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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Population: Canada's population at June 1 this year was estimated at 19,237,000. One-third of the total, 6,469,100, were children under working age (i.e., under 15 years of age), just under three-fifths (58.7%), 11,299,500, were in the working ages 15-64, and 7.6%, 1,468,400, were in the retirement ages 65 and over. (Page 2)

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Vital Statistics: Births in Canada in 1963 numbered 465,767 versus 469,693 in the preceding year, marriages totalled 131,111 versus 129,381, divorces aggregated 7,681 versus 6,768, and deaths amounted to 147,367 versus 143,699. (Pages 2-3)

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Labour: Canada's labour force in September amounted to 6,972,000, up by 157,000 from September 1963, while employment at 6,754,000 was up by 189,000, and unemployment at 218,000 was down by 32,000. (Page 4)

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Travel: Vehicular entries into Canada from the United States were greater in July and the January-July period versus a year earlier by 6.9% and 7.2%, respectively. Travellers' vehicle permits issued in September and the January-September period were more numerous than a year ago by 16.3% and 7.1%, respectively. (Pages 4-5)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 5.1% more cars in the seven days ended October 7 as compared to a year earlier and on 10.5% more in the January 1-October 7 period. (Page 7)

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Household Facilities: Households in Canada numbered an estimated 4,757,000 in May 1964, of which 96.0% had radios, 95.0% had electric refrigerators, 91.0% had T.V. sets, 88.1% had telephones and 74.0% had automobiles. (Pages 7-8)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week ended October 17 amounted to 171,623 tons, up slightly (0.1%) from the preceding week ... More washing machines, automatic clothes dryers, refrigerators and home and farm freezers were shipped by producers in August and the January-August period this year versus last. (Page 9)

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Food & Agriculture: Larger quantities of creamery butter, process cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder, but smaller amounts of margarine, cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk were produced in September this year as compared to last. (Page 14)

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1. Canada's Population Children under working age (i.e., under 15 years of  
By Sex & Age Group age) in Canada on June 1 this year numbered 6,469,100,  
according to the age estimates of the population for  
that date released by DBS. This was one-third of the estimated 19,237,000 total  
population of Canada. Just under three-fifths (58.7%) or 11,299,500 were in the  
working ages 15-64, and 76.% or 1,468,400 were in the retirement ages, 65 and  
over.

While the total population increased 5.5% since the June 1, 1961 Census, the population under 15 increased only 4.5%, the working age population by 6.0% and the retirement ages by 5.6%. Some of the five-year age groups showed greater differences. The 0-4 group increased by only 1.2%. The 5-9 and 10-14 by 4.9% and 8.0%, respectively. The age group 15-19 showed an 18.2% increase, or 260,000. The young adult age group 20-24 increased by 127,000, or 10.8% - this increase is being reflected in an increase in marriages to 131,111 in 1963 from 128,475 in 1961. The low birth rates of the thirties are now affecting the age groups 25-29 and 30-34. Both these groups decreased by 2.9% since the 1961 Census. The age group 35-39 remained the same and the older age groups increased by 2% or 3%.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland had the highest proportion of children under working ages at 41% with the smallest proportion (53%) of population in the working ages and (6%) in the retirement ages. British Columbia had the lowest proportion under 15 years of age at 31%, however, its proportion in the working ages at 59%, came just below Quebec and Ontario with 60% of their population in the working ages. Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of persons over 65 years of age with just over 10% and British Columbia was second with just under 10%.

## V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

2. Births, Marriages, Divorces & Deaths, 1963 Fewer births were recorded in  
Canada during 1963 than in the  
previous year, while the number of marriages and deaths increased, according to  
the annual DBS report "Vital Statistics" (Preliminary).

A total of 465,767 infants were born in 1963 - one birth every 68 seconds -- as against 469,693 births in 1962. The national birth rate (per 1,000 population) dropped from 25.3 in 1962 to 24.6 in 1963, the lowest birth rate recorded since 1945. The annual number of births has declined steadily during the past 4 years from the all time high of 479,275 registered in 1959. Almost all infants born in 1963 were delivered in hospital. Before World War II less than 4 out of every 10 infants were born in hospital, as compared with 2 out of 3 at the end of the War, and 8 out of 10, ten years ago.

The number of marriages solemnized during 1963 increased for the second consecutive year to 131,111 from 129,381 in 1962. Despite the increase in marriages, the national marriage rate (per 1,000 population) dropped slightly from 7.0 in 1961 and 1962 to 6.9 in 1963, the lowest marriage rate since 1934. The marriage rate has declined steadily from the record high of 10.9 established in 1946.

While 131,111 marriages were performed there were 7,681 divorces granted during the year 1963 as compared with 6,768 divorces in 1962.

MORE

With a constantly greater number of older persons in the population and the resultant increase in deaths from diseases associated with such persons -- such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer -- the total number of deaths has been rising annually. Deaths in 1963 totalled 147,367 as against 143,699, in 1962. However, the death rate (per 1,000 population) increased only slightly from the 7.7 of 1961 and 1962 to 7.8 in 1963 -- still one of the lowest death rates in the world.

Of the 147,367 deaths recorded in 1963, 72,459 (71,166 in 1962) or almost half were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system; cancer accounted for 25,077 (24,519 in 1962) or 17% of all deaths; accidents took 10,255 lives (up from 10,084 in 1962) or about 7% of all deaths. These have been the three leading causes of death since 1951 and there was very little change in their relative importance from 1962 to 1963. The numbers of fatalities from major types of accidents were as follows (1962 figures in brackets): motor vehicle 4,451 (4,325), falls 1,564 (1,594), drownings 1,130 (1,087), fire 584 (658), poisonings 384 (396) and all other accident fatalities 2,142 (2,024).

