

# DBS

# WEEKLY BULLETIN

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DOMINION BUREAU  
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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949 = 100) was 1.0% higher in July, rising to 228.3 from the revised June level of 226.0. (Pages 2-3)

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Sales & Purchases Of Securities: Purchase balances for the acquisition by Canadians of non-resident holdings of outstanding securities continued for the ninth successive month with an \$11.0 million outflow being recorded for July. (Page 5)

. . .

Farm Cash Receipts: During the first six months of 1965, farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations reached \$1,730.2 million, about 5% above the record high figure of \$1,648.9 million realized during the corresponding period of 1964. (Pages 8-9)

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Shopping Centres: Sales of retail stores in shopping centres amounted to \$1,340,-189,000 in 1963, an increase of 14.3% from the 1962 total. (Page 11)

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Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in July this year took 513 lives, an increase of 15.5% from last year's July total. (Page 13)

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Employment: Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949 = 100) rose 0.6% in July to 141.8. (Page 15)

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Universities: Canadian universities spent \$435,000,000 for current and capital purposes in 1963-64. (Page 17)

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1. Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) was 1.0% higher in July, rising to 228.3 from the revised June level of 226.0. This left the index nearly 2% higher than in January of this year and about 7% higher in the year to date than in the comparable period of 1964. Manufacturing was a major contributor to the July increase, and mining rose by 0.8%, while utilities showed a marginal decline.

The 1.3% gain in manufacturing was divided between non-durables and durables; the former rising by 1.5%, the latter by 1.0%. In non-durables, all major groups except tobacco and leather products increased. The major contributors to the increase were beverages, textiles, and meat products. A major cause of the rise in the latter were the heavy marketings of cattle for slaughter in eastern Canada, apparently largely in response to drought conditions, and stimulated to some extent by good export markets.

The rise in durable manufacturing was sparked by transportation equipment, led by about 6% gains in both motor vehicles and in parts production. Most components of iron and steel products were slightly higher in July, with the result that the group advanced by about 1.0%, as did non-metallic minerals and non-ferrous metal products. The only durable groups to decline in July were wood products (-1%) and electrical apparatus and supplies (-3%).

In mining, although metals showed little change in the month, there were good gains in several components, particularly copper. However, these were offset by unusual declines in gold and zinc. The gain of 1% in fuels was due to the contribution of a 3% increase in crude petroleum which more than offset the declines in coal and natural gas. Non-metals showed little change.

Real Gross Domestic Product, less Agriculture, 2nd Quarter 1965: Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural real output reached an index level of 207.9 in the second quarter of 1965, an increase of just over 1% from the first quarter of this year.

During the seventeen quarters of the current expansion, non-agricultural real output has advanced by 28%. This compares with the 22% gain achieved during the full course of the 1954-56 expansion and the 10% increase of the 1957-60 cyclical upturn. The current expansion in output has also been of longer duration than either of the preceding ones, the longest of which extended over 10 quarters. Most of the major industry divisions have shown substantial gains over the course of the expansion, with particularly sharp increases in the group of industries which produce and retail motor vehicles and parts. The output of this industry group almost doubled during the period.

In the second quarter of 1965, about two-thirds of the increase in non-agricultural real output came from the service-producing industries. Within the goods-producing industry group, increases in manufacturing, construction and forestry were dampened by declines in some other components, notably mining.

Within manufacturing, which showed a 1% increase, durables advanced more rapidly than non-durables. The 1.5% gain in the durables group accounted for over two-thirds of the second quarter increase in manufacturing output. Most major components contributed to the gain. As in the first quarter, transportation equipment showed the largest gain and accounted for over one-half of the increase in durables. The only major industry group to show a decline in the second quarter was



non-metallic mineral products. Within the non-durables group, which was up by 0.5%, only the chemicals group showed fairly substantial gains. Foods and beverages declined by about 2%.

More than one-quarter of the gain in non-agricultural output came from the 2% increase in trade. The contribution of trade to the second quarter gain thus surpassed even that of manufacturing. Within trade, the 3% gain in the retail trade component accounted for the larger part of the advance. Wholesale trade increased by about 1%. Most of the retail trade stores showed increases in the second quarter, with motor vehicle dealer sales accounting for about one-fifth of the gain in total retail trade.

Among the remaining industry groups, transportation showed a 2% increase, with air and water transport exhibiting the largest gains. Construction, storage and forestry recorded increases ranging from 2% to 8%. Mining, with a 2% decline, was still slightly above its fourth-quarter levels. The finance, insurance and real estate and the community, recreation, business and personal service groups jointly accounted for as much of the increase in non-agricultural real output as did manufacturing, namely about one-quarter. Both industry groups advanced by about 1.5% in the quarter, which was slightly above their average gain.

2. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in August aggregated 22,766 units, up sharply from last year's August total of 8,383 units. With gains in all previous months of the year except January and February, shipments in the January-August period climbed 19.1% to 554,529 units from 465,752 in the corresponding period of 1964. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States increased in the month to 411 units from 304 a year earlier and in the eight months to 20,916 units from 7,265 a year ago.

August shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars advanced to 18,678 units from 4,932 a year earlier, comprising more for the domestic market at 18,382 units versus 4,407 but fewer for export at 296 units versus 885. January-August shipments climbed to 462,776 units from 390,212 a year ago, number for the Canadian market increasing to 428,868 units from 368,783 and for export to 33,908 units from 21,429.

3. Gold Production Production of gold in July amounted to 284,885 troy ounces, a decrease of 11.6% from the July 1964 total of 322,443 troy ounces. This brought output in the January-July period to 2,109,581 troy ounces, smaller by 4.3% than the corresponding 1964 total of 2,203,903 troy ounces.

4. Hard Board Shipments of hard board amounted to 35,879,898 square feet in August compared with the total of 31,235,464 square feet in the corresponding month of the previous year while the cumulative total for January - August amounted to 290,072,382 square feet versus 258,142,611 square feet in the corresponding period of the previous year.

