Labour: Employment increased by 202,000 between June and July to 7,251,000, while unemployment decreased by 13,000 to 244,000 . The labour force rose by 189,000 to $7,495,000 \ldots$ Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 180,700 on June 30 , down by 50,000 from the preceding month and by 20,000 from a year ago ... Federal government employees numbered 337,285 at the end of April this year.
(Pages 2-3)

Construction: Building permits were issued in April and January-April to cover construction estimated at $\$ 312,471,000$ and $\$ 893,833,000$, respectively This was a rise of $8.5 \%$ in the month and $14.8 \%$ in the four months as compared to a year ago.
(Page 3)

External Trade: Canada's commodity exports valued at $\$ 737,200,000$ in June reflected a decrease of $7.4 \%$ from a year earlier. The January-June total at $\$ 4,019,200,000$ was $2.1 \%$ above a year ago ... Imports in the first quarter of this year were valued at $\$ 1,840,800,000$, up by $11.3 \%$ from 1964's firstquarter total of $\$ 1,654,600,000$.
(Pages 3-5)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output totalled 194,404 tons in the week of August 21, up by $3.4 \%$ from the preceding week ... Producers' sold more mechanical domestic refrigerators but fewer freezers in June and January-June this year as compared to last.
(Page 6)

Merchandising: Wholesalers' sales were up by $13.9 \%$ in May and by $7.8 \%$ in the January-May period versus a year ago ... Compared to a year ago, department store sales were up $5.5 \%$ in the week of July 31, up $6.3 \%$ in July and up $4.8 \%$ in the week of August 7.
(Page 8)

Food \& Agriculture: Commercial milk sales were greater by $2 \%$ in June and by $3 \%$ in January-June, with all provinces except Prince Edward Island posting gains.
(Pages 8-9)

Education: Total expenditure on education in Canada in 1962 was $\$ 2,324,420, \ldots$ 000 , equal to $7.5 \%$ of total personal income, or $\$ 125$ for every man, woman and child in the country.
(Page 11)

Mining: Producers' shipped more asbestos in June but less in January-June as compared to a year ago.
(Page 12)

1. The Canadian Labour Force: Emp loyment \& Unemployment

Employment increased seasonally between June and July by an estimated 202,000 to 7,251,000. Unemployment declined 13,000 to 244,000 , a normal
decline for this period. The labour force, at $7,495,000$, was 189,000 higher than 1:! June.

The increase during the month in the total labour force and in the number employed was largely associated with students entering the labour market for the summer months. Employment among teenagers increased by an estimated 260,000 between June and July. As usual at this time of year, a substantial number of married women withdrew from the labour force.

With employment in July 271,000 higher than a year earlier and unemployment 21,000 lower, the labour force was 250,000 higher than in July 1964.

Employment. Between June and July, employment gains were fairly general. Amost three-quarters of the advance was in non-farm employment. As usual, the largest increases occurred in construction and in the service-producing industries.

In July, total employment was up 271,000 , or $3.9 \%$, over the year. The increase was widely distributed with almost all non-farm industries sharing in the fuprovement. Especially large increases were recorded in construction and services. The year-to-year employment advance in construction was one of the largest on record. Farm employment was 25,000 lower than in July 1964.

Employment was substantially higher than a year ago in all regions, with the largest relative increase, $6.4 \%$, occurring in British Columbia.

Unemployment * Unemployment declined by an estimated 13,000 to 244,000 beLween June and July. Over the past five years, the changes in unemployment during this pertod varied from an increase of 15,000 to a decrease of 17,000

The July unemployment estimate was 21,000 lower than a year earlier. Teenaber: accounted for $38 \%$ of the total number unemployed in July, compared with $36 \%$ in July last year and only $26 \%$ in July 1961.

Of the 244,000 unemployed in July, 181,000 had been unemployed for three nonths or less. The remaining 63,000 , or $26 \%$ of the total, had been seeking work for four months or more.

The unemployment rate in July 1965 represented $3.3 \%$ of the labour force compared with $3.7 \%$ in July 1964 and $4.2 \%$ in July 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the July 1965 unemployment rate was $4.3 \%$.
2. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 180,700 on June 30 , almost 50,000 fewer than on May 31 and approximately 20,000 below the total for a year ago. The decline, both from May 31 this year and from June 30, 1964, was accounted for chiefly by a decrease in the volume and proportion of males.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 152,800 for June in comparison with 324,300 for May and 155,500 for June last year. Benefit payments amounted to $\$ 16.2$ miliion during June versus $\$ 31.7 \mathrm{mili} 10 \mathrm{n}$ in May and $\$ 16.5 \mathrm{million}$ in June 1964. The sharp May-to-June decline in beneficiaries and payments is associated with the termination of benefit to claimants under the seasonal benefit provisions. The average weekly benefit payment was $\$ 24.14$ for June, $\$ 24.40$ for May, and $\$ 24.17$ for June, 1964.
*3. Federal Government Employment Total Federal Government staff, including those of corporations and agencies, numbered 337,285 at the end of April this year, with a total payroll of $\$ 145.7$ million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". This was a slight increase in numbers ( $0.2 \%$ ) and earnings ( $1.4 \%$ ) over March. Cumulative earnings for the first four months of 1965 rose to $\$ 570.5 \mathrm{million}, 5.5 \%$ above those for the same period in 1964.

