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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Securities: Transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in April resulted in a net outflow of \$28.0 million -- the sixth successive monthly outflow. Purchase balances were recorded with the United States, the United Kingdom and other overseas countries. (Page 2)

Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of July 10 totalled 192,978 tons, up by 9.6% from the preceding week; output was higher in June and the January-June period this year versus last ... Motor vehicle production was greater in June and January-June versus a year ago by 16.2% and 11.6%, respectively. (Pages 2-3)

Travel: More vehicles entered Canada from the United States in April and the January-April period as compared to a year ago, while number of persons entering by long distance common carrier was also greater in both periods. (Page 6)

Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in June as compared to the preceding month in each of the 10 regional cities, with gains ranging from 0.2% in Saskatoon-Regina to 1.0% in Toronto. (Pages 7-8)

Labour: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing were up by 1¢ in April from March, while average weekly wages fell by 9¢ and the work-week by 0.2 hours ... Canada's industrial composite index of employment rose by 0.7% in April to 131.8 from 130.9 in March. (Pages 9-10)

Transportation: Railway carloadings were up from a year earlier by 4.2% in the last nine days of June and by 1.3% in June, but were down by 1.2% in the January-June period. (Page 11)

Food & Agriculture: Wages for male farm help averaged higher at May 15 this year as compared to a year ago ... Wheat flour output was smaller in May and the August-May period as compared to the corresponding year-earlier totals ... Sales of refined beet and cane sugar were up in May and January-May this year versus last. (Page 12)

Construction: Value of building permits issued was 29.4% higher in March and 18.3% higher in January-March as compared to a year ago. (Page 13)

1. Sales & Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada & Other Countries

Transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in April resulted in the sixth successive

monthly net outflow of capital amounting to \$28.0 million -- a magnitude exceeded in this period only by the \$39.1 million net outflow in January. Purchase balances were recorded in amounts of \$11.9 million with the United States, \$9.5 million with the United Kingdom and \$6.6 million with other overseas countries. In the previous month, the net outflow of \$26.0 million was composed of net purchases of \$23.6 million and \$3.4 million from residents of the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, reduced by net sales of \$1.0 million to other non-residents.

Trade in outstanding Canadian securities in April led to \$29.5 million repatriation, comprising \$3.0 million of bonds and debentures and \$26.5 million of common and preference stocks -- the ninth successive monthly net outflow for the repurchase of Canadian equities. Geographically, there were net outflows of \$13.3 million to the United States, \$9.7 million to the United Kingdom and just over \$6.5 million to other countries. In March, there were net repurchases of \$16.5 million of Canadian equities and \$0.5 million of bonds and debentures; net outflows of \$13.5 million and \$3.8 million went to the United States and the United Kingdom, respectively, while there was a small inflow of \$0.3 million from other non-residents.

Canadians reduced their holdings of outstanding foreign securities by \$1.5 million in April -- \$0.9 million of bonds and debentures and \$0.6 million of common and preference stocks. Residents of the United States and the United Kingdom repurchased \$1.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, while other non-residents relinquished on balance \$0.1 million. In March, Canadians acquired on balance \$9.0 million of outstanding foreign securities with acquisitions of \$10.1 million from the United States being reduced by sales of \$1.1 million to other non-residents.

By April of this year, transactions in all outstanding securities in 1965 between Canada and other countries had accumulated to a net capital export of \$119 million -- \$79 million to the United States, \$30 million to the United Kingdom and \$10 million to other countries. This is substantially larger than the last three successive capital outflows of \$87 million, \$40 million and \$75 million which have taken place during the same four months in the years 1962 to 1964. The overall capital outflow from transactions in outstanding securities up to April this year was chiefly the consequence of investment by Canadians in their own equities through the repurchase of \$110 million of foreign holdings.

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

*2. Steel Ingot Production

Production of steel ingots in the week ended July 10 amounted to 192,978 tons, an increase of 9.6% from the preceding week's total of 176,012 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 166,531 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 201 in the current week versus 183 a week earlier and 173 a year ago.

3. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron

Production of steel ingots advanced 12.4% in June to 831,966 tons from 740,182 in June last year and 9.2% in the January-June period to 4,863,040 tons from 4,454,121 in the first half of 1964. Month's output of pig iron rose 8.4% to 592,101 tons from 546,197 a year earlier, placing the six-month total at 3,423,961 tons, up by 4.6% from the corresponding year-earlier total of 3,272,352 tons.