5. Commercial Refrigeration Factory shipments of commercial refrigeration in the second quarter of 1965 were valued as follows: room air conditioners, window and wall, \$2,259,319; unitary air conditioners, 30,000 btu's/hr and over, \$691,859; refrigerated display cases, \$2,051,081; commercial and institutional refrigerators, \$922,744; cold storage doors, \$111,081; refrigerated bulk liquid dispensers, self-contained, \$445,178; heat transfer coils, \$225,927; air conditioning terminal equipment, \$186,091; central station air handling equipment, \$742,881; factory assembled humidifiers and dehumidifiers, \$184,736; refrigeration condensing units, \$1,068,804; and air-cooled refrigeration condensers, \$184,908.

\*6. 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.

Communications Equipment Manufacturers (Cat. 43-206): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of communications equipment increased in 1963 to \$360,957,000 from \$319,752,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$138,404,000 from \$119,040,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$214,813,000 from \$210,811,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$220,880,000 to \$223,765,000.

One hundred and thirty-seven establishments (137 in 1962) reported 28,735 employees (27,749), including 18,624 directly employed in manufacturing operations (18,188). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$133,558,000 (\$125,645,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$74,987,000 (\$70,190,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operation numbered 38,862,000 versus 37,823,000 the previous year.

Cement Manufacturers (Cat. 44-204): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of cement increased in 1963 to \$122,179,000 from \$116,706,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$34,212,000 from \$33,940,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$87,816,000 from \$83,622,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$84,166,000 to \$87,883,000.

Twenty establishments (20 in 1962) reported 3,566 employees (3,679), including 2,526 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,629). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$20,559,000 (\$20,636,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,534,000 (\$13,743,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,549,000 versus 5,810,000 the previous year.

Concrete Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of concrete products increased in 1963 to \$133,845,000 from \$129,792,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$61,634,000 from \$56,989,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) fell to \$72,757,000 from \$74,560,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$77,424,000 to \$75,559,000.

Six hundred establishments (616 in 1962) reported 9,290 employees (9,156), including 7,106 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,139). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$38,727,000 (\$37,492,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$27,723,000 (\$27,246,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 15,584,000 versus 15,953,000 the previous year.



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

Purchase balances for the acquisition by Canadians of non-resident holdings of outstanding securities continued for the ninth successive month with an \$11.0 million outflow being recorded for July. Geographically there were outflows of \$7.1 million, \$3.6 million and almost \$0.3 million to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. The net outflow in July was about one-third of the \$32.2 million recorded for June when there were also purchase balances with all areas.

A net outflow of \$7.1 million in June for the purchase of outstanding Canadian securities was divided almost entirely, and evenly, between the United States and the United Kingdom with residents of the former relinquishing \$3.7 million of Canadian securities and the latter \$3.4 million. Once again there was a net outflow for the repurchase of Canadian common and preference stocks which was partially offset by a sales balance for outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures. The net purchase balance for Canadian equities of \$11.2 million was the smallest since November of last year and less than half the average for the first six months of 1965. Gross international transactions in Canadian equities in July declined to their lowest levels since September of 1963. A factor influencing equity trading in July was the uncertainty prevailing after the break in the bull market which has lasted, with minor interruptions, since the summer of 1962. The DBS investors' price index peaked to a monthly average of 183.7 in May and by July had dropped to 166.0, its lowest level since August of 1964.

There was also an outflow of \$3.9 million in July for the net acquisition of outstanding foreign securities distributed in amounts of \$3.4 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. Canadians were net purchasers of United States equities but net sellers of overseas countries' equities and the bonds and debentures of all foreign countries.

Over the first seven months of 1965, transactions in outstanding securities led to an accumulated capital export of \$182 million -- \$134 million to the United States, \$39 million to the United Kingdom and \$9 million to other countries. The net outflow of \$178 million from trade in outstanding Canadian equities was reduced by a net inflow of \$24 million from the sale to non-residents of Canadian bonds and debentures, resulting in a total net outflow from transactions in outstanding Canadian securities of \$154 million. Transactions in foreign securities led to an outflow of \$28 million with \$33 million of net purchases of outstanding foreign equities, almost entirely those of the United States, being partially offset by a net inflow of \$5 million from the sale of foreign bonds and debentures. The net outflow from trade in all classes of outstanding securities in the first seven months of 1964 was somewhat less than one-third of that of the period under review.

8 & 9. Commodity Imports Canada's commodity imports valued at \$737,050,000 in May this year were 12.1% higher in value as compared to the May 1964 total of \$657,705,000. The January-May value at \$3,276,318,000 was up by 8.6% from the corresponding year-earlier total of \$3,015,935,000.

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Purchases from the United States, Japan, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden were greater in May and January-May this year as compared to last, while those from the United Kingdom were smaller in both periods. Imports from Venezuela were up in the month and down in the cumulative period, while those from the Federal Republic of Germany were smaller in the month and greater in the five months.

Totals for the principal commodities show higher values both in May and January-May as against a year earlier for motor vehicle parts (except engines), non-ferrous metals and alloys, steel plate, sheet and strip and motor vehicle engines and parts, and lower values for broadwoven fabrics and farm machinery (except tractors). Purchases were higher in the month and lower in the five months for crude petroleum and down in the month and up in the cumulative period for passenger automobiles, tractors and parts, and aircraft and parts.