Employees of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies totalled 134,100 at the end of Apri1, $0.3 \%$ above the previous month and $1.1 \%$ higher than in April 1964. These employees were paid $\$ 62.7 \mathrm{million}$ in April, down by $0.4 \%$ from the preceding month.

Number of employees in departmental branches, services and corporations decreased by $0.2 \%$ in April from March, while the April payroll increased by $2.7 \%$. Over half of the increase in payroll resulted from a 12 month retroactive pay increase to approximately 2,700 salaried employees of the penitentiary service

## C ONSTRUCTION

4. Building Permits Building permits issued by Canadian munictpalities in April covered construction estimated at $\$ 312,471,000$, an increase of $8.5 \%$ from the comparable 1964 total of $\$ 288,059,000$. This placed the value in the January-April period at $\$ 893,833,000$, up by $14.8 \%$ from 1964 : first four-month total of $\$ 778,674,000$.

Permits issued in April were higher in value as compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Month's totals (In thousands) were: Newfoundland, $\$ 2,677$ ( $\$ 1,447$ in April 1964); Prince Edward Is1and, $\$ 750$ ( $\$ 326$ ); Nova Scotia, $\$ 5,433(\$ 4,220)$; New Brunswick, $\$ 3,926(\$ 2,167)$; Quebec, $\$ 72,291(\$ 72,103)$; Ontario, $\$ 143,581$ ( $\$ 124,817$ ); Manitoba, $\$ 14,872(\$ 9,791)$; Saskatchewan, $\$ 11,391$ ( $\$ 11,522$ ) ; Alberta, $\$ 21,654(\$ 23,421)$; and British Columbia, $\$ 35,896$ ( $\$ 38,245$ ).

EXTERNALTRADE
*5. Commodity Exports Canada's commodity exports (domestic and re-exports) valued at $\$ 737,200,000$ in June this year were $7.4 \%$ lower in value as compared to last year's June total of $\$ 795,900,000$. This brought the total in the January-June period to $\$ 4,019,200,000$, higher by $2.1 \%$ than 1964 's flrst-half total of $\$ 3,935,000,000$.

June total exports increased $13.1 \%$ to the United States to $\$ 448,000,000$ from $\$ 396,000,000$ in June last year and $12.0 \%$ to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries to $\$ 45,400,000$ from $\$ 40,600,000$, while month's sales decreased $11.9 \%$ to the United Kingdom to $\$ 99,300,000$ from $\$ 112,700,000$ and $41.4 \%$ to all other countries as a group to $\$ 144,500,000$ from $\$ 246,600,000$.

Exports in the January-June period were up by $12.7 \%$ from a year ago to the United States at $\$ 2,359,500,000$ versus $\$ 2,092,900,000$ and $13.0 \%$ t:o other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries at $\$ 254,600,000$ versus $\$ 225,300,000$, while sales were down by $2.1 \%$ to the United Kingdom at $\$ 571,200,100$ versus $\$ 583,300,000$ and by $19.3 \%$ to all other countries as a group at $\$ 833,900,000$ versus $\$ 1,033,500,000$.

## 8. 7. Imports In March \& First Quarter 1965

Imports intu Canada were valued at $\$ 1,840,800,000$ in the first quarter of 1965, according to final figures released by DBS. This represents an $11.3 \%$ increase from the total of $\$ 1,654,600,000$ for the same quarter of 1964 and is slightly below the preliminary estimate published May 26.

March imports at $\$ 730,000,000$ were $26.7 \%$ above those in March 1964. The average price level of imports for the first quarter of this year was around $1 \%$ less than that for the same quarter of the past year, while the index of physical volume of imports was approximately $12.5 \%$ above that for the first quarter of 1964 , thus reflecting a considerable increase in the actual volume of goods inported.

