1,338,400,000. The usual import balance was smaller in April at \$89,200,000 versus \$123,700,000 and larger in January-April at \$371,100,000 versus \$361,900,000.

Purchases from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries increased 21.4% in April to \$28,700,000 from \$23,700,000 a year earlier, but dropped 7.3% in the January-April period to \$86,900,000 from \$93,700,000 a year ago. Month's sales to these countries climbed 11.8% to \$46,700,000 from \$41,800,000, while January-April sales climbed 13.2% to \$161,500,000 from \$142,700,000. The export balance was virtually unchanged in April at \$17,900,000 versus \$18,100,000 a year earlier, but was sharply greater in the four months at \$74,600,000 versus \$49,000,000.

Imports from all other countries as a group rose 1.0% in April to \$122,100,000 from \$120,900,000 a year earlier and 8.7% in January-April to \$411,600,000 from \$378,600,000 a year ago. Exports dropped 17.7% in the month to \$129,600,000 from \$157,400,000 and 15.0% in the four months to \$516,700,000 from \$607,900,000. The export balance was sharply smaller in April at \$7,500,000 versus \$36,600,000 and also in January-April at \$105,100,000 versus \$229,400,000.

#### MERCHANDISING

8. Steel Warehousing Sales by steel warehousing firms that are considered to account for approximately 90% of total steel warehousing in March included the following items: concrete reinforcing bars, 6,224 tons (5,709 in March 1964); other hot rolled bars, 10,594 (8,552); plates, 20,041 (14,088); sheet and strip, 25,358 (17,425); galvanized sheet and strip (ternplate), 7,687 (5,965); heavy structural beams, 8,992 (5,781); bar-size structural shapes, 5,297 (3,406); and other structural shapes, 8,315 (6,227).



9. New Motor Vehicle Sales Volume of sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles increased by 10.9% in April to 88,178 units from 79,517 units a year earlier and 4.9% in the first four months of 1965 to 271,229 units from 258,531 units a year ago. Retail value of these sales was up 12.9% in the month at \$288,574,000 versus \$255,588,000 a year ago and 6.7% in the four-month period at \$889,856,000 versus \$833,872,000. Sales of new passenger cars rose 11.2% in April to 75,750 units (valued at \$242,594,000) from 68,102 units (valued at \$213,557,000) a year earlier and rose by 5.8% in the first four months of 1965 to 232,814 units (\$746,602,000) from 220,048 units (\$695,127,000).

April sales of Canadian and United States models rose 10.8% to 80,327 units (valued at \$271,309,000) from 72,468 units (\$240,163,000) a year earlier, while first four months sales rose 3.9% to 247,468 units (\$839,207,000) from 238,091 (\$789,911,000) a year ago. New passenger cars accounted for 68,107 units (\$225,933,000) of total sales of Canadian and United States models in the month versus 61,283 units (\$198,752,000) a year ago and 209,689 units (\$697,697,000) in the first four months versus 200,417 units (\$653,272,000).

10. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended June 12 were valued 0.9% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases of 5.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 5.8% in Alberta and 12.6% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreases of 5.3% in Quebec, 0.7% in Ontario, 6.6% in Manitoba and 11.2% in Saskatchewan.

11. Vending Machine Operators Sales through automatic merchandise vending machines operated by vending machine operators increased by 16.9% from the 1962 total of \$57,799,175 to reach a level of \$67,580,010 in 1963. The number of firms increased from 600 to 673. The greatest gain in sales, measured in percentage terms, was established by the operators in the Prairie Provinces at 24.1% while the smallest relative gain of 11.9% was recorded in the Atlantic Provinces.

## PRICES

\*12. General Wholesale Index Canada's general wholesale index (1935-39=100) rose to 249.2 in May, up 0.6% from the April index of 247.6 and 1.3% above the May 1964 index of 245.9, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". Six of the eight major group indexes advanced in May while one declined. The remaining one, non-metallic minerals products group index, was unchanged at 190.8.