Of the 147,367 deaths recorded in 1963, 12,270 were infant deaths under one year of age, equivalent to a rate of 26.3 for every 1,000 infants born alive. The infant mortality rate has been declining steadily and the 1963 rate is the lowest on record.

The table following summarizes the birth, marriage, divorce, and death statistics for Canada and provinces in 1963.

	Births		Marriages		Divorces		All Deaths		Infant Deaths**	
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rates*	No.	Rate***	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate***
Canada	465,767	24.6	131,111	6.9	7,681	40.6	147,367	7.8	12,270	26.3
Nfld.	15,443	32.1	3,280	6.8	8	1.7	3,183	6.6	592	38.3
P.E.I.	2,949	27.6	684	6.4	8	7.5	979	9.1	63	21.4
N.S.	18,976	25.1	5,127	6.8	271	35.8	6,367	8.4	513	27.0
N.B.	15,771	25.7	4,391	7.2	172	28.0	4,815	7.8	435	27.6
Que.	133,640	24.4	37,358	6.8	491	9.0	38,217	7.0	4,012	30.0
Ont.	155,089	24.1	45,306	7.0	3,232	50.1	53,617	8.3	3,532	22.8
Man.	22,751	23.9	6,694	7.0	369	38.8	7,928	8.3	561	24.7
Sask.	23,543	25.2	6,197	6.6	331	35.5	7,441	8.0	638	27.1
Alta.	38,467	27.4	10,163	7.2	1,268	90.2	9,444	6.7	908	23.6
B.C.	37,478	22.1	11,677	6.9	1,516	89.4	15,029	8.9	879	23.5
Yukon	499	33.3	95	6.3	13	86.7	81	5.4	16	32.1
N.W.T.	1,161	48.4	139	5.8	2	8.3	266	11.1	121	104.2

\* Per 1,000 population; \*\*Under one year of age; \*\*\*Per 1,000 live births; \*\*\*\* Per 100,000 population.

## UTILITIES

3. Gas Utilities Field gathering systems and processing plants delivered 63,349,944,000 cubic feet of natural gas to gas utilities in July, with transport systems accounting for 51,122,494,000 cubic feet and distribution systems for 12,227,450,000 cubic feet; natural gas received from storage amounted to 117,570,000 cubic feet in the month. Total supply of gas utilities aggregated 64,325,569,000 cubic feet in July (up by 9.7% from a year earlier); of total supply, some 26,235,587,000 cubic feet were sold to ultimate customers in Canada (up by 9.4%) and 28,321,484,000 cubic feet were exported (up by 5.4%).

4. The Canadian Labour Force: Total employment decreased by 203,000 to 6,-  
Employment & Unemployment 754,000 between August and September. The  
decline was above average for the month, as a  
record intake of students into summer employment was followed by a sharp de-  
crease in employment with the reopening of schools in September. Unemployment  
dropped by 29,000 during the month to 218,000.

Between August and September, the decrease in employment of persons 14-24 years of age amounted to 272,000. This decline was partly offset by a gain of 69,000 among persons 25 years of age and over; most of the increase was among women.

Employment was up 189,000 compared with a year earlier, and unemployment was down 32,000. The labour force at 6,972,000 was 157,000, or 2.3%, higher than in September 1963.

Employment. The employment decline between August and September was mainly in the non-farm sector. Much of the decline during the month occurred in the service-producing industries which had provided many of the summer jobs for students. Farm employment decreased seasonally, accounting for about one-fifth of the over-all reduction.

Total employment remained well ahead of a year earlier. The September estimate of 6,754,000 represented an increase of 189,000, or 2.9%, over September 1963. In non-agricultural industries, the increase was 221,000, or 3.8%. The largest advance was in manufacturing, employment being up over the year by approximately 100,000. Other industries which showed large increases were service and trade.

Employment was higher than a year ago in all regions. The gains were relatively largest in British Columbia and Ontario, the increases being 4.7% and 3.2%, respectively.

Unemployment. Unemployment decreased by 29,000 to 218,000 between August and September. The decline - mainly among teenagers - was largely associated with the reopening of schools. Compared with a year earlier, unemployment was down 32,000. The decline was almost entirely among men.

Of the 218,000 unemployed in September, some 153,000, or 70% of the total, had been unemployed for three months or less. An estimated 27,000 had been seeking work from four to six months and 38,000 for seven months or more.

Unemployment in September represented 3.1% of the labour force, the lowest rate for the month since 1956. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.5%.

## T R A V E L

5. Travel Between Canada Vehicles entering Canada from the United States in  
And The United States July increased 6.9% to 3,003,700 from 2,810,100 in  
July last year, comprising 5.2% more of foreign  
registry at 1,780,300 versus 1,692,000 and 9.4% more of Canadian registry at  
1,223,400 versus 1,118,100.

MORE

Number of vehicles crossing into Canada in the January-July period advanced 7.2% to 11,731,900 from 10,941,600 in the corresponding period last year. Number of vehicles of foreign registry entering in the seven months increased 5.7% to 5,955,200 from 5,635,000 a year ago and the number of returning Canadian vehicles 8.9% to 5,776,700 from 5,306,600.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by plane, bus, rail and boat in July numbered 520,700, an increase of 10.0% from the July 1963 total of 473,400. Number of foreign travellers entering in the month advanced 9.8% to 364,800 from 332,300 and returning Canadians 10.5% to 155,900 from 141,100.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by long distance common carrier in the January-July period climbed 11.7% to 1,822,800 from 1,632,500 in the first seven months of 1963. Entries of foreign travellers in the seven-month period rose 10.5% to 1,015,200 from 918,400 and of returning Canadians 13.1% to 807,600 from 714,100.

6. TVP Entries In September Travellers' vehicle permits issued in September numbered 804,393, an increase of 16.3% from last year's September total of 691,512. This brought the number issued in the January-September period to 6,732,450, up by 7.1% from the corresponding 1963 total of 6,287,151.

