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H I G H L I G H T S O F T H I S I S S U E

Labour: Unemployment increased by 40,000 to 258,000 between September and October, which was above average for the month owing largely to layoffs in the automotive industry. Total employment declined by 50,000 to 6,704,000 in October - a larger than seasonal decrease. (Page 2)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output totalled 169,576 tons in the week ending November 14, down by 0.7% from the preceding week ... Production of motor vehicles dropped by 27.9% in October as compared to a year earlier, but increased by 14.3% in the January-October period. Output of both passenger and commercial vehicles was down in the month and up in the cumulative period as against the preceding year. (Pages 7-8)

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Population: Canada's population at October 1 this year was estimated at 19,361,000, an increase of 340,000, or 1.8%, from October 1 last year. The gain from the 1961 Census was 1,122,000, or 6.2%. (Page 15)

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Travel: Number of travellers' vehicle permits issued increased by 6.0% in October and by 7.0% in the January-October period this year as compared to last. Number of vehicles entering Canada from the United States rose by 3.5% in August and by 6.4% in the January-August period versus a year ago. (Page 16)

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Education: Some 289,000 persons were enrolled full-time in Canada in vocational courses in the 1963-64 academic year which operate under the provisions of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act. (Pages 16-17)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes declined in October in nine of the 10 regional cities, ranging from 0.1% in St. John's to 0.7% in Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton-Calgary. The index in Montreal was unchanged. (Page 18)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 80,107 cars in the seven days ended November 7 (up 1.0% from a year ago), and on 3,378,776 in the January 1-November 7 period (up 9.2%). (Page 19)

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Food & Agriculture: Smaller amounts of margarine and creamery butter but larger quantities of process cheese and skim milk powder were produced in October and the January-October period this year as compared to last. Output of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and evaporated whole milk was down in the month and up in the cumulative period. (Page 20)

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1. The Canadian Labour Force: Unemployment increased by 40,000 to 258,000
Employment & Unemployment between September and October. The increase was above average for the month owing largely to layoffs in the automotive industry. Total employment, at 6,704,000 in October, showed a decline of 50,000 from September, a larger than seasonal decrease. The labour force, at 6,962,000, was almost unchanged from September. The labour force in October was higher than a year earlier by 121,000, or 1.8%. For men the increase was 73,000, and for women it was 48,000. The female labour force has been increasing at a slower rate since the early part of this year, in sharp contrast to the expansion which occurred in 1963 and the first part of 1964. The October estimate of women in the labour force represents a gain of 2.5% from a year earlier. The male labour force was up over the year by 1.5%. Total employment was 128,000 higher than a year earlier, while unemployment showed little change.

Employment: The September-October employment decline stemmed largely from a seasonal decline in agriculture. In addition, non-farm employment decreased slightly during the month, whereas it usually increases at this time of year. The employment reduction in the non-farm sector resulted, in part, from layoffs in the automotive and automotive parts industries following a major industrial dispute in the United States. Total employment in October was substantially higher than a year earlier. The October estimate of 6,704,000 represented an increase of 128,000, or 1.9%. In non-agricultural industries, the increase was 153,000, or 2.6%. About three-fifths of the increase in non-farm employment took place in manufacturing. Other industries which showed large increases were service and trade. Employment was higher than a year ago in all regions except Quebec which showed little change. The largest percentage increase was in British Columbia which showed a gain of 4.2%.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased by 40,000 to 258,000 between September and October, a relatively large increase for this time of year. Virtually, all of the increase occurred in Ontario and Quebec; the automotive industry figured prominently in the rise. About half of the unemployed in October had been unemployed for less than one month. Some 75,000, or 29% of the total, had been unemployed for one to three months and 60,000, or 23%, for four months or more. Unemployment in October represented 3.7% of the labour force, compared with 3.1% in September and 3.9% in October 1963. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in October was 5.0%.

*2. Municipal Government Employment One hundred and forty-three large urban municipalities in Canada employed 85,804 persons in their departmental services at the end of June and had payrolls amounting to \$88,595,000 during the second quarter of 1964. These data were reported by urban municipalities which had populations of 10,000 or greater at the time of the 1961 Census. They accounted for 55.5% of the population of Canada in June 1961.

The employment and payroll data in the following tables represent the departmental services of the municipalities concerned and do not include information relative to municipal enterprises such as transit systems, telephone utilities, waterworks systems and other business activities not normally associated with departmental activities of municipal government. Also excluded is information for municipally-owned hospitals and municipal school systems.

Number of Employees and Gross Payroll of Urban Municipalities with Populations
Greater than 10,000 - Departmental Services

TABLE 1. By Region - April - June 1964

Region	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payroll			
		April	May	June	April	May	June	Total
thousands of dollars								
Atlantic Provinces ..	19	4,523	4,832	5,057	1,504	1,523	1,539	4,566
Quebec(1)	72	44,786	46,203	47,536	15,597	17,138	16,571	49,306
Ontario	28	18,287	19,990	21,617	6,471	7,009	7,406	20,886
Prairies	24	11,405	11,332	11,594	4,515	4,571	4,751	13,837
British Columbia								
Totals	143	79,001	82,357	85,804	28,087	30,241	30,267	88,595

(1) Insufficient information available. There were 68 Quebec municipalities in this group.
.. Figures not available.

