# DBS 

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HIGHLIGHTS

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in July were valued at $\$ 639,800,-$ 000 , up by $9.3 \%$ from a year earlier, placing the January-July total at $\$ 4$, $345,900,000$, greater by $17.6 \%$ than a year ago. Exports were up by $29.8 \%$ in the month at $\$ 788,300,000$ and by $23.0 \%$ in the seven months at $\$ 4,723,300, \infty$ 000. The export balance was sharply above a year earlier both in July and the January July period.
(Page 2)

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached 214.6 in August, a rise of $1.8 \%$ from July. The current index is at virtually the same level as in April and almost $2 \%$ higher than at the beginning of 1964.
(Pages 2-3)

Life Expectancy: Male Iife expectancy at birth in Canada is less than 70 in all regions, while that for females is more than 72 . Male life expectancy at birth ranges from 67.3 years in Quebec to 69.8 in the Prairie Provinces, while that for females ranges from 72.8 in Quebec to 75.7 in the Prairie Provinces.
(Pages 3-4)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 174,371 tons in the week ended October 31, down by $0.7 \%$ from the preceding week ... Shipments of motor vehicles produced in Canada were larger in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last by $30.0 \%$ and $19.1 \%$. (Pages $4-5$ )

Labour: Canada's paid workers received $\$ 2,017$ million in August in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, up by $1.8 \%$ and $8.4 \%$, respectively, from a month earlier and a year ago.
(Page 15)

Business: Cheques cashed in clearing centres were valued at $\$ 31,382,746,000$ in August and at $\$ 273,919,899,000$ in the January-August period, reflecting gains of $8.0 \%$ in the month and of $14.0 \%$ in the cumblative period as against a year ago.
(Page 16)

Food \& Agriculture: Wheat and wheat flour exports, in terms of wheat, from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia amounted to 117, 800,000 bushels in August, up by $8.4 \%$ from a year ago... Both output and sales of refined beet and cane sugar were smaller in September and the January-September period this year as compared to last.
(Pages 17-18)
*1. Commodity Imports \& Exports
Canada's commodity imports in July were valued at $\$ 639,800,000$, a rise of $9.3 \%$ from last year's July total of $\$ 585,200,000$, DBS reports. This brought the value for the JanuaryJuly period to $\$ 4,345,900,000$, larger by $17.6 \%$ than last year's corresponding total of $\$ 3,696,000,000$.

Commodity exports in July, as announced on September 8 , were valued at $\$ 788$, 300,000 , an increase of $29.8 \%$ over last year's $\$ 607,400,000$ for the same month. This placed the seven-month total at $\$ 4,723,300,000$, up $23.0 \%$ from $\$ 3,840,500,000$ a year ago.

There was an export balance on commodity trade of $\$ 148,400,000$ in July, sharply larger than last year's export balance of $\$ 22,200,000$ in the same month. In the January-July period there was a balance of exports over imports of $\$ 377,400,000$ as compared to $\$ 144,600,000$ in the same 1963 period.

Imports from the United States advanced 9. $\%$ in July to $\$ 426,700,000$ from $\$ 391,000,000$ in the corresponding month last year, while the seven-month value rose $17.9 \%$ to $\$ 3,040,100,000$ Erom $\$ 2,579,500,000$. Exports to the United States increased $7.9 \%$ in July to $\$ 382,400,000$ from $\$ 354,400,000$, while the January-July value rose $10.6 \%$ to $\$ 2,475,600,000$ from $\$ 2,238,600,000$. The import balance rose in the month to $\$ 44,300,000$ from $\$ 36,600,000$ a year ago, and in the cumulative period to $\$ 564$, 500,000 from $\$ 341,000.000$.

July purchases from the United Kingdom climbed $5.4 \%$ to $\$ 53,300,000$ from $\$ 50$, 600,000 a year earlier and $17.9 \%$ in the January-July period to $\$ 349,300,000$ from $\$ 296,200,000$. Total exports were also higher, rising $13.1 \%$ in the month to $\$ 113,-$ 400,000 from $\$ 100,300,000$, and $21.1 \%$ in the cumulative period to $\$ 096,500,000$ from $\$ 575,200,000$. The usual export balance with the United Kingdom grew in the month to $\$ 60,200,000$ from $\$ 49,700,000$, and in the cumulative period to $\$ 347,100,000$ from $\$ 279,000,000$.

Imports from other Conmonwealth and preferential rate countries rose by $24.4 \%$ in July to $\$ 40,500,000$ from $\$ 32,600,000$, and by $21.9 \%$ in the January-July period to $\$ 230,500,000$ from $\$ 189,200,000$. Month's exports to the group jumped $48.3 \%$ in the month to $\$ 51,800,000$ from $\$ 34,900,000$, while the seven-month value rose $21.3 \%$ to $\$ 277,100,000$ from $\$ 228,500,000$. There was an export balance of $\$ 11,300,000$ in the month's trade as compared to $\$ 2,300,000$ in the same month last year; in the cumulative period the export balance was $\$ 46,600,000$, up from $\$ 39,400,000$.

Imports from all other countries as a group rose $7.5 \%$ in July to $\$ 119,300,000$ from $\$ 111,000,000$, placing the January-July total at $\$ 726,000,000$, greater by $15.0 \%$ than last year's $\$ 631,100,000$. Exports to this group were valued at $\$ 240,700,000$, more than double last year's July value of $\$ 117,800,000$, boosting January-July exports $59.6 \%$ to $\$ 1,274,100,000$ from $\$ 798,300,000$. The resulting export trade balance went up in July to $\$ 121,400,000$ from $\$ 6,700,000$ a year ago, and in the January-July period to $\$ 548,200,000$ from $\$ 167,200,000$.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
2. August Index of Industrial Production

The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production $(1949=100)$ showed a gain of $1.8 \%$ in August, reaching a level of 214.6 in the month. This left the index at virtually the same level as in April of this year and almost $2 \%$ higher than at the beginning of 1964.

MORE

In August, all the strength occurred in manufacturing, where output advanced by more than two and one-half percent. Both durables and non-durables moved higher in the month, the former by more than $3 \%$, the latter by alnost $2 \%$. On the other hand, both mining and electric power and gas utilities showed relatively small declines of $1 \%$ or less in August.

Increases in major groups were quite widespread throughout non-durables, ranging from $1 \%$ in petroleum products and foods and beverages to $10 \%$ in tobacco products. Rubber products gained about $7 \%$ in the month and chemicals, with almost all components contributing substantially, were up by $6 \%$. In addition, leather products advanced by $4 \%$, and $2 \%$ increases were recorded in textiles and paper products, the latter due largely to higher pulp and paper output. Only clothing and printing and publishing registered declines in the month.