### Summary Of Imports

	<u>May</u>		<u>January-May</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Thousands			
Total Imports .....	\$657,705	\$737,050	\$3,015,935	\$3,276,318
By Main Countries				
United States .....	437,319	507,757	2,137,678	2,356,876
United Kingdom .....	58,838	54,058	244,429	242,524
Venezuela .....	18,806	19,978	104,090	101,519
Japan .....	13,222	20,345	59,135	78,031
Germany, Federal Republic .....	18,164	17,552	64,174	68,504
France .....	6,503	8,960	23,281	27,688
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	4,420	8,438	17,533	25,624
Italy .....	5,113	6,907	22,168	25,458
Netherlands .....	3,882	5,542	14,609	21,435
Sweden .....	3,167	4,333	15,903	21,124
By Main Commodity				
Motor vehicle parts (except engines) .	47,890	58,747	255,016	286,218
Petroleum, crude .....	21,775	25,504	133,474	129,988
Automobiles, passenger .....	15,349	14,357	57,461	90,214
Tractors & parts .....	19,156	17,325	85,223	86,648
Aircraft & parts .....	11,271	10,599	58,294	82,374
Broadwoven fabrics .....	14,360	14,197	74,285	72,384
Non-ferrous metals & alloys .....	11,013	19,788	58,345	71,426
Farm machinery (except tractors) .....	15,497	14,660	69,356	66,415
Steel, plate, sheet & strip .....	12,354	16,669	49,448	64,766
Motor vehicle engines & parts .....	9,032	10,659	47,186	48,971

\*10. Commodity Imports & Exports Canada's commodity imports in July this year were valued at \$732,400,000, an increase of 14.9% from last year's July total of \$637,600,000, putting the total in the January-July period at \$4,807,200,000 as compared to \$4,339,600,000 in the corresponding 1964 period, an advance of 10.8%. Commodity exports, as announced September 28, rose 0.3% in the month to \$790,000,000 from \$788,000,000 and 1.8% in the seven months to \$4,809,200,000 from \$4,723,000,000.

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This year's July export balance on commodity account was substantially below last year's at \$57,700,000 versus \$150,400,000. Purchases and sales almost balanced each other in the January-July period, leaving an export surplus of \$2,000,000 as compared to 1964's large export balance of \$383,500,000.

Imports from the United States climbed 17.8% in July to \$502,600,000 from \$426,700,000 a year earlier and 12.7% in January-July to \$3,422,500,000 from \$3,038,100,000 a year ago, while exports to there increased 15.2% in the month to \$440,700,000 from \$382,400,000 and 13.1% in the seven months to \$2,799,800,000 from \$2,475,300,000. The usual import balance with the United States was larger in July as compared to a year earlier at \$61,900,000 versus \$44,400,000 and also in the January-July period at \$622,700,000 versus \$562,800,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom rose 10.9% in July to \$57,700,000 from \$52,100,000 a year earlier and 0.3% in January-July to \$348,600,000 from \$347,500,000. Month's sales to Britain increased 7.1% to \$121,500,000 from \$113,400,000, while seven-month sales decreased 0.6% to \$692,700,000 from \$696,700,000. The usual export balance with the United Kingdom was slightly larger in the month at \$63,800,000 versus \$61,300,000 a year earlier, but was slightly smaller in the seven months at \$344,100,000 versus \$349,200,000 a year ago.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries were down by 18.2% in July at \$32,700,000 versus \$40,000,000 in July last year and by 15.8% in January-July at \$190,700,000 versus \$226,500,000 a year ago, while exports to these countries were smaller by 19.0% in the month at \$42,000,000 against \$51,800,000 and larger by 7.0% in the seven months at \$296,600,000 against \$277,100,000. The export surplus with this group declined slightly in the month to \$9,300,000 from \$11,800,000, but advanced substantially in the seven months to \$105,900,000 from \$50,600,000.

July purchases from all other countries as a group increased 17.3% to \$139,300,000 from \$118,800,000 in July 1964, placing the January-July total 16.2% above that of a year ago at \$845,500,000 versus \$727,400,000. Month's sales to this group of countries dropped 22.7% to \$185,900,000 from \$240,400,000, leaving the seven-month total 19.9% smaller than a year earlier at \$1,020,100,000 versus \$1,273,900,000. The export surplus with these countries was sharply smaller in July at \$46,500,000 against \$121,600,000 and also in January-July at \$174,600,000 against \$546,400,000.

11 & 12. Commodity Imports Commodity imports into Canada were valued at \$698,442,000 in April this year, a slight (0.7%) decrease from the April 1964 total of \$703,669,000. This brought the total in the January-April period to \$2,539,268,000, higher by 7.7% than the corresponding 1964 total of \$2,358,229,000.

Imports were higher in value in April and the January-April period this year as compared to last from Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Sweden and the Netherlands and lower from Venezuela. Purchases from both the United States and the United Kingdom were down in the month and up in the cumulative period.

Among the principal commodities, values were higher in April and January-April versus a year earlier for motor vehicle parts (except engines), passenger automobiles, aircraft and parts, and plate, sheet and strip steel, and lower for crude petroleum, broadwoven fabrics, and farm machinery (except tractors). Values were

smaller in the month and larger in the four months for tractors and parts, non-ferrous metals and alloys, and motor vehicle engines and parts.

# SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>April</u>		<u>January-April</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Thousands			
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	\$703,669	\$698,442	\$2,358,229	\$2,539,268
<b>By Main Countries</b>				
United States .....	497,816	489,988	1,700,358	1,849,119
United Kingdom .....	61,281	56,195	185,591	188,466
Venezuela .....	26,176	17,661	85,283	81,541
Japan .....	14,053	17,604	45,913	57,687
Germany, Federal Republic .....	14,986	16,507	46,010	50,952
France .....	6,774	7,361	16,778	18,728
Italy .....	5,885	6,185	17,054	18,551
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	5,232	5,999	13,114	17,186
Sweden .....	4,609	6,305	12,737	16,791
Netherlands .....	4,460	6,225	10,787	15,893
<b>By Main Commodities</b>				
Motor vehicle parts (except engines) ..	53,616	60,493	207,127	227,471
Petroleum, crude .....	29,252	22,267	111,699	104,484
Automobiles, passenger .....	11,758	17,551	42,112	75,862
Aircraft & parts .....	15,387	16,497	47,023	71,775
Tractors & parts .....	21,868	16,777	66,068	69,323
Broadwoven fabrics .....	16,762	15,813	59,926	58,087
Farm machinery (except tractors) .....	17,313	15,039	53,859	51,755
Non-ferrous metals & alloys .....	15,373	14,492	47,332	51,636
Steel, plate, sheet & strip .....	12,384	15,291	37,094	48,096
Motor vehicle engines & parts .....	10,585	10,540	38,154	38,312

# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**13. Farm Cash Receipts** During the first six months of 1965, farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations reached \$1,730.2 million, about 5% above the record high figure of \$1,648.9 million realized during the corresponding period of 1964. These estimates include cash receipts from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. No deductions are made for the cost of production of commodities sold.