The non-ferrous metals products group index moved up 3% to 219.5 in May from the April index of 213.2, due to sharply higher prices for copper and its products combined with moderate advances for tin ingots. An increase of 1.4% to 260.1 from 256.5 in the animal products group index was chiefly attributable to higher prices for milk and its products, livestock, fresh and cured meats, and hides and skins. The iron products group index advanced 0.7% to 265.6 from 263.8 in response to price increases recorded for rolling-mill products. An 0.3% rise to 201.3 from 200.6 in the chemical products group index reflected higher prices in May for organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and fertilizer materials. The textile products group index also advanced 0.3% to 247.1 from 246.4, as a result of increased prices for miscellaneous fibre products. The vegetable products group index edged upward to 219.4 from 219.2.

The wood products group index, the only group which declined in May, eased to 333.1 from the April index of 333.3.

\*13. Industry Selling Price Indexes In 35 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in May than in April, nine more than the 26 increases recorded in the March-April period, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". Industry indexes which declined numbered 17 in May, five less than in April when 22 moved lower from March. Of the 102 industry indexes, 50 were unchanged in May, whereas in April 54 remained the same. The average level of the 102 industry indexes moved up to 108.8 in May from the April average of 108.5. The median was 109.2, also up slightly from the April median of 109.0.

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

\*14. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended June 26 amounted to 196,063 tons, a decrease of 0.9% from the preceding week's total of 197,848 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 170,739. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 204 in the current period versus 206 a week earlier and 178 a year ago.

15. Iron Castings Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings rose in April to 57,195 tons from 55,639 tons in the same month last year and in the first four months of 1965 fell to 211,274 tons from 217,327 tons in the comparative period of last year. Month's shipments of welded and seamless mechanical and pressure steel tubing rose to 66,944 tons from 57,480 tons in the comparative month of last year, and first four months shipments climbed to 239,968 tons from 213,653 tons in the comparative period of last year.

16. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products Shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire increased in April last to 14,228 tons from 13,035 tons in April 1964; welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing advanced to 5,937 tons from 5,360; steel wire rope declined to 2,493 tons from 2,529; and iron and steel wire nails rose to 10,150 tons from 8,866. For the first four months of 1965 shipments of uncoated, plain, round steel wire stood at 54,292 tons (48,716 tons in the comparative period of last year); welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing, 19,109 tons (19,117); steel wire rope, 9,910 tons (9,084); and iron and steel wire nails, 34,765 tons (29,675).

17. Hard Board Shipments of hard board increased in May to 34,324,625 square feet from 32,490,002 square feet in May last year and in the January-May period to 179,410,988 square feet from 160,092,596 in the comparative period of last year. Domestic shipments were smaller than a year earlier in both periods, while export shipments were substantially greater in both periods.

18. Cement Shipments and usage of Portland, and masonry and other cement by Canadian producers increased in April to 558,033 tons from 467,518 in April last year and totalled 1,584,256 tons in the first four months of 1965 compared with 1,521,189 tons in the corresponding period of last year. End-of-April stocks were larger than a year earlier at 918,193 tons versus 804,288.

19. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Value of factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents advanced 3.3% in April to \$8,479,484 from \$8,206,718 in April last year, and 3.0% in the first four months of 1965 to \$33,340,175 from \$32,369,336 in the corresponding period of last year.



20. Concrete Products Production of concrete products in April 1965 included the following commodities: concrete brick, 8,006,909 (7,157,-099 in April 1964); concrete blocks, except chimney blocks, all aggregates, 13,-374,736 (13,374,856); cement pipe (drain, sewer and water) and culvert tile, 104,-447 tons (112,959); and ready-mixed concrete, 871,833 cubic yards (752,456).

Production of concrete products in the first four months of 1965 was as follows: concrete brick, 28,281,791 (28,707,933 in the comparative period of 1964); concrete blocks, except chimney blocks, all aggregates, 44,269,185 (41,579,690); cement pipe (drain, sewer and water) and culvert tile, 401,080 tons (381,840); and ready-mixed concrete, 2,778,245 cubic yards (2,491,089).

21. Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances In April Factory shipments of specified domestic electrical appliances in April this year included the following items: steam flat irons, 43,885 units (161,585 in the first four months of 1965); kettles, 43,569 (135,897); automatic toasters, 26,554 (103,659); food mixers, juicers and blenders, 26,038 (69,022); floor polishers, 11,005 (60,877); and cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 20,049 (72,978).

