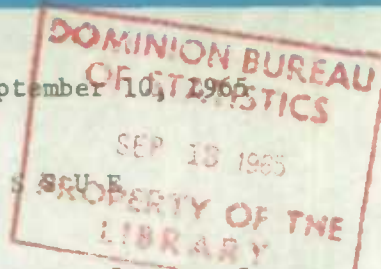


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports set a January-June record this year of \$3,901,800,000. This was an increase of 1.8% from 1964's corresponding total. January-June imports were valued at \$4,074,300,000, greater by 10.1% than a year ago. (Pages 2-5)

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Prices: Canada's consumer price index declined 0.1% between the beginning of July and August this year to 139.4 from 139.5. Indexes for food and clothing moved down while those for housing, transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol moved up, and that for recreation and reading remained steady. (Pages 5-6)

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Labour: Canada's paid workers received \$2,124 million in June in salaries and wages, up by 2.8% from the preceding month and by 10.7% from a year ago. This put the half-year total at \$11,972 million, up by 10.5% from the first half of 1964 ... The industrial composite index of employment reached 140.6 at the end of June, a rise of 2.8% from the preceding month. All major industrial divisions contributed to this rise. (Pages 6-7)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 187,956 tons in the week ended September 4, down by 4.5% from the previous week ... More domestically-produced motor vehicles were shipped in July and January-July this year as compared to last ... Producers shipped more radios, television sets and record players in June and January-June this year versus last. (Page 7)

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Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 0.3% in June from the preceding month to 226.1, reflecting gains in manufacturing and mining and little change in electric power and gas utilities. The total index was 0.4% greater in the second quarter of this year as compared to the first quarter. (Page 8)

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Transportation: Some 0.5% more cars of freight were loaded on rail lines in Canada in the week ended August 21 as compared to a year ago, while the number loaded in the January 1-August 21 period was 1.3% below a year ago. (Page 8)

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Population: At July 1 this year, Canada's population reached 19,604,000, an increase of 1,366,000 or 7.5% from the June 1, 1961 Census count of 18,238,000, and a rise of 333,000 or 1.7% from July 1, 1964. (Page 10)

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1. Domestic Exports In Second Quarter & First Half Of 1965

Domestic exports from Canada in the first six months of 1965 were, by a slight margin, the highest recorded for the first half of any year, according to DBS data released this week. Domestic exports totalled \$3,901,800,-000 or an increase of 1.8% over the January-June period of the preceding year. There were gains in shipments to the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East, and South America, while there were declines in deliveries to the United Kingdom, Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Central America.

The average level of export prices during the first half of 1965 was only about 1.5% above that in the same six months of 1964, and the index of physical volume rose by less than 0.5%, thus indicating that the actual quantity of goods moved was only fractionally higher than in the first half of last year. The value of exports for the month of June 1965 was 7.4% less than in June 1964.

The share of exports taken by the principal consignees showed a considerable increase for the United States to which 58.1% of all exports were destined during the first six months of this year as compared with 52.5% for the same period of last year. There was a decline for the United Kingdom which bought 14.5% of our exports as compared to 15.1%, while the rest of the Commonwealth and preferential rate countries purchased 6.4% of all exports versus 5.8% in January-June 1964. The share destined to other countries fell to 21% as compared with 26.6%, principally due to the falling off in wheat shipments to Russia and to some of the satellite countries. Some 9.2% of all exports was sent to Western Europe as compared with 8.7% for the first six months of last year, a larger proportion went to South America (2.4% versus 2.1%), and slightly lower shares of exports were destined for Asia and Central America.

Amongst principal commodities, newsprint remained the chief export, and shipments were 5.4% above those for the first six months of 1964. Wheat was in second place but declined over 38% from January-June 1964. Wood pulp exports increased 7.1% and were followed by lumber which declined 1.7%. The figure for lumber in the following table is the sum of softwood and hardwood lumber of which softwood is the principal, amounting to \$217,600,000 out of the total of \$232,300,000. Aluminum and alloys were fifth in importance and iron ore, concentrates and scrap were sixth, rising 7.2% and 4.4%, respectively, followed by crude petroleum which rose 4.4%, while aircraft and parts were next, but fell off 6.9%. Nickel and alloys followed, increasing by 13.2%, copper and alloys were next, dropping slightly, while nickel, ores, concentrates, and scrap rose 5.2%. There were large advances in exports of agricultural equipment, industrial machinery, passenger automobiles, fertilizers, motor vehicle parts, and steel plate, sheet and strip. There was a slight decline in asbestos and a considerable one in exports of synthetic rubber and plastics materials.