*4. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, May 1965

	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 5 Shipments		
	Shipments	Domestic	Export	Total
	Net tons of 2,000 pounds			
Semi-finished shapes	47,989	25,221	1,623	26,844
Rails	18,988	22,969	156	23,125
Wire rods	43,543	34,708	990	35,698
Structural shapes:				
Heavy, including piling	41,778	39,352	621	39,973
Bar-sized shapes	10,487	9,602	--	9,602
Concrete reinforcing bars	46,109	57,239	29	57,268
Other hot rolled bars:				
Flats	(45,634(1)	3,329(1)	7,164
Other	46,064	(41,799
Tie plates and track material	6,613	8,078	7	8,085
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	81,124	88,854	1,786	90,640
Hot rolled sheets	68,777	66,126	7,344	73,470
Hot rolled strip	19,990	24,276	-	24,276
Cold finished bars	5,441	5,491	-	5,491
Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate	110,796	91,191	21,935	113,126
Galvanized sheets	39,669	36,950	4,363	41,313
TOTALS	587,368	555,691	42,183	597,874

.. Figures not available; (1) Separate breakdown not available.

5. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in June climbed 16.2% to 88,936 units from 76,561 in June last year, comprising 13.3% more passenger cars at 73,627 units versus 64,966 and 32.0% more commercial vehicles at 15,309 units versus 11,595. Output in the January-June period rose 11.6% to 481,198 units from 431,021 in the first half of 1964, total for passenger cars rising 10.1% to 401,537 units from 364,570 and commercial vehicles 19.9% to 79,661 units from 66,451.

6. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in May to \$2,981,100 from \$2,313,100 in May last year and in the January-May period to \$15,676,900 from \$13,462,800 in the first five months of 1964. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were larger in the month and five months this year as compared to last.

7. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke rose in April to 367,455 tons from 352,178 a year earlier and in the January-April period to 1,444,534 tons from 1,425,430 in the corresponding four months of 1964. Available supply was larger in the month as compared to a year earlier at 371,592 tons versus 365,194 and slightly smaller in the four months at 1,467,401 tons versus 1,468,518.

*8. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in May decreased 5.7% to 3,674,517 pairs from 3,865,241 pairs a year earlier, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Production of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-May period to 20,327,829 pairs as compared to 20,507,630 pairs a year earlier, a decrease of 0.1%.

9. Mineral Wool Factory shipments of mineral wool used for building insulation only in May were as follows: six-inch batts, 682,074 square feet (4,120,243 square feet in the January-May period); four-inch batts, 1,617,899 square feet (9,635,814); three-inch batts, 6,110,466 square feet (44,354,402); two-inch batts, 10,038,423 square feet (78,784,845); granulated wool, 398,305 cubic feet (2,578,840); and bulk or loose wool, 27,416 cubic feet (416,892).
10. Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays rose in April to \$2,806,600 from \$2,262,200 a year earlier, but fell in the January-April period to \$9,432,900 from \$10,423,500 a year ago.
11. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum products in May included the following: wallboard, 39,763,636 square feet (31,082,464 in May 1964); lath, 18,107,862 square feet (14,484,027); sheathing, 1,138,528 square feet (693,560); and gypsum plasters, 19,298 tons (16,650).
12. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles increased in May to 241,553 roof squares from 232,596 a year earlier, while those of smooth surfaced rolls decreased to 45,749 roof squares from 47,341, mineral surfaced rolls to 48,625 roof squares from 60,912 and roll type sidings to 6,272 roof squares from 8,137. January-May totals: shingles, 867,389 roof squares (1,215,169 a year ago); smooth surfaced rolls, 177,867 (252,895); mineral surfaced rolls, 155,040 (221,539); and roll type sidings, 16,352 (26,799).
13. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber increased 12.7% in May to 30,151,000 pounds from 26,753,000 a year earlier and 2.8% in January-May to 144,435,000 pounds from 140,470,000 a year ago. May consumption by types was: natural, 8,033,000 pounds (7,042,000 in May 1964); synthetic, 18,267,000 (16,199,000); and reclaimed, 3,851,000 (3,512,000). January-May totals: natural, 39,132,000 pounds (37,069,000 a year ago); synthetic, 87,345,000 (84,389,000); and reclaimed, 17,958,000 (19,012,000).
14. Raw Hides & Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides declined in May to 181,245 from 221,587 in May last year and in the January-May period to 971,228 from 1,064,824 a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lamb skins decreased in the month to 4,917 dozen from 10,360 dozen and in the five months to 29,954 dozen from 51,697 dozen.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at May 31 this year were: cattle hides, 370,004 (378,715 at May 31, 1964); calf and kip skins, 199,364 (225,336); sheep and lamb skins, 21,725 dozen (31,727 dozen); goat skins, 69,935 (39,644); horsehides, 9,234 (7,963); and all other hides and skins, 2,038 (2,801).