The United States remained the principal source of supply and accounted for $73.8 \%$ of all imports; total inports from that country were $13 \%$ more in the JanuaryMarch period of 1965 than in the same three months of the preceding year. The share of imports provided by Britain dropped to $7.2 \%$ for the first quarter of 1965 , but were $6.4 \%$ more in value. Other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries supplies $3.2 \%$ of all imports and in value, arrivals were $16.3 \%$ below those in the same quarter of the preceding year. The group of remaining countries furnished $15.8 \%$ of imports in the first three months of this year; their value increased by $12.8 \%$, mainly due to advanced imports from Japan, Venezuela, and Western European lands.

Amongst leading commodities, in comparing imports in the first quarter of this year with last, arrivals of passenger automobiles, aircraft, tractors, steel and fuel oils showed the greatest advances. As can be glimpsed from the table following, industrial machinery remained the principal item, advancing by $9 \%$, while the second, automobile parts, rose $8.8 \%$. Arrivals of crude petroleum were third in importance and increased slightly. Imports of passenger cars fre Januarymarch 1965 were almost double those in the same three months of 1964, while aircraft rose by approximately $75 \%$.

Tractors were one-sixth greater, as were also non-ferrous metals. There was a slight decline in arrivals of broad woven fabrics, while communication and related equipment imports went up $8.2 \%$ and steel plate, sheet and strip rose nearly onethird. There were increases in imports of chemicals, electrical apparatus, plastics, and apparel, while fresh vegetables were $10 \%$ less. Fuel oils more than doubled.

The value of goods brought in from the United States for the first quarter of 1965 rose $50 \$ 1,359,131,000$, or an increase of $13 \%$ over the same period of last year. Industrial machinery was the chief item, advancing by $10.5 \%$ followed by automobile parts which increased $8.3 \%$. Tractors and parts advanced by over onesixth, while alrcraft rose by nearly $83 \%$. Farm machinery increased slightly while passenger cars were more than three and a half times as great as in Januarymarch 1964. Imports of steel, plastics, electric lighting equipment and non-ferrous metals advanced considerably, while those of commaication equipment, broad woven fabrics, fresh vegetables, coffee and cotton fabrics declined. There were some increases in office machinery, raw cotton and fresh fruits, while books, newspapers and steel pipes and tubes advanced considerably.

Imports from Britain increased, rising by $6.4 \%$ to $\$ 132,271,000$. The leading conmodity, industrial machinery, dropped by $8.3 \%$ in the first quarter, but was followed by passenger automobiles and alrcraft, both of which rose substantially. There were small increases in broad woven fabrics and wool fabric:, while imports of raw wool dropped by one-quarter and apparel by $3.7 \%$. There were increases in chemicals, precious metals, tractors, steel plate, sheet and strip, wire and rope,
glass and glassware, electric lighting equipment, alcoholic beverages and books and pamphlets. There were sharp declines in arrivals of tea, pipes and tubes and farm machinery.

Imports from Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, other than Britain, dropped to $\$ 58,700,000$, a decline of $16.3 \%$ when conpared with January-March 1964. Australia was the main supplier, slthough imports from that country for the first quarter were nearly $40 \%$ less than in the same three months of the preceding year. Jamaica followed, with a slight increase in value, while arrivals from Hong Kong were next and advanced $41.5 \%$. Arrivals from Malaysia were $3.6 \%$ greater while those from India dropped 14\%. Imports from the Republic of South Africa and British Guiana were less, due partially to the decrease in sugar, (which also contributed to the lessened total from Australia) and in alumina from British Guiana. There were lowered imports of rubber and coco beans from Nigeria and of rubber from Malaysia. More wool came from Australia and New Zealand and more tin from Malaysia.

Imports from the remaining countries amounted to $\$ 290,700,000$, advance of approximately onemeighth over the preceding year. Western Europe supplied the main share of these with South America and Asia following. The chief countries were Venezuela, Japan, West Germany, Italy, France, Belgium and Sweden, arrivals from each of which registered significant gains. There were more automobiles, tractors, electrical equipment and chemicals from Germany, increased shipments of nickel from Norway, more cotton from Mexico and fuel oils from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles. There were lessened imports of crude petroleum from Saudi Arabia, but more from Venezuela, Kuwait and Iran, less coffee from Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico. Japan doubled her shipments of steel and electrical apparatus.

## SUMMARY OF IMPORTS


*8. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended August 21 totalled 194,404 tons, an increase of $3.4 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 188,005 tons. Output in the corresponding period last year was 163,756 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96, 108 tons equalling 100 , was 202 in the current week versus 196 a week earlier and 170 a year ago.
9. Iron Castings Shipments of fron castings, pipe and fittings rose in June to 69,564 tons from 53,575 in the corresponding month of last year and in the first six months of the current year to 339,710 tons from 321,945 tons in the comparative period of the previous year. Month's shipments of welded and seamless mechanical and pressure steel tubing amounted to 84,856 tons from 84,314 last year and in the first $s 1 x$ months of the year to 394,361 tons from $379,139$.