The second quarter of 1965 showed a slight increase in exports over the same period of 1964 with the chief advances being in shipments to the United States and Commonwealth countries except Britain. There was a drop of 2.3% in exports to the United Kingdom and of nearly one-quarter in the group of remaining countries, the chief decline being in shipments to Eastern Europe. There were gains in exports to the Middle East, South America and in a smaller way to Africa. There were much lower shipments to Germany, Communist China, France, Norway, Mexico, Cuba and the Philippines. Large gains were made in deliveries to the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Republic of South Africa, the Netherlands, Italy, Venezuela, India, Argentina, Spain and New Zealand. Among commodities, the second quarter showed considerable advances in wheat, aluminum, agricultural equipment, motor vehicle parts, passenger automobiles, industrial machinery, natural gas, and steel. Sizable declines were registered for lumber, asbestos, plastics, and whiskey.

Domestic exports to the United States rose by 13.3% in the second quarter of 1965 and by 12.6% for the first half of the year over similar periods of 1964. Newsprint was the leading commodity, followed by wood pulp, both of which rose substantially in the second quarter and the first half of 1965. Lumber declined by 10% in the second quarter, but as it had risen slightly in the first quarter, the decline over the six months, compared to January-June 1964, was 4.8%. Crude petroleum gained somewhat, iron ores considerably, aircraft and parts fell slightly and nickel, aluminum and agricultural machinery gained considerably. There was a marked rise in the exports of natural gas and a large increase in shipments of fertilizers, industrial machinery, steel plate, sheet and strip, and of motor vehicle parts. Whiskey exports were greater as were those of fish, copper, and of primary iron and steel. There was a slight decline in exports of asbestos.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom declined by 3.6% in the second quarter and by 2.3% in the first six months of 1965, compared to those in the same periods of the preceding year. Wheat was the leading commodity, the shipments of which increased in the first quarter, declined in the second, but over the six months were 2.1% higher than in 1964. Aluminum and alloys occupied second place due to the rise in the April-June quarter. Lumber was third and was about one-eighth greater than in January-June 1964. There was a decline in copper shipments and a sharp falling off in nickel ores, concentrates and scrap. Uranium deliveries were larger in the second quarter and 1.8% in six months, while newsprint and tobacco deliveries were less. Wood pulp increased slightly, zinc and alloys rose considerably, but plywood and veneers were some 5% lower. Exports of oil seed cake and meal went up sharply, while precious metals increased by nearly one-third, and lead and alloys were more than two and one-half times higher. Nickel and alloys declined abruptly, aircraft shipments rose sharply, while iron ores were much less, as were whiskey, steel plate sheet and strip, and motor vehicle parts, excluding engines.

Domestic exports to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries increased both in the second quarter of 1965 and in the first six months of this year by approximately one-eighth over the same periods in 1964. Australia was the leading destination and although exports declined slightly in the April-June period, over the six months they were 7.3% above last year. The Republic of South Africa increased purchases from Canada by over one-third and India took almost one-fifth more than in the first six months of 1964. Shipments to Jamaica increased slightly and to New Zealand sharply. Less lumber went to Australia, but more newsprint was dispatched there and to South Africa and India. Australia purchased more steel and pipes and tubes.

Domestic exports to the remaining group of countries were nearly one-fifth less in the first six months of 1965 than in 1964. The decline was mainly due to the absence of substantial wheat orders from the U.S.S.R. and some satellite countries. Exports to Germany were nearly one-fifth less than in the six months, January-June 1964, one-quarter lower to Mexico, and one-third less to Cuba. There was a falling off of 5% in shipments to Japan, which is our third customer. To Belgium and Luxembourg, exports went up 57.5%. There was a decline of 11.6% in exports to Communist China, a slight gain in sales to the Netherlands and a rise of over 40% in our exports to Venezuela. Italy and Argentina took approximately one-fifth more and deliveries to Spain were over 50% above those in the first six months of 1964. More barley went to Japan and Italy but dropped to China. Wheat sales more than doubled to Belgium and France, increased sharply to Italy but fell to Germany, Netherlands and the Philippines. Less wheat flour went to Cuba and Russia. More flaxseed and rapeseed went to Japan with Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands also buying more rapeseed. France took more lumber, Japan less, while more wood pulp went to the Netherlands. Spain purchased more primary iron and steel