TABLE 2. By Metropolitan Area - April - June 1964

Metropolitan area	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payroll			
		April	May	June	April	May	June	Total
thousands of dollars								
Montreal	28							
Toronto	18	22,168	22,849	23,303	8,013	8,235	8,307	24,555
Vancouver	10	8,437	8,571	8,796	3,378	3,520	3,659	10,557
Winnipeg	9	5,232	5,824	6,055	1,916	2,084	2,129	6,129
Ottawa-Hull(1)	6(2)	3,001	3,114	3,266	1,132	1,244	1,237	3,613
Hamilton	5	3,654	3,767	3,933	1,184	1,759	1,277	4,220
Quebec	7							
Edmonton	4	5,120	5,326	5,652	1,753	1,855	1,985	5,593
Windsor	4	1,731	1,719	1,776	593	740	669	2,002
Halifax	3	1,672	1,684	1,744	675	560	588	1,823
Kitchener	4	1,149	1,211	1,260	381	542	402	1,325
Victoria	4	1,428	1,423	1,410	584	565	587	1,736
Saint John	4	883	966	985	262	327	277	866
Others(3)	5	6,226	6,798	7,453	2,180	2,480	2,506	7,166

(1) Does not include the Quebec portion of metropolitan Ottawa-Hull.

(2) Data are not available for Hull and Gatineau which are located in the province of Quebec.

(3) Includes metropolitan areas of Calgary, London, Sudbury and St. John's not shown separately in order to avoid identifying data for individual municipalities.
Figures not available.

TABLE 3. By Population Group - April - June 1964

Population group	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payroll			
		April	May	June	April	May	June	Total
thousands of dollars								
10,000-24,999	77	9,605	9,805	10,079	3,120	3,292	3,227	9,639
25,000-49,999	32	9,863	10,064	10,551	3,264	3,522	3,535	10,321
50,000 and over	34	59,533	62,488	65,174	21,703	23,427	23,505	68,635
Totals	143	79,001	82,357	85,804	28,087	30,241	30,267	88,595

*3. Output Per Person Employed &
Per Man-Hour In Canada, 1947-63

Output per person employed in the commercial nonagricultural industries of Canada increased at an average rate of 2.3% per annum between 1947 and 1963, according to advance figures from a DBS Reference Paper, to be published early next year. Because of the gradual decrease in average hours worked during the period covered, the average rate of increase of output per man-hour was somewhat higher at 3.0% per annum. These figures reflect the changes that have been taking place within the component industries as well as the effects of shifts between these industries. It has not so far been possible to isolate and analyze the effects of such shifts.

Furthermore, it should be emphasized that, while these measures relate output to a single input only, namely labour time, they do not measure the exclusive contribution of labour to output. Changes in indexes of output per unit of labour input reflect the combined influence of a number of separate though interrelated factors such as the amount and quality of capital equipment, the extent of utilization of available capacity, managerial efficiency and the impact of technological progress as well as the skill and effort of the work force.

The Reference Paper also gives estimates of productivity changes in the two major components of the commercial nonagricultural universe, manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, the data for the latter group of industries being residually derived. In manufacturing, output per person employed increased between 1947 and 1963 at an average rate of 2.6% per annum, while output per man-hour increased at the rate of 3.1% per annum. In the case of nonmanufacturing, the corresponding rates of annual increase were 2.1% and 2.9%, respectively.

The noncommercial industries, comprising public administration and defence, and certain community services such as education and hospitals, have been excluded because of conceptual difficulties in the measurement of output. Again, agriculture has been excluded, at least for the time being, mainly because of measurement difficulties rather than for conceptual reasons.

Year-to-year changes in productivity at the aggregate and component levels of measurement varied considerably, but were generally positive, with the notable exception of 1957. Most commonly, the larger increases occurred in periods of rapidly increasing output, while the smaller increases were associated with relatively stagnant or decreasing output.

The underlying trend of all the productivity indexes has been one of fairly constant increase over the entire period. In the case of the component series of output and input, however, there appears to have been a break in trend in about 1956 or 1957 with somewhat slower rates of increases since that time. As a factor in the growth of output, therefore, it seems that productivity increases have, in recent years, made a relatively larger contribution than increases in labour input.

For the periods over which comparisons could be made, the Canadian indexes of output per unit of labour input in the commercial nonagricultural industries and manufacturing showed similar gains to those of their U.S. counterparts. It should be emphasized, however, that similarities of productivity change do not imply any similarity in the absolute levels of productivity in the two countries.

MORE

The output components of the various indexes of output per unit of labour input originate from the estimates of production in Canada published in DBS Occasional Paper 61-505, Indexes of Real Domestic Product by Industry of Origin, 1935-61, as subsequently updated. These indexes, which were developed within the general framework and concepts of the national accounts and which measure the volume of output contributed by each component industry, are considered basically suitable for productivity measurement when matched with the corresponding input measure.

The major sources for employment and man-hour statistics were the Labour Force Survey and the Employment Survey, but these were supplemented by data from the annual Censuses of Manufactures and of Mining, the decennial Censuses of Population and of Merchandising and Services, and from elsewhere. Since the data from these diverse sources varied considerably in their coverage, concepts and methods, care had to be exercised in their selection, adaptation and combination into aggregate measure of labour input which would be conceptually and statistically consistent, both internally and in relation to the output data. With the exception of manufacturing and mining, where adjusted annual census data were used, adjusted Employment Survey indexes provided the basis for the paid worker estimates of most industry divisions. Estimates of other than paid workers (own-account workers, employers and unpaid family workers) were mainly derived from the Labour Force Survey. The estimates of average hours worked, which were needed for the indexes of output per man-hour, were also derived from the Labour Force Survey, except in the case of manufacturing, where estimates of man-hours paid from the Census of Manufactures were adjusted to the man-hours worked concept.