*15. 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 Clothing Industry (Cat. 34-218): Factory shipments from the miscellaneous clothing industry increased in 1963 to \$10,112,000 from \$9,750,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$5,316,000 from \$4,756,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) fell to \$4,907,000 from \$5,068,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$5,391,000 to \$5,277,000.

Fifty-two establishments (50 in 1962) reported 998 employees (1,058), including 784 directly employed in manufacturing operations (821). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,947,000 (\$2,939,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,896,000 (\$1,955,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,621,000 versus 1,707,000 the previous year.

Wood Handles & Turning Industry (Cat. 35-208): Factory shipments from the wood handles & turning industry increased in 1963 to \$10,870,000 from \$10,091,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$4,882,000 from \$4,680,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$5,922,000 from \$5,297,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$5,294,000 to \$5,956,000.

Sixty-five establishments (63 in 1962) reported 1,222 employees (1,178), including 1,043 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,012). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,641,000 (\$3,452,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,801,000 (\$2,642,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,355,000 versus 2,305,000 the previous year.

Woodenware Industry (Cat. 35-208): Factory shipments from the woodenware industry increased in 1963 to \$4,522,000 from \$3,811,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$2,146,000 from \$1,837,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$2,362,000 from \$2,015,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$2,033,000 to \$2,395,000.

Twenty-three establishments (25 in 1962) reported 530 employees (526), including 459 directly employed in manufacturing operations (455). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$1,450,000 (\$1,319,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,077,000 (\$965,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 900,000 versus 975,000 the previous year.

Metal Rolling, Casting & Extruding, N.E.S. Industry (Cat. 41-215): Factory shipments from the metal rolling, casting & extruding (N.E.S.) industry increased in 1963 to \$77,808,000 from \$70,878,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$52,610,000 from \$48,147,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$26,038,000 from \$22,565,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$23,787,000 to \$29,425,000.

Seventy-four establishments (75 in 1962) reported 3,038 employees (2,787), including 2,123 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,925). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,968,000 (\$12,589,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$8,430,000 (\$7,494,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 4,437,000 versus 4,028,000 the previous year.

Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers (Cat. 44-211): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of ready-mix concrete increased in 1963 to \$147,093,000 from \$133,-282,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$92,-062,000 from \$83,962,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$55,198,000 from \$49,327,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$55,208,000 to \$60,876,000.

Two hundred and six establishments (192 in 1962) reported 5,397 employees (4,886), including 4,072 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,791). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$27,071,000 (\$24,880,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$20,000,000 (\$18,527,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 9,637,000 versus 9,097,000 the previous year.

Petroleum Refineries (Cat. 45-205): Factory shipments from petroleum refineries increased in 1963 to \$1,322,144,000 from \$1,253,068,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,067,986,000 from \$992,071,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$265,170,000 from \$264,144,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$266,854,000 to \$268,644,000.

Forty establishments (42 in 1962) reported 9,734 employees (10,184), including 6,713 directly employed in manufacturing operations (6,930). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$61,835,000 (\$62,808,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$40,840,000 (\$41,030,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 14,527,000 versus 14,980,000 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals and Medicines (Cat. 46-209): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals and medicines increased in 1963 to \$193,-718,000 from \$175,249,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$55,670,000 from \$52,768,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$139,473,000 from \$123,060,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$129,503,000 to \$145,446,000.

One hundred and seventy-three establishments (167 in 1962) reported 10,418 employees (10,057), including 4,203 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,173). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$52,708,000 (\$48,898,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$14,987,000 (\$14,256,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 9,081,000 versus 9,068,000 the previous year.

TRAVEL

16. Border Crossings Number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States increased 9.8% in April to 1,526,700 from 1,390,900 in April last year, placing the January-April total 0.1% above that of a year ago at 4,856,600 versus 4,853,000.