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and Argentina and Venezuela more steel plate, sheet and strip. Germany and Japan took less aluminum, France and Switzerland less copper while more copper went to Norway and Belgium. Norway increased her purchases of nickel ores and Japan of nickel and alloys. Germany and Argentina took more synthetic rubber and plastics, France less, and Cuba and Japan less fertilizers. Aircraft and controlling equipment declined to Germany.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	June		April - June		January - June	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Millions of Dollars					
Total Domestic Exports	774.7	717.6	2,096.6	2,108.9	3,833.7	3,901.8
Leading Countries						
United States	379.3	432.3	1,085.1	1,228.8	2,011.4	2,265.7
United Kingdom	111.9	98.4	313.0	301.8	579.1	566.0
Japan	28.6	25.1	81.6	82.5	158.4	150.7
Germany, Federal Republic ...	18.9	15.0	55.0	40.8	98.1	78.6
Australia	9.8	11.3	37.5	36.7	63.7	68.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	8.3	8.2	17.7	27.5	34.3	54.1
China, Communist	15.3	6.8	36.8	32.4	59.1	52.3
Netherlands	12.4	11.2	23.6	28.7	50.1	50.7
Republic of South Africa	5.4	6.4	15.4	20.6	32.4	44.4
Venezuela	6.6	5.8	17.5	23.7	29.6	41.8
Leading Commodities						
Newsprint	74.6	74.7	216.2	228.5	387.6	408.7
Wheat	145.2	51.1	288.6	160.4	480.4	294.8
Woodpulp	42.6	40.7	119.0	123.8	225.8	241.7
Lumber	51.2	42.2	132.3	124.3	236.3	232.3
Aluminum, including alloys ..	23.1	34.5	79.9	101.9	155.2	166.3
Iron ores, concentrates and scrap	51.6	40.6	108.7	104.2	137.1	143.1
Petroleum, crude	22.8	21.9	66.4	68.5	131.8	137.6
Aircraft and parts	20.1	22.5	62.9	61.3	122.3	113.8
Nickel and alloys	13.3	18.7	50.8	53.3	92.9	105.2
Copper and alloys	16.2	16.8	48.5	49.7	95.5	94.8

*2. Commodity Imports & Exports Canada's commodity imports valued at \$798,600,000 in June this year were up by 16.4% from the June 1964 total of \$686,000,000. This brought the value in the January-June period to \$4,074,300,000, greater by 10.1% than last year's first-half total of \$3,702,000,000. As announced in the Daily Bulletin of August 23, exports fell 7.4% in June to \$737,200,000 from \$795,900,000, but rose 2.1% in January-June to \$4,019,200,000 from \$3,935,000,000.

There was an import balance on commodity account of \$61,400,000 in June this year as compared to an export balance of \$109,800,000 in June last year. Also contrary to last year, there was an import balance of \$55,100,000 in the January-June period as against last year's export balance of \$233,100,000.

Purchases from the United States climbed 18.9% in June to \$563,100,000 from \$473,700,000 a year earlier and 11.9% in January-June to \$2,921,900,000 from \$2,611,300,000 in the first half of 1964, while sales increased 13.1% in the month to \$448,000,000 from \$396,000,000 and 12.7% in the six months to \$2,359,500,000 from \$2,092,900,000. The normal import balance with the United States was larger in June at \$115,100,000 versus \$77,600,000 a year earlier and also in January-June at \$562,400,000 versus \$518,400,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom declined 5.4% in June to \$48,300,000 from \$51,000,000 a year earlier and 1.6% in January-June to \$290,700,000 from \$295,500,000 a year ago, while exports dropped 11.9% in the month to \$99,300,000 from \$112,700,000 and 2.1% in the half year to \$571,200,000 from \$583,300,000. The usual export balance with Britain was slightly smaller in June at \$51,000,000 versus \$61,700,000 a year earlier and also in the January-June period at \$280,500,000 versus \$287,800,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries fell 14.7% in June to \$37,000,000 from \$43,400,000 in June last year and 16.0% in January-June to \$156,700,000 from \$186,600,000 in the corresponding 1964 period, while exports to these countries advanced 12.0% in the month to \$45,400,000 from \$40,600,000 and 13.0% in the half year to \$254,600,000 from \$225,300,000. In June this year there was an export surplus of \$8,400,000 as compared to an import surplus in June last year of \$2,800,000, while this year's half-year export surplus was greater than last year's at \$97,900,000 versus \$38,800,000.