22. Specified Chemicals Production of chemicals in April this year included the following: hydrochloric acid, 5,332,694 pounds (4,225,-908 in April 1964); sulphuric acid, 169,216 tons (163,587); ammonium nitrate, 38,-172 tons (36,374); chlorine, 43,244 tons (39,231); and mixed fertilizers, 123,290 tons (142,918). Month's shipments of synthetic resins (actually made as such) were: polyethylene type, 18,361,275 pounds (17,759,531 a year ago); polystyrene type, 8,710,957 pounds (7,255,023); vinyl chloride type, 6,249,845 pounds (7,759,-435); and urea (all grades), 12,631 tons (14,843).

23. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber declined 3.1% in April to 29,138,000 pounds from 30,068,000 a year earlier, but rose 0.5% in January-April to 114,284,000 pounds from 113,717,000 a year ago. Consumption of natural and synthetic rubber was smaller in April and larger in January-April this year versus last, while that of reclaimed was smaller in both periods.

\*24. Leather Footwear Production Production of leather footwear decreased 3.4% in April to 4,107,078 pairs from 4,253,632 in April last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Production of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-April period to 16,653,312 pairs, up slightly (0.1%) from the corresponding 1964 total of 16,642,389 pairs.

#### \*25. 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.

Miscellaneous Wood Industries (Cat. 35-208): Factory shipments from the miscellaneous wood industries increased in 1963 to \$23,716,000 from \$20,056,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$13,310,000 from \$11,-

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316,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$10,208,000 from \$9,314,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$9,651,000 to \$10,977,000.

One hundred & thirty-one establishments (125 in 1962) reported 1,762 employees (1,593), including 1,445 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,340). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,424,000 (\$5,744,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,630,000 (\$4,230,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,177,000 versus 2,925,000 the previous year.

Boiler & Plate Works (Cat. 41-223): Factory shipments from boiler and plate works increased in 1963 to \$85,211,000 from \$74,323,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$45,704,000 from \$39,139,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$37,468,000 from \$36,046,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$37,653,000 to \$38,713,000.

Sixty-two establishments (63 in 1962) reported 5,350 employees (4,886), including 3,948 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,429). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$26,058,000 (\$23,244,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$18,115,000 (\$15,161,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,847,000 versus 7,415,000 the previous year.

Copper & Alloy Rolling, Casting & Extruding (Cat. 41-224): Factory shipments from the copper & alloy rolling, casting & extruding industry increased in 1963 to \$152,793,000 from \$142,210,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$121,714,000 from \$111,704,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$31,951,000 from \$26,826,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$26,926,000 to \$32,077,000.

Sixty-two establishments (68 in 1962) reported 3,651 employees (3,492), including 2,874 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,742). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$19,227,000 (\$17,856,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$14,287,000 (\$13,163,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,483,000 versus 6,034,000 the previous year.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (Cat. 42-209): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of motor vehicles increased in 1963 to \$1,528,726,000 from \$1,179,982,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,048,483,000 from \$811,874,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$504,557,000 from \$372,792,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$417,608,000 to \$551,999,000.

Eighteen establishments (17 in 1962) reported 31,509 employees (27,001), including 21,543 directly employed in manufacturing operations (17,997). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$208,236,000 (\$166,918,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$137,091,000 (\$106,775,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 50,851,000 versus 42,239,000 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric & Non-Electric) (Cat. 43-204): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of major appliances increased in 1963 to \$239,272,000 from \$215,337,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity



rose in the year to \$135,336,000 from \$118,159,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$107,115,000 from \$100,504,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$104,402,000 to \$111,326,000.

Thirty-nine establishments (38 in 1962) reported 12,038 employees (11,318), including 8,503 directly employed in manufacturing operations (8,084). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$55,070,000 (\$50,632,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$36,272,000 (\$33,091,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 17,713,000 versus 16,933,000 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Household Radio & Television Receivers (Cat. 43-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of household radio & television receivers increased in 1963 to \$151,427,000 from \$141,385,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$94,939,000 from \$86,939,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) declined to \$59,812,000 from \$60,386,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$73,323,000 to \$71,635,000.