Number of persons coming into Canada from the United States by plane, bus, rail and boat advanced 20.9% in April to 224,300 from 185,600 a year earlier. This brought the total in the January-April period to 716,000 versus 698,800 a year ago, a rise of 2.5%.

*17. Consumer Price Indexes
For 10 Regional Cities

Consumer price indexes rose in all ten regional cities between May and June 1965, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Saskatoon-Regina to 1.0% in

Toronto.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
 At The Beginning Of June 1965(1) (Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - June 1965						
	June 1965	May 1965	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	123.2	122.8	120.7	116.3	116.6	121.3	165.1	149.6	115.9
Halifax ...	135.1	133.9	133.9	134.3	131.6	138.9	170.2	171.9	125.9
Saint John.	137.6	136.4	137.9	134.3	128.9	145.3	192.4	156.5	125.7
Montreal ..	138.4	137.4	142.1	136.2	113.4	166.7	182.8	159.5	127.1
Ottawa	138.5	137.7	139.0	137.4	124.6	159.0	182.2	150.7	126.7
Toronto ...	140.8	139.4	137.7	141.8	127.7	145.4	173.6	193.0	123.9
Winnipeg ..	135.9	135.2	136.7	130.2	126.7	138.6	188.8	143.2	138.3
Saskatoon-									
Regina	132.2	131.9	133.8	128.7	133.3	137.0	150.5	150.0	124.4
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	130.5	129.7	129.0	127.6	129.4	132.4	173.7	145.5	120.6
Vancouver .	135.2	134.5	135.4	134.8	124.0	147.3	157.2	150.8	123.3

(1) All-Items indexes for May 1965 and June 1965 and June 1965 group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(*) Index on the base June 1951=100.

Food indexes were higher in all cities with movements ranging from 1.3% in St. John's and Saskatoon-Regina to 3.7% in Toronto. Housing indexes moved up slightly in five cities, edged down in one and were constant in four. Clothing indexes were lower in six cities, higher in two and unchanged in two. Transportation indexes increased in five cities, decreased in two and held steady in three. Health and personal care indexes rose in three cities, fell in four and remained unchanged in three. Recreation and reading indexes were higher in six cities, constant in three and lower in one. Tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

St. John's: The all-items index moved up 0.3% from 122.8 to 123.2. The food index rose 1.3% and the transportation component increased fractionally. Indexes for clothing and health and personal care were lower while the other three main components remained unchanged. Halifax: The all-items index rose 0.9% from 133.9 to 135.1 reflecting a 3.2% increase in the food index and fractional gains in the clothing, transportation, and health and personal care components. Saint John: The all-items index increased 0.9% from 136.4 to 137.6. The food index rose 2.9% and slight gains occurred in the housing and health and personal care indexes. The clothing index was slightly lower while indexes for transportation, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged. Montreal: The all-items index advanced 0.7% from 137.4 to 138.4. The food and recreation and reading indexes increased 2.1% and 1.5%, respectively. Slight gains were registered in the housing and clothing components. The indexes for transportation and health and personal care declined while tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged. Ottawa: The increase in the all-items index of 0.6%, from 137.7 to 138.5, resulted mainly from a rise of 2.7% in the food index. The transportation index edged up 0.2%. Indexes for clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading were fractionally

lower, while housing and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged. Toronto: The all-items index increased 1.0% from 139.4 to 140.8. The food index rose 3.7% and indexes for housing, transportation, and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in May. Indexes for clothing and health and personal care declined. Winnipeg: A rise of 0.5% in the all-items index, from 135.2 to 135.9, reflected an increase of 1.9% in the food component and minor gains in the housing, transportation, and recreation and reading indexes. The other three main components were unchanged from May. Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index rose 0.2% from 131.9 to 132.2 with a rise of 1.3% in the food component and an increase of 0.1% in recreation and reading. Downward movements occurred in housing, clothing and transportation while the other two components remained unchanged. Edmonton-Calgary: An increase of 0.6% in the all-items index, from 129.7 to 130.5, resulted from a 2.1% rise in the food component and fractional increases in the housing and recreation and reading indexes. The other four group indexes were constant. Vancouver: The all-items index moved up 0.5% from 134.5 to 135.2. The food index was 1.7% higher. The health and personal care and recreation and reading indexes registered slight gains while the clothing index was slightly lower.

18. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index of prices received by farmers from the sale of farm products (1935-39=100) increased in May to 258.2 from 254.8 in April. The gain was the result of higher prices for livestock and potatoes. Provincial price indexes in May were: Prince Edward Island, 360.2 (347.2 in April); Nova Scotia, 264.2 (259.5); New Brunswick, 348.8 (323.8); Quebec, 301.3 (297.7); Ontario, 284.9 (280.6); Manitoba, 232.4 (230.2); Saskatchewan, 208.6 (207.6); Alberta, 231.5 (229.5); and British Columbia, 295.1 (293.4).

*19. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	July 8	June 30 (1956 = 100)	June 10
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	114	168.5	169.8	173.5
Industrials	80	173.9	175.6	179.6
Utilities	20	164.0	164.2	165.1
Finance (1)	14	147.6	148.7	154.7
Banks	6	137.0	137.0	141.9
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	109.6	108.7	110.4
Golds	16	132.5	130.9	125.0
Base metals	8	97.0	96.6	102.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	121.1	124.1	133.0
Primary oils and gas	6	97.5	100.7	100.8

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

U T I L I T I E S

*20. Gas Utilities Field gathering systems and processing plants delivered 83,-422,929,000 cubic feet of natural gas to gas utilities in April this year, with transport systems accounting for 65,812,617,000 cubic feet and distribution systems for 17,610,312,000 cubic feet, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Gas Utilities". Natural gas received from storage amounted to 1,942,698,000 cubic feet. Total supply of gas utilities was placed at 86,537,236,000 cubic feet in April this year, up by 8.6% from April last year.

*21. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to \$2.12 in April from \$2.11 in March, while average weekly wages decreased by 9¢ to \$86.98 because of a decline of 0.2 hours in average weekly hours, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Compared with April 1964, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages were 11¢ and \$4.23 higher, respectively, and average weekly hours were unchanged.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings increased to \$2.30 in April from \$2.29 in March. Weekly averages of hours and wages decreased by 0.2 hours and 30¢, respectively. Reduced activity in transportation equipment, partly due to an industrial dispute, tended to lower average hourly earnings. This factor was more than offset by a reduction of activity in wood products, where earnings are below the durable goods average, and increased employment at above average rates in iron and steel products.

Average hourly earnings in non-durable goods manufacturing rose to \$1.92 in April from \$1.90 in March and average weekly earnings increased to \$77.04 from \$76.89. Overtime and wage increases in products of petroleum and coal, and a seasonal decrease of lower-paid workers in tobacco products contributed to the rise in hourly earnings. Reduced activity in leather products and clothing where earnings are lower than the non-durable goods average also influenced the upward movement. Seasonal increases of lower-paid employment in food and beverages restricted the gain to some extent.

In construction, average hourly earnings were \$2.45 in April, an advance of 4¢ from March. Higher employment in the building and general engineering sector, where earnings are above-average, was mainly responsible for the increase.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries
April and March 1965 and April 1964

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1964
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.1	41.3	41.1	2.12	2.11	2.01	86.98	87.07	82.75
Durable goods	42.0	42.2	41.7	2.30	2.29	2.17	96.45	96.75	90.69
Non-durable goods.	40.2	40.4	40.6	1.92	1.90	1.85	77.04	76.89	74.86
Mining	42.2	43.1	42.0	2.39	2.39	2.29	100.96	103.03	96.05
Electric and motor									
transportation ...	44.2	44.0	43.8	2.13	2.11	2.06	94.03	93.01	90.25
Construction	40.0	40.6	40.1	2.45	2.41	2.25	97.85	98.01	90.42
Building & General									
Engineering	40.0	40.6	40.0	2.62	2.60	2.44	104.92	105.44	97.38
Building	39.5	39.7	39.3	2.63	2.59	2.44	103.73	103.05	95.97
Gen. engineering .	43.2	46.0	44.1	2.59	2.60	2.41	112.11	119.84	106.06
Highways, bridges									
and streets	40.0	40.7	40.4	2.00	1.96	1.85	80.04	79.77	74.81
Service	36.5	36.4	37.1	1.27	1.26	1.20	46.16	45.73	44.58

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) April 200.8; March 199.2.

22. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) was 131.8 in April, up 0.7% from the March index of 130.9. Typically, construction, transportation, storage and communication and service showed marked increases although the rise in construction was much less than is usual for the time of year. Forestry and mining recorded marked reductions; the decrease in forestry reflected the completion of the winter-cut in Eastern Canada, while the reduction in mining resulted from the usual cut-backs in oil and gas drilling in western Canada due to road bans associated with spring thaw.

The seasonally-adjusted industrial composite for April, at 136.6, was virtually unchanged from March as movements in the major industrial divisions were offsetting. Increases in forestry (4.7%), trade (1.4%) and service (1.0%) were balanced by a reduction in construction (3.3%).

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose 31¢ in April to \$90.53. The latest figure was \$4.20 above the April 1964 per capita figure of \$86.33. The payroll index for April, at 280.1, was 1.0% above March 1965 and 11.1% above April 1964.

B U S I N E S S

23. Business Financial Statistics: Estimated total assets of trust companies rose by \$298 million (10.7%) in the first quarter of this year from the fourth quarter of last year to a level 21.5% above the corresponding total in the first quarter of 1964. Demand and term deposits were the chief source of funds, and were used primarily to increase holdings of mortgage loans and short term notes of finance and other companies. The former increased by \$93 million (6.5%) and the latter by \$151 million (99.3%) from the preceding quarter and were up by \$340 million (28.9%) and \$69 million (29.5%), respectively, from the same quarter of last year.

Mortgage loan companies increased their holdings of mortgage loans and sales agreements by \$106 million (7.2%) in the first quarter of this year from the last quarter of 1964 to a level \$333 million (26.8%) higher than a year ago. Increased demand and term deposits provided the funds required to finance this expansion.

Estimated receivables of sales finance and consumer loan companies increased by \$165 million (5.2%) from the preceding quarter to a level of \$3,367 million, higher by 16.1% as compared to a year ago.

Total assets of mutual funds (at cost) rose by \$123 million (10.8%) during the quarter to a total of \$1,263 million, 32.1% above 1964's first-quarter total. Total investment at cost increased by \$108 million (10.3%) to \$1,161 million, 26.3% higher than a year ago. Increase in the market value of the portfolio during the quarter was 11.1%, bringing the total gain from the first quarter of 1964 to 32.3%. Estimated market value of the portfolio was \$1,528 million at the end of the first quarter this year.

Total portfolio of closed-end funds at cost increased by \$15 million (3.6%) in the quarter to an estimated \$432 million, up by 7.5% from the preceding year. Increase in market value of the portfolio in the quarter was estimated at \$42 million (6.9%) to reach a value of \$650 million, greater by 32.3% as compared to the first quarter of 1964.

24. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 113,717 in the last nine days of June (up by 4.2% from a year earlier), 358,445 in the month of June (up by 1.3%) and 1,864,081 in the January 1-June 30 period (down by 1.2% from a year ago but up by 10.3% from the first half of 1963). Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections aggregated 30,867 cars in the nine-day period (down by 4.1% from a year ago), 104,047 in the month (down by 3.4%) and 630,185 in the half-year (down by 3.1%).

Loadings of wheat declined in the January 1-June 30 period to 115,417 cars from 165,878 a year ago, grain products to 41,074 from 55,993, lumber, timber and plywood to 91,304 from 102,639 and l.c.l. merchandise to 139,165 from 145,003. Loadings of iron increased in the period to 196,588 cars from 182,490, copper-nickel ores and concentrates to 24,011 from 17,635 and pulpwood to 69,131 from 61,159.

25. Motor Transport Traffic For hire trucks in Canada carried an estimated 17,685,000 tons of goods in the first quarter of 1964, a decrease of 6% from the corresponding 1963 total of 18,758,000 tons. Average distance each ton was carried increased in the quarter to 170 miles from 134 a year earlier, resulting in a rise in net ton miles performed to 3,014,498,000 versus 2,513,262,000. Revenue received advanced to \$159,401,000 from \$132,217,000, while the revenue per ton mile was unchanged at 5.3¢.

*26. Canal Statistics The following is an advance release of data which will be contained in the May issue of the DBS publication "Summary of Canal Statistics". Total volume of freight transported through Canadian canals in May 1965 increased 7.9% to 13,220,848 tons from 12,249,579 tons in May last year.