Receipts from all other countries as a group climbed 27.3% in June to \$150,200,000 from \$118,000,000 a year earlier and 15.8% in January-June to \$704,900,000 from \$608,600,000 a year ago, while deliveries to this group dropped 41.4% in the month to \$144,500,000 from \$246,600,000 and 19.3% in the six months to \$833,900,000 from \$1,033,500,000. There was an import balance in June of \$5,700,000 as against an export balance in the same month last year of \$128,600,000, while in the January-June period the export balance contracted to \$129,000,000 from \$424,800,000 a year ago.

PRICES

3. Consumer Price Index Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) declined 0.1% to 139.4 at the beginning of August 1965 from 139.5 in July. The August index was 2.4% higher than the August 1964 index of 136.1. In the current period, the indexes for food and clothing decreased by 0.9% and 0.3%, respectively. The housing, transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol components edged upward, while the recreation and reading index was unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1965			1964
		August	July	June	August
All items	100	139.4	139.5	139.0	136.1
Food	27	137.8	139.0	137.6	135.1
Housing (2)	32	141.2	141.1	140.6	138.7
Clothing	11	120.7	121.1	121.1	118.9
Transportation	12	147.9	147.0	147.0	141.4
Health & personal care ..	7	175.8	175.4	175.4	167.5
Recreation & reading	5	154.6	154.6	155.0	151.5
Tobacco & alcohol	6	122.6	122.5	122.5	120.2

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

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

Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, remained unchanged at 262.7 in the three-week period July 30 to August 20. Prices for five commodities advanced and eight declined. Principal changes included increases for raw wool, beef hides and oats, and decreases for raw sugar, sisal, raw rubber, steers, linseed oil and tin. In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at

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terminal markets moved down 3.3% to 234.5 from 242.5, with the field products index declining to 172.3 from 186.0 and the animal products index to 296.7 from 299.0.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, increased 4.2% from 165.2 to 172.1 in the four-week period July 29 to August 26. Indexes for all three major groups increased, as utilities moved up 5.9%, industrials gained 3.9% and finance advanced 2.7%. In the same period, the index of mining stock prices increased 1.3% from 109.2 to 110.6, reflecting increases of 1.9% for base metals and 0.4% for golds. Of the two supplementary price indexes, uraniums moved up 13.9% and primary oils and gas increased 3.5%.

4. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	August 1965	July* 1965 (1935 - 1939 = 100)	August 1964	July 1964
General Wholesale Index	251.2	251.8	244.9	245.0
Vegetable products	215.1	219.1	219.0	221.0
Animal products	278.4	276.3	253.3	252.0
Textile products	246.0	246.2	247.8	248.0
Wood products	333.0	333.0	331.6	332.6
Iron products	267.0	266.7	257.6	255.1
Non-ferrous metals	219.1	219.4	204.8	205.0
Non-metallic minerals	191.2	191.2	190.8	190.8
Chemical products	202.6	202.6	192.7	191.2
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold)	284.4	284.2	268.2	266.8

*These indexes are preliminary.

L A B O U R

*5. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,-124 million in June in the form of salaries and wages, reflecting gains of 2.8% from the May total of \$2,066 million and 10.7% from the June 1964 figure of \$1,918 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". This placed the January-June total at \$11,972 million, greater by 10.5% than 1964's first half total of \$10,837 million.