All regions except Saskatchewan recorded more entries on travellers' vehicle permits in September this year as compared to last. Month's totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by vessel), 1,554 (1,328 in September 1963); New Brunswick, 47,626 (46,417); Quebec, 75,143 (67,537); Ontario, 595,064 (502,299); Manitoba, 10,698 (10,396); Saskatchewan, 6,091 (6,204); Alberta, 5,859 (5,480); British Columbia, 59,600 (49,422); and the Yukon, 2,758 (2,429).

Alberta posted the lone decrease in the number of travellers' vehicle permits issued in the January-September period as compared to a year ago. Nine-month totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by vessel), 11,100 (10,774 a year ago); New Brunswick, 377,484 (348,929); Quebec, 560,375 (534,257); Ontario, 5,080,488 (4,749,608); Manitoba, 98,239 (94,059); Saskatchewan, 51,887 (49,797); Alberta, 58,303 (61,199); British Columbia, 474,637 (419,810); and the Yukon, 19,937 (18,718).

## P R I C E S

\*7. Price Indexes Of Highway Construction In Canada The combined base-weighted price index of highway construction in Canada rose to 83.4 in 1963/64 and was 9.9% higher than the 1962/63 index of 75.9. All three major components of highway construction increased, led by the grading index which advanced 13.5% to 80.0 from 70.5. The granular base course index rose 9.2% to 83.9 from 76.8 while the surface courses index increased 2.7% to 92.4 from 90.0.

Indexes for five of the seven provinces included in the combined index rose while two decreased. The index for the federal government highway construction, also included in the combined index, declined.

The highway construction price indexes measure the percentage change through time in prices paid by provincial and federal governments in contracts awarded for new construction and reconstruction of highways. The price reference base for the index is the fiscal year 1956/57 and the index expresses prices in each fiscal year ending March 31 as a percentage of prices paid in 1956/57.

MORE

Further tables of indexes and weights will be published in the September 1964 issue of Prices and Price Indexes.

Base-Weighted Price Indexes of Highway Construction, All-Items and Major Components of the Combined Provincial-Federal Index, 1956/57-1963/64  
1956/57=100

	<u>All-Items</u>	<u>Grading</u>	<u>Granular Base Courses</u>	<u>Surface Courses</u>
1956/57	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957/58	92.3	88.5	93.3	102.2
1958/59	81.4	76.8	83.4	91.7
1959/60	81.8	76.4	84.8	93.2
1960/61	82.3	78.0	80.6	97.1
1961/62	74.8	71.1	76.3	83.6
1962/63	75.9	70.5	76.8	90.0
1963/64	83.4	80.0	83.9	92.4

All-Items Base-Weighted Price Indexes of Highway Construction, Provinces, Federal Government and Combined, 1956/57-1963/64  
1956/57=100

	<u>Nfld.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Fed.</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1956/57	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1957/58	84.1	91.6	97.8	88.5	111.3	102.8	85.1	101.4	92.3
1958/59	95.6	88.2	105.3	82.1	82.6	79.7	77.2	65.2	81.4
1959/60	87.3	93.4	91.3	86.1	79.0	72.8	78.6	64.4	81.8
1960/61	91.6	100.7	94.8	83.2	92.5	69.1	80.1	62.8	82.3
1961/62	73.4	87.4	90.2	75.3	77.7	64.5	73.6	63.4	74.8
1962/63	80.1	84.6	87.7	85.2	83.5	62.9	60.1	57.5	75.9
1963/64	74.2	83.4	94.8	98.1	98.9	65.5	65.5	54.4	83.4

\*8. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	<u>Number of Stocks Priced</u>	<u>Oct. 15</u>	<u>Oct. 8</u> (1956 = 100)	<u>Sept. 17</u>
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index .....	110	170.2	171.8	167.1
Industrials .....	76	174.8	176.4	170.9
Utilities .....	20	162.8	165.0	161.2
Finance (1) .....	14	157.0	157.7	156.2
Banks .....	6	147.6	147.9	147.4
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index .....	24	109.7	109.6	105.3
Golds .....	16	124.9	123.4	116.1
Base metals .....	8	101.4	102.0	99.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums .....	6	83.1	86.7	84.4
Primary oils and gas .....	7	84.7	86.7	85.9

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

M I N I N G

9. Salt Total dry salt and salt content of brine shipped and used by Canada's salt producers declined 3.6% in August to 347,032 tons from 359,989 in August last year, but rose 1.8% in the January-August period to 2,346,732 tons from 2,304,655 in the first eight months of 1963. Producers' stocks at the end of August were 9.9% smaller than a year ago at 93,501 tons versus 103,769.

10. Railway Carloadings Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada was placed on 85,488 cars in the first seven days of October, up by 5.1% from a year earlier, bringing the total in the January 1-October 7 period to 3,020,936 cars, an increase of 10.5% from a year ago. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections numbered 23,075 cars in the seven days and 939,375 cars in the year-to-date, reflecting a decrease of 6.8% in the week and an increase of 6.2% in the cumulative period.

Principal commodities contributing to the increased loadings in the seven days ended October 7 included: wheat, 7,347 cars (5,907 a year earlier); iron ore, 11,685 (9,128); pulpwood, 2,521 (2,137); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,353 (970); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 10,024 (9,278). Commodities loaded on fewer cars included: grain, other than wheat, 2,504 cars (3,834); grain products, 1,827 (2,337); and other agricultural products, 1,343 (2,051).

11. Oil Pipeline Transport Canada's oil pipelines received a net total of 36,963,282 barrels of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and petroleum products in July, up 8.5% from last year's July total of 34,061,639 barrels. Principal receipts in the month were: 24,352,548 barrels of domestic crude oil and equivalent (up 10.9% from a year earlier); 7,552,881 barrels of imported crude (up 3.0%); and 4,592,129 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and products from bulk plants and refineries (down 1.0%).