The five commodities moved in largest volume on the St. Lawrence Canals in the month were: iron ore, 1,739,940 tons (1,012,638 in May 1964); wheat, 1,195,040 tons (1,400,046); corn, 508,659 tons (167,593); fuel oil, 237,989 tons (171,834); and plate, sheet and strip, steel, 129,099 tons (159,622).

On the Welland Canal, the five commodities moved in largest volume during May were: iron ore, 2,511,442 tons (1,977,606); wheat, 1,283,524 tons (1,468,946); bituminous coal, 882,986 tons (836,088); corn, 518,972 tons (468,743); and plate, sheet and strip, steel, 111,670 tons (13,643).

*27. Oil Pipeline Transport Net receipts of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines in May this year totalled 37,215,055 barrels, a decrease of 0.2% from a year earlier, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Oil Pipeline Transport". Included in the month's receipts were 24,155,754 barrels of crude oil and equivalent (down by 2.8% from a year ago), 7,807,482 barrels of imported crude (up by 1.9%), and 4,568,920 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products (up by 7.4%).

Net deliveries of petroleum and its products declined 0.2% in May to 37,374,287 barrels from 37,443,612 a year earlier. Principal deliveries in the month were: 24,030,089 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products to refineries (down by 0.1% from a year ago); 8,413,619 barrels of crude oil for export (down by 5.2%); and 4,517,514 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products to bulk plants and terminals (up by 7.8%).

*28. Service Bulletin: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week a new
Foods & Beverages report "Service Bulletin: Foods And Beverages". It contains statistical information on manufacturers' shipments, commercial packs, imports, exports, and consumption of food commodities, as well as landings and stocks of fish.

In the past, DBS issued special statements which had limited circulation and were not part of the regular publication programme. Some of these special statements dealt with the food and beverages industry. In the future, these data will be included in the Service Bulletin. Additionally, the Bulletin will provide a medium for releasing other specially prepared information, and for making information available in advance of regular DBS reports.

It is planned to issue this Bulletin not less frequently than once a month. A charge will be made when it is well established, but presently distribution will be on a complimentary basis. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Information and Public Relations Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

29. Farm Wages Average annual wages of male farm help as at May 15 this year amounted to \$1,670 with board provided versus \$1,560 a year earlier and \$2,340 without board versus \$2,125. With board, the average annual wage in the East was \$1,590 versus \$1,465 a year earlier and in the West was \$1,760 versus \$1,665. Without board, the annual average in the East was \$2,305 against \$2,075 and in the West was \$2,375 against \$2,175.

Monthly average wages of male farm help as at May 15 were \$154 with board against \$143 in the preceding year and \$198 without board against \$188. Daily average wages with board were \$7.00 versus \$6.80 and without board were \$8.80 versus \$8.50. Hourly averages with board were 99¢ versus 96¢ and without board were \$1.15 versus \$1.12.

30. Wheat Flour Output & Exports Output of wheat flour in May this year aggregated 3,083,000 hundredweight as compared to 3,319,000 cwt. in April and 3,881,000 cwt. in May last year. This brought output in the first 10 months (August-May) of the current Canadian crop year to 32,718,000 cwt. as against 42,232,000 cwt. in the preceding crop year. Wheat flour exports amounted to 1,208,000 cwt. in May versus 2,063,000 cwt. a year earlier and totalled 10,348,000 cwt. in the August-May period versus 20,377,000 cwt. a year ago.

31. Refined Beet & Cane Sugar Sales of refined beet and cane sugar increased in May to 149,255,000 pounds from 141,874,000 in May last year and in the January-May period to 717,179,000 pounds from 658,935,000 a year ago. Output was up in the month at 139,206,000 pounds versus 119,100,000 and also in the five months at 610,909,000 pounds versus 527,620,000. Company-held stocks of refined beet and cane sugar were smaller at the end of May this year as compared to last at 294,955,000 pounds against 308,949,000.

32. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds increased in April to 41,446 tons from 36,722 in April 1964, secondary or complete feeds to 427,979 tons from 393,085, and other animal feeds to 39,120 tons from 34,147. January-April shipments were: primary feeds, 168,559 tons (151,001 a year ago); secondary feeds, 1,738,910 (1,585,650); and other animal feeds, 164,800 (142,809).