The strength in durables in August was similarly widespread and substantial. The biggest single contributor was transportation equipment, where motor vehicles moved higher by more than $10 \%$. In addition, wood products, with considerably higher sawmill and veneer and plywood output, gained $10 \%$. Increases of about $3 \%$ in both primary iron and steel and iron castings led the way to a $2 \%$ advance in iron and steel products. In line with other increases in some of the building materials producing industries, non-metallic mineral products jumped by $5 \%$, due mostly to concrete products. A gain of $4 \%$ was also recorded in electrical apparatus and supplies, as both telecommunication equipment and refrigerators and appliances showed strength in the month.

The slight decline in mining production originated in both fuels ( $-2 \%$ ) and nonmetals ( $-7 \%$ ). These were almost offset by a $3 \%$ gain in metals, with all the major metals excepting nickel moving higher.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

3. Provincial and Regional Life Expectancy Provincial and regional life tables for 1960-1962 released by DBS complete the fifth official series of life tables for Canada and the provinces and regions that have been published to date, based on deaths in the three-year period around each of the censuses of 1931, 1941, 1951, 1956 and 1961.

According to these latest life tables, the life expectancy for new-born males is as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 68.6 years; Quebec, 67.3; Ontario, 68.3; Prairie Provinces, 69.8; British Columbia, 68.9. For new-born females the figures are: Atlantic Provinces, 73.9; Quebec, 72.8; Ontario, 74.4; Prairie Provinces, 75.7; British Columbia, 75.4. As published earlier in Canadian Life Tables, 19601962, the national figure reached 68.4 years for males and 74.2 years for females. Male life expectancy at birth continues to be below 70 in all of the five regions, while that for females is over 72 in all regions.

During the five-year period from 1956 to 1961 male life expectancy at birth for Canada increased from 67.6 to 68.4 , or 0.8 years. Corresponding regional increases were: Quebec, 1.2 years; British Columbia, 0.8 years; Atlantic Provinces, 0.7 years; Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, 0.5 years each. For females the national figure rose from 72.9 to 74.2 , or by 1.3 years, with corresponding increases of 1.8 years in Quebec, 1.5 years in each of Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, 1.0 years in the Atlantic Provinces, and 0.8 years in Ontario.

During the thirty-year period from 1931 to 1961 the life expectancy at birth for Canadian males increased from 60.0 to 68.4 , or 8.4 years; among the regions increases varied from 6.3 years for the Prairie Provinces to 11.1 years for Quebec. The Canadian female's life expectancy at birth rose from 62.1 to 74.2 , or 12.1 years, with a variation in increase from 10.1 years for British Columbia to 15.0 years for Quebec.

Longevity has improved since 1931 for both sexes at all ages and in every region, though more so for females; there has been only slight improvement for males beyond middle life. Quebec has shown the greatest improvement of any region among young males and females, and middle-aged females, and British Columbia among middleaged males.

The following national and regional life expectancy figures for selected ages are extracted from the Bureau reports:

Life Expectancy at Selected Ages for each Sex and Region


| Birth | 68.4 | 68.6 | 67.3 | 68.3 | 69.8 | 68.9 | 74.2 | 73.9 | 72.8 | 74.4 | 75.7 | 75.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 69.5 | 70.1 | 68.7 | 69.1 | 71.0 | 69.8 | 75.0 | 75.1 | 73.8 | 75.0 | 76.4 | 76.0 |
| 20 | 51.5 | 52.2 | 50.8 | 51.0 | 52.9 | 51.8 | 56.6 | 56.8 | 55.6 | 56.5 | 58.1 | 57.6 |
| 40 | 33.0 | 33.8 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 34.4 | 33.6 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 37.3 | 38.8 | 38.5 |
| 65 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 17.0 | 16.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 (1 | 5-19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| At |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| birth | 67.6 | 67.9 | 66.1 | 67.8 | 69.3 | 68.1 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 71.0 | 73.6 | 74.2 | 73.9 |
| 1 | 69.0 | 69.7 | 68.1 | 68.8 | 70.5 | 69.2 | 74.0 | 74.2 | 72.6 | 74.2 | 75.1 | 74.7 |
| 20 | 51.2 | 52.0 | 50.4 | 50.8 | 52.6 | 51.3 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 54.4 | 56.0 | 56.9 | 56.5 |
| 40 | 32.7 | 33.6 | 31.9 | 32.2 | 34.1 | 33.1 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 36.7 | 37.7 | 37.5 |
| 65 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 16.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 931 | --19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| At 60.0 $60.2{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| birth | 60.0 | 60.2 | 56.2 | 61.3 | 63.5 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 61.9 | 57.8 | 63.9 | 65.5 | 65.3 |
| 1 | 64.7 | 64.8 | 62.4 | 65.0 | 67.2 | 64.6 | 65.7 | 65.4 | 62.6 | 66.8 | 68.3 | 67.2 |
| 20 | 49.0 | 49.2 | 47.8 | 48.8 | 51.0 | 48.7 | 49.8 | 49.6 | 47.7 | 50.1 | 51.7 | 51.2 |
| 40 | 32.0 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 31.6 | 33.3 | 32.2 | 33.0 | 33.7 | 31.8 | 32.9 | 34.4 | 34.3 |
| 65 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 14.4 | 14.6 |
| The 1931 figures for the Atlantic Provinces do not include N |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## MANUFACTURING

> * 4. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended Oct$0.7 \%$ from the preceding week's total of 175,506 tons. Output in the corresponding 1963 period was 163,123 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during $1957-59$ of 96,108 tons equalling 100 , was 181 in the current week versus 182 a week earlier and 170 a year ago.

## 5. Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars and commercial vehicles increased $30.0 \%$ in

September to 49,862 units from 38,353 in the same month last year. With a lone decrease in July, shipments in the January-September period climbed $19.1 \%$ to 515,614 units from 432,755 in the first nine months of 1963. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States advanced in the month to 1,784 units from 620 and in the cumulative period to 9,049 units from 4,143

September shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars increased to 39,732 units from 30,963 a year earlier, comprising 37,425 units versus 30,009 for sale in Canada and 2,307 units versus 954 for export. January-September shipments climbed to 429,944 units from 361,506 a year ago, number for sale in Canada rising to 406,208 units from 351,690 and for export to 23,736 units from 9,816.

Factory shipments of domestically-produced commercial vehicles rose in September to 10,130 units from 7,390 a year earlier, reflecting more for sale in Canada at 9,552 units versus 6,992 and a1so more for export at 578 units versus 398. Nine-month shipments advanced to 85,670 units from 71,249 a year ago, comprising 81,298 units versus 68,213 for the domestic market and 4,372 units versus 3,036 for export markets.
*6. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in August rose $1.5 \%$ to $4,160,945$ pairs from $4,101,449$ 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 of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-August period to $31,669,895$ pairs, a rise of $2.2 \%$ from the corresponding 1963 total of $30,991,532$.

## 7. Rigid Insulating Board

Shipments of rigid insulating board rose $2.4 \%$ in September to $46,021,116$ square feet from $44,925,071$ in September last year and $5.6 \%$ in the January-September period to $376,125,868$ square feet from 356,200,112 a year ago. Domestic and export shipments were larger than a year earlier in both periods.