Net receipts in the January-July period rose 6.6% to 265,844,910 barrels from 249,487,077 in the corresponding period of 1963. Principal receipts in the seven-month period were: 172,357,774 barrels of Canadian crude oil and equivalent (up by 9.4% from a year ago); 54,386,738 barrels of imported crude (down by 0.9%); and 36,171,262 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and products from bulk plants and refineries (up by 0.8%).

#### HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

\*12. Household Facilities And Equipment In 1964 Proportions of Canadian households with electrical and other modern conveniences continued to increase in 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1964 issue of the DBS report "Household Facilities and Equipment".

Electricity was used for cooking purposes in two-thirds (66.6%) of Canada's households in 1964, up from 64.0% in 1963. Some 95% of households had electric refrigerators versus 94.2% in the preceding year and 20.4% had home freezers versus 17.7%.

Television receiving sets were in 91.0% of total households as compared to 89.8% in 1963 and phonographs and record players in 56.1% versus 53.9%, while radios were in 96.0% versus 96.3%. Almost two-thirds (66.0%) of all households had electric washing machines (excluding automatic) versus 68.6%, while 20.7% had automatic washing machines versus 18.3%. A small proportion (2.2%) had automatic dishwashers in 1964, practically unchanged from a year earlier.

Nearly three-quarters (74.0%) of all households had automobiles in 1964 as compared to 72.4% in the preceding year, comprising 62.0% versus 62.2% with one automobile and 12.0% versus 10.3% with two or more. Proportion with telephones climbed to 88.1% from 87.3%.

MORE

Household Facilities and Equipment

	1 9 6 4		1 9 6 3	
	Number of households (000's)	% of total households	Number of households (000's)	% of total households
<u>Total households</u> .....	4,757	100.0	4,671	100.0
<u>Principal heating facilities</u>				
Furnaces .....	3,531	74.2	3,407	72.9
Oil .....	2,155	45.3	2,057	44.0
Gas .....	1,025	21.5	927	19.8
Coal or coke .....	211	4.4	276	5.9
Wood .....	131	2.8	136	2.9
Other equipment .....	1,226	25.8	1,264	27.1
Oil .....	653	13.7	682	14.6
Gas .....	166	3.5	145	3.1
Coal or coke .....	114	2.4	124	2.7
Wood .....	260	5.5	288	6.2
<u>Cooking equipment</u>				
Electric .....	3,170	66.6	2,988	64.0
Piped gas .....	719	15.1	722	15.5
Bottled gas .....	146	3.1	149	3.2
Wood or coal .....	517	10.9	573	12.3
Kerosene or oil .....	179	3.8	216	4.6
<u>Fuel used for hot water supply</u>				
Electricity .....	2,425	51.0	2,363	50.6
Piped gas .....	1,060	22.3	977	20.9
Coal or coke .....	71	1.5	80	1.7
Oil .....	354	7.4	360	7.7
Other (mostly wood & bottled gas)	187	3.9	184	3.9
<u>Refrigerators and home freezers</u>				
Electric refrigerators .....	4,520	95.0	4,400	94.2
Home freezers .....	970	20.4	825	17.7
<u>Automatic dishwashers</u> .....	104	2.2	97	2.1
<u>Washing machines</u>				
Automatic (1) .....	985	20.7	853	18.3
Other electric .....	3,139	66.0	3,202	68.6
<u>Clothes dryers (1)</u> .....	1,137	23.9	1,009	21.6
<u>Electric floor polishers</u> .....	2,474	52.0	(3)	(3)
<u>Window-type air conditioners</u> .....	98	2.1	89	1.9
<u>Telephones</u> .....	4,192	88.1	4,077	87.3
<u>Radios</u>				
All types, except car .....	4,565	96.0	4,499	96.3
F.M. receivers .....	846	17.8	638	13.7
<u>T.V. sets</u> .....	4,328	91.0	4,195	89.8
<u>Phonographs and record players</u> ....	2,667	56.1	2,520	53.9
Cabinet model (2) .....	1,461	30.7	1,355	29.0
Table model (2) .....	252	5.3	273	5.8
Portable (2) .....	954	20.1	892	19.1
<u>Automobiles</u> .....	3,518	74.0	3,384	72.4
One automobile .....	2,947	62.0	2,905	62.2
Two or more automobiles .....	571	12.0	479	10.3
<u>Powered lawn mowers</u>				
Gasoline .....	1,576	33.1	(3)	(3)
Electric .....	155	3.3	(3)	(3)
<u>Outboard motors</u> .....	411	8.6	(3)	(3)

(1) Combination automatic washer-dryers are included in both "Automatic Washing machines" and "Clothes dryers", numbering 40,000 in 1963 and 41,000 in 1964

(2) Households having table or portable phonographs in addition to cabinet models are classified under "Cabinet models" only, while those having both table and portable models are under "Table models" only. (3) Data not collected in 1963.

13. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for cash loans, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were larger at the end of July this year as compared to last. Month-end outstandings on the books of small loan companies for instalment credit were smaller.

End-of-July balances outstanding, in millions, were as follows: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$982 (\$883 at the end of July 1963); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$566 (\$501); small loan companies for cash loans, \$800 (\$721); small loan companies for instalment credit, \$50 (\$53); department stores, \$416 (\$380); furniture and appliance stores, \$189 (\$185); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,179 (\$1,800).

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

\*14. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 17 amounted to 171,623 tons, an increase of 0.1% from the preceding week's total of 171,503 tons. Output in the corresponding 1963 period was 156,732 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 178 in the current week versus 178 a week earlier and 163 a year ago.