Twenty-four establishments (21 in 1962) reported 7,951 employees (7,481), including 4,604 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,280). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$36,005,000 (\$34,546,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$16,345,000 (\$15,649,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 9,431,000 versus 9,064,000 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Electric Wire & Cable (Cat. 43-209): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of electric wire & cable increased in 1963 to \$195,445,000 from \$180,218,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$129,680,000 from \$117,645,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$66,883,000 from \$64,515,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$65,253,000 to \$68,094,000.

Twenty-four establishments (24 in 1962) reported 6,811 employees (6,834), including 4,745 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,683). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$36,021,000 (\$34,762,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$23,321,000 (\$22,074,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 10,585,000 versus 10,330,000 the previous year.

Refractories Manufacturers (Cat. 44-214): Factory shipments from refractories manufacturers increased in 1963 to \$20,959,000 from \$20,047,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$10,168,000 from \$10,277,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$10,585,000 from \$9,991,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose from \$10,670,000 to \$11,183,000.

Fifteen establishments (16 in 1962) reported 757 employees (748), including 474 directly employed in manufacturing operations (483). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,705,000 (\$3,564,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,077,000 (\$2,066,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,005,000 versus 1,022,000 the previous year.

Explosives & Ammunition Manufacturers (Cat. 46-218): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of explosives & ammunition decreased in 1963 to \$56,912,000 from \$61,337,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$24,199,000 from \$27,019,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$32,204,000 from \$32,763,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$33,601,000 to \$33,355,000.

Sixteen establishments (15 in 1962) reported 3,596 employees (3,836), including 2,443 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,622). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$17,993,000 (\$18,485,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$10,716,000 (\$11,243,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,194,000 versus 5,570,000 the previous year.

Miscellaneous Leather Products Manufacturers (Cat. 33-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of miscellaneous leather products increased in 1963 to \$46,147,000 from \$41,663,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$22,142,000 from \$20,486,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$23,980,000 from \$21,368,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$21,936,000 to \$24,653,000.

One hundred and eighty-one establishments (178 in 1962) reported 5,158 employees (4,871), including 4,352 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,017). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$15,372,000 (\$13,958,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,076,000 (\$10,034,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,888,000 versus 8,251,000 the previous year.

Miscellaneous Textiles (n.e.s.) Industry (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from the miscellaneous textiles (n.e.s.) industry increased in 1963 to \$83,994,000 from \$74,964,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$45,204,000 from \$42,605,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$39,724,000 from \$33,222,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$37,461,000 to \$42,491,000.

One hundred and ninety-nine establishments (189 in 1962) reported 5,884 employees (5,294), including 4,303 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,778). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$20,676,000 (\$18,234,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,239,000 (\$9,909,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 9,024,000 versus 7,946,000 the previous year.

Wool Cloth Mills (Cat. 34-209): Factory shipments from wool cloth mills increased in 1963 to \$85,970,000 from \$75,324,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$47,457,000 from \$42,363,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$39,334,000 from \$34,773,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$34,803,000 to \$39,497,000.

Fifty-two establishments (53 in 1962) reported 6,835 employees (6,666), including 5,817 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,602). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$23,484,000 (\$21,839,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$18,156,000 (\$16,933,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 12,942,000 versus 12,540,000 the previous year.



Aluminum Rolling, Casting & Extruding (Cat. 41-204): Factory shipments from the aluminum rolling, casting and extruding industry increased in 1963 to \$129,276,000 from \$121,912,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$100,197,000 from \$95,408,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$31,901,000 from \$25,424,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$25,354,000 to \$31,806,000.

Forty-four establishments (42 in 1962) reported 5,164 employees (5,118), including 3,808 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,741). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$25,223,000 (\$23,805,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$17,182,000 (\$16,331,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 7,957,000 versus 7,794,000 the previous year.

Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries (Cat. 41-228): Factory shipments from the miscellaneous metal fabricating industries increased in 1963 to \$265,142,000 from \$243,538,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$127,600,000 from \$112,709,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$141,398,000 from \$133,675,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$137,479,000 to \$147,459,000.