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8. Hard Board Shipments of hard board rose \(2.8 \%\) in September to \(30,564,247\) square feet from \(29,758,221\) in the corresponding month last year, an increase in exports to \(6,247,964\) square feet from \(4,743,150\) a year ago more than offsetting a decrease in domestic shipments to \(24,316,283\) square feet from 25,015 , 071. January-September shipments advanced \(10.7 \%\) to \(288,706,858\) square feet from \(260,715,608\); domestic shipments increased to \(236,071,084\) square feet from \(218,314,-\) 758 , and export shipments to \(52,635,774\) square feet from \(42,400,850\).
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9. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for 911 but a small part of the total Canadian production increased $19.5 \%$ in September to $\$ 4,194,400$ from $\$ 3,506,786$ in the corresponding month last year, while sales in the JanuarySeptember period rose $11.2 \%$ to $\$ 26,155,897$ from $\$ 23,509,853$ a year ago.

## 10. Canadian Crude $0 i 1$ Requirements

Refinery receipts of crude oil, condensate, and pentanes plus are anticipated at $29,897,000$ barrels in November, at $30,440,000$ in December 1964 and 343,771,000 in the full year 1964; anticipated receipts in January 1965 are 29,216,000 barrels. Actual refinery receipts a year earlier were: November 1963, $29,448,000$ barrels; December 1963, 28,821,000; year 1963, 332,745,000; and January 1964, 29,670,000.

## 11. Products Made From Canadian Clays

Producers' sales of products made from
Canadian clays rose $1.1 \%$ in value in August to $\$ 3,671,100$ from $\$ 3,632,400$ in August last year and $6.1 \%$ in the Jan-uary-August period to $\$ 24,751,500$ from $\$ 23,336,300$ in the corresponding 1963 period. Sales of building brick -- the principal product -- were down $1.5 \%$ in the month at $\$ 2,251,700$ versus $\$ 2,286,800$, but were up $8.3 \%$ in the eight months at $\$ 15,252,600$ versus $\$ 14,089,800$.
12. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts in September were smaller than a year earlier at $30,868,894$ square feet versus 30 , 887,596, while deliveries of granulated wool were larger at $1,375,370$ cubic feet versus 750,054 and bulk or loose wool at 101,027 cubic feet versus 50,008 . January-September shipments were: batts, $269,323,847$ square feet $(230,140,950$ a year ago) ; granulated wool, $6,350,133$ cubic feet $(4,956,095)$; and bulk or loose wool, 734,354 cubic feet $(786,561)$.
13. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard increased in September to $43,383,015$ square feet from $41,755,081$ in September last year and lath to $26,871,370$ square feet from $23,145,585$, while shipments of sheathing decreased to 894,322 square feet from 943,852 and plasters to 21,000 tons from 21,028. January-September shipments were: wallboard, $424,788,056$ square feet ( $357,277,813$ a year ago) ; lath, $207,495,526$ square feet ( 182,312 , $=$ 889) ; sheathing, $7,288,010$ square feet ( $7,497,242$ ); and plasters, 183,858 tons (177,410).
14. Coke Production \& Supply Production of coke rose in August to 369,185
tons from 362,764 in the same month last year and in the January-August period to $2,894,069$ tons from $2,841,127$ a year ago. Available supply of coke was up in the month at 370,696 tons versus 368,330 a year earlier and in the eight months at $2,921,360$ tons versus $2,832,009$.
*15. Shipments Of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet 858 quarter to $10,609, /$ square feet from while the value rose to $\$ 3,588,906$ from $\$ 3,433,959$.

Producers' domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet -- $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thickness or less -- increased in volume in this year's third 10,383,478 in the corresponding 1963 quarter,

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.

Hardwood Flooring Industry: (Cat. 35-203): Factory shipments from the hardwood flooring industry increased in 1962 to $\$ 14,781,000$ from $\$ 13,997,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 8,115,000$ from $\$ 8,007,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 6,462,000$ from $\$ 5,977,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 5,998,000$ to $\$ 6,503,000$.

Seventeen establishments (19 in 1961) reported 1,206 employees $(1,243)$, including 1,052 directly employed in manufacturing operations ( 1,080 ). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 3,829,000(\$ 3,809,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 3,036,000(\$ 2,951,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $2,367,000$ versus $2,364,000$.

Shingle Mills (Cat. 35-204): Factory shipments from shingle mills increased in 1962 to $\$ 18,458,535$ from $\$ 16,267,389$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 9,620,343$ from $\$ 8,438,373$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 8,735,521$ from $\$ 7,870,975$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 7,965,695$ to $\$ 8,873,109$.

Fifty-seven establishments (52 in 1961) reported 1,378 employees ( 1,354 ), including 1,282 directly employed in manufacturing operations ( 1,260 ). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 6,661,000(\$ 6,077,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 6,068,000(\$ 5,584,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $2,451,000$ versus $2,319,000$.

Household Furniture Industry: (Cat. 35-211): Factory shipments from the household furniture industry increased in 1962 to $\$ 219,995,566$ fron $\$ 204,866$, 247 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 109,765,697$ from $\$ 101,674,287$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 112,308,939$ from $\$ 103,956,911$. Industry value added imanufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 104,752,720$ to $\$ 113,442,018$.

The number of establishments in 1962 was 1,648 compared with 1,579 in 1961. Employees reported in 1962 totalled 20,182 ( 19,717 in 1961), including 16,588 directly employed in manufacturing operations ( 16,116 ). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 71,453,000(\$ 66,816,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 53,159,000$ ( $\$ 49,201,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $36,309,000$ versus $34,738,000$.

Office Furniture Industry: (Cat. 35-212): Factory shipments from the office furniture industry increased in 1962 to $\$ 37,763,513$ from $\$ 32,862,464$ in 1961 . Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 15,906,682$ from $\$ 13,825$,741 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 22,334,050$ from $\$ 19$,168,194. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 19,688,600$ to $\$ 22,892,795$.

Thirty-eight establishments ( 45 in 1961) reported 3,381 employees ( 3,159 ), including 2,606 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(2,431)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 13,886,000(\$ 12,339,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 9,728,000(\$ 8,485,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $5,755,000$ versus $5,145,000$.

Miscellaneous Furniture Industries: (Cat. 35-213): Factory shipments from the miscellaneous furniture industries increased in 1962 to $\$ 115,210,495$ from $\$ 108,982,235$ in 1961 . Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 59,432,858$ from $\$ 54,552,221$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 57,045,795$ from $\$ 55,124,111$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 56,966,633$ to $\$ 58,034,627$.

Three hundred and ninety-seven establishments ( 401 in 1961) reported 9,497 employees $(9,209)$, including 7,473 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(7,205)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 35,780,000$ ( $\$ 33,543$, 000 ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 25,116,000(\$ 23,055,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $16,448,000$ versus $15,402,000$.