15 & 16. Domestic Washing Machines, Clothes Dryers, Refrigerators And Freezers Factory sales of domestic washing machines, automatic clothes dryers, mechanical refrigerators and home and farm freezers were larger in August and the January-August period this year as compared to last. August totals were: washing machines, 39,280 units (30,477 a year earlier); clothes dryers, 16,099 (14,895); refrigerators, 26,007 (23,919); and freezers, 17,113 (15,985). January-August: washing machines, 242,640 units (210,639 a year ago); clothes dryers, 67,501 (62,804); refrigerators, 226,891 (202,617); and freezers, 114,387 (105,409).

17. Warm Air Furnaces Value of factory shipments of warm air furnaces decreased sharply (20.4%) in August to \$2,690,900 from \$3,380,500 in August last year, but rose slightly (1.0%) in the January-August period to \$16,933,200 from \$16,770,900 a year ago.

18. Shipments Of Commercial Refrigeration Shipments of commercial refrigeration equipment in August were valued as follows: self-contained refrigerated bulk liquid dispensers, \$50,200 (\$378,700 in the January-August period); self-contained bottle beverage coolers, \$69,100 (\$673,200); normal temperature display cases, \$159,500 (\$1,591,300); low temperature display cases, \$111,200 (\$1,582,000); normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$106,500 (\$1,022,400); normal and low temperature pre-fabricated walk-in coolers, \$149,400 (\$1,048,400); cold storage doors, \$59,400 (\$325,100); and all other commercial refrigeration, \$86,100 (\$931,000).

19. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipe & Fittings In August Shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings declined in August to 45,184 tons from 45,919 a year earlier, but increased in the January-August period to 419,830 tons from 367,064 a year ago. Shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe, and mechanical and pressure tubing advanced in the month to 73,652 tons from 48,917 and in the eight months to 527,452 tons from 409,915.

\*20. Shipments Of Rolled Steel Products Shipments of rolled steel products in August climbed 10.3% to 542,656 tons from 492,164 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Primary Iron and Steel". August shipments were: semi-finished shapes, 32,168 tons (28,478 in August 1963); rails, 16,505 (21,576); wire rods, 34,214 (35,366); heavy structural shapes, including piling, 35,879 (32,571); light structural shapes, 4,088 (5,657); concrete reinforcing bars, 55,771 (42,685); other hot rolled bars, 54,620 (47,839); tie plates and track material, 4,989 (2,936); plates, including plates for pipes and tubes, 69,474 (62,199); hot rolled sheets, 61,530 (57,623); hot rolled strip, 19,382 (12,486); cold finished bars, 5,270 (4,155); cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate, 108,874 (100,261); and galvanized sheets, 39,892 (38,332).

21. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather Tanners' receipts of cattle hides increased in August to 252,828 from 202,362 in August last year and in the January-August period to 1,717,799 from 1,501,780 a year ago, while receipts of sheep and lamb skins decreased in the month to 3,956 dozen from 4,208 dozen and in the eight months to 67,663 dozen from 71,146 dozen.

Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at August 31 this year were: cattle hides, 435,025 (391,054 a year ago); calf and kip skins, 189,559 (257,030); sheep and lamb skins, 36,658 dozen (40,382 dozen); goat skins, 43,386 (63,742); horsehides, 7,286 (5,763); and all other hides and skins, 3,493 (2,820).

22. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board decreased 4.7% in August to 42,592,287 square feet from 44,682,530 in the same month last year, but increased 6.0% in the January-August period to 330,104,752 square feet from 311,275,041 in the first eight months of 1963. Domestic shipments were smaller in the month and larger in the cumulative period, while export shipments were greater in both periods.

23. Cement Shipments of Portland, and masonry and other cement rose 8.1% in August to 915,163 tons from 846,314 in August last year, placing the January-August total at 4,998,965 tons versus 4,386,662 a year ago, an increase of 14.0%. Stocks at plants and warehouses at the end of August aggregated 517,350 tons, smaller by 34.7% than the comparable 1963 total of 792,327 tons.

\*24. Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers decreased 12% in August to 100,125,000 square feet from 114,001,000 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". This brought shipments in the January-August period to 865,834,000 square feet, little different than the year-earlier total of 864,482,000. End-of-August stocks were 18% greater than a year ago at 90,946,000 square feet versus 76,944,000.

August shipments of plywoods advanced 8% to 205,347,000 square feet from 190,944,000 a year earlier, placing the January-August total at 1,703,837,000 square feet, larger by 20% than the comparable 1963 total of 1,423,974,000. End-of-August stocks were 7% smaller than a year earlier at 131,487,000 square feet versus 141,570,000.

25. Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances In August Factory shipments of small domestic electrical appliances in August included these appliances: steam flat irons, 59,-861 units (340,291 in the January-August period); automatic toasters, 53,111 (291,046); kettles, 35,276 (211,926); hair dryers, 33,927 (200,833); frying pans, 27,876 (124,114); and food mixers, juicers and blenders, 26,104 (147,349).
26. Concrete Products Production of concrete products in August included the following: brick, 9,458,162 (10,662,733 in August 1963); blocks (except chimney) all aggregates, 17,277,815 (14,861,294); pipe (drain, sewer and water) and culvert tile, 211,349 tons (89,622); and ready-mixed concrete, 1,208,029 cubic yards (1,097,258).
27. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, sheathing and plasters were smaller in August this year as compared to last, while those of lath were larger. Month's totals were: wallboard, 45,384,054 square feet (49,813,704 in August 1963); lath, 27,803,106 square feet (24,600,022); sheathing, 957,454 square feet (1,145,558); and plasters, 22,601 tons (24,029).

\*28. Industry & Production Notes

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available from the annual compilations of the Industry Division and which will appear at a later date in regular publications. Users should be aware that coverage of the statistics was extended to total activity (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) of manufacturing establishments. In previous publications the data covered manufacturing activity only. In addition, for a number of industries, adjustments have been made to the 1961 data on manufacturing activity which were published in the 1961 industry reports. These were required to bring the statistics in line with reporting procedures followed in the 1962 Census. Consequently the 1961 statistics on manufacturing activity listed below are not entirely comparable with those published in the 1961 reports. A complete account of recent changes will be contained in the 1962 industry reports when these become available.