The increase in the level of farm cash receipts between the first half of 1964 and the first half of 1965 can be attributed in large part to the substantial Canadian Wheat Board participation payments made during the first quarter of this year and higher returns from the sale of potatoes, livestock and dairy products. On the other hand returns from the sales of wheat were well down from the 1964 levels for the first six months as a result of a substantial drop in marketings. Some reduction also occurred in receipts from coarse grains, flaxseed, tobacco, eggs and fruit.

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All provinces, except Saskatchewan, shared in the increase with the most significant absolute gains occurring in Ontario and Alberta. In Ontario, the rise in receipts is attributable for the most part to cattle and hogs while in Alberta it stems largely from increased participation payments, cattle and hogs. On a percentage basis the most important increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick where potato prices rose well above the average reached in the first half of 1964. In the case of Saskatchewan, participation payments were well above the last year's level and cash receipts from livestock were up, but wheat marketings were sharply lower.

Under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, farmers also received supplementary payments amounting to \$10.8 million during the January-June period of 1965 as against \$6.9 million for the corresponding 1964 period. When added together, farmers' cash receipts from farming operations and supplementary payments totalled \$1,741.0 million for the 1965 period, about 5% above the 1964 level of \$1,655.8 million.

\*14. Mushroom Crop The Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey of mushroom growers. Information was obtained on the production and disposition of this crop in 1964 as well as on the area of beds devoted to mushroom growing, capital investment, and number of persons employed. The survey has now been completed for Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. All figures are totals or averages for the firms reporting each item -- no attempt was made to estimate for non-respondents.

Mushrooms harvested by 37 growers in Quebec and Ontario in 1964 weighed 13,372,378 pounds and were valued at \$5,311,914, while five producers in the Prairie Provinces reported a crop of 661,271 pounds valued at \$282,866, DBS reports. In Quebec and Ontario, 37 operators reported 2,624,184 square feet of mushroom beds, 35 operators reported 6,466,815 square feet harvested and 36 reported a capital investment of \$8,783,040. In the Prairie Provinces, five operators reported 218,840 square feet of mushroom beds, 578,000 square feet harvested and a capital investment to \$843,150.

15. Stocks Of Canned Foods Cannery's stocks of canned fruit at the end of June this year included the following: solid pack apples (including crabapples), 5,535,000 pounds (5,268,000 a year ago); sour cherries, 1,074,000 (278,000); sweet cherries, 1,002,000 (442,000); peaches 10,134,000 (8,724,000); bartlett pears, 6,460,000 (4,733,000); kiewit and other pears, 5,025,000 (3,218,000); raspberries, 555,000 (146,000); and strawberries, 819,000 (918,000).

End-of-June cannery's stocks of canned vegetables included: asparagus, 5,306,000 pounds (5,393,000 a year earlier); green beans, 10,326,000 (4,898,000); wax beans, 11,206,000 (6,473,000); baked beans (including lima), 38,769,000 (39,840,000); cream-style corn, 17,678,000 (15,389,000); whole kernel corn, 7,838,000 (10,721,000); peas, 23,577,000 (22,819,000); and tomatoes, 5,574,000 (3,657,000).

16. Egg Production Production of eggs in August estimated at 33,003,000 dozen was smaller by 3.0% than last year's August total of 34,032,000. This placed output in the January-August period at 294,381,000 dozen, higher by 1.3% than the corresponding 1964 total of 290,664,000 dozen. Average number of layers in August declined 4.5% to 24,522,000 from 25,667,000 a year earlier, while the rate of lay per 100 layers rose 1.4% to 1,627 from 1,604.

17. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Production in the first six months of this year of maraschino cherries increased to 1,878,342 pounds from 1,619,010 in the first half of 1964, jams to 46,286,448 pounds from 42,491,312, jellies to 4,509,982 pounds from 4,448,069 and marmalades to 11,105,455 pounds from 10,436,921. Six-month output of glacé cherries dropped to 979,610 pounds from 1,064,402.

Output of pickles in the first half of this year rose to 3,504,123 gallons from 3,301,195 a year earlier, relishes to 1,280,914 gallons from 1,207,955 and canned soups (except frozen) to 14,459,719 dozen tins from 13,151,230. Half-year output of baked beans and beans with pork (meat content less than 50%) fell to 64,777,812 pounds from 66,586,813 and canned mushrooms to 4,200,809 pounds from 4,827,964.

18. Hogs On Canadian Farms Canada's farm hog population was estimated at 5,370,000 head at September 1 this year, down by 9% from last year's September 1 total of 5,873,000, reflecting decreases of 12% in the West and 6% in the East.

For the period June, July, August of 1965 the number of sows that farrowed are estimated at 280,300, a 2% decrease from the corresponding period of last year; farrowings in the East were up 1% but down 5% in the West.

Farmers' replies to the September 1 survey indicated that fall quarter farrowings (September 1 to November 30) may be as much as 9% above the equivalent 1964 period.

\*19. Shortening Production of shortening rose 3.0% in August to 16,286,053 pounds from 15,806,325 a year earlier, comprising packaged at 3,710,823 pounds versus 3,830,704 and bulk at 12,575,230 pounds versus 11,975,621, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Oils and Fats". Output in January-August declined 1.6% to 119,087,976 pounds from 121,015,649 a year ago, including packaged at 31,448,812 pounds versus 33,496,512. End-of-August stocks were 8.8% larger than a year earlier at 11,704,262 versus 10,756,146, total for packaged rising to 4,571,682 pounds from 2,957,613.