Electric Lamp and Shade Industry: (Cat. 35-214): Factory shipments from the electric lamp and shade industry increased in 1962 to $\$ 13,599,383$ from $\$ 12,865,-$ 886 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to $\$ 6$,728,633 from $\$ 7,081,665$ in 1961 while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose from $\$ 5,826,611$ in 1961 to $\$ 6,966,333$ in 1962. Industry value added (manufacturing plus nonmanufacturing activity) advanced from \$5,921,937 to \$7,046,739.

Sixty-one establishments (63 in 1961) reported 1,195 employees $(1,269)$, including 934 directly employed in manufacturing operations (988). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 3,527,000(\$ 3,781,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 2,278,000(\$ 2,266,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $1,999,000$ versus $2,011,000$.

Pulp and Paper Mills, (Cat. 36-204): Factory shipments from pulp and paper mills increased in 1962 to $\$ 1,716,300,000$ from $\$ 1,632,833,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 838,590,000$ from $\$ 797,252,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of producttion less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 880,261,000$ from $\$ 840,-$ 646,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 847,834,000$ to $\$ 886,111,000$.

One hundred and twenty-five establishments (125 in 1961) reported 64,885 employees ( 64,155 ), including 53,745 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(53,428)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 355,245,000$ ( $\$ 340,-$ 857,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 281,858,000(\$ 271,234,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $117,783,000$ versus $116,141,000$.

Venetian Blind Manufacturers: (Cat. 47-210): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of venetian blinds decreased to $\$ 3,396,450$ in 1962 fiom $\$ 3,647,262$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to $\$ 1,826,712$ from $\$ 1,927,079$ in 1961. Value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) was reduced from $\$ 1,733,-$ 308 in 1961 to $\$ 1,601,980$ in 1962. Industry value added (manufacturing plus nonmanufacturing activity) fell from $\$ 1,895,258$ to $\$ 1,635,214$.

Fifty-six establishments (66 in 1961) reported 276 employees (295), including 180 all employees aggregated $\$ 784,000(\$ 866,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 436,000$ ( $\$ 428,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 385,000 in both 1961 and 1962.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers: ( $47-205$ ): Factory shipments from manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers fell from $\$ 2,628,000$ in 1961 to $\$ 2,272,-$ 656 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell from $\$ 995,000$ to $\$ 756,-$ 409 and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) was reduced from $\$ 1,704,000$ to $\$ 1,504,084$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) dropped from $\$ 1,963,000$ in 1961 to $\$ 1,592,800$ in 1962.

Thirty-three establishments ( 32 in 1961) reported 351 employees (455), including 227 directly employed in manufacturing operations (317). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 794,000(\$ 1,020,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 506,000(\$ 632,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 451,000 in 1962 compared with 568,000 in 1961.

Small Electrical Appliances Manufacturers: (Cat. 43-203): Factory shipments from manufacturers of small electric appliances rose from $\$ 66,381,578$ in 1961 to $\$ 76,490,135$ in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year from $\$ 32,121,636$ in 1961 to $\$ 38,945,099$ in 1962 and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) from $\$ 34,165,257$ to $\$ 40,021,630$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 34,746,030$ in 1961 to $\$ 40,683,726$ in 1962.

Fifty-seven establishments (59 in 1961) reported 4,243 employees ( 4,003 ), including 3,007 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(2,755)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 17,250,000$ ( $\$ 16,277,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 10,857,000(\$ 9,790,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $6,233,000$ versus $5,506,000$.

Textile Dyeing and Finishing Plants: (Cat. 34-206): Factory shipments from textile dyeing and finishing plants increased in 1962 to $\$ 23,316,877$ from $\$ 18$,520,424 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 7,774,915$ from $\$ 6,436,176$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 15,569,212$ from $\$ 12,054,142$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus nonmanufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 12,020,923$ to $\$ 15,513,835$.

Fifty-eight establishments (54 in 1961) reported 2,125 employees ( 1,984 ), including 1,765 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,623). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 7,944,000$ ( $\$ 7,394,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 5,830,000(\$ 5,240,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $4,142,000$ versus $3,739,000$.

Machine Shops= (Cat. 42-207): Shipments from machine shops increased in 1962 to $\$ 90,960,017$ from $\$ 77,441,566$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 35,275,997$ from $\$ 30,659,760$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 56,135,431$ from $\$ 47,091,761$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 48,599,804$ to $\$ 57,662,060$.

Eight hundred and thirteen establishments (778 in 1961) reported 8,603 employees $(7,756)$, including 6,697 directly employed in manufacturing operations ( 5,994 ). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 36,576,000(\$ 31,741,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 27,155,000(\$ 23,487,000)$. Paid manhours in manufacturing operations numbered $14,420,000$ versus $12,698,000$.

Battery Manufacturers: (Cat. 43-208): Factory shipments from battery manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 42,321,249$ from $\$ 39,648,638$ in 1961. Cost of materlals, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 23,966,519$ from $\$ 20,884,512$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 19,082,620$ from $\$ 18,741,578$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 20,825,534$ to $\$ 21,549,173$.

Twenty-six establishments (27 in 1961) reported 2,132 employees $(2,080)$, including 1,435 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,377). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 9,698,000(\$ 9,368,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 5,714,000(\$ 5,390,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $3,071,000$ versus $3,034,000$.

Orthopaedic and Surgical App1iance Manufacturers. (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from orthopaedic and surgical appliance manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 3,332,819$ from $\$ 2,875,108$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 1,181,382$ from $\$ 970,781$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 2,134,822$ from $\$ 1,957,216$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 2,118,977$ to $\$ 2,298,803$.

Thirty-nine establishments (37 in 1961) reported 366 employees (332), including 248 directly employed in manufacturing operations (223). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 1,229,000(\$ 1,124,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 710,000$ ( $\$ 623,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 522,000 versus 478,000 .

Dental Laboratories: (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from dental laboratories increased in 1962 to $\$ 14,459,785$ from $\$ 13,032,809$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 3,511,947$ from $\$ 3,098,425$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 10,944,144$ from $\$ 9,931,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 9,939,860$ to $\$ 10,965,417$.

Five hundred and fifty establishments (525 in 1961) reported 1,370 employees $(1,283)$, including 1,195 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(1,130)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 4,959,000$ ( $\$ 4,384,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 4,115,000(\$ 3,706,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $2,750,000$ versus $2,563,000$.

Plastic Fabricators: (Cat. 47-208): Factory shipments from plastic fabricators increased in 1962 to $\$ 128,947,444$ from $\$ 108,991,652$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 70,728,584$ from $\$ 59,444,987$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 59,779,096$ from $\$ 50,021,987$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced froin $\$ 51,282,764$ to $\$ 60,687,823$.