The table following contains provincial estimates of labour income on the unadjusted basis for June and January-June this year and last and May this year, together with seasonally-adjusted data for May and June this year.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	June 1965	May 1965	June 1964	January to June 1965	January to June 1964	June 1965	May 1965
	Millions of Dollars						
Newfoundland	35	32	30	177	158	32	32
Prince Edward Island	6	6	6	31	29	6	6
Nova Scotia	57	55	52	323	297	55	55
New Brunswick	44	42	40	246	223	43	43
Quebec	561	551	511	3,198	2,896	549	547
Ontario	882	862	798	5,009	4,542	858	854
Manitoba	92	88	85	515	482	89	88
Saskatchewan	67	64	63	367	343	63	63
Alberta	142	136	128	791	708	136	135
British Columbia.....	233	224	200	1,281	1,128	225	222
CANADA	2,124	2,066	1,918	11,972	10,837	2,060	2,050

6. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) rose 2.8% at the end of June to 140.6, as all major industrial divisions increased staffs to meet peak summer production demands. As usual, the increases were largest in outdoor industries, such as forestry and construction. However, the gain in forestry of 29.4% was well below the typical increase between May and June.

Seasonally adjusted, the industrial composite for June at 136.8 was down 0.3% from the May figure of 137.3. Most major industrial divisions contributed to the decrease, but four-fifths of the overall reduction originated in forestry and transportation, storage and communication. The only increases were recorded in construction (0.2%) and finance, insurance and real estate (0.9%).

The seasonally-adjusted index for manufacturing at 126.9 in June was unchanged as movements in the major components were offsetting. The adjusted index for durables advanced by 0.6% due to an above-average increase in transportation equipment. Non-durables declined by 0.6%, mainly due to major industrial disputes in paper and rubber products.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose 38¢ in June to \$90.98 and was \$4.36 above last year's per capita figure of \$86.62. The payroll index at 300.3 was 3.2% above May and 10.7% above June last year.

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

*7. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended September 4 totalled 187,956 tons, a decrease of 4.5% from the preceding week's total of 196,858 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 172,367 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 196 in the current week versus 205 a week earlier and 179 a year ago.

8. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles increased substantially (almost 70%) in July this year to 59,542 units from 35,260 in the same month of 1964. This followed decreases in January and February and increases in the remaining months with the result that shipments in the January-July period rose 16.3% to 531,763 units from 457,369 in the first seven months of last year. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States aggregated 1,515 units in the month and 20,505 in the seven months.

*9. Sales Of Major Appliances Domestic sales of gas and electric automatic washing machines totalled 11,300 units in July and conventional machines 14,458, with export sales amounting to 300 units and 1,903 units, respectively. End-of-July stocks aggregated 27,920 units of automatic types and 27,585 units of the conventional models. Month's domestic sales of electric clothes dryers amounted to 7,371 units (one unit was exported) and gas clothes dryers totalled 460 units (none for export), while end-of-July stocks of electric types numbered 28,295 units and gas types 4,846 units.

10. Sales Of Radios, TV's And Record Players Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were greater in June and January-June this year as compared to last. June totals were: radios, 68,734 units (45,559 a year ago); television sets, 36,032 units (31,584); and record players, 10,530 units (8,764). January-June: radios, 445,419 units (363,299 in the first half of 1964); television sets, 219,759 units (199,571); and record players, 63,708 units (52,894).

11. Raw Hides & Skins Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at June 30 this year were: cattle hides, 382,998 (370,393 at June 30, 1964); calf and kip skins, 201,482 (206,373); sheet and lamb skins, 22,569 dozen (32,179 dozen); goat skins, 61,532 (35,935); horsehides, 9,816 (6,527); and all other hides and skins, 2,208 (3,933).
12. Floor Tile Shipments Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased in July to 12,308,950 square feet from 8,746,262 in July last year and in the January-July period to 91,288,892 square feet from 87,254,828 a year ago. Shipments of asphalt floor tile dropped in the month to 224,294 square feet from 306,894 and in the seven months to 945,497 square feet from 2,488,297.
13. Canadian Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays increased in June to \$4,214,000 from \$3,667,900 a year earlier and in January-June to \$17,249,000 from \$17,162,700 a year ago. Sales of building brick were up in the month at \$2,690,400 versus \$2,282,300 and also in the six months at \$10,692,200 versus \$10,462,300.
14. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Dealers' stocks of scrap metal at March 31 this year included the following: aluminum, 3,872,581 pounds (2,838,544 at March 31, 1964); copper, 11,074,373 (13,097,947); tin-lead, 8,097,962 (6,621,677); magnesium, 17,002 (22,793); nickel, 599,962 (952,526); and zinc, 2,721,104 (2,342,405).