Indexes of Output per Person Employed and per Man-Hour, Canada, 1947-63
(1949 = 100)

Year	Indexes of				
	Output	Persons Employed	Man-Hours	Output per Person Employed	Output per Man-Hour
<u>Commercial Non-agricultural Industries</u>					
1947	92.8	94.3	95.1	98.4	97.6
1948	96.3	97.7	98.5	98.6	97.8
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	106.6	102.0	100.0	104.5	106.6
1951	113.8	107.6	104.7	105.8	108.7
1952	119.0	110.2	106.4	108.0	111.8
1953	124.9	112.1	107.5	111.4	116.2
1954	124.9	110.5	104.8	113.0	119.2
1955	136.1	114.0	107.8	119.4	126.3
1956	148.6	120.8	114.8	123.0	129.4
1957	150.4	124.3	116.5	121.0	129.1
1958	151.0	121.1	112.6	124.7	134.1
1959	159.7	124.0	115.2	128.8	138.6
1960	161.2	123.9	114.1	130.1	141.3
1961	165.5	124.9	113.5	132.5	145.8
1962	174.8	129.1	118.0	135.4	148.1
1963	183.6	133.1	120.6	137.9	152.2
1963 as % of 1947	197.8	141.1	126.8	140.1	155.9
Annual trend rate of growth (%) ¹	4.3	2.0	1.3	2.3	3.0

MORE

Year	Indexes of				
	Output	Persons Employed	Man-Hours	Output per Person Employed	Output per Man-Hour
<u>Manufacturing Industries</u>					
1947	93.2	96.3	97.7	96.8	95.4
1948	97.3	98.5	100.4	98.8	96.9
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	106.2	101.7	100.8	104.4	105.4
1951	115.0	107.9	104.9	106.6	109.6
1952	118.5	110.8	106.6	106.9	111.2
1953	126.4	114.2	110.5	110.7	114.4
1954	122.9	109.3	103.9	112.4	118.3
1955	134.7	112.1	107.0	120.2	125.9
1956	145.1	116.8	112.3	124.2	129.2
1957	142.9	117.3	111.4	121.8	128.3
1958	140.7	111.5	105.9	126.2	132.9
1959	149.8	112.9	107.8	132.7	139.0
1960	149.3	111.4	105.6	134.0	141.4
1961	153.0	111.2	104.8	137.6	146.0
1962	164.9	115.9	109.6	142.3	150.5
1963	173.9	119.2	112.6	145.9	154.4
1963 as % of 1947	186.6	123.8	115.3	150.7	161.8
Annual trend rate of growth (%) ¹ ..	3.7	1.0	0.6	2.6	3.1

<u>Non-manufacturing Industries (Commercial Non-agricultural)</u>					
1947	92.6	93.3	93.9	99.2	98.6
1948	95.8	97.3	97.6	98.5	98.2
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	106.7	102.1	99.6	104.5	107.1
1951	113.2	107.3	104.5	105.5	108.3
1952	119.2	109.8	106.2	108.6	112.2
1953	124.1	110.9	106.1	111.9	117.0
1954	125.9	111.1	105.3	113.3	119.6
1955	136.9	115.0	108.1	119.0	126.6
1956	150.4	123.0	116.1	122.3	129.5
1957	154.1	128.1	119.0	120.3	129.5
1958	156.2	126.5	115.8	123.5	134.9
1959	164.8	130.3	118.8	126.5	138.7
1960	167.3	130.8	118.3	127.9	141.4
1961	171.9	132.6	117.7	129.6	146.0
1962	179.8	136.4	122.0	131.8	147.4
1963	188.5	140.9	124.4	133.8	151.5
1963 as % of 1947	203.6	151.0	132.5	134.9	153.7
Annual trend rate of growth (%) ¹ ..	4.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.9

¹ Calculated by fitting a straight line to the logarithms of the index numbers, using the least squares method.

4. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit totalled 173,600 on September 30, in comparison with 182,000 on August 31 and 186,300 a year ago. The number of female claimants remained constant at approximately 70,000 for each of the dates under review. The count of male claimants, at 104,900 on September 30, showed an over-the-month decline of almost 7,000 and was 12,000 fewer than on September 30, 1963. Lower totals this year reflect the generally higher levels of employment.

A total of 85,800 initial and renewal claims were filed during September, up slightly from August (79,000) but lower than a year ago (92,900). Close to 95% of these claims represented separations from employment during the month concerned.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 128,200 for September, in comparison with 139,400 in August and 133,000 in September 1963. Benefit payments amounted to \$12.8 million in September, \$13.2 million in August and \$12.5 million in September 1963. The average weekly benefit payment was \$23.75 for September, \$23.66 for August and \$23.54 for September 1963.

MANUFACTURING

*5. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 14 totalled 169,576 tons, a decrease of 0.7% from the preceding week's total of 170,710 tons. Output in the corresponding 1963 period was 160,239 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 176 in the current week versus 178 a week earlier and 167 a year ago.