33. Leaf Tobacco Production Production of leaf tobacco (green weight) in the crop year ending September 30, 1964 totalled 153,711,000 pounds, down from the 1963 crop of 201,144,000 pounds. Harvested acreage declined in the year to 85,316 acres from 113,893 in the preceding crop year, while average yield per acre rose to 1,802 pounds from 1,766. Average value per pound rose to 54.08¢ from 45.06¢, but total farm value fell to \$83,131,000 from \$90,633,000.

CONSTRUCTION

34. Building Permits Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in March covered new construction estimated at \$266,760,000, a sharp (29.4%) increase from the March 1964 total of \$206,177,000. This placed the total in the January-March period at \$580,549,000, higher by 18.3% than 1964's first-quarter total of \$490,615,000. Value of new residential construction covered by permits issued in March climbed 21.6% to \$119,520,000 from \$98,138,000 a year earlier, lifting the first-quarter total 8.5% over the corresponding 1964 figure at \$251,939,000 versus \$232,242,000.

Issuances were higher in value in March as compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Manitoba and Alberta. Month's values (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$1,725 (\$116 in March 1964); Prince Edward Island, \$344 (\$35); Nova Scotia, \$2,662 (\$1,303); New Brunswick, \$5,028 (\$1,890); Quebec, \$56,118 (\$45,402); Ontario, \$135,634 (\$103,786); Manitoba, \$5,913 (\$6,305); Saskatchewan, \$4,802 (\$3,689); Alberta, \$22,037 (\$23,097); and British Columbia, \$32,497 (\$20,554).

MINING

35. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos declined 8.9% in May to 113,588 tons from 124,656 in the same month last year and 7.0% in January-May to 443,100 tons from 476,497 in the first five months of 1964. Shipments from producers in Quebec were also smaller in both periods, declining in the month to 104,350 tons from 117,436 and in the five months to 399,427 tons from 441,063.

*36. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 27,686,209 barrels in March, up by 7.6% from the March 1964 total of 25,722,195 barrels; output of pentanes plus totalled 2,489,816 barrels in March this year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the DBS report "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". Output of natural gas aggregated 132,599,151,000 cubic feet in the month, greater by 15.7% than the corresponding 1964 total of 114,595,149,000 cubic feet.

MERCHANDISING

37. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended June 26 were valued 3.8% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases of 8.5% in Quebec, 4.8% in Ontario, 0.6% in Saskatchewan, and 7.3% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 3.1% in the Atlantic Provinces, 1.7% in Manitoba and 1.3% in Alberta.

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

1. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, April 1965, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Steel Ingot Production, July 10, 1965
3. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, June 1965, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *4. Summary of Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, May 1965
5. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, June 1965, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
6. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, May 1965, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Coal & Coke Statistics, April 1965, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *8. Production of Leather Footwear, May 1965
9. Mineral Wool, May 1965, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Products Made From Canadian Clays, April 1965, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Gypsum Products, May 1965, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Asphalt Roofing, May 1965, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, May 1965, (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
14. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, May 1965, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *15. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
16. Travel Between Canada & The United States, April 1965, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *17. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, June 1965
18. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, May 1965, (62-003),
- *19. Weekly Security Price Indexes, July 8, 1965 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Gas Utilities, April 1965
- *21. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, April 1965
22. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, April 1965, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Business Financial Statistics: Balance Sheets, Selected Financial Institutions, 1st Quarter 1965, (61-006), 50¢/\$2.00
24. Railway Carloadings, June 30, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
25. Motor Transport Traffic: By Commodities, 1st Quarter 1964, (53-004), 50¢/\$2.00
- *26. Summary of Canal Statistics, May 1965
- *27. Oil Pipeline Transport, May 1965
- *28. DBS Service Bulletin: Foods & Beverages, July 2, 1965 -- First Issue
29. Farm Wages In Canada, May 1965, (21-002), 25¢/75¢
30. Grain Milling Statistics, May 1965, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
31. The Sugar Situation, May 1965, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, April 1965, (32-004), 30¢/\$3.00
33. Leaf Tobacco Acreage, Production & Value, 1964, (22-205), 25¢
34. Building Permits, March 1965, (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
35. Asbestos, May 1965, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *36. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, March 1965
37. Department Store Sales, June 26, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, June 23, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Fish Freezings & Stocks, May 1965, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 25
 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, April 1965, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Oils & Fats, May 1965, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of July 2
 - Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, May 1965, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of July 9
 - Refined Petroleum Products, April 1965, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 25
 - Estimates of Employees By Province & Industry, April 1965, (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00

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