Two-hundred and ninety-five establishments (277 in 1961) reported 8,527 employees $(7,973)$, including 6,439 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(5,797)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 30,943,000(\$ 27,683,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 20,077,000$ ( $\$ 17,286,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $13,715,000$ versus $12,158,000$.

Candle Manufacturers: (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from candle manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 3,262,945$ from $\$ 3,089,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 1,379,202$ from $\$ 1,292,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 1,884,249$ from $\$ 1,841,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 2,048,000$ to \$2,035,963.

Sixteen establishments (16 in 1961) reported 310 employees (288), including 183 directly employed in manufacturing operations (178). Salaries and wages for all employees agsregated $\$ 1,110,000(\$ 1,089,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 528,000(\$ 498,000)$. Pald man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 454,000 versus 431,000 .

Hair Goods Manufacturers: (Cat. 47-205): Shipments from manufacturers of hair goods increased in 1962 to $\$ 494,415$ from $\$ 485,477$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 249,518$ from $\$ 273,823$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 257,883$ from $\$ 213,669$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 218,887$ to $\$ 257,798$.

Eleven establishments (11 in 1961) reported 54 employees (56), including 49 directly employed in manufacturing operations (51). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 129,000(\$ 127,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 113,000$ ( $\$ 109,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 98,000 in 1962 compared with 99,000 in the previous year.

Typewriter Supplies Manufacturers (Cat. 47-207): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of typewriter supplies increased in 1962 to $\$ 8,389,947$ from $\$ 7,700$,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 4,716$, 613 from $\$ 3,929,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) fell to $\$ 3$, , 680,684 from $\$ 3,782,000$ in 1961. Industry value added (manufacturing plus nonmanufacturing activity) rose slightly from $\$ 3,792,000$ in 1961 to $\$ 3,798,664$ in 1962.

Ten establishments (10 in 1961) reported 583 employees (543), including 354 directly employed in manufacturing operations (325). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 2,243,000(\$ 2,146,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 1,064,000$ ( $\$ 958,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 761,000 versus 745.000 .

Pen and Pencil Manufacturers (Cat. 47-207): Factory shipments from pen and pencil manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 16,265,701$ from $\$ 15,051,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 6,969,800$ from $\$ 6$, , 536,000 in the preceding year and value added by manafturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 9,391,557$ from $\$ 8,-$ 350,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 8,368,000$ to $\$ 9,439,091$.

Nineteen establishments (18 in 1961) reported 1,176 employees ( 1,188 ), including 773 directly employed in manufacturing operations (765). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 4,542,000$ ( $\$ 4,251,000$ ) with menufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 2,138,000(\$ 1,997,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $1,623,000$ versus $1,561,000$.

Smokers' Supplies Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from manufacturers of smokers' supplies increased in 1962 to $\$ 3,259,250$ from $\$ 2$,322,476 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose to $\$ 1,534,907$ from $\$ 1,121,666$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$1, 918,794 from $\$ 1,188,046$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 1,559,132$ to $\$ 2,255,436$.

Eleven establishments (10 in 1961) reported 170 employees (142), including 115 directly employed in manufacturing operations (89). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 722,000$ ( $\$ 556,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 366,000(\$ 266,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 248,000 versus 182,000 .

Stamp and Stencil (Rubber and Metal) Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from manufacturers of rubber and metal stamps and stencils increased in 1962 to $\$ 6,870,992$ from $\$ 6,536,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 1,972,486$ from $\$ 1,956,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 4,905,550$ from $\$ 4,602,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 4,882,000$ to $\$ 5,181,122$.

Seventy-two establishments (70 in 1961) reported 824 employees (864), including 579 directly employed in manufacturing operations (606). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 3,397,000(\$ 3,413,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 2,144,000(\$ 2,146,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $1,225,000$ in 1962 compared with $1,267,000$ the previous year.

Umbrella Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from umbrella manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 1,351,039$ from $\$ 1,308,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 696,099$ from $\$ 668,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 719,57$ from $\$ 604,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 679,000$ to $\$ 783,196$.

Eight establishments (8 in 1961) reported 140 employees (169), including 98 directly employed in manufacturing operations (103). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 420,000(\$ 427,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 232,000$ ( $\$ 221,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 211,000 in 1962 compared with 202,000 the previous year.

Soft Drink Manufacturers (Cat. 32-208): Factory shipments from soft drink manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 180,265,000$ from $\$ 172,697,000$ in 1961 . Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 60,653,000$ from $\$ 57,252,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 119,759,000$ from $\$ 116,118,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 117,460,000$ to $\$ 121,072,000$.

Five hundred and six establishments (502 in 1961) reported 13,361 employees ( 12,961 ), including 5,252 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(5,095)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 50,917,000(\$ 48,510,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 16,936,000(\$ 16,150,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $11,555,000$ versus $11,338,000$.

Other Knitting M111s (Cat. 34-215) : Factory shipments fron manufacturers classified under 'other knitting mills' increased in 1962 to $\$ 160,492,526$ from $\$ 143,698,917$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 96,741,205$ from $\$ 82,840,195$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 66,245,151$ from $\$ 60,742,123$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 60,425,663$ to $\$ 66,280,824$.

Two hundred establishments ( 192 in 1961) reported 14,439 employees $(13,639)$, including 12,129 directly employed in manufacturing operations (11,419). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 40,044,000(\$ 37,150,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 29,581,000(\$ 26,992,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $25,428,000$ versus $23,669,000$.

Women's Clothing Contractors (Cat. 34-217): Shipments from women's clothing contractors declined in 1962 to $\$ 13,634,934$ from $\$ 14,261,384$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to $\$ 1,073,973$ from $\$ 1,220,825$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 12,567,455$ from $\$ 12,968,477$ in 1961. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$12,972,561 in 1961 to $\$ 12,538,169$ in 1962.

One hundred and ninety-five establishments (184 in 1961) reported $4,699 \mathrm{em}-$ ployees $(5,564)$, including 4,229 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(5,142)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 9,517,000(\$ 9,946,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 8,727,000(\$ 9,200,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $8,372,000$ versus $9,386,000$.

Coffin and Casket Industry (Cat. 35-201): Factory shipments from the coffin and casket industry increased in 1962 to $\$ 12,207,000$ from $\$ 11,738,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 5,335,000$ from $\$ 5,074,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 6,785,000$ from $\$ 6,643,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 6,863,000$ to $\$ 7,130,000$.

Sixty-four establishments (64 in 1961) reported 1,451 employees ( 1,413 ), including 1,167 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1, 157). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 4,867,000$ ( $\$ 4,626,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 3,437,000(\$ 3,255,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $2,649,000$ versus $2,525,000$.

Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturers (Cat. 41-211): Factory shipments from jewellery and silverware manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 63,259,448$ from $\$ 55,676,-$ 781 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the sear t.0 $\$ 35,631,923$ from $\$ 30,025,600$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing. activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 28,322,348$ from $\$ 25,999,800$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 28,639,474$ to $\$ 30,248,347$.