*6. Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, September 1964

	1 9 6 3	1 9 6 4		
	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
		Net tons of 2,000 lbs.		
Semi-finished shapes	37,265	18,949	22,947	41,896
Rails	6,165	4,505	20,367	24,872
Wire rods	29,601	34,689	190	34,879
Structural shapes:				
Heavy, including piling	30,476	43,717	290	44,007
Light	7,146	7,741	84	7,825
Concrete reinforcing bars	41,436	46,380	3	46,383
Other hot rolled bars	49,811	39,766	3,797	43,563
Tie plates and track material	9,356	339	5,546	5,885
Plates, including plates for pipes and tubes	55,796	65,553	1,883	67,436
Hot rolled sheets	72,585	55,248	6,729	61,977
Hot rolled strip	15,728	15,030	-	15,030
Cold finished bars	4,074	5,295	40	5,335
Cold reduced sheets & strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate	91,578	96,874	18,760	115,634
Galvanized sheets	34,378	37,180	5,914	43,094
TOTALS	485,395	471,266	86,550	557,816

7. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in October dropped 27.9% to 41,085 units from 56,989 in October last year. Increases were common to all preceding months of the year except July, and output in the January-October period rose 14.3% to 561,728 units from 491,249 in the corresponding period of 1963.

Production of passenger cars fell in October to 34,219 units from 48,479 a year earlier, but increased in the January-October period to 468,968 units from 411,232 a year ago. Output of commercial vehicles was down in the month at 6,866 units versus 8,510, but was up in the cumulative period to 92,760 units from 80,017.

8. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber increased 18.9% in September to 32,027,000 pounds from 26,946,000 in the same month last year and 8.5% in the January-September period to 249,514,000 pounds from 229,881,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. September consumption was as follows: natural, 8,199,000 pounds (7,088,000 a year earlier); synthetic, 19,940,000 (16,233,000); and reclaimed, 3,888,000 (3,625,000). January-September: natural, 64,666,000 pounds (59,290,000 a year ago); synthetic, 152,728,000 (137,427,000); and reclaimed, 32,120,000 (33,164,000).

9. Raw Hides And Skins Tanners' receipts of cattle hides decreased in September to 217,574 from 223,073 in the same month last year, but rose in the January-September period to 1,935,373 from 1,724,853 a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lamb skins were smaller in the month at 4,062 dozen versus 14,004 and also in the nine months at 71,725 dozen versus 85,150.

10. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased 18.4% in September to 14,016,398 square feet from 11,837,935 in September last year and 16.4% in the January-September period to 114,336,133 square feet from 98,222,035 in the corresponding period of 1963. Shipments of asphalt floor tile were sharply lower in the month at 177,260 square feet versus 589,213 and also in the nine months at 3,066,447 square feet versus 5,108,515.

11. Particle Board Canada's manufacturers of particle board had shipments in 1963 valued at \$6,825,971, an increase of 18.8% from the 1962 total of \$5,744,798, DBS reports. Shipments in 1963 amounted to 60,600 tons or 59,319,443 square feet (5/8 of an inch thickness basis) as compared to the preceding year's amount of 47,639 tons or 47,457,482 square feet.

12. 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.

MORE

Slaughtering and Meat Processors- (Cat. 32-221): Shipments from slaughtering and meat processors increased in 1962 to \$1,142,015,000 from \$1,080,913,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$944,492,000 from \$899,085,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$196,822,000 from \$184,997,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$192,722,000 to \$205,211,000.

Two hundred and forty-nine establishments (242 in 1961) reported 25,823 employees (26,858), including 18,847 directly employed in manufacturing operations (19,734). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$119,987,000 (\$120,773,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$83,516,000 (\$83,627,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 40,193,000 in 1962 compared with 41,851,000 the previous year.

Condenseries- (Cat. 32-209): Factory shipments from condenseries declined in 1962 to \$76,024,000 from \$77,086,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$54,370,000 from \$59,576,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$20,319,000 from \$18,999,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$19,512,000 in 1961 to \$20,795,000 in 1962.

Twenty-four establishments (23 in 1961) reported 1,280 employees (1,241), including 896 directly employed in manufacturing operations (869). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,187,000 (\$4,720,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,273,000 (\$3,130,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,917,000 versus 1,863,000.

Ice Cream Manufacturers- (Cat. 32-209): Factory shipments from ice cream manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$34,316,000 from \$32,166,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$20,778,000 from \$19,997,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$13,612,000 from \$12,216,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$12,566,000 to \$13,978,000.

Forty-three establishments (41 in 1961) reported 1,603 employees (1,532), including 848 directly employed in manufacturing operations (833). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,269,000 (\$5,709,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,944,000 (\$2,791,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,866,000 versus 1,821,000.

Macaroni Food Products- (Cat. 32-219): Factory shipments from macaroni food products' manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$19,653,000 from \$18,800,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity amounted to \$11,586,000 in 1962 while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) declined to \$8,149,000 in 1962 from \$8,673,000 in 1961. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) fell from \$9,057,000 in 1961 to \$8,614,000 in 1962.

Nineteen establishments (18 in 1961) reported 861 employees (901), including 727 directly employed in manufacturing operations (759). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,891,000 (\$2,919,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,053,000 (\$2,021,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,710,000 in 1962 compared with 1,765,000 in 1961. MORE

Miscellaneous Paper Converters- (Cat. 36-206): Factory shipments of miscellaneous paper converters increased in 1962 to \$197,443,318 from \$183,052,141 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$109,259,802 from \$103,889,273 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$88,810,996 from \$80,561,671. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$82,812,022 to \$90,598,410.

On hundred and ninety establishments (186 in 1961) reported 10,329 employees (9,924), including 7,517 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,198). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$44,387,000 (\$41,536,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$27,900,000 (\$25,739,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 16,100,000 versus 15,116,000.