20. Refined Beet & Cane Sugar Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased in August to 169,136,000 pounds from 154,501,000 a year earlier and in January-August to 1,057,806,000 pounds from 944,625,000 a year ago. Sales advanced in August to 199,582,000 pounds from 170,097,000 and in January-August to 1,286,936,000 pounds from 1,201,015,000. Company-held stocks at August 31 aggregated 171,414,000 pounds versus 174,684,000 a year ago.

21. Production & Farm Value Of Commercial Vegetables Total acreage of commercial vegetables in 1964 stood at 247,500, about 10% greater than the 1963 total of 224,520 acres. Total farm value reached \$68,243,000 in 1964, some \$4.2 million above the 1963 figure. The increase in the farm value of vegetables grown in Canada in 1964 was associated with an increase in the value for processing beans, corn, peas, tomatoes and cucumbers of some \$4.8 million.



\*22. Advance Release Of Fish Landings - August 1965 - British Columbia - Québec

<u>Major Species</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>'000 lb.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$'000</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>'000 lb.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Groundfish -				
Cod .....	1,836	110	6,412	243
Lingcod .....	543	54	-	-
Haddock .....	-	-	5	--
Pollock .....	-	-	--	--
Hake .....	-	-	47	1
Redfish .....	-	-	6,964	201
Halibut .....	5,504	2,072	62	13
Flounders & soles .....	783	51	877	27
Other unspecified .....	148	17	27	1
TOTAL .....	8,814	2,304	14,394	486
Pelagic & Estuarial -				
Herring .....	1,220	16	570	13
Mackerel .....	-	-	254	8
Salmon .....	34,814	8,788	10	6
Swordfish .....	-	-	-	-
Other unspecified .....	824	23	55	7
TOTAL .....	36,858	8,827	889	34
Molluscs & Crustaceans -				
Crabs .....	327	49	-	-
Lobster .....	-	-	-	-
Oysters .....	286	16	-	-
Scallops .....	-	-	135	80
Other unspecified .....	66	11	184	8
TOTAL .....	679	76	319	88
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES .....	46,351	11,207	15,602	608

-- To small to be expressed.

## MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES

23. Shopping Centres In Canada Sales of retail stores in shopping centres amounted to \$1,340,189,000 in 1963, an increase of 14.3% from the 1962 total of \$1,172,112,000, with sales of independent (including department stores) stores rising to \$538,477,000 from \$449,719,000 and chain stores to \$801,712,000 from \$722,393,000. Number of stores advanced 7.7% to 4,645 units from 4,314 in the preceding year, number of independents rising to 2,842 units from 2,601 and chains to 1,803 units from 1,713.

24. Department Store Sales In the week ending September 18, department store sales were valued 5.1% above those in the corresponding week last year. Increases of 12.8% in Quebec, 10.6% in Manitoba, 13.4% in Saskatchewan, 20.3% in Alberta and 7.6% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 0.2% in the Atlantic Provinces and 7.3% in Ontario.

\*25. Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning And Dyeing Plants During 1963 The combined operations of power laundries and dry cleaning and dyeing plants had receipts of \$192,005,867 in 1963, an increase of 5.2% from 1962, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1963 issue of the annual DBS report "Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants". Employees in 1963 numbered 31,747 and they received \$88,161,127 in salaries and wages. Number of business locations increased by 40 plants to 2,163 from 2,123 in the preceding year, while the cost of materials and supplies used advanced to \$20,294,295 from \$19,821,803.

The 367 power laundries operating in 1963 reported receipts of \$79,294,604, up by 4.6% from the preceding year's total of \$75,840,359 reported by the same number of plants. Salaries and wages paid to 13,701 employees amounted to \$37,565,355, a slight increase from the year-earlier figure of \$36,251,612. Operating expenses of power laundries aggregated \$72,637,004 in 1963 which was 91.6% of total receipts as compared to 90.0% in 1962.

Receipts of 1,796 dry cleaning and dyeing plants in 1963 (1,756 in 1962) were \$112,711,263, up by 5.7% from 1962. Salaries and wages paid to 18,046 employees in 1963 totalled \$50,595,772 versus \$48,079,016 in the preceding year. Operating expenses of dry cleaning and dyeing plants in 1963 were \$101,593,586, a rise of 4.9% from 1962, while the ratio of operating expenses to receipts decreased to 90.1% from 90.8% in 1962.

#### TRANSPORTATION

26. Motor Transport Traffic For-hire trucks carried an estimated 26,690,000 tons of goods in the fourth quarter of 1964, a decrease of 11% from the fourth quarter 1963 total of 30,017,000 tons. Average distance each ton was carried increased 20% in the quarter to 121 miles from 101 in the comparable 1963 quarter, resulting in a rise of 6% in the net ton miles performed to 3,232,701,000 from 3,034,243,000.

Revenue received from the transportation of these goods dropped almost 6% in the quarter to \$167,001,000 from \$176,760,000 a year earlier, while the revenue per ton mile fell to 5.2¢ from 5.8¢.

27. Railway Carloadings Cars of revenue freight loaded on rail lines in Canada in the seven days ended September 21 numbered 87,262, a rise of 5.4% from a year earlier, putting the January 1-September 21 total at 2,805,433 cars, a decrease of 0.5% from the preceding year but an increase of 9.8% from the corresponding 1963 figure. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections rose by 10.4% in the seven-day period to 23,539 cars and by 1.3% in the cumulative period to 899,687 cars.

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven days ended September 21 included: grain, other than wheat, 4,031 cars (2,546 a year earlier); iron ore, 12,553 (11,644); fertilizers, 1,782 (1,094); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 10,424 (9,772). Loadings of wheat declined in the period to 5,713 cars from 6,294.

\*28. Canal Statistics Total volume of freight transported through Canadian canals in August increased 3.5% to 13,018,657 tons from 12,580,513 tons in August last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Summary of Canal Statistics".



The five commodities moved in largest volume on the St. Lawrence Canals in August were: iron ore, 1,840,963 tons (1,607,588 in August 1964); wheat, 1,114,473 tons (1,118,217); corn, 502,249 tons (553,605); fuel oil, 239,428 tons (222,764); and plate, sheet and strip steel, 163,146 tons (28,317).