## 10. Refrigerators \& Freezers

Sales of domestic type mechanical refrigerators increased $13.7 \%$ in June to 36,491 units from 32,105 in June last year and $10.2 \%$ in the January $=$ June period to 186,41 i units from 169 , 181 in the first half of 1964. Endmof-June stocks were $18.2 \%$ larger than a year ago at 76,035 units versus 64,346 .

June sales of domestic type home and farm freezers decreased $6.5 \%$ to 15,416 units from 16,496 in the same month last year, while January-June sales dropped $6.7 \%$ to 73,141 units from 78,415 a year ago. Endmof-June stocks were up $6.1 \%$ from a year ago at 27,718 units versus 26,120 .
11. Soaps \& Detergents Value of factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents fell in June to $\$ 9,560,200$ from $\$ 9,590,200$ a year earlier, but rose in January-June to $\$ 52,309,000$ from $\$ 49,860,000$ a year ago.
12. Cement Producers' shipments and usage of Portland, and masonry and other cement increased in June to 937,631 tons from 924,880 a year earlier and in the January-June period to $3,338,258$ tons from $3,142,624$ in the first half of last year. End-of-June stocks were greater than a year earlier at 861,154 tons versus 735.869.


#### Abstract

13. Rigid Insulating Board

Shipments of rigid insulating board increased in June to $46,923,272$ square feet from $37,982,319$ in the corresponding month of last year while the cumulative total for the first $s i x$ months of the current year amounted to $211,587,314$ square feet compared with $243,239,683$ square feet in the corresponding period of last year.


*14. 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.

Butter \& Cheese Plants (Cat. 32-209): Factory shipments from butter \& cheese plants decreased in 1963 to $\$ 335,089,000$ from $\$ 350,011,000$ in 196?. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to $\$ 284,409,000$ from $\$ 300,586,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to $\$ 51,704,000$ from $\$ 47,806,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 52,490,000$ to $\$ 56,180,000$.

Eight hundred and fifty-one establishments ( 890 in 1962) reported 7,574 employees ( 7,578 ), including 4,988 directly employed in manufacturing operations ( 4,945 ). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 24,128,000(\$ 23,899,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 15,428,000(\$ 15,034,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $11,420,000$ versus $11,648,000$ the previous year.

Shingle Mills (Cat. 35-204): Factory shipments from shingle mills increased in 1963 to $\$ 25,625,000$ from $\$ 18,459,000$ in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 12,549,000$ from $\$ 9,620,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 13,252,000$ from $\$ 8,736,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 8,873,000$ to $\$ 13,366,000$.

Seventy-three establishments ( 57 in 1962) reported 1,689 employees (1,378), including 1,577 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,282). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 8,471,000(\$ 6,661,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 7,736,000(\$ 6,068,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,994,000 versus $2,451,000$ the previous year.

Paper Bag Manufacturers (Cat. 36-207): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of paper bags increased in 1963 to $\$ 105,957,000$ from $\$ 90,543,000$ in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 69,851,000$ from $\$ 58,321,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 36,782,000 \mathrm{from} \$ 32,043,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 32,620,000$ to $\$ 36,831,000$.

Seventy establishments ( 64 in 1962) reported 4,550 employees ( 4,013 ), including 3,428 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,117). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 18,319,000(\$ 14,979,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 11,829,000(\$ 10,087,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $7,150,000$ versus $6,445,000$ the previous year.

Leaf Tobacco Processing (Cat. 32-225): Factory shipments from the processors of leaf tobacco increased in 1963 to $\$ 110,648,000$ from $\$ 104,448,000$ in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 92,426,000$ from $\$ 84,526,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 17,638,000$ from $\$ 13,099,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 13,075,000$ to $\$ 17,959,000$.

Seventeen establishments ( 16 in 1962) reported 2,164 employees $(2,056$ ), including 1,919 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,795). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 6,800,000(\$ 6,346,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 5,246,000(\$ 4,731,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $3,869,000$ versus $3,475,000$ the previous year.

Printinge Publishing \& Allied Industries (Cat. 36-212): Factory shipments from the printing, publishing and allied industries increased in 1963 to $\$ 960,525,000$ from $\$ 925,442,000$ in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 315,846,000$ from $\$ 300,574,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 647,704,000$ from $\$ 626,513,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturink activity) advanced from $\$ 636,138,000$ to $\$ 658,081,000$.