Iron and Steel Mills- (Cat. 41-203): Factory shipments from iron and steel mills increased in 1962 to \$873,339,165 from \$774,747,517 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$433,081,112 from \$380,725,295 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$446,489,259 from \$397,330,749. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced to \$452,537,663 in 1962 from \$405,188,650 in 1961.

Forty-two establishments (41 in 1961) reported 37,006 employees (34,749), including 30,427 directly employed in manufacturing operations (28,408). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$211,252,000 (\$193,712,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$167,126,000 (\$152,929,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 64,004,000 versus 59,336,000.

Poultry Processors (Cat. 32-227): Factory shipments from poultry processors increased in 1962 to \$153,412,000 from \$137,201,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$129,986,000 from \$115,933,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$23,724,000 from \$22,128,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$25,035,000 to \$25,915,000.

One hundred and eighty-one establishments (205 in 1961) reported 5,014 employees (5,379), including 4,277 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,553). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,548,000 (\$13,270,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$10,416,000 (\$9,896,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 8,818,000 in 1962 compared with 8,969,000 the previous year.

Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry (Cat. 41-227): Factory shipments from the metal stamping, pressing and coating industry increased in 1962 to \$439,956,000 from \$390,834,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$247,805,000 from \$211,481,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$195,592,000 from \$180,689,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$191,311,000 to \$204,726,000.

Five hundred and eighty-two establishments (542 in 1961) reported 23,723 employees (21,156), including 17,793 directly employed in manufacturing operations (15,555). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$112,553,000 (\$96,603,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$77,909,000 (\$66,417,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 37,971,000 versus 33,327,000.

Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers (Cat. 41-216): Factory shipments from manufacturers of wire and wire products increased in 1962 to \$248,023,000 from \$220,940,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$143,658,000 from \$127,091,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$106,264,000 from \$93,197,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$95,591,000 to \$109,080,000.

Two hundred and ten establishments (200 in 1961) reported 13,045 employees (12,227), including 9,751 directly employed in manufacturing operations (9,099). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$63,387,000 (\$58,484,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$44,110,000 (\$40,148,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 21,020,000 versus 19,470,000.

Boatbuilding and Repair (Cat. 42-205): Factory shipments from the boatbuilding and repair industry increased in 1962 to \$15,113,000 from \$13,126,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$7,232,000 from \$6,213,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$8,482,000 from \$6,719,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,923,000 to \$8,711,000.

Two hundred and forty-two establishments (233 in 1961) reported 1,434 employees (1,328), including 1,208 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,058). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,779,000 (\$4,345,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,870,000 (\$3,369,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,450,000 versus 2,187,000.

Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products (Cat. 43-210): Factory shipments from manufacturers of miscellaneous electrical products increased in 1962 to \$157,254,000 from \$143,289,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$77,469,000 from \$69,225,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$81,157,000 from \$73,754,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$77,056,000 to \$85,449,000.

One hundred and twenty-five establishments (133 in 1961) reported 10,095 employees (9,710), including 7,221 directly employed in manufacturing operations (6,885). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$39,697,000 (\$37,977,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$24,171,000 (\$22,729,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 14,749,000 versus 14,162,000.

Clay Products Manufacturers (From Imported Clays). (Cat. 44-216): Factory shipments from manufacturers of imported clay products increased in 1962 to \$22,464,000 from \$19,362,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$8,370,000 from \$6,493,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$14,447,000 from \$12,825,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$13,105,000 to \$14,710,000.

Thirty-one establishments (28 in 1961) reported 1,775 employees (1,593), including 1,444 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,275). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$7,568,000 (\$6,781,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,746,000 (\$5,067,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,018,000 versus 2,629,000.

Butter and Cheese Plants: (Cat. 32-209): Factory shipments from butter and cheese plants increased in 1962 to \$351,618,000 from \$324,065,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$301,691,000 from \$279,878,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$48,304,000 from \$44,797,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$49,278,000 to \$52,989,000.

Eight hundred and ninety establishments (916 in 1961) reported 7,619 employees (7,572), including 4,986 directly employed in manufacturing operations (4,714). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$24,002,000 (\$22,537,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$15,137,000 (\$13,626,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 11,748,000 versus 11,142,000.

Stone Products Manufacturers: (Cat. 44-213): Factory shipments from manufacturers of stone products increased in 1962 to \$11,837,000 from \$11,497,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$4,785,000 from \$4,661,000 in the previous year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$7,231,000 from \$6,908,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$7,075,000 to \$7,276,000.

One hundred and thirty establishments (133 in 1961) reported 1,052 employees (1,071), including 775 directly employed in manufacturing operations (762). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,150,000 (\$3,862,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,766,000 (\$2,492,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,573,000 versus 1,510,000.

Glass Products Manufacturers: (Cat. 44-207): Factory shipments from glass products manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$54,595,000 from \$45,044,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$29,520,000 from \$23,211,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$25,966,000 from \$22,082,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$24,020,000 to \$27,424,000.

Ninety-nine establishments (97 in 1961) reported 2,917 employees (2,725), including 2,147 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,981). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,430,000 (\$11,651,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$8,760,000 (\$7,678,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 4,564,000 versus 4,208,000.

Abrasives Manufacturers: (Cat. 44-202): Factory shipments from abrasives manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$45,424,487 from \$42,942,366 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$23,836,129 from \$21,523,378 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$22,769,927 from \$21,479,927. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$22,653,167 to \$24,233,402.