On the Welland Canal, the five commodities moved in largest volume during August were: iron ore, 2,331,364 tons (2,478,636); wheat, 1,063,794 tons (1,192,866); bituminous coal, 837,451 tons (1,035,776); corn, 527,646 tons (567,500) and fuel oil, 189,787 tons (177,715).

29. Urban Transit Initial revenue passenger fares (excluding transfers) collected by urban transit systems declined 1.0% in July to 73,680,006 from 74,461,052 in the same month last year and 0.9% in the January-July period to 565,952,043 from 571,008,317 a year ago. Operating revenue rose 10.1% in the month to \$12,241,239 from \$11,113,521 a year earlier and 5.3% in the seven months to \$87,880,802 from \$83,418,506 a year ago.

\*30. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canada's streets and highways in July this year took 513 lives, an increase of 15.5% from last year's July total of 444, according to a special DBS statement.

Regional death toll in vehicular traffic accidents in July this year was as follows: Newfoundland, 11 (7 in July 1964); Prince Edward Island, 1 (6) Nova Scotia, 28 (19); New Brunswick, 25 (15); Quebec, 165 (150); Ontario, 138 (128); Manitoba, 10 (24); Saskatchewan, 20 (37); Alberta, 51 (28); British Columbia, 64 (28); and the Yukon and Northwest Territories, nil (2).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths in this release with those in the annual DBS report "Vital Statistics", please note the explanation in the Daily Bulletin of March 25, 1965.

	Number of Accidents					No. of Victims		Total
	Fatal	Non-	Property	Total	Total	Persons Killed	Persons injured	Property Damage (1)
		fatal injury	Damage Only (1)					
		July 1965			July 1964		July 1965	\$( '000)
Nfld. ....	11	134	345	490	508	11	207	240
P.E.I. ....	1	45	105	151	124	1	92	80
N.S. ....	22	229	780	1,031	847	28	336	518
N.B. ....	21	278	537	836	785	25	464	481
Que. ....	141	2,812	7,745	10,698	10,415	165	4,423	..
Ont. ....	112	3,874	6,631	10,617	8,865	138	6,015	5,682
Man. ....	7	533	767	1,307	1,268	10	826	541
Sask. ....	19	421	1,221	1,661	1,571	20	739	955
Alta. ....	39	555	2,002	2,596	2,493	51	924	1,454
B.C. ....	44	942	2,095	3,081	3,136	64	1,491	1,879
Yukon & N.W.T.	-	26	40	66	56	-	39	77
July 1965 ....	417	9,849	22,268	32,534		513	15,556	11,907(2)
July 1964 ....	373	8,777	20,918		30,068	444	13,823	10,619(2)

(1) reportable minimum property damage \$100; (2) excluding Quebec; .. not available; - nil.

\*31. Civil Aviation Six Canadian scheduled air carriers that accounted for approximately 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers reported increases in May from the preceding year of 17.4% in operating revenues and 15.0% in operating expenses, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation".

		May		January-May	
		1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	22,327	20,541	99,110	93,570
Hours flown	"	29,643	27,319	127,844	119,528
Miles flown	'000	7,806	6,817.2	33,229.7	30,617
Passengers carried	"	494	439.4	2,237.4	1,960.9
Goods carried	tons	9,023	7,064.6	41,358.8	33,100.6
<u>Passenger-Miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	million	202	320.8	867.6	729.1
International	"	182	139.8	805.8	646.4
<u>Passenger-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	"	1.6	2.1	12.0	11.2
International	"	33.9	39.4	71.3	93.5
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	4,408	3,770	21,324.8	18,339.9
International	"	3,261	2,555	15,669.3	12,201.6
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	"	798.2	412.4	2,275.7	2,004.5
International	"	3.9	13.9	144.9	97.9
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues	\$'000	29,254	24,908.6	125,080.8	107,687.0
Operating expenses	\$'000	26,555	23,088.7	123,596.3	111,075.5
Operating income (loss)	\$'000	2,698	1,819.9	1,484.5	(3,388.5)
Net income (deficit)	\$'000	1,719	987.5	(2,707.5)	(7,433.7)

Passengers flown into and out of Canada during May showed an increase of 16.9%, cargo and excess baggage 21.3%, and mail 10.0% compared with same month in 1964. Canadian carriers transported 154,619 revenue passengers, 1,604 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 215 tons of mail in international traffic. Foreign carriers transported 106,598 passengers, 1,431 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 154 tons of mail.

Passenger Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers		Cargo and Excess Baggage		Mail	
	(000's)		(tons)		(tons)	
	May		May		May	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	88.5	78.4	309.8	265.7	69.2	65.6
Europe	33.3	27.9	333.5	297.9	65.1	60.4
All other countries	4.9	3.7	102.3	89.5	13.4	9.2
Total	126.7	110.0	745.6	653.1	147.7	135.2
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	95.4	82.8	1,293.9	1,203.1	124.9	119.3
Europe	31.1	24.7	927.9	548.6	81.2	67.3
All other countries	7.7	5.9	67.1	60.2	14.9	13.9
Total	134.2	113.4	2,288.9	2,847.9	221.0	200.2



\*32. Employment & Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) rose 0.6% in July to 141.3, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings". Typically for July, employment advanced in all industrial divisions except manufacturing and trade. In the former, the decrease reflected shutdowns in the automobile industries for model changeover. Seasonally adjusted, the industrial composite increased by 0.5% to 137.9.

All industrial divisions shared in the advance except construction which declined by 0.8%. The most significant gains were recorded in manufacturing where the adjusted index rose by 0.8%. Both components contributed to this advance, with durables up by 0.7% and non-durables by 0.9%. In the former, the gains reflected smaller-than-usual layoffs for model changeover in the automobile industries. In the latter, there were above-average increases in rubber and paper products as many workers returned to their jobs following settlement of industrial disputes in the two industries.