Three thousand, five hundred and one establishments ( 3,499 in 1962) reported 76,015 employees ( 75,601 ), including 43,286 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(42,849)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 375,671,000$ ( $\$ 361,467,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 203,297,000(\$ 196$,313,000 ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $87,907,000$ versus $87,149,000$ the previous year.
15. Wholesale Trade Canada's wholesalers proper had sales in May estimated at $\$ 1,131,724,000$, an increase of $13.9 \%$ from last year's May total of $\$ 993,394,000$. This placed the total in the Januarymay period at $\$ 5,=$ $068,956,000$, higher by $7.8 \%$ than the corresponding 1964 total of $\$ 4,703,257,000$.

May sales were above year ago in 17 of the 18 specified trades; the lone decrease was $0.9 \%$ recorded for coal and coke. Increases in the month ranged from $0.1 \%$ in newsprint, paper and peper products to $39.9 \%$ in industrial and transm portation equipment and supplies. Other larger gains were: household electrical appliances, $21.0 \%$; and fresh fruits and vegetables, $18.2 \%$.

Sales in the January-May period were up in 14 of the 18 specified trades, with gains ranging from $2.0 \%$ for coal and coke to $12.3 \%$ for fresh fruits and vegetables and decreases from 0.5\% for other textile and clothing accessories to $2.7 \%$ for hardware. Other larger increases in the period were $11.8 \%$ for commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies and $11.5 \%$ for household electrical appliances.
16. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended July 31 were valued $5.5 \%$ above those in the corresponding period of 1964. Increases from the preceding year of $16.3 \%$ in Ontario, $0.1 \%$ in Saskatchewan, $0.8 \%$ in Alberta and $6.9 \%$ in British Columbia more than offset decreases of $4.8 \%$ in the Atlantic Provinces, $4.3 \%$ in Quebec and $0.2 \%$ in Manitoba.

17\&18. Department Store Sales Department store sales in July were valued $6.3 \%$ above those in the corresponding month last year. A decrease of $0.6 \%$ in Saskatchewan was more than offset by increases in the other provinces, as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 2.2\%; Quebec, 5.6\%; Ontario, 6.2\%; Maritoba, $5.4 \%$; Alberta, $8.4 \%$; and British Columbia, 8.9\%.

Sales in the week ended August 7 were up $4.8 \%$ in value as compared to a year earlier. Increases were common to all regions except the Atlantic Provinces that posted a deciine of $2.5 \%$. Gains in the period were: Quebec, $8.6 \%$; Ontar10, $1.3 \%$; Manitoba, $2.5 \%$; Saskatchewan, $2.3 \%$; Alberta, $8.2 \%$; and British Columbia, $10.6 \%$.
19. Steel Warehousing Sales of steel by 80 steel warehousing firms that are considered to account for $90 \%$ of the steel warehousing business in May included the following items: concrete reinforcing bars, 6,833 tons ( 6,666 in May 1964); other hot rolled bars, 11, 047 (9,223); plates, 19,860 (14,642); sheet and strip, $23,495(16,574)$; galvanized sheet and strip, texnplate, 7,599 (5, 910) ; heavy structural beams, $8,772(7,063)$; bar-size structural shapes, 5,412 ( $3,-$ 914) : and other structural shapes. 8,694 (7,097).

FOOD \& AGRICULTURE
20. Fiuid Milk Sales Comercial sales of milk (including standard, special and $2 \%$ milk but excluding skim milk, buttermilk, and chocolate drink) rose by $2 \%$ in June to $125,423,000$ quarts from year earlier and by $3 \%$ in the January-June period to $755,517,000$ quarts from a year ago.

June sales were up from year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Is land that posted a decline of $4 \%$ to 441,000 quarts. Month's sales in the other provinces (percentage gains bracketed) were: Nova Scotia, 4,952,000 quarts (4\%); New Brunswick, 3,098,000 ( $6 \%$ ); Quebec, 33,550,000 ( $2 \%$ ) ; Ontar10, $52,934,000$ ( $1 \%$ ); Manitoba, 5,795,000 (1\%); Saskatchewan, 4,562,000 (4\%); Alberta, 8,836,000 (6\%); and British Columbia, 11,255,000 (5\%).