Twenty establishments (20 in 1961) reported 2,577 employees (2,481), including 1,813 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,735). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,588,000 (\$12,885,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$8,813,000 (\$8,319,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,822,000 versus 3,736,000.

Explosives and Ammunition Manufacturers (Cat. 46-218): Factory shipments from explosives and ammunition manufacturers declined to \$61,336,538 in 1962 from \$63,353,335 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity declined in the year to \$27,019,475 from \$27,308,540 in the previous year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) increased from \$31,863,783 in 1961 to \$32,763,260 in 1962. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose from \$32,525,738 in 1961 to \$33,601,490 in 1962.

Fifteen establishments (14 in 1961) reported 3,836 employees (4,259), including 2,622 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,923). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$18,485,000 (\$19,428,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,243,000 (\$11,828,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,570,000 in 1962 compared with 6,168,000 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers (Cat. 46-220): Factory shipments from manufacturers of mixed fertilizers increased in 1962 to \$59,617,620 from \$54,261,404 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$45,285,748 from \$40,366,825 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$16,116,501 from \$14,426,263. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$15,449,314 to \$17,000,295.

Forty-five establishments (43 in 1961) reported 1,562 employees (1,460), including 950 directly employed in manufacturing operations (884). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$7,287,000 (\$6,691,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,907,000 (\$3,627,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,076,000 versus 1,975,000.

Pasteurizing Plants: (Cat. 32-209): Factory shipments from pasteurizing plants increased in 1962 to \$425,730,000 from \$411,662,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$284,459,000 from \$274,188,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$141,203,000 from \$137,751,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$147,526,000 to \$151,599,000.

Seven hundred and eleven establishments (732 in 1961) reported 21,208 employees (21,638), including 7,146 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,300). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$85,418,000 (\$84,518,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$26,305,000 (\$26,208,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 15,701,000 versus 15,700,000.

Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric and Non-Electric): (Cat. 43-204): Factory shipments from manufacturers of major appliances increased in 1962 to \$215,836,819 from \$206,212,477 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$118,437,353 from \$112,600,120 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$100,737,654 from \$92,496,459. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$93,988,042 to \$104,387,402.

Thirty-eight establishments (43 in 1961) reported 11,318 employees (11,610), including 8,084 directly employed in manufacturing operation (8,022). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$50,632,000 (\$49,841,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$33,091,000 (\$31,583,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 16,933,000 versus 16,295,000.

Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturers: (Cat. 44-210): Factory shipments from other non-metallic mineral products manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$13,454,049 from \$11,299,779 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$6,858,700 from \$6,053,678 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$6,455,248 from \$5,235,453. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$5,406,168 to \$6,644,478.

Thirty-nine establishments (35 in 1961) reported 585 employees (487), including 363 directly employed in manufacturing operations (300). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,751,000 (\$2,277,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,463,000 (\$1,189,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 798,000 versus 660,000.

Clock and Watch Manufacturers: (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from clock and watch manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$17,082,000 from \$16,422,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose to \$9,006,000 in 1962 from \$7,971,000 the previous year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$8,967,000 from \$8,313,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$9,097,000 to \$9,441,000.

Twenty-one establishments (27 in 1961) reported 1,080 employees (1,126), including 743 directly employed in manufacturing operations (749). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,652,000 (\$4,553,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,590,000 (\$2,498,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,536,000 versus 1,493,000.

Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturers: (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from ophthalmic goods manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$19,998,869 from \$17,484,092 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$8,929,086 from \$7,826,868 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$11,267,492 from \$9,482,486. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$13,199,565 to \$14,891,053.

Seventy-four establishments (80 in 1961) reported 2,396 employees (2,434) including 1,659 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,730). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$8,092,000 (\$8,016,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,898,000 (\$5,182,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,437,000 in 1962 compared with 3,565,000 the previous year.

Toys and Games Industry: (Cat. 47-204): Factory shipments from the toys and games industry increased in 1962 to \$33,965,284 from \$29,614,301 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$18,646,019 from \$15,039,513 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$16,207,470 from \$14,442,735. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$14,993,028 to \$16,720,280.

Seventy-six establishments (73 in 1961) reported 3,427 employees (3,037), including 2,747 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,424). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$9,208,000 (\$8,115,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$6,309,000 (\$5,496,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,811,000 versus 4,868,000.

MORE

Fabricated Structural Metal Industry: (Cat. 41-207): Factory shipments from manufacturers of fabricated structural metal increased in 1962 to \$255,-003,207 from \$209,338,015 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$144,524,222 from \$114,031,425 in the previous year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$112,937,729 from \$95,306,918. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$101,-762,255 to \$124,543,092.

Eighty-two establishments (78 in 1961) reported 14,602 employees (14,231), including 10,567 directly employed in manufacturing operations (10,124). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$76,078,000 (\$71,287,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$51,783,000 (\$47,264,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 21,826,000 versus 20,073,000.

POPULATION

*13. Population Of Canada And The Provinces At October 1, 1964 Canada's population at October 1 this year amounted to 19,361,000, an increase of 340,000 (1.8%) over October 1 last year and of 1,122,000 (6.2%) since the June 1, 1961 Census, DBS reports. Between October 1, 1961 and October 1, 1962, the increase was 326,000 and between October 1, 1962 and October 1963, the increase was 338,000.