The seasonally adjusted industrial composite indexes employment for all regions were higher in July. The largest increases were recorded in the Atlantic region (1.0%), followed by Ontario (0.4%). The adjusted indexes for Quebec, the Prairie region and British Columbia rose by 0.2%.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose by 2¢ in July from the preceding month to \$91.09. The latest figure was \$4.33 above the same month last year. The payroll index at 303.2 was 0.6% above June and 11.1% above July 1964.

33. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings throughout Canada continued their post-war trend during 1964, with all the reported industry divisions, and most of their components, registering gains. In the manufacturing divisions, hourly earnings advanced by 7¢ from the preceding year to a new high of \$2.02, an increase of 3.6%. Average weekly hours were 0.2 hours longer, thus maintaining the upward movement which began in 1961. The rise in average weekly wages of \$3.50 to \$82.90 represents the largest absolute gain in any year since 1952.

\*34. Federal Government Employment Federal government employees, including those of corporations and agencies, numbered 350,000 at the end of June this year, reflecting increases of 1.3% from May and of 0.3% from June 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the June issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". Total payroll for June declined slightly from the previous month, but increased 4.1% from June 1964. Cumulative payroll for the first six months of 1965 amounted to \$868 million as compared to \$822 million in the corresponding 1964 period.

Number of employees in agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies increased 1.6% in June to 141,000, with the payroll declining 1.3% to \$65.6 million from \$66.8 million. This compares with 140,000 employees and a payroll of \$63.4 million in June 1964. Total payroll for January to June amounted to \$379 million, up by 7.8% from the corresponding 1964 figure.

Employees of departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 209,000 at the end of June, an increase of 1.1% from May and of 1.0% from June last year. Payroll amounted to \$83 million, a slight increase over May and 4.8% above the previous June. Cumulative payroll for January to June was \$489 million as compared to \$470 million in the first half of 1964.

\*35. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,112 million in July in the form of salaries and wages, down by 0.9% from the June total of \$2,131 million but up by 10.9% from the July 1964 figure of \$1,905 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". The January-July total rose 10.6% to \$14,091 million from \$12,742 million in the corresponding period of 1964.

The table following contains data on the unadjusted basis for July and January-July this year and last and June this year, together with seasonally adjusted data for June and July this year.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	July 1965	June 1965	July 1964	January to July 1965	January to July 1964	July 1965	June 1965
Millions of Dollars							
Newfoundland .....	36	35	32	214	190	32	32
Prince Edward Island	6	6	6	37	34	6	6
Nova Scotia .....	56	57	52	379	349	54	55
New Brunswick .....	44	44	40	291	264	44	43
Quebec .....	559	563	509	3,758	3,405	555	550
Ontario .....	863	884	780	5,874	5,322	868	861
Manitoba .....	92	92	86	607	567	88	89
Saskatchewan .....	68	67	63	435	406	64	63
Alberta .....	144	142	128	935	836	139	136
British Columbia ...	239	234	205	1,521	1,333	229	226
Canada .....	2,112	2,131	1,905	14,091	12,742	2,083	2,066

## CONSTRUCTION

36. Building Permits Building permits issued in Canada in June covered construction estimated at \$437,765,000, sharply (51.5%) greater than 1964's June total of \$288,995,000. Value for residential construction increased 35.3% to \$203,125,000 from \$150,157,000 a year earlier and non-residential construction 69.0% to \$234,640,000 from \$138,838,000.

January-June issuances were valued at \$1,733,704,000, higher by 29.0% than the corresponding 1964 total of \$1,343,550,000. Half-year issuances for residential construction advanced 17.0% to \$799,405,000 from \$683,470,000 a year ago and non-residential construction 41.5% to \$934,299,000 from \$660,080,000.

Provincial values of permits issued in June were (in thousands): Newfoundland, \$3,464 (\$2,020 in June 1964); Prince Edward Island, \$332 (\$391); Nova Scotia, \$14,853 (\$4,343); New Brunswick, \$5,580 (\$7,761); Quebec, \$132,912 (\$58,145); Ontario, \$172,368 (\$141,701); Manitoba, \$14,849 (\$8,800); Saskatchewan, \$13,975 (\$17,480); Alberta, \$31,630 (\$17,474); and British Columbia, \$47,802 (\$30,880).

January-June provincial totals (in thousands): Newfoundland, \$22,522 (\$8,601 a year ago); Prince Edward Island, \$1,797 (\$5,986); Nova Scotia, \$44,358 (\$20,115); New Brunswick, \$21,400 (\$19,806); Quebec, \$428,269 (\$308,736); Ontario, \$751,285 (\$586,516); Manitoba, \$61,374 (\$51,976); Saskatchewan, \$52,148 (\$50,850); Alberta, \$139,100 (\$117,880); and British Columbia, \$211,451 (\$173,084).



37. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over declined 3.5% in July to 13,700 units from 14,190 in July last year, but rose 7.9% in the January-July period to 71,663 units from 66,406 a year ago. Completions in these centres fell 20.0% in the month to 7,564 units from 9,460, but advanced 2.5% in the seven months to 74,295 units from 72,493. Units in various stages of construction at the end of July numbered 86,411, a rise of 19.9% from the corresponding 1964 total of 72,089 units.

#### U N I V E R S I T I E S

38. Income and Expenditure Of Canadian Universities, 1963-64 Canadian universities spent \$435,000,000 for current and capital purposes in 1963-64, according to a DBS report entitled "Canadian Universities, Income and Expenditure, 1963-64". The report shows that during the ten-year period from 1954-55 to 1963-64, current operating expenditures of all Canadian universities and colleges (including the Canadian Services Colleges) have increased almost four-fold and capital expenditures increased twelve-fold. During the same period full-time university-grade enrolment has slightly more than doubled. The publication notes that "at the present time there is no indication that growth in expenditure will slacken its pace, let alone drop to the point of paralleling growth in enrolment".