Sales in the January-June period fell by $4 \%$ in Prince Edward Island from the preceding year to $2,550,000$ quarts, while the remaining provinces posted increases. Half-year totals (percentage advances in brackets) were: Nova Scotia, 28,844,000 quarts (1\%); New Brunswick, 18,219,000 (6\%); Quebec, 206,431,000 (2\%); Ontario, $316,764,000(2 \%)$; Manitoba, 35,524,000 (2\%); Saskatchewan, 27,288,000 (3\%); A1berta, $52,120,000$ ( $4 \%$ ) ; and Brit1sh Columbia, 67,777,000 (5\%).
*21. Pack Of Fruit \& Vegetables
Commercial pack of canned fruit, as reported up to the end of July, included the following: apricots, 159,265 cases; sweet cherries, 75,600 ; sour cherries, 183,759; raspberries, 102,740; and strawberries, 102,729. Pack of frozen sweet cherries in this period amounted to 144,592 pounds and that of sour cherries totalled $5,541,670$ pounds.

Pack of canned vegetables, as reported up to the end of July, included the following: asparagus, 421,020 cases; wax beans, 252,598 ; beets, 139,250 ; and peas, $2,950,667$. Pack of frozen asparagus aggregated 589,982 pounds.
22. Grain Milling Statistics
tora by $21 \%$ from June last year. Output crop year aggregated $35,871,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. , down by $22 \%$ from the corresponding year-earlier total.

Wheat flour exports in June totalled 1, 165,000 cwt., smaller by $29 \%$ than the June 1964 total, placing the August-June figure at $11,513,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., substantially ( $48 \%$ ) below the comparable year-earller total.

## 23. Stocks Of Canadian Grain At July 31

Total carryover stocks of the five majo Canadian grains in all North American positions at July 31 this year amounted to an estimated 749.2 million bushels, down by $3 \%$ from $1964^{\prime}$ s corresponding total of 770.7 million bushels and by $9 \%$ from the 10 -year (1955-64) average of 820.8 million bushels.

This year's July 31 stocks ( 1964 totals and 1955-64 averages bracketed) were, in millions of bushels: wheat, 514.9 ( $459.4,563.2$ ); oats, 129.9 (179.4, 132.6); barley, $89.0(118.3,110.1)$; rye, $8.3(7.1,9.7)$; and flaxseed, $7.1(6.6,5.4)$.
*24. Tax-Paid Withdrawals of Tobacco Products
a in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, declined $4.1 \%$ in July to $2,700,178,985$ from $2,815,329,190$ in July last year and cigars $3.0 \%$ to $25,905,475$ from $26,700,421$, DBS reports in a special statement. Tax-pald withdrawals of snuff rose in the month to 48,653 pounds from 47,809 a year ago, while those of cut tobacco fell to 968,172 pounds from 1, 232,401, plug tobacco to 21,254 pounds from 24,934 and Canadian raw leaf tobacco to 55,918 pounds from 61,500.

## PULPWOOD

*25. Pulpwood Production of pulpwood increased $8 \%$ in June to 1,784,360 cunits (cunit=100 cubic feet of solid wood) from 1,650,208 a year earlier, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". Consumption of pulpwood rose $2 \%$ in the month to $1,168,121$ cunits from $1,141,088$ and end-of-June stocks $2 \%$ to $9,964,894$ cunits from $9,765,725$. Recelpts of wood residue clinbed substantially ( $44 \%$ ) in June to 381,694 cunits from 264,244 a year ago.
*26. Fish Freezings \& Stocks
Freezings of fish in July increased 9.4\% to 60,684, 000 pounds from 55,471,000 a year earlier, while July 31 stocks were $10.8 \%$ smaller than a year earlier at $86,411,000$ pounds versus $96,918,000$, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Fish Freezings and Stocks". The table following contains data on freezings in July and end-of-July stocks with comparable 1964 data.

|  | July Freezings |  | July 31 Stocks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |
| Halibut Pacific - Thousand pounds |  |  |  |  |
| dressed | 3,503 | 3,425 | 8,686 | 12,827 |
| fillets | 90 | 184 | 154 | 327 |
| steaks | (2) | (2) | 40 | 62 |
| Salmon Pacific | 5,798 | 7,231 | 8,481 | 10,533 |
| Fillets - |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic cod | 3,788 | 3,925 | 3,923 | 5,514 |
| haddock | (2) | 2,037 | 2,044 | 3,291 |
| ocean perch | 3,286 | 2,494 | 3,064 | 2,388 |
| soles (1) | 2,605 | 3,117 | 2,815 | 4,410 |
| Blocks and slabs | 25,338 | 19,898 | 22,199 | 23,133 |
| Fish sticks | 292 | (2) | 577 | 492 |
| Portions | 69 | 380 | 588 | 560 |
| Scallops | 1,778 | 1,213 | 1,341 | 706 |
| Other frozen fish \& shellfish | 8,434 | 5,854 | 15,519 | 15,878 |
| Total frozen fresh | 54,981 | 49,758 | 69,431 | 80,121 |
| Total smoked | 835 | 610 | 2,215 | 2,335 |
| lotal bait and animal feed | 4,868 | 5,103 | 14,765 | 14,462 |
| TOTAL | 60,684 | 55,471 | 86,411 | 96,918 |

(1) Including all small flatfish; (2) Confidential figures.