Broom, Brush & Mop Industry (Cat. 47-201); Factory shipments from the broom, brush and mop industry increased in 1962 to \$25,533,834 from \$22,575,747 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$12,174,010 from \$10,399,519 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$13,752,377 from \$12,809,244. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$15,585,362 to \$15,874,211.

Ninety-three establishments (96 in 1961) reported 2,382 employees (2,454), including 1,563 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,620). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$9,221,000 (\$9,259,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,081,000 (\$4,148,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,263,000 versus 3,389,000.

Miscellaneous Leather Products (Cat. 33-205): Manufacturers of miscellaneous leather products reported factory shipments of \$41,662,643 in 1962 compared with \$37,294,402 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$20,486,095 from \$17,833,607 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$21,368,023 from \$20,060,256. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$20,790,603 to \$21,935,854.

MORE

One hundred and seventy-eight establishments (181 in 1961) employed 4,871 employees (4,745), including 4,017 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,764). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,958,000 (\$13,007,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$10,034,000 (\$8,823,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,251,000 versus 7,574,000.

Rubber Footwear Manufacturers (Cat. 33-206): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of rubber footwear increased in 1962 to \$36,664,485 from \$32,578,663 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$15,299,766 from \$12,844,208 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) advanced from \$19,462,576 to \$23,093,307. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose to \$23,513,686 in 1962 from \$19,768,106 the previous year.

Six establishments (6 in 1961) employed 4,612 employees (4,069), including 3,902 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,360). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$14,403,000 (\$12,931,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,381,000 (\$10,059,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,158,000 versus 6,826,000.

Other Rubber Industries (Cat. 33-206): Factory shipments from other rubber industries increased in 1962 to \$130,613,682 from \$118,307,930 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$57,388,081 from \$51,266,846 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) reached \$73,118,878 from \$67,275,197. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose to \$79,146,282 from \$71,686,948.

Seventy-four establishments (77 in 1961) reported 8,111 employees (7,577), including 5,771 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,274). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$37,404,000 (\$33,225,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$23,803,000 (\$20,731,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 12,780,000 versus 11,487,000.

Miscellaneous Clothing Industry (Cat. 34-218): Manufacturers of miscellaneous clothing reported factory shipments of \$9,750,093 in 1962 compared with \$9,502,565 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity declined from \$4,921,017 in 1961 to \$4,756,235 in 1962. Over the same period the value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$5,067,553 in 1962 from \$4,632,944. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) increased to \$5,391,306 in 1962 from \$4,894,772.

Fifty establishments (55 in 1961) reported 1,058 employees (1,174), including 821 directly employed in manufacturing operations (835). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,939,000 (\$3,009,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,955,000 (\$1,837,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,707,000 versus 1,671,000.

Leather Tanneries (Cat. 33-202): Factory shipments from leather tanneries increased in 1962 to \$60,416,495 from \$57,954,818 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$39,501,698 from \$39,489,607 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) reached \$19,655,325 from \$19,541,036. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) amounted to \$19,963,788 in 1962 compared with \$19,885,410 the previous year.

Forty-three establishments (45 in 1961) employed 3,538 employees (3,654), including 3,159 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,130). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$14,216,000 (\$14,141,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,651,000 (\$11,255,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,830,000 versus 6,694,000.

Hat & Cap Industry (Cat. 34-214): Manufacturers of hats and caps reported shipments of \$32,611,059 in 1962 compared with \$31,475,380 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$14,436,035 from \$13,473,677 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) reached \$18,302,756 from \$17,970,684. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose to \$18,521,927 from \$18,368,229. One hundred and thirty-one establishments (130 in 1961) reported 4,017 employees (4,300), including 3,256 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,443). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$12,882,000 (\$12,465,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$8,907,000 (\$8,566,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,457,000 versus 6,472,000.

Embroidery, Pleating, Hemstitching Manufacturers (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from manufacturers of embroidery, pleating and hemstitching increased in 1962 to \$9,975,526 from \$8,625,459 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$2,618,495 from \$2,341,071 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) reached \$7,339,028 from \$6,303,209. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose to \$7,485,245 from \$6,532,190. One hundred and twenty-nine establishments (130 in 1961) reported 1,751 employees (1,773), including 1,307 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,268). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,619,000 (\$4,137,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,279,000 (\$2,890,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,742,000 versus 2,500,000.

Fabric Glove Manufacturers (Cat. 34-218): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of fabric gloves increased in 1962 to \$6,174,934 from \$5,733,223 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$2,928,480 from \$2,986,442 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) reached \$3,292,722 from \$2,813,493. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose to \$3,493,363 from \$2,914,955. Thirteen establishments (13 in 1961) reported 1,162 employees (1,005), including 709 directly employed in manufacturing operations (679). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,252,000 (\$2,162,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,422,000 (\$1,261,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,432,000 versus 1,330,000.

Pressed & Punched Felt Mills (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from pressed and punched felt mills increased in 1962 to \$8,556,732 from \$6,812,549 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$4,706,431 from \$3,801,386 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) reached \$3,945,908 from \$2,998,324. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose to \$3,944,096 from \$3,059,040. Eleven establishments (10 in 1961) reported 431 employees (426), including 319 directly employed in manufacturing operations (329). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$1,802,000 (\$1,733,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,214,000 (\$1,117,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 747,000 versus 737,000.

29. Margarine Production of margarine in September declined 1.3% to 17,021,000 pounds from 17,237,000 in the same month last year. This followed decreases in all preceding months of the year except April and June, and output in the January-September period dropped 2.2% to 125,936,000 pounds from 128,793,000 in the corresponding nine months of 1963. October 1 stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses aggregated 9,746,000 pounds, up from the revised September 1 total of 9,641,000 pounds but down from last year's October 1 figure of 11,375,000 pounds.