Three hundred and forty-one establishments (338 in 1962) reported 16,627 employees (16,283), including 12,469 directly employed in manufacturing operations (11,781). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$77,209,000 (\$72,377,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$53,212,000 (\$48,550,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 26,403,000 versus 24,413,000 the previous year.

Aircraft & Parts Manufacturers (Cat. 42-203): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of aircraft and parts decreased in 1963 to \$360,594,000 from \$381,234,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$178,266,000 from \$187,909,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$186,318,000 from \$189,668,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$192,728,000 to \$190,636,000.

Eighty-eight establishments (83 in 1962) reported 26,440 employees (27,665), including 16,516 directly employed in manufacturing operations (17,917). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$139,894,000 (\$137,980,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$79,402,000 (\$83,070,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 35,405,000 versus 38,393,000 the previous year.

Small Electrical Appliances Manufacturers (Cat. 43-203): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of small electrical appliances increased in 1963 to \$87,513,000 from \$76,490,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$43,644,000 from \$38,945,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$45,665,000 from \$40,022,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$40,684,000 to \$46,150,000.

Fifty-six establishments (57 in 1962) reported 4,572 employees (4,243), including 3,371 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,007). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$19,083,000 (\$17,250,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$12,321,000 (\$10,857,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 7,010,000 versus 6,233,000 the previous year.

Statuary, Art Goods, Regalia and Novelty Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the statuary, art goods, regalia and novelty manufacturers decreased in 1963 to \$5,417,000 from \$5,942,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$2,181,000 from \$2,358,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$3,258,000 from \$3,656,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$3,838,000 to \$3,402,000.

Seventy-eight establishments (84 in 1962) reported 620 employees (670), including 502 directly employed in manufacturing operations (539). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$1,954,000 (\$2,045,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,384,000 (\$1,429,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,097,000 versus 1,216,000 the previous year.

## FOOD & AGRICULTURE

26. Wheat Exports & Supplies The total of 1,113.8 million bushels of wheat and flour exported from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia in the August-April period of the current Canadian crop year represents a decrease of 16% from the previous record level of 1,326.6 million exported in the corresponding 1963-64 period but increases of 28% from the 868.8 million of two years ago and 53% from the 10-year (1953-54 - 1962-63) average for the period of 725.8 million. August-April shipments from the four countries, in millions, were: United States, 531.5 bushels (649.0 a year earlier); Canada, 298.5 (398.5); Argentina, 123.0 (71.4); and Australia, 160.8 (207.7).

Supplies of wheat held by these four countries at May 1 this year for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,009.2 million bushels as compared to 2,000.1 million a year ago. Larger supplies in Argentina and Australia more than counterbalanced smaller supplies in the United States and Canada. May 1 stocks, in millions, were: United States, 988.9 bushels (1,045.6 a year ago); Canada, 606.4 (655.5); Argentina, 212.4 (158.4); and Australia, 201.5 (140.6).

27. Milk Production Production of milk in Canada in May was estimated at 1,779,000,000 pounds, down by 4.2% from May last year, placing the January-May total at 6,644,000,000 pounds, down by 0.7% from a year ago. Revised data put milk output in April at 1,523,669,000 pounds as compared to 1,502,467,000 in April last year and in the January-April period at 4,864,588,000 pounds as against 4,836,586,000 a year ago.

April milk production was (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 15,537 pounds (12,040 in April 1964); Nova Scotia, 27,152 (25,811); New Brunswick, 27,832 (27,567); Quebec, 474,873 (461,453); Ontario, 599,415 (576,295); Manitoba, 85,846 (88,032); Saskatchewan, 86,656 (93,941); Alberta, 126,813 (134,146); and British Columbia, 68,555 (71,392).

\*28. Shortening Production of shortening decreased 9.0% in May to 14,114,418 pounds from 15,508,854 in May last year and 1.9% in January-May to 74,150,721 pounds from 75,524,030 a year ago, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Oils and Fats". Output in the month included 3,251,934 pounds of packaged shortening versus 4,640,853 a year earlier and output in the five-month period included packaged at 20,744,101 pounds versus 22,644,855. May 31 stocks were 8.4% larger than a year earlier at 11,383,761 pounds versus 10,502,639, including packaged at 3,536,877 pounds versus 3,047,670.