## *27. Advance Release of Fish Landings - July 1965

| Major Species | Newfound 1and |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value |
| Groundfish - | 1000 lb . | \$ ${ }^{1} 000$ |
| Cod | 89,664 | 3,408 |
| Lingcod | - | - |
| Haddock | 49 | 2 |
| Pollock . ..................... | 60 | 1 |
| Hake | 20 | -- |
| Redfish | 5,554 | 139 |
| Halibut | 196 | 44 |
| Flounders \& soles | 13,278 | 383 |
| Other unspecified | 4,451 | 113 |
| total | 113,272 | 4,090 |
| Pelagic \& Estuarial - |  |  |
| Herring | 448 | 9 |
| Mackerel | - | - |
| Salmon | 1,512 | 605 |
| Swordfish |  | - |
| Othex unspecified | 4,540 | 43 |
| TOTAL .......... | 6,500 | 657 |
| Molluses \& Crustaceans - 6, |  |  |
| Crabs ... | - | - |
| Lobster. | 852 | 545 |
| Oysters ... | 85 | - |
| Scallops ... | 21 | 14 |
| Other unspecified | 730 | 11 |
| TOTAL ....... | 1,603 | 570 |
| TOTAL - ALL SPECIES | 121,375 | 5,317 |

23. Education Finance

In 1962, the total expenditure in Canada on education was $\$ 2,324,420,000$, equal to $7.5 \%$ of total personal income, or $\$ 125$ for every man, woman and child in Canada, DBS reports in it annual survey of education finance.

Provincial governments were the largest contributors to education costs providing $43.5 \%$ of the total, followed by local taxation ( $32.6 \%$ ), and the Federal government ( $15.1 \%$ ). The remaining $8.8 \%$ came from fees and miscellaneous sources.

At the elementary and secondary leve1, expenditures reached $\$ 1,792,450,000$. Local school boards were responsible for the greater part of this outlay and their expenditures more than doubled from 1956 to 1962. Over the same period university expenditures increased by $175.9 \%$, reaching $\$ 238,716,000$ in 1962.

The report contains information on the sources of funds for all levels of enciation and includes tables showing the revenues and expenditures of school boards, universities and private schools distributed by province or region. There are tables giving comparative data back to 1954 and a bibliography listing important broks and articles dealing with education finance in Canada.

PA I C ES

## 829. Weekly Security price Indexes

Investors' Price Index
Total Index
Industrials
Utilities
Finance (1)
Banks ....................... 6
Mining Stocks Price Index

Golds ............................
Base metals
s ...................
Supplementary Indexes
Uraniums .............................
Primary oils and gas ...........
(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

Number of Stocks Priced 112
78 78 20 14 6 24 16 866

| August 19 | August 12 | July 22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 956 = 100) |  |
| 173.2 | 170.6 | 163.7 |
| 178.4 | 175.7 | 168.1 |
| 170.8 | 167.7 | 160.9 |
| 150.6 | 149.0 | 145.7 |
| 139.6 | 136.3 | 136.2 |
| 111.6 | 111.1 | 107.5 |
| 135.1 | 134.6 | 134.4 |
| 98.7 | 98.2 | 92.8 |
| 130.8 | 126.7 | 119.5 |
| 99.0 | 98.6 | 94.8 |

sA:MIILS
*30. Sawnills East Of The Rockies
Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces east of the Rockies declined 3.3\%
in June to $330,475,000$ feet board measure from 341,693,000 a year earlier and $2.7 \%$ in the January-June period to $1,613,561,000$ feet board measure from $1,658,705,000$ a year ago, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawnills East of the Rockies". End-of-June stocks were $5.4 \%$ smaller than a year ago at $502,187,000$ feet board measure versus $531,014,000$.

June provincial production totals (in thousands) were: Prince Edward Island, 1,175 feet board measure ( 1,566 in June 1964); Nova Scotia, 34,309 (30,578) ; New Brunswick, 22,147 ( 31,866 ); Quebec, 165,911 ( 171,376 ); Ontario, 94,741 (93,362); Manitoba, not available ( 2,776 ) ; Saskatchewan, $2,692(3,340)$; and Alberta, 9,500 $(9,605)$.