\*30. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base increased 14.7% in September to 7,291,928 pounds from 6,356,162 in September last year and 4.1% in the January-September period to 51,155,408 pounds from 49,151,647 in the same period of 1963. Amount made from a cheddar base was up in the month at 7,237,833 pounds versus 6,251,129 a year earlier and in the nine months at 50,416,500 pounds versus 48,314,777. Manufacturers' stocks of process cheese at September 30 totalled 3,205,721 pounds, smaller by 10.0% than the comparable year-earlier total of 3,561,803 pounds; stocks of cheddar-based amounted to 3,146,528 pounds versus 3,472,677.

31. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter was larger in September and smaller in the January-September period this year as compared to last, while output of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk was down in the month and up in the cumulative period. Output of ice cream mix and skim milk powder was greater in both periods.

September production totals (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 36,975 pounds (36,315 in September 1963); cheddar cheese, 15,539 pounds (16,591); ice cream mix, 2,008 gallons (1,845); evaporated whole milk, 28,272 pounds (28,378); and skim milk powder, 20,618 pounds (17,240).

January-September totals (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 283,570 pounds (284,855 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 110,586 pounds (106,518); ice cream mix, 20,117 gallons (19,138); evaporated whole milk, 262,246 pounds (250,878); and skim milk powder, 162,673 pounds (143,845).

32. Fluid Milk Sales Sales of fluid milk and cream, in milk equivalent, amounted to 417,905,000 pounds in August this year, down by 2% from a year earlier, placing sales in the January-August period at 3,387,847,000 pounds, up by 2% from a year ago.

Sales were below year-earlier levels in August as compared to a year earlier in all provinces except Prince Edward Island that posted a rise of 1% to 2,217,000 pounds. Month's sales in the other provinces (percentage declines bracketed) were (in thousands): Nova Scotia, 16,782 pounds (5%); New Brunswick, 13,023 (2%); Quebec, 116,514 (1%); Ontario, 165,501 (2%); Manitoba, 20,063 (5%); Saskatchewan, 15,666 (3%); Alberta, 28,201 (5%); and British Columbia, 39,938 (1%).

January-August sales, in thousands, were (percentage changes from a year ago in brackets): Prince Edward Island, 15,143 pounds (-1%); Nova Scotia, 131,342 (-1%); New Brunswick, 101,632 (-2%); Quebec, 968,177 (+3%); Ontario, 1,339,711 (+2%); Manitoba, 164,037 (+1%); Saskatchewan, 126,289 (+2%); Alberta, 229,721 (unchanged); and British Columbia, 311,795 (+3%).

33. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk and poultry meat were smaller at October 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cheddar cheese and skim milk powder were larger. October 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 138,866 pounds (166,870 at October 1, 1963); cheddar cheese, 74,342 pounds (68,698); evaporated whole milk, 53,708 pounds (60,595); skim milk powder, 40,108 pounds (33,870); and poultry meat, 40,425 pounds (41,734).
- \*34. Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in September amounted to 36,-247,000 pounds, greater by 14.6% than last year's September total of 31,626,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Fish Freezings & Stocks". End-of-September stocks were 5.1% larger than a year ago at 107,926,000 pounds versus 102,695,000.
35. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments in July of premixes and concentrated stock and poultry feeds amounted to 32,929 tons (253,416 in the January-July period), secondary or complete feeds totalled 374,519 tons (2,738,717) and other animal feeds aggregated 37,288 tons (249,750).
36. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) at October 1 this year were estimated at 56,641,000 pounds, up from the revised September 1 total of 55,384,000 pounds and last year's October 1 total of 55,261,000 pounds. Beginning-of-October holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) were estimated at 88,191,000 pounds as compared to the revised month-earlier total of 77,944,000 pounds and the year-earlier total of 78,509,000 pounds.
37. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at October 1 this year aggregated 81,843,000 pounds, up from the revised September 1 total of 78,665,000 pounds and last year's October 1 total of 77,108,000 pounds. Beginning-of-October holdings of cold storage frozen meat totalled 47,974,000 pounds versus 44,837,000 a year ago, fresh meat aggregated 24,999,000 pounds versus 23,327,000, and cured meat amounted to 8,870,000 pounds versus 8,944,000.

Stocks of lard at October 1 amounted to 4,039,000 pounds as compared to the revised September 1 total of 4,638,000 and 1963's October 1 total of 4,678,000, while holdings of tallow amounted to 3,852,000 pounds versus 4,369,000 a month earlier and 2,419,000 a year ago.

38. Wheat Flour Output & Exports Output of wheat flour in August, first month of the 1964-65 crop-year, amounted to 3,145,000 hundredweight, down by 19% from the July total of 3,902,000 cwt. and by 3% from the 10-year (1954-63) August average of 3,256,000 cwt., but up by 5% from the August 1963 total of 3,004,000 cwt. Exports of wheat flour in August aggregated 1,771,000 cwt., down by 10% from the July total of 1,974,000 cwt., but up by 44% from the August 1963 total of 1,226,000 cwt.

#### MERCHANDISING

39. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending October 3 were valued sharply (34.6%) above those in the corresponding week last year. Increases were recorded in all provinces, and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 13.6%; Quebec, 18.3%; Ontario, 42.0%; Manitoba, 19.8%; Saskatchewan, 25.3%; Alberta, 67.9%; and British Columbia, 35.8%.

40. Department Store Sales Department stores in September this year had sales valued 10.7% above those in September last year. All provinces contributed to the national gain, with increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 6.5%; Quebec, 2.7%; Ontario, 6.0%; Manitoba, 8.5%; Saskatchewan, 19.5%; Alberta, 15.8%; and British Columbia, 25.6%.