29. Egg Production     Production of eggs increased 4.1% in May to 39,850,000 dozen from 38,283,000 in May last year and 3.8% in January-May to 194,630,000 dozen from 187,507,000 a year ago. Average number of layers rose 4.4% in the month to 26,305,000 from 25,186,000, while rate of lay declined 0.5% to 1,830 eggs per 100 layers from 1,840.

\*30. Consumption Of Barley Malt & Hops     Canada's breweries consumed 46,818,643 pounds of barley malt in May this year versus 43,123,920 a year earlier and 295,869 pounds of hops as compared to 284,039 in the same month last year.

\*31. Pack Of Asparagus     Commercial pack of canned asparagus as reported up to the end of May this year amounted to 249,358 cases. Pack of frozen asparagus totalled 326,002 pounds.

#### B U S I N E S S

32 & 33. Cheques Cashed     Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres in April stood at \$41,502,044,000, down 0.5% from the March total of \$41,704,581,000 but up 17.6% from the April 1964 total of \$35,277,056,000. This brought the value in the January-April period to \$156,482,017,000, an increase of 18.6% from the corresponding year-earlier total of \$131,938,252,000. April and January-April values were above year-earlier levels in all economic regions.

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

34. New Residential Construction     Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over in April this year numbered 8,877 units, an increase of 6.4% from last year's April total of 8,340. This brought starts in the first four months of 1965 to 28,318 units, an increase of 0.4% over the corresponding period of 1964 with 28,193 units.

Completions in these centres amounted to 14,352 units in April bringing the four-month total to 50,031 units, an increase of 3.0% over the total of 48,536 in the comparative period of last year. Units in various stages of construction at April 30 numbered 67,754, an increase of 15.7% from the comparable year-earlier total of 58,540 units.

#### L A B O U R

\*35. Municipal Government Employment     One hundred and forty-three urban municipalities with populations over 10,000 (1961 Census) employed some 80,167 persons in their departmental services at the end of March, 1965. Payrolls for the first quarter of 1965 amounted to \$89,669,000, a decrease of 6% from the preceding quarter.

The following tables do not include information relative to municipal enterprises, school boards and municipally-owned hospitals.

MORE

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

TABLE 1. By Province - January - March 1965

Province	Number of municipa- lities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island(1) .....	4	776	763	718	217	236	242	695
Nova Scotia .....	8	2,190	2,161	2,138	748	725	771	2,244
New Brunswick .....	8	1,668	1,665	1,670	607	534	569	1,710
Quebec(2) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario .....	73	46,791	46,996	46,348	16,597	16,761	17,791	51,149
Manitoba .....	12	5,861	5,566	5,653	2,062	2,051	2,054	6,167
Saskatchewan .....	7	3,330	3,325	3,347	1,248	1,226	1,258	3,732
Alberta .....	7	8,554	8,690	8,694	4,129	3,363	3,114	10,606
British Columbia .....	24	10,721	11,162	11,599	4,435	4,372	4,559	13,366
Totals .....	143	79,891	80,328	80,167	30,043	29,268	30,358	89,669

(1) Summerside, which has a population less than 10,000, has been included in order to strengthen the data for Prince Edward Island.

(2) Insufficient information available. There were 67 Quebec municipalities in this group.  
.. Figures not available.

TABLE 2. By Metropolitan Area - January - March 1965

Metropolitan area	Number of municipa- lities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
Montreal .....	27	23,184	23,091	22,623	8,671	8,536	9,644	26,851
Toronto .....	18	7,926	8,294	8,588	3,316	3,294	3,399	10,009
Vancouver .....	10	5,426	5,134	5,217	1,933	1,921	1,927	5,781
Winnipeg .....	9	3,107	3,338	3,262	1,218	1,498	1,349	4,065
Ottawa(1) .....	4	3,685	3,672	3,724	1,267	1,258	1,248	3,773
Hamilton .....	5	4,596	4,625	4,635	2,577	1,849	1,607	6,033
Quebec .....	7	1,683	1,739	1,768	523	600	631	1,754
Edmonton .....	3	1,703	1,677	1,671	585	572	609	1,766
Windsor .....	4	1,179	1,276	1,222	369	408	414	1,191
Halifax .....	3	1,453	1,490	1,502	638	596	622	1,856
Kitchener .....	4	878	875	855	378	292	272	942
Victoria .....	4	6,520	6,679	6,539	2,324	2,317	2,312	6,953
Saint John .....	4							
Others(2) .....	5							