31．Asbestos Producers＇shipments of asbestos amounted to 121,988 tons in June compared with 121,191 tons in the $s$ ame month last year．In the JanuarymJune cumulative period shipments were 565,088 tons compared with 597,688 tons in the corresponding period of last year．Shipments from producers in Quebec amounted to 110,140 tons in the month and 509,567 tons in the cumalative period compared with 102,416 tons and 543,479 tons for the same month and cumulative period of the previous year．

## ＊32．Crude Petroleum \＆Natural Gas

Production of crude oll and equivalent amounted to $25,155,653$ barrels in April this year，up $13.5 \%$ from the Apr11 1964 total of $22,154,408$ barrels；output of pentanes plus in April this year was $2,189,870$ barrels，according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report＂Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production＂．Natural gas production aggregated $117,107,356,000$ cubic feet in Apr11，greater by $6.7 \%$ than the corresponding 1964 total of $109,765,369,000$ cubic feet．

Friday，August 27， 1965
（Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles．Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week）．

1．The Labour Force，July 1965，（71－001）， $20 \phi / \$ 2.00$
2．Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act，June
＊3．Federal Government Employment，April 1965
4．Building Permits，April 1965，（64－001），30ф／\＄3．00
※5．Commodity Exports，June 1965
6．Trade of Canada：Summary of Foreign Trade，March 1965，（65－001），10ф／\＄1．00
7．Trade of Canada：Summary of Imports，March 1965，（65－005），20q／\＄2．00
＊8．Steel Ingot Production，August 21， 1965
9．Iron Castings \＆Cast Iron Pipes \＆Fittings，June 1965，（41－004），10申／\＄1．00
10．Domestic Refrigerators \＆Freezers，June 1965，（43－001），10ф／\＄1．00
11．Soaps \＆Synthetic Detergents，June 1965，（46－003），10申／\＄1．00
12．Cement，June 1965，（44－001），10申／\＄1．00
13．Rigid Insulating Board，June 1965，（36－002），10ф／\＄1．00
＊14．Industry \＆Production Notes， 1963
15．Wholesale Trade，May 1965，$(63-008), 10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
16．Department Store Sales，July $31,1965,(63-003), \$ 2.00$ a year
17．Department Store Sales，July 1965，（63－004），\＄1．00 a year
18．Department Store Sales，August 7，1965，（63－003），$\$ 2.00$ a year
19．Monthly Survey of Steel Warehouslng，May 1965，（63－010），10ф／\＄1．00
20．Fluid M1lk Sales，June 1965，（23－002）， $10 \not / / \$ 1.00$
＊21．Pack of Fruit \＆Vegetables As Reported Up to the End of July 1965
22．Grain Milling Statistics，June 1965，（32－003），10ф／\＄1．00
23．Stocks of Canadian Grain at July 31，1965，（22－002），20申／\＄4．00
＊24．Tax－Paid Withdrawals of Tobacco Products，July 1965
＊25．Pulpwood \＆Wood Residue Statistics，June 1965

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*26. Fish Freezings \& Stocks, July 1965
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*27. Fish Landings In Newfoundland, July 1965
28. Survey of Education Finance, 1962, (81-208), 75ф
*29. Weekly Security Price Indexes, August 19, 1965
*30. Sawmills East of the Rockies, June 1965
31. Asbestos, June 1965, $(26-001), 10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
*32. Crude Petroleum \& Natural Gas Production, April 1965

- Grain Statistics Weekly, July 31, 1965, (22-004), 10申/\$3.00
- Fish Freezings \& Stocks, June 1965, (24m001), 20ф/\$2.00 -- Sumarized in

1ssue of July 30

- Inventories, Shipments \& Orders in Manufacturing Industries, May 1965, (31-001), 30 $/ \$ 3.00$-- Summarized in issue of July 30
- Civil Aviation, March 1965, (51~001), 30ф/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of August 13
- The Motor Vehicle: Pt I, Rates \& Regulations, 1964, (53-217), 75 $\phi$
- Sunmary of Canal Statistics, June 1965, (54-001), 10ф/\$1.00 -. Summarized in issue of August 20
- Gas Utilities, May 1965, ( $55-002$ ), 20ф/\$2.00 -- Sumarized in issue of August 13
- Prices \& Price Indexes, May 1965, (62-002), 40ф/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of July 2
- Trade of Canada: Exports By Countries, January-March 1965, (65-003), $\$ 1.00 / \$ 4.00$
- Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, February 1965, (65-007), 75 $/ \$ 7.50$
- Employment \& Payrolls, May 1965, (72-002), 30ф/\$3.00 =- Sunmarized in issue of August 6
- Man-Hours \& Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, May 1965, (72-003), $30 \phi / \$ 3.00$-- Summarized in issue of August 13
- Juvenile Delinquents, 1963, (85-202), $75 \phi$

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