Among the provinces, the largest numerical growth in the twelve months since October, 1963 has been in Ontario -- 143,000, or 2.2%. Quebec was next with 96,000, or 1.7%. British Columbia's increase at 50,000 was the highest percentage increase, 2.9%. Alberta increased by 24,000, or 1.7%; Saskatchewan by 11,000, or 1.2%; Newfoundland by 8,000, or 1.6%; New Brunswick by 4,000, or 0.7%; Manitoba by 4,000, or 0.4%; Prince Edward Island by 1,000, or 0.9%; Nova Scotia decreased by 1,000 or 0.1%.

Estimates of the population of Canada and the provinces, for October 1, 1961-1964 are shown in the following table. The starting point of these estimates is the final population count by provinces from the 1961 Census. To these provincial counts are added the births and immigrants, while deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted. Allowance has also been made for inter-provincial migration.

Province	Census June 1 1961	Estimated Population ('000)			
		Oct. 1 1961	Oct. 1 1962	Oct. 1 1963	Oct. 1 1964
CANADA	18,238	18,357	18,683	19,021	19,361
Newfoundland	458	462	474	485	493
Prince Edward Island ..	105	106	106	107	108
Nova Scotia	737	739	750	762	761
New Brunswick	598	601	608	615	619
Quebec	5,259	5,300	5,405	5,503	5,599
Ontario	6,236	6,271	6,377	6,494	6,637
Manitoba	922	927	940	956	960
Saskatchewan	925	928	931	935	946
Alberta	1,332	1,345	1,383	1,415	1,439
British Columbia	1,629	1,639	1,670	1,708	1,758
Yukon	14	15	15	16	16
Northwest Territories	23	24	24	25	25

14. Travellers' Vehicle Permit Entries Travellers' vehicle permits issued for the admission of foreign vehicles into Canada in October numbered 553,462, an increase of 6.0% from the October 1963 total of 522,222. This brought the number issued in the January-October period to 7,283,912, greater by 7.0% than the corresponding 1963 total of 6,809,373.

More travellers' vehicle permits were issued in October this year as compared to last in all regions. Month's totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by vessel), 577 (412 in October 1963); New Brunswick, 38,446 (35,254); Quebec, 57,239 (55,633); Ontario, 404,442 (384,108); Manitoba, 7,680 (7,602); Saskatchewan, 4,461 (4,236); Alberta, 2,445 (2,284); British Columbia, 36,584 (31,346); and the Yukon Territory, 1,588 (1,347).

All regions except Alberta issued more permits in the January-October period this year as compared to last. Ten-month totals were: Newfoundland and Nova Scotia (by vessel), 11,677 (11,186 a year ago); New Brunswick, 415,930 (384,183); Quebec, 617,614 (589,890); Ontario, 5,484,930 (5,133,716); Manitoba, 105,919 (101,661); Saskatchewan, 56,348 (54,033); Alberta, 60,748 (63,483); British Columbia, 511,221 (451,156); and the Yukon Territory, 21,525 (20,065).

15. Travel Between Canada And The United States Vehicles entering Canada from the United States in August increased 3.5% in number to 2,952,400 from 2,853,500 in the same month last year, comprising 0.5% fewer of foreign registry at 1,748,400 versus 1,756,800 but 9.8% more of Canadian registry at 1,204,000 versus 1,096,700.

Number of vehicles crossing into Canada from the United States in the January-August period advanced 6.4% to 14,684,300 from 13,795,100 in the corresponding period of 1963. Entries of vehicles of foreign registry rose 4.2% in the eight months to 7,703,600 from 7,391,800 a year ago, while returning vehicles of Canadian registry climbed 9.0% to 6,980,700 from 6,403,300.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by plane, through bus, rail and boat decreased 1.8% in August to 527,700 from 537,100 a year earlier. Number of foreign travellers coming into Canada from the United States by long distance common carrier was down by 4.2% from a year earlier at 357,300 versus 373,100, while number of returning Canadians was up by 3.9% at 170,400 versus 164,000.

January-August entries of persons from the United States increased 8.4% to 2,350,600 from 2,169,400 a year ago, comprising 6.3% more foreign travellers at 1,372,600 versus 1,291,400 and 11.4% more returning Canadians at 978,000 versus 878,000.

E D U C A T I O N

*16. Full-Time Enrolment In Vocational Courses Full-time enrolments in vocational courses in Canada which operate under the provisions of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act amounted to some 289,000 during the year 1963-64. Details relating to these courses are shown in a special release issued by the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour in collaboration with the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

MORE

Of the 289,000 total enrolments, the majority (164,420) were students in vocational high schools under Program I of the Federal-Provincial Agreements. Some 14,000 were enrolled in full-time post-secondary courses of two years duration or longer in institutes of technology (Program 2). About 49,000 enrolments were reported across Canada in special courses for the unemployed, as authorized under Program 5, and a further 34,500 were reported enrolled in full-time trade and other occupational courses in provincial trade schools, private trade schools, business colleges, etc., under Program 3 of the Agreements. In addition, some 14,151 apprentices (outside of Quebec) were enrolled full-time in classes operating under the Apprenticeship Training Agreement. In Quebec apprenticeship training is reported under Programs 3 and 5.

Enrolments are classified in this release according to the nature of the course or field of specialization into some 90 categories ranging from accounting and aeronautics to welding and woodworking. Most popular categories for the unemployed in terms of numbers enrolled were: business practice, 9,971; welding, 2,655; nursing aides and assistants, 1,461; merchandising and salesmanship, 1,130; power sewing, 1,091; machine shop practice, 1,039; and draughting, 1,017. However, the largest number of unemployed (16,140) were enrolled in courses designed to provide them with basic training in such subjects as English, mathematics and science in order to bring them to a level of development which would enable them to proceed with further training for specialized occupations. The numerically largest courses for apprentices were in motor vehicle repair (4,962), electrical construction (2,220), plumbing and pipefitting (1,864), and carpentry (1,085).