41. Retail Trade Retail sales in August were estimated at \$1,604,648,000, down slightly (0.1%) from last year's August total of \$1,606,358,000. This followed gains of 7.2% in the first half of the year and 9.3% in July with the result that sales in the January-August period advanced 6.5% to \$12,815,511,000 from \$12,037,114,000 in the corresponding period of 1963.

Provincial sales in August were smaller by 2.0% in Quebec and by 0.9% in Ontario as compared to a year earlier, but were larger in the other provinces as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 0.2%; Manitoba, 1.2%; Saskatchewan, 0.8%; Alberta, 1.8%; and British Columbia, 4.1%. January-August provincial sales were above year-earlier levels in all provinces. Eight-month increases were: Atlantic Provinces, 7.0%; Quebec, 4.8%; Ontario, 5.5%; Manitoba, 6.9%; Saskatchewan, 13.2%; Alberta, 6.6%; and British Columbia, 9.8%.

Seven of the 18 specified kinds of business recorded smaller sales in August this year as compared to last, while 11 posted larger sales. Declines in the month ranged from 0.8% for general stores to 13.2% for fuel dealers, while increases ranged from 0.8% for garages and filling stations to 9.0% for motor vehicle dealers.

All but two of the 18 specified businesses posted increased sales in the January-August period this year as compared to last; sales of shoe stores were down by 1.0% and fuel dealers by 6.1%. Eight-month gains in the 16 businesses posting advances ranged from 2.9% for restaurants to 10.9% for motor vehicle dealers.

42. Steel Warehousing Sixty-five steel warehousing firms, considered to account for approximately 90% of Canada's steel warehousing business, had sales in July that included the following items: concrete reinforcing bars, 7,472 tons (6,110 in July 1963); other hot rolled bars, 10,048 (8,183); plates, 15,123 (15,374); sheet and strip, 16,159 (14,205); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 6,275 (6,125); heavy structural beams, 7,539 (6,232); bar-size structural shapes, 4,260 (4,675); and other structural shapes, 7,736 (5,325).

## S A W M I L L I N G

\*43. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces East of the Rockies advanced 17% in August to 342,506,000 feet board measure from 292,779,000 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". This placed output in the January-August period at 2,359,729,000 feet board measure, greater by 8% than the corresponding 1963 total of 2,183,564,000 feet board measure. Stocks on hand at August 31 aggregated 561,267,000 feet board measure, larger by 25% than the comparable 1963 total of 449,902,000.

\*44. Sawmills In British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose 4% in August to 579,356,-000 feet board measure from 557,791,000 a year earlier, mills on the coast accounting for 269,511,000 feet board measure versus 301,506,000 and those in the interior for 309,845,000 feet board measure versus 256,285,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". Output in the January-August period was 3% larger than a year earlier at 4,414,028,000 feet board measure versus 4,295,829,000.

\*45. Logging In Canada In 1962 Canada's forest production in 1962 was estimated at 3,431,802,000 cubic feet of merchantable wood, up by 3.9% from the 1961 total of 3,303,289,000 cubic feet, according to advance data that will be contained in the 1962 issue of the DBS report "Logging". Value of this production was placed at \$887,814,000, an increase of 4.9% from the preceding year's value of \$846,035,000.

Employment generated by the production of this volume was estimated at 85,-280 man-years; British Columbia 19,128 man-years and other provinces 66,152 man-years. (Man-year - British Columbia, 260 days; other provinces, 300 days).

Salaries and wages earned in the production of this volume of forest products in 1962 amounted to \$398,575,000. Cost of materials, including fuel and electricity, used in 1962 was estimated at \$140,900,000, a rise of 2.4% from the preceding year's value of \$137,576,000.

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

Friday, October 23, 1964

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

1. Estimated Population By Sex & Age Groups, Canada & Provinces, 1964, (91-202), 25¢
2. Vital Statistics (Preliminary), 1963, (84-201), 50¢
3. Gas Utilities, July 1964, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
4. The Labour Force, September 1964, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
5. Travel Between Canada & The United States, July 1964, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
6. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, September 1964, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*7. Highway Construction Price Indexes, 1963-64
- \*8. Weekly Security Price Indexes, October 15, 1964
9. Salt, August 1964, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Railway Carloadings, October 7, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
11. Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1964, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*12. Household Facilities & Equipment, May 1964
13. Credit Statistics, July 1964, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*14. Steel Ingot Production, October 17, 1964
15. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, August 1964, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, August 1964, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Stoves & Furnaces, August 1964, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00

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18. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, August 1964, (43-006),  
10¢/\$1.00
19. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, August 1964, (41-004),  
10¢/\$1.00
- \*20. Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, August 1964
21. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, August 1964, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Rigid Insulating Board, August 1964, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Cement, August 1964, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*24. Veneers & Plywoods, August 1964
25. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, August 1964, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Concrete Products, August 1964, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Gypsum Products, August 1964, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*28. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
29. Margarine, September 1964, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*30. Process Cheese, September 1964
31. Dairy Factory Production, September 1964, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Fluid Milk Sales, August 1964, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, October 1964, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*34. Fish Freezings & Stocks, September 1964
35. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, July 1964, (32-004),  
30¢/\$3.00
36. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, October 1964, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
37. Stocks of Meat & Lard, October 1964, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
38. Grain Milling Statistics, August 1964, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
39. Department Store Sales, October 3, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
40. Department Store Sales, September 1964, (63-004), \$1.00 a year
41. Retail Trade, August 1964, (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00
42. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, July 1964, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*43. Sawmills East of the Rockies, August 1964
- \*44. Sawmills in British Columbia, August 1964
- \*45. Logging in Canada, 1962
  - Canadian Statistical Review, September 1964, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, September 30, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July 1964, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Employment & Payrolls, July 1964, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in  
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