#### Some highlights of the report are:

- From 1954-55 to 1963-64 current operating expenditures (including sponsored and assisted research but excluding ancillary enterprises) increased from \$76 millions to \$290 millions. Operating expenditures for 1964-65 are estimated at \$345 millions and, as indicated in the report, are likely to be well over double this figure by 1969-70.
- From 1954-55 to 1963-64, capital expenditures increased from \$12 millions to \$145 millions. Preliminary estimates indicate that 1964-65 capital expenditures may be between \$200 and \$250 millions.
- From 1954-55 to 1963-64, full-time university-grade enrolment increased from 68,320 to 158,388. The 1964-65 figure was 178,288.
- Sources and percentages of operating funds for all institutions in 1963-64 included Provincial Governments - 39.1%, student fees - 26.7%, the Federal Government - 20.2%, and other sources - 14.0%.
- Sources and percentages of capital funds for 1963-64 included Provincial Governments - 64.6%, the Federal Government - 10.9% (less Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation loans), corporations - 6.2%, and other sources (including loans, less repayments, from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation) - 18.3%.

\*39. Anticipated Crude Oil Requirements Anticipated crude oil requirements for 1965 amounted to 356.7 millions of barrels or 977,441 barrels per day representing an increase of 3.9% over 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the D.B.S. publication "Canadian Crude Oil Requirements".

Actual refinery receipts for the first 7 months of 1965 amounted to 204.3 millions of barrels or 963,750 barrels per day representing an increase of 3.7 % over the same period in 1964.

Imports of crude oil for 1965 are expected to be 146.4 millions of barrels or 400,992 barrels per day representing an increase of 1.7% over 1964.

### CANADIAN CRUDE OIL REQUIREMENTS

AUGUST 1965

Anticipated and actual refinery receipts of crude oil,  
condensate and pentanes plus

	1965 Actual 1st 7 mos.	Anticipated					Actual 1964	Antici- pated 1965
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
'000 barrels per day								
<u>BY SOURCE</u>								
Domestic:								
Prairies .....	531	584	576	501	538	534	508	537
B.C. ....	34	35	28	34	32	34	33	33
N.W.T. ....	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
Ont. ....	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
TOTAL .....	570	625	611	541	575	574	546	575
Imported:	394	405	366	449	432	403	394	401
REQUIREMENT ..	964	1,030	977	980	1,007	977	940	976
<u>BY LOCATION</u>								
Atlantic .....	103	105	84	128	115	110	108	106
Que. ....	289	298	279	318	314	293	285	293
Ont. ....	300	334	322	286	306	302	283	304
Man. ....	40	38	41	40	42	43	37	40
Sask. ....	58	63	69	41	55	59	55	57
Alta. ....	89	98	87	87	91	83	88	89
B.C. ....	83	92	92	88	83	85	82	85
N.W.T. ....	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
REQUIREMENT ..	964	1,030	977	990	1,007	977	940	976
EXPORTS: (1) ..	289	312	322	296	321	..	278	..

(1) Reported by the pipeline companies.

.. Figures not available.



\*40. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	September 30	September 23	September 2
(1956 = 100)				
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index .....	112	175.5	176.0	173.7
Industrials .....	78	180.4	181.2	178.8
Utilities .....	20	174.1	175.0	172.3
Finance(1) .....	14	152.6	151.7	150.0
Banks .....	6	140.2	140.9	139.1
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index .....	24	107.3	108.4	110.5
Golds .....	16	130.0	131.4	135.0
Base Metals .....	8	94.9	95.8	97.1
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums .....	6	139.2	137.3	136.3
Primary Oils and Gas .....	6	98.8	100.0	97.8

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*41. <u>Wholesale Price Indexes</u>	Sept.* <u>1965</u>	Aug.* <u>1965</u>	Sept. <u>1964</u>	Aug. <u>1964</u>
		(1935 - 1939 = 100)		
<u>General Wholesale Index</u> .....	251.0	251.2	244.3	244.9
Vegetable products .....	213.7	215.1	214.4	219.0
Animal products .....	278.3	278.4	253.9	253.3
Textile products .....	245.5	246.0	248.0	247.8
Wood products .....	333.1	333.0	330.4	331.6
Iron products .....	267.4	267.0	257.9	257.6
Non-ferrous metals .....	219.2	219.1	209.5	204.8
Non-metallic minerals .....	192.4	191.2	191.0	190.8
Chemical products .....	200.7	202.6	191.4	192.7
Iron and non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) .....	284.7	284.4	272.0	268.2

\*These indexes are preliminary.

## S T E E L   I N G O T S

\*42. Steel Ingot Output    Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 2 amounted to 196,553 tons, an increase of 2.5% from the preceding week's total of 191,755 tons. Output in the corresponding period last year was 178,189 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 204 in the current week versus 200 a week earlier and 185 a year ago.

## R A D I O   A N D   T E L E V I S I O N

43. Radio & Television Broadcasting    Total broadcasting revenue in the radio and television broadcasting industry increased 12.0% in 1963 to \$129.4 million from \$115.5 million in the preceding year. At the same time, operating expenses advanced 7.1% to \$209.9 million from \$196.0 million.

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

1. Index of Industrial Production, July 1965 (including Real Domestic Product less Agriculture, 2nd Quarter 1965), (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Motor Vehicle Shipments, August 1965, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
3. Gold Production, July 1965, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
4. Hard Board, August 1965, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, 2nd Quarter 1965, (43-006), 25¢/\$1.00
- \*6. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
7. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, July 1965, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
8. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, May 1965, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, May 1965, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*10. Commodity Imports & Exports, July 1965
11. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, April 1965, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, April 1965, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
13. Farm Cash Receipts, April to June 1965, (21-001), 25¢/\$1.00
- \*14. Mushroom Survey, 1964
15. Stocks of Canned Foods, June 1965, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
16. Production of Eggs, August 1965, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations, 2nd Quarter 1965, (32-017), 25¢/\$1.00
18. Report on Livestock Surveys: Hogs, September 1, 1965, (23-005), 25¢/\$1.00
- \*19. Shortening, August 1965
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