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

15. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) rose by 0.3% in June to 226.1 from the revised May level of 225.5. In terms of contribution, the gain was equally divided between manufacturing and mining, with the former advancing by 0.2% and the latter by almost 1%. Electric power and gas utilities showed little change in June.

On a quarterly seasonally adjusted basis, the following percentage changes were indicated from the first to the second quarter, for the total index of production and its main components: total index of industrial production, +0.4%; manufacturing, +1.1%; mining, -2.1%; electric power and gas utilities, -0.5%; durables, +1.5%; and non-durables, +0.6%.

TRANSPORTATION

16. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended August 21 increased by 0.5% from a year earlier to 82,241, placing the January 1-August 21 total at 2,445,641 cars, a decrease of 1.3% from the preceding year but an increase of 10.0% from the corresponding period of 1963. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections advanced by 13.1% in the seven-day period to 22,095 cars and by 0.2% in the cumulative period to 800,483 cars.

- *17. Civil Aviation Six scheduled Canadian air carriers that accounted for approximately 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers in April reported increases of 8.3% in operating revenues and 8.7% in operating expenses as compared to April last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation".

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - April

		<u>April</u>		<u>January-April</u>	
		1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	20,868	18,999	76,783	73,029
Hours flown	"	26,530	23,944	98,201	92,158
Miles flown	'000	6,850	6,106	25,424	23,799
Passengers carried	"	484	400	1,743	1,521
Goods carried	Tons	9,033	7,171	32,335	26,036
<u>Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	millions	185	150	666	583
International	"	177	136	624	507
<u>Passenger-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	"	2	1	6	6
International	"	9	15	23	49
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	4,605	3,573	16,916	14,079
International	"	3,329	2,347	12,408	9,647
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	'000	469	483	1,478	1,592
International	"	-	44	9	84
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues	\$'000	26,710	22,200	95,827	82,778
Operating expenses	\$'000	25,632	22,246	97,041	87,987
Operating income (loss)	\$'000	1,078	(46)	(1,214)	(5,208)
Net income (deficit)	\$'000	166	(728)	(4,427)	(8,421)

Passengers flown into and out of Canada during April showed an increase of 8.0 per cent, cargo and excess baggage 8.2 per cent, and mail 8.3 per cent compared with the same month in 1964. Canadian carriers transported 157,785 revenue passengers, 1,751 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 211 tons of mail, in international traffic. Foreign carriers transported 96,328 passengers, 1,267 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 195 tons of mail.

Passenger Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Cargo and Excess Baggage</u>		<u>Mail</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>(tons)</u>		<u>(tons)</u>	
	<u>April</u>		<u>April</u>		<u>April</u>	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	91.9	69.5	303.4	244.3	75.2	65.7
Europe	20.5	19.5	321.6	293.6	76.5	60.0
All other countries	10.0	5.7	117.4	100.4	15.6	9.7
Total	122.4	94.7	742.4	638.3	167.3	135.4
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	98.1	79.3	1,362.7	1,077.2	136.7	116.8
Europe	21.0	19.8	845.6	691.2	87.2	72.0
All other countries	12.6	9.6	67.3	65.4	14.9	12.0
Total	131.7	108.7	2,275.6	1,833.8	238.8	200.8

18. Railway Operating Statistics Total Canadian common carrier railway operating revenues rose by 0.4% in April from the preceding year to \$109,864,000 and operating expenses by 3.2% to \$104,478,000. This resulted in a total net operating income of \$5,386,000 in April as compared to one of \$8,-146,000 a year earlier. Operating expenses in April accounted for 95.10¢ per dollar of revenue.

Rail operating revenues, comprising railway, express, commercial communications and highway transport (rail) services, rose by 0.7% in April from a year earlier to \$120,698,000 and operating expenses by 3.2% to \$114,666,000. As a result, net rail operating income dropped to \$6,032,000 from \$8,746,000 a year ago.