Two hundred and thfrty-two establishments (225 in 1961) reported 4,852 employees ( 4,911 ), including 3,449 directly employed in manufacturing operations $(3,331)$. Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 18,105,000(\$ 17,516,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 11,567,000(\$ 10,687,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $7,138,000$ versus $6,744,000$.

Model and Pattern Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from model and pattern manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 8,778,353$ from $\$ 7,654,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 2,191,208$ from $\$ 1,-$ 887,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 6,631,088$ from $\$ 5$, 921,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 5,964,000$ to $\$ 6,626,216$.

Eighty-eight establishments ( 86 in 1961) reported 789 employees (778), including 622 directly employed in manufacturing operations (589). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 3,657,000$ ( $\$ 3,338,000$ ) with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 2,653,000(\$ 2,368,000)$. Faiu man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $1,388,000$ versus $1,263,000$.

Musical Instrument and Sound Recording Industry (Cat. 47-203): Factory shipments for the musical instrument and sound recording industry increased in 1962 to $\$ 25,000,319$ from $\$ 21,428,010$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 7,954,000$ from $\$ 6,567,585$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 17,096,814$ from $\$ 15,002,671$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 15,083,779$ to $\$ 17,171,922$.

Twenty-six establishments ( 30 in 1961) reported 1,775 employees ( 1,639 ), including 1,414 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1, 130). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 6,904,000(\$ 6,193,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 5,100,000(\$ 4,590,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $3,031,000$ versus $2,772,000$.

Statuary, Art Goods, Regalia and Novelty Manufacturers (Cat, 47-205): Shipments from manufacturers of statuary, art goods, regalia and noveities increased in 1962 to $\$ 5,941,590$ from $\$ 5,233,589$ in 1961. Cost of materials, ftel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 2,357,999$ from $\$ 1,979,616$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 3,655,823$ from $\$ 3,315,473$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 3,544,909$ to $\$ 3,838,227$.

Eighty-four establishments (86 in 1961) reported 670 employees (731), including 539 directly employed in manufacturing operations (538). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 2,046,000(\$ 2,023,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 1,429,000$ ( $\$ 1,357,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $1,216,000$ versus $1,121,000$.

Artificial Ice Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from artificial ice manufacturers increased in 1962 to $\$ 1,771,682$ from $\$ 1,726,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 456,884$ from $\$ 427,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 1,319,004$ from $\$ 1,292,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from $\$ 1,778,000$ in 1961 to $\$ 1,468,532$ in 1962.

Twenty-nine establishments (30 in 1961) reported 245 employees (253), including 167 directly employed in manufacturing operations (159). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 799,000(\$ 848,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 512,000(\$ 502,000)$. Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 391,000 versus 381,000 .

Other Miscellaneous Industries (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from other miscellaneous industries increased in 1962 to $\$ 25,123,208$ from $\$ 22,023,000$ in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to $\$ 10,167,166$ from $\$ 8,737,000$ in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to $\$ 15,232,401$ from $\$ 13,536,000$. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from $\$ 14,349,000$ to $\$ 16,571,290$.

Fifty establishments ( 46 in 1961) reported 2,389 employees ( 2,120 ), including 1,725 directly employed in manufacturing operations ( 1,555 ). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated $\$ 8,589,000(\$ 7,671,000)$ with manufacturing employees accounting for $\$ 5,138,000$ ( $\$ 4,494,000$ ). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered $3,758,000$ versus $3,288,000$.

## LABOUR

*17. Estimates of Labour Income Canada's paid workers in August received an estimated $\$ 2,017$ million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". The current estimate was up $1.8 \%$ from the July estimate of $\$ 1,982$ million and up $8.4 \%$ from the August 1963 estinate of $\$ 1,861$ million. Labour income in the January-August period was estimated at $\$ 15,290$ million, greater by $8.5 \%$ than the corresponding 1963 figure of $\$ 14,095$ miliion.

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

|  | Unadjusted |  |  |  |  |  | Seasunally Adjusted |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Aug, } \\ & 1964 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1964 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1963 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | January 1964 | to | August 1963 | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } \\ 1964 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1964 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Millions of Dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlantic region | 137 | 137 | 127 | 1,021 |  | 943 | 131 | 129 |
| Quebec | 531 | 523 | 485 | 4,036 |  | 3,693 | 522 | 518 |
| Ontario | 838 | 815 | 772 | 6,403 |  | 5,899 | 825 | 813 |
| Prairie region | 290 | 288 | 274 | 2,181 |  | 2,040 | 277 | 277 |
| British Columbia | 215 | 213 | 198 | 1,603 |  | 1.477 | 206 | 203 |
| CANADA | 2.017 | 1. 982 | 1,861 | 15,290 |  | 14,095 | 1,969 | 1,949 |

## *18. Federal Government Employment

The Government of Canada together with its corporations and agencies employed 341,153 persons at May 31 this year, representing increases of 5,601 from April and of 2,619 from May 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". These employees earned $\$ 137,931,000$ in May, up slightly from the preceding month and greater by $\$ 4,794,000$ than in the same month last year. In the January-May period, federal government employees earned $\$ 679,506,000$ as compared to $\$ 659,605,000$ in the corresponding period of 1963.

Agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies employed 135,696 persons at the end of May and paid them $\$ 59,808,000$ in the month. Staff of departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 205,467 at the end of May this year, up by 2,585 from the preceding month and up by 2,088 from a year ago. Earnings of these employees in May aggregated $\$ 78,123,000$, down slightly from April but up by 4.0\% from May last year.
19. Review Of Employment And Payrolls In 1963

Canada's annual average industrial composite index of employment $(1949=100)$ reached a record high in 1963 of 124.6 , up by $2.6 \%$ from the 1962 average of 121.5 , and was $1.6 \%$ above the previous high of 122.6 set in 1957 .

The increase in employment between 1962 and 1963 reflected substantial gains in the service-producing industrial divisions, particularly trade ( $3.8 \%$ ); finance, insurance and real estate ( $5.2 \%$ ) ; and service ( $6.5 \%$ ). Except for manufacturing, the goods-producing industrial divisions have not shown much strength since 1961. Declines in forestry and mining in 1963 marked the third successive year-to-year reduction in forestry and the sixth in mining. Construction decilned from 1960 to 1961 , partly recovered this loss in 1962 , but was virtually unchanged in 1963.

All provinces except Prince Edward Island with a drop of $2.8 \%$ in 1963 from 1962 reported higher levels of employment. Year's percentage increases were: Newfoundland, $2.0 \%$; Nova Scotia, $1.0 \%$; New Brunswick, 1. 1\%; Quebec, 2. $2 \%$; Ontar 10 , $3.2 \%$; Manitoba, $1.6 \%$; Saskatchewan, 2. $6 \%$; Alberta, including the Northwest Territories, $1.4 \%$; and British Columbia, including the Yukon, 3. $6 \%$.