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

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

TABLE 3. By Population Group - January - March 1965

Population group	Number of municipa- lities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
		thousands of dollars						
10,000-24,999 .....	78	9,194	9,232	9,376	3,043	2,997	3,072	9,112
25,000-49,999 .....	30	9,868	9,875	10,002	3,410	3,402	3,543	10,355
50,000-and over .....	35	60,829	61,221	60,789	23,590	22,869	23,743	70,202
Totals .....	143	79,891	80,328	80,167	30,043	29,268	30,358	89,669



\*36. Advance Release of Fish Landings - May 1965

<u>Major Species</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Groundfish -		
Cod .....	7,700	291
Lingcod .....	-	-
Haddock .....	370	19
Pollock .....	9	--
Hake .....	61	1
Redfish .....	188	6
Halibut .....	136	28
Flounders & soles .....	1,891	60
Other unspecified .....	30	1
TOTAL .....	10,385	406
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring .....	36,610	170
Mackerel .....	-	-
Salmon .....	6	4
Swordfish .....	-	-
Other unspecified .....	270	4
TOTAL .....	36,886	178
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs .....	-	-
Lobster .....	1,756	960
Oysters .....	-	-
Scallops .....	-	-
Other unspecified .....	146	8
TOTAL .....	1,902	968
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES .....	49,173	1,552

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

Friday, July 2, 1965

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

1. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,  
1st Quarter 1965, (67-001), 50¢/\$2.00
2. National Accounts: Income & Expenditure, 1st Quarter 1965, (13-001), 50¢/\$2.00
3. Railway Carloadings, June 14, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
4. Urban Transit, April 1965, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, March 1965,  
(67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*6. Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, 1964
- \*7. Commodity Imports & Exports, April 1965
8. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, March 1965, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
9. New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1965, (63-007), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Department Store Sales, June 12, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
11. Vending Machine Operators, 1963, (63-213), 25¢

MORE

- \*12. General Wholesale Index, May 1965
- \*13. Industry Selling Price Indexes, May 1965
- \*14. Steel Ingot Production, June 26, 1965
- 15. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, April 1965, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- 16. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, April 1965, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- 17. Hard Board, May 1965, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 18. Cement, April 1965, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 19. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, April 1965, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 20. Concrete Products, April 1965, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 21. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1965, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Specified Chemicals, April 1965, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 23. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, April 1965, (33-003),  
20¢/\$2.00
- \*24. Production of Leather Footwear, April 1965
- \*25. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
- 26. The Wheat Review, May 1965, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
- 27. The Dairy Review, May 1965, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*28. Shortening, May 1965
- 29. Production of Eggs, May 1965, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*30. Consumption of Barley Malt & Hops By Breweries, May 1965
- \*31. Pack of Asparagus, End of May 1965
- 32. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, March 1965, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 33. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, April 1965, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 34. New Residential Construction, April 1965, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- \*35. Municipal Government Employment, January-March 1965
- \*36. Fish Landings, Quebec, May 1965
  - Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January-March, (21-003),  
\$1.00/\$4.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, June 9, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Stocks of Canned Foods, April 1965, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1962, (34-218), 50¢
  - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,  
April 1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 25
  - Printing & Publishing Industry, 1962, (36-212), 50¢
  - Road & Street Mileage & Expenditure, 1963, (53-201), 50¢
  - Shipping Statistics, April 1965, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue  
of June 18
  - Oil Pipeline Transport, April 1965, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in  
issue of June 18
  - Prices & Price Indexes, March 1965, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in  
issue of April 30
  - Employment & Payrolls, March 1965, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue  
of June 11
  - Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, March 1965, (72-003),  
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 18
  - Estimates of Labour Income, March 1965, (72-005), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in  
issue of June 11
  - Incidence of Tuberculosis, December 1964, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00



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