POPULATION

*19. Estimated Population Of Canada And Provinces At July 1, 1965 Canada's population at July 1, this year amounted to 19,604,000, an increase of 1,-366,000 or 7.5% since the census of June 1, 1961, and of 333,000 or 1.7% since July 1, 1964. This one-third of a million increase compares with an increase of 346,000 in the year ending July 1, 1964, 325,000 for the year ending July 1, 1963 and 331,000 between July 1, 1961 and July 1, 1962.

Among the provinces, Ontario continued to have the largest numerical increase, with a gain of 142,000 or 2.2% in the year ending July 1, this year. Quebec was next with a gain of 94,000 or 1.7%. British Columbia was third with 52,000 or 3.0% and Alberta gained 19,000 or 1.3%.

Annual estimates of the population of Canada and the provinces, covering the period July 1, 1961 to July 1, 1965, are shown in the following table. The starting point of these estimates is the final population count by provinces from the 1961 Census. To these provincial counts are added the births and immigrants by quarterly periods, while deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted. Allowance has also been made for interprovincial migration.

Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces

Province	Census June 1, 1961	July 1, 1961	July 1, 1962	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1964	July 1, 1965
In thousands						
CANADA	18,238	18,269	18,600	18,925	19,271	19,604
Nfld. ...	458	459	471	482	491	498
P.E.I. ..	105	105	106	107	107	108
N.S.	737	738	746	756	760	761
N.B.	598	599	608	614	617	624
Que.	5,259	5,267	5,376	5,475	5,573	5,667
Ont.	6,236	6,247	6,351	6,462	6,604	6,746
Man.	922	923	936	950	959	962
Sask. ...	925	926	931	934	944	952
Alta. ...	1,332	1,336	1,374	1,408	1,433	1,452
B.C.	1,629	1,631	1,662	1,697	1,742	1,794
Yukon ...	14	15	15	15	16	15
N.W.T. ..	23	23	24	25	25	25

20. Degrees Held By University Teachers In Canada, 1963-64 A newly released Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, "Degrees Held by Canadian University Teachers, 1963-64, Part I: Distribution by Rank, Faculty, and Field" presents information on the extent to which higher degrees are held by university staff in various faculties and teaching fields, and attempts to analyze in a general fashion how well Canadian universities have been coping with their increased staffing requirements.

Some highlights from the publication are:

- From 1957-58 to 1963-64 at all the institutions included in the survey (from 58 in 1957-58 to 68 in 1963-64) there has been a slight increase in the proportion of staff with Ph.D's or equivalent doctorates (41.1% in 1957-58 and 44.4% in 1963-64), and with graduate training at the master's and licence level (33.9% in 1957-58 and 34.6% in 1963-64).
- During the same period the staff student ratio at all these institutions remained constant at 1:14.5.
- In 1963-64, for staff for whom data on highest earned degrees were available, 53.6% of all deans, 64.1% of all full professors, 58.4% of all associate professors, 44.5% of all assistant professors, and 9.5% of all instructors and lecturers, had doctorates.
- Staff in "pure" teaching fields, as opposed to "applied" (e.g. chemistry as opposed to chemical engineering), tended to have a higher proportion of higher degrees.
- Specific teaching fields with the highest proportions of staff with doctorates in 1963-64 included botany, chemistry, geology, psychology, chemical engineering, physics, biology, agriculture, pharmacy, zoology, and anthropology.
- Four faculties in 1963-64 had less than 10% of their staff with doctorates: nursing, physiotherapy and occupational therapy, architecture, and physical education.

Part II of this report, "The Time Lag in Obtaining Advanced Degrees", will be issued about the end of 1965.

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

21. August Forecast Of Production Of Principal Field Crops In Canada Production of the five major grains in Canada this year, on the basis of yields indicated at August 15, is as follows (in millions) with 1964 totals and the 10-year (1954-63) averages bracketed: all wheat, 759.8 bushels (600.4, 475.1); oats for grain, 430.6 (357.2, 380.9); barley, 237.7 (166.8, 205.7); all rye, 17.2 (12.2, 10.1); and flaxseed, 29.2 (20.3, 19.8). Outturn of rapeseed is forecast at 28.0 million bushels as compared to 13.2 million in 1964 and the 10-year (1954-63) average of 6.5 million bushels.
22. Soft Drinks Production of soft drinks in July declined to 18,515,048 gallons from 21,248,861 in the same month last year. Decreases were also posted in January and April, and output in the January-July period fell to 102,-807,434 gallons from 103,544,951 in the corresponding seven months of last year.