The industrial composite annual average of weekly wages and salaries rose $3.5 \%$ in 1963 to $\$ 83.43$ from $\$ 80.59$ in the preceding year, reflecting higher earnings in all major industrial divisions with increases of $5.0 \%$ or more in forestry, construction and public utility operation. Earnings were up in all provinces, ranging from 2. $6 \%$ in Alberta and 2. $7 \%$ in Manitoba to $4.2 \%$ in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The industrial composite annual average index for payrolls, at 243.9 in 1963 , was up by $6.1 \%$ from the 1962 average index of 229.8.

## BUSINESS

20. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres

Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres increased $8.0 \%$ in August to $\$ 31,382,746,000$ from $\$ 29,066,797,000$ in the same month 1 ast year and $14.0 \%$ in the January-August period to $\$ 273,919,899,000$ from $\$ 240,327,340,000$ in the first eight months of 1963. Values were higher than a year earlier in all regions both in the month and cumulative period.

Regional percentage increases in value in August (January-August percentage gains in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.8\% (12.7\%); Quebec, 6.0\% (14.8\%); Ontario, $11.6 \%$ ( $15.1 \%$ ); Prairie Provinces, $3.0 \%(9.6 \%)$; and British Columbia, $6.7 \%$ (12.9\%).
21. 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 August this year as compared to last. Month-end outstandings on the books of small loan companies for instalment credit were smaller.

End-of-August outstandings (in millions) were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, $\$ 986$ ( $\$ 887$ a year ago); sales finance companies for commercial goods, $\$ 575$ ( $\$ 508$ ); small loan companies for cash loans, $\$ 808$ ( $\$ 727$ ); small loan companies for instalment credit, $\$ 51$ ( $\$ 54$ ); department stores, $\$ 417$ ( $\$ 381$ ); furniture and appliance stores, $\$ 191$ ( $\$ 186$ ); and chartered banks for personal loans, $\$ 2,218$ ( $\$ 1,820$ ).
22. Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index number of farm prices of agricultural products ( $1935-39=100$ ) for September stands at $246,0,3.5$ points below the revised figure of 249.5 for August. In September last year it stood at 252.1. Contributing to the decline from August were lower average prices received by farmers from the sale of grain and potatoes.

September provincial indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 191.5 (276.6 in August): Nova Scotia, 230.2 (247.2); New Brunswick, 218.6; (241.8); Quebec, 277.9 (282.9); Ontario, 273.2 (273.2); Manitoba, 229.9 (228.9); Saskatchewan, 209.6 (212.3); Alberta, 232.7 (234.9); and British Columbia, 273.7 (280.4).
*23. Weekly Security Price Indexes

| Number of |
| :--- |
| Stocks Priced |
| $(1956=100)$ |$\underline{\text { Oct. } 29} \quad$| Oct. 1 |
| :--- |


| Total Index | 108 | 170.5 | 171.3 | 170.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industrials | 74 | 175.1 | 176.1 | 174.5 |
| Utilities | 20 | 162.9 | 164.4 | 163.2 |
| Finance(1) | 14 | 157.5 | 156.6 | 15?.6 |
| Banks. | 6 | 148.3 | 14.7 | 148.0 |
| Mining Stocks Price Index |  |  |  |  |
| Total Index | 24 | 111.9 | 111.9 | 109.6 |
| Golds | 16 | 125.? | 126.6 | 124.5 |
| Base metals | 8 | 104.3 | 103.8 | 101.4 |
| Supplementary Indexes |  |  |  |  |
| Uraniums ....................... | 6 | 79.1 | 81.7 | 89.4 |
| Primary oils and gas ......... | 7 | 83.0 | 85.2 | 86.0 |

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*These indexes are preliminary.

## FOOD \& AGRICULTURE

25. Wheat Shipments \& Supplies Exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the United States. Canada, Argentina and Australia in August amounted to $117,800,000$ bushels, an increase of $8,4 \%$ over last year s August total of $108,700,000$. Month's exports from the United States amounted to $53,300,000$ bushels ( $54,900,000$ a year ago) , Canada 46,300,000 (32, $\omega$ $200,000)$, Argentina $6,300,000(4,200,000)$, and Australia 11,900,000 (1?,400,000).

Total supplies of wheat remaining in these four countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to $2,491,000,000$ bushels on September 1 as compared to $2,773,400,000$ at the same time last year. This decrease reflected smaller amounts in the United States, Canada and Australia which more than offset a substantial increase in Argentina.

Supplies on or about September 1 were held as follows: United States, $1,444,000,000$ bushels $(1,635,200,000$ a year ago); Canada, $859,900,000(1,022,500,000) ;$ Argentina, $121,400,000(35,200,000)$; and Australia, $65,700,000(80,500,000)$.
*26. Pack of Fruits and Vegetables Reported Up To The End of September 1964


[^0]27. Sugar Output \& Sales

Production of refined beet and cane sugar decreased $10.5 \%$ in September to $160,242,000$ pounds from $179,029,000$ in the $s$ ame month last year and $6.8 \%$ in the January-September period to $1,104,867,000$ pounds from 1,185,061,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. Total sales declined $11.7 \%$ in the month to $189,552,000$ pounds from $214,769,000$ and $1.4 \%$ in the nine months to $1,390,566,000$ pounds from $1,410,915,000$. Company-held stocks at September 30 were $17.0 \%$ smaller than a year ago at $145,746,000$ pounds versus $175,592,000$.
28. Soft Drinks Production of soft drinks in September amounted to $16,054,008$ gallons, an increase of $10 \%$ over last year's corresponding total of $14,566,510$ gallons. In the January-September period $137,754,020$ gallons were produced, $1.4 \%$ more than last year's $135,864,619$ gallons.
*29. Skim Milk Powder Production of skim milk powder packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less in September amounted to $2,699,891$ pounds, an increase of 311,976 pounds over the August output of 2,387,915 pounds, DBS reports. Amount packed in containers of 5 pounds or lass in September totalled $2,149,552$ pounds, and the remainder ( 550,339 pounds) was packed in containers of 6 to 24 pounds, inclusive.

CONSTRUCTION
30. New Residential Construction

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in urban centres of 5,000 population and over numbered 11,912 in August, up by $5.9 \%$ from last year's August total of 11,253 units. This brought the number started in the January-August period to 78,318 units, an increase of $10.7 \%$ from the corresponding 1963 total of 70,734 .

Completions in these centres decreased $2.3 \%$ In August to 8,489 units from 8,689 a year carlier, but increased $33.4 \%$ in the January-August period to 80,982 units from 60,708 a year ago. Units in various stages of construction numbered 75,510 at August 31 this year, a rise of $7.8 \%$ from the comparable 1963 total of 70,021 units.

## TRANSPORTATION

31. Carloadings Cars of revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada declined $2.2 \%$ in the seven days ended 0 ctober 21 to 83,767 as compared to the same period last year, while receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections fell $16.1 \%$ to 21,563 cars. From the beginning of the year to October 21 railway carloadings increased $10.0 \%$ to $3,180,378$ cars, while receipts from connections rose $5.1 \%$ to 980,621 .