23. Refined Beet & Cane Sugar Sales of refined beet and cane sugar decreased in July to 178,068,000 pounds from 192,922,000 in July last year and rose in the January-July period to 1,087,353,000 pounds from 1,030,918,000 pounds in the corresponding period of last year. Output was up in the month at 115,020,000 pounds versus 100,625,000 a year ago and also in the six months at 888,670,000 pounds versus 790,124,000. Company-held stocks of refined beet and cane sugar were larger at the end of July this year as compared to last at 202,222,000 pounds against 190,694,000.

24. Output Of Maple Products Production of maple products (expressed as syrup) aggregated 2,200,000 gallons in 1965, up by 25% from the 1964 total of 1,800,000 gallons. Maple syrup which makes up the bulk of the production was well above last year's figure of 1,700,000 gallons. Total farm made sugar production was also up to 494,000 pounds this year compared with 478,000 last year. Although the total maple crop was considerably above that of last year it was still below production in 1963 and the 1958-62 average crop of 2,500,000 gallons.

*25. Honey Production Forecast Canadian honey production, based on forecasts as of August 15, is expected to total over 47,000,000 pounds in 1965, some 28% larger than the 36,600,000 pounds produced in 1964, and will establish a new record. Data for the Maritime Provinces are not included, which in 1964 accounted for less than 1% of production. Excluding the Maritimes the number of beekeepers in 1965 is estimated at 8,830, the number of colonies at 408,400 and the average yield per colony at 115 pounds.

*26. Pack Of Strawberries Cannery's commercial pack of strawberries this year was finalized at 79,118 cases, including 29,761 cases packed in Ontario and 49,357 cases in British Columbia. Pack of frozen strawberries aggregated 8,443,662 pounds this year.

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

27. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended August 21 were up slightly (1.1%) in value from a year earlier. Movements were mixed as there were increases in the Atlantic Provinces (13.2%), Quebec (1.2%), Saskatchewan (6.6%) and Alberta (7.8%), and decreases in Ontario (3.6%) and Manitoba (1.2%) while no change was reported in British Columbia.

M I N I N G

28. Gold Production Production of gold declined in June to 308,361 troy ounces from 308,863 in June last year and in the January-June period to 1,826,039 troy ounces from 1,881,460 in the first half of 1964.

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

1. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, June 1965, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Commodity Imports & Exports, June 1965
3. Price Movements, August 1965, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *4. Wholesale Price Indexes, August 1965
- *5. Estimates of Labour Income, June 1965
6. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, June 1965, (72-001),
10¢/\$1.00
- *7. Steel Ingot Production, September 4, 1965
8. Motor Vehicle Shipments, July 1965, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *9. Sales of Major Appliances, July 1965
10. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, June 1965, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
11. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, June 1965, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, July 1965, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Products Made From Canadian Clays, June 1965, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
14. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, March 31, 1965, (41-007), 25¢/\$1.00
15. Index of Industrial Production, June 1965, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
16. Railway Carloadings, August 21, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *17. Civil Aviation, April 1965
18. Railway Operating Statistics, April 1965, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *19. Canada's Population, July 1, 1965
20. Degrees Held By Canadian University Teachers: Pt I, Distribution By Rank,
Faculty & Field, 1963-64, (81-527), 75¢ -- First Issue
21. August Forecast of Production of Principal Field Crops, September 3, 1965,
(22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
22. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, July 1965, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. The Sugar Situation, July 1965, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Production of Maple Products, 1965 & Value of Maple Products, 1964, (22-204),
25¢
- *25. Honey Production, 1965
- *26. Pack of Strawberries, 1965
27. Department Store Sales, August 21, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
28. Gold Production, June 1965, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, August 18, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, June 1965, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
- Women's & Children's Clothing Industries, 1962, (34-217), 50¢
- Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, June 1965, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of September 3
- Statistics of Criminal & Other Offences, 1962, (85-201), \$2.00

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