Among commodities requiring fewer cars in the seven days ended October 21 were: wheat, 7,595 cars (versus 8,809 in 1963); "other" grain, 2,827 (3,511); grain products, $1,968(2,805)$; coal $3,361(3,782)$; building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 4,151 ( 4,499 ) ; automobiles, auto trucks and parts, $815(1,256)$; and merchandise, l.c.1., 5,740 (6,096). Commodities moved in more cars included: iron ore, $9,904(8,404)$; copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 1,023 (641); and logs, posts, poles and piling, $1,970(1,452)$.
32. Railway Operating Statistics

Railway operating revenue in . June increased by $14.2 \%$ from a year earlier to $\$ 118,093,500$, while operating expenses climbed by $15.3 \%$ to $\$ 110,144,400$. The resultant net operating income was slightly larger than a year earlier at $\$ 7,949,100$ versus $\$ 7,898,600$. Railway operating expenses in June this year accounted for 93.27d per dollar of revenue.

Rail operating revenue, comprising railway, express, commercial communications, and highway transport (rail) services, rose by $12.7 \%$ in June from a year ago to $\$ 128,470,500$, and operating expenses advanced by $14.3 \%$ to $\$ 120,393,800$. As a result, the net rail operating income declined to $\$ 8,076,700$ from $\$ 8,585,700$.
33. Education Planning And The Expanding Economy

Canadian education planning is contrasted with that in the United States, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., several other European countries, Australia and by DBS. The plans of international organi-

Japan, in a report released zations such as UNESCO provide a background perspective against which is presented Canadian planning by universities, provincial departments of education, city school boards, and professional associations.

This publication is the first of its kind attempted by DBS. Types of statistical data necessary for education planning are indicated, and forms and models for planning are suggested. The Appendix contains survey questionnaires eliciting data on pupils, teachers, buildings, curriculum, finance, and labour force, all related to future plans and estimates.

MINING
34. Salt Producers' shipments and usage of dry salt and salt content of brine rose 3.9\% in September to 333,839 tons from 321, 404 in September last year, including dry salt at 199,494 tons versus 210,462 and salt content of brine at 134,345 tons versus 110,942 . January-September shipments and usage increased $2.1 \%$ to $2,680,571$ tons from $2,626,059$ a year ago, comprising dry salt at $1,513,185$ tons versus $1,561,060$ and salt content of brine at $1,167,386$ tons versus $1,064,999$.

35, 36 \& 37. Output Of Copper, Nickel, Gold, Larger quantities of copper, Silver, Lead And Zinc In August lead (mine output) and zinc (mine output) but smaller
amounts of gold were produced in August and the January-August period this year as compared to last. Output of both nickel and silver was smaller in the month and larger in the cumblative period.

August production of these metals was: copper, 44,480 tons ( 40,100 in August 1963); nickel, 18,354 tons ( 18,427 ); gold, 322,415 troy ounces $(335,326)$; silver, $2,793,728$ troy ounces ( $2,907,672$ ); lead (mine), 17,332 tons (15,049); and zinc (mine), 63,182 tons ( 41,670 ).
RELEASED THIS ISSUE Friday, November 6, 1964
(Catalogue numbers and prices are show following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).
*1. Commodity Imports \& Exports, July 1964
2. Index of Industrial Production, August 1964, ( $61-005$ ), $20 \phi / \$ 2.00$
3. Provincial and Regional Life Tables, 1960-1962, (84-517), 50申
*4. Steel Ingot Production, October 31, 1964
5. Motor Vehicle Shipments, September 1964, (42-002), 10 $/ \$ 1.00$
*6. Production of Leather Footwear, August 1964
7. Rigid Insulating Board, September 1964, (36-002), 10 $/ / \$ 1.00$
8. Hard Board, September 1964, $(36-001), 10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
9. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1964, (43-005),

10．Canadian Crude 011 Requirements，September 1964，（45－003），10 $/ \$ 1.00$
11．Products Made From Canadian Clays，August 1964，（44－005）， $10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
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13．Gypsum Products，September 1964，（44－003）， $10 \$ / \$ 1.00$
14．Coal \＆Coke Statistics，August 1964，（45－002），20 $/ \$ 2.00$
＊15．Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet，3rd Quarter 1964
＊16．Industry Production Notes， 1962
＊17．Estimates of Labour Income，August 196，4
＊18．Federal Government Employment，May 1964
19．Review of Employment \＆Payrolis，1963，（72－201），$\$ 1.00$
20．Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres，August 1964，（61－001），20申／\＄2．00
21．Credit Statistics，August 1964，（61－004），20 $\$ / \$ 2.00$
22．Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products，September 1964， （62－003）， $10 \$ / \$ 1.00$
＊23．WeekIy Security Price Indexes，October 29， 1964
＊24．Wholesale Price Indexes，October 1964
25．The Wheat Review，September 1964，（22－005），30 $/ \$ 3.00$
＊26．Pack of Fruit \＆Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of September 1964
27．The Sugar Situation，September 1964，（32－013）， $10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
28．Monthly Production of Soft Drinks，September 1964，（32－001）， $10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
＊29．Skim Milk Powder，September 1964
30．New Residential Construction，August 1964，（ $64-002$ ）， $30 \phi / \$ 3.00$
31．Carloadings on Canadian Railways，October 21，1964，（52－001），$\{3.00$ a year
32．Railway Operating Statistics，June 1964，（52－003）， $10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
33．Education Plamning \＆The Expanding Economy，October 1964，（81－524），\＄1．00
34．Salt，September 1964，$(26-009), 10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
35．Copper \＆Nickel Production，August 1964，（26－003），10 $\$ / \$ 1.00$
36．Gold Production，August 1964，（26－004）， $10 \phi / \$ 1.00$
37．Silver，Lead \＆Zinc Production，August 1964，（26－008），10申／\＄1．00
－Grain Statistics Weekly，October 14，1964，（22－004），\＄3．00 a year
－Fish Freezings \＆Stocks，September 1964，（24m001），20申／\＄2．00－－
Summarized in issue of October 23

- Production of Canada＇s Leading Minerals，August 1964，（26－007），10申／\＄1．00
- Production of Leather Footwear，July 1964，（33－002），20申／\＄2．00－－

Summarized in issue of October 16
－Production，Shipments \＆Stocks on Hand of Sawnills East of the Rockies，
August 1964，（35－002），20 $\phi / \$ 2.00$－－Summarized in issue of October 23
－Civil Aviation，June 1964，（51－001），30申／\＄3．00－－Summarized in issue of October 9
－Shipping Report：Pt．III（Coastwise Shipping），1963，（54－204），\＄1．50
－Trade of Canada：Imports By Commodities，May 1964，（65－007），75 $\$ / \$ 7.50$

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