17. Adult Education Total enrolment in adult education courses was 1,050,350 in 1961-62, according to the Survey of Adult Education, 1961-62, released today. This represents an increase of 12.8% over the previous year.

Provincial government departments and agencies, including night schools, reported 63.5% of the total enrolment, universities 19.7%, and the remaining courses were given by public libraries, teacher training institutions, and private business and trade schools. Other adult education activities included public lectures, film showings, and similar events, with attendance totalling 3,281,178.

Enrolment in Adult Education, 1961-62

Province	Type of Course			Total
	Academic	Professional	Other	
		and Vocational		
Newfoundland	1,857	2,554	886	5,297
Prince Edward Island	360	1,002	150	1,512
Nova Scotia	3,971	13,236	3,836	21,043
New Brunswick	13,558	16,166	5,338	35,062
Quebec	58,147	72,348	232,083	362,578
Ontario	63,992	107,795	78,204	249,991
Manitoba	11,883	30,224	18,583	60,690
Saskatchewan	14,391	17,570	10,332	48,293
Alberta	13,183	35,426	20,638	69,247
British Columbia	24,999	44,857	37,330	107,166
Others*	9,953	113,320	6,612	129,885
Total (unduplicated)	215,878	420,480	413,992	1,050,350

*Includes Federal, Yukon and Northwest Territories, and undistributed.

- *18 Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes decreased in nine regional cities with no change in Montreal. The downward movements ranged from a decline of 0.1% in St. John's to 0.7% in Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton-Calgary.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of October 1964(1) (Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - October 1964						
	Oct. 1964	Sept. 1964	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	121.8	121.9	117.0	116.0	115.6	121.4	164.1	147.3	116.3
Halifax ...	131.5	132.4	124.2	133.7	130.9	135.4	168.2	168.5	125.3
Saint John.	134.6	135.3	130.8	133.6	127.5	141.7	189.2	153.4	125.4
Montreal ..	135.2	135.2	136.0	135.7	113.3	157.9	182.1	151.0	124.8
Ottawa	135.6	136.6	130.8	137.3	125.5	156.2	174.8	147.0	126.5
Toronto ...	136.7	137.5	129.6	140.6	126.4	139.0	167.0	187.5	124.3
Winnipeg ..	132.0	132.3	128.7	128.8	126.8	134.6	186.5	142.0	128.3
Saskatoon-									
Regina	129.7	130.4	128.0	128.7	132.5	133.8	148.9	146.4	120.9
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	128.0	128.9	122.7	127.1	129.0	128.9	170.5	144.0	120.9
Vancouver .	132.6	133.1	129.3	135.9	123.0	139.6	155.8	148.8	123.2

(1) All-Items indexes for October and September and October group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

* Index on the base June 1951=100.

Food indexes declined in all cities, with Ottawa and Edmonton-Calgary showing the greatest change. Indexes for housing edged upward in five cities, downward in St. John's and Toronto, and remained the same in the three other cities. Clothing indexes moved up in all cities. Transportation indexes showed mixed movements, up slightly in three cities, down in two, and unchanged in five. Health and personal care indexes were higher in all cities except St. John's which remained the same as last month. Recreation and reading indexes moved up in five cities, down in four with no change in St. John's. Tobacco and alcohol indexes increased in all cities.

*19. <u>Weekly Security Price Indexes</u>	Number of Stocks Priced	Nov. 12	Nov. 5	Oct. 15
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		(1956 = 100)		
Total Index	108	174.4	173.4	170.2
Industrials	74	179.0	178.5	174.8
Utilities	20	168.8	165.5	162.8
Finance (1)	14	159.1	158.8	157.0
Banks	6	148.9	149.0	147.6
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	115.0	113.5	109.7
Golds	16	132.2	128.9	124.9
Base metals	8	105.6	105.1	101.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	80.5	81.0	83.1
Primary oils and gas	7	89.5	87.1	84.7

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*20. Building Material Price Indexes Canada's residential building material price index (1935-39=100) declined 0.1% in October to 329.8 from 330.1 in September, and, on the base 1949=100, to 144.6 from 144.8. The non-residential building material price index (1949=100) was unchanged in October from the preceding month at 141.5.

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

21. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended November 7 numbered 80,107, up by 1.0% from a year earlier. This brought the number loaded in the January 1-November 7 period to 3,378,776 cars, greater by 9.2% than a year ago. Receipts from connections numbered 22,661 cars in the seven-day period (down by 5.5%) and 1,033,652 in the year-to-date (up by 4.2%).

22. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of October numbered 118,012 (down by 3.5% from a year earlier), aggregated 363,184 in October (up by 0.6%) and totalled 3,298,632 in the January 1-October 31 period (up by 9.4%).

Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections amounted to 30,701 cars in the final 10 days of October (down by 12.2% from a year ago), totalled 94,539 in October (down by 12.4%), and numbered 1,010,839 in the year-to-date (up by 4.5%).

Commodities loaded in greater volume in the January 1-October 31 period included: wheat, 297,301 cars (207,521 in the comparable 1963 period); other grain, 87,984 (78,664); grain products, 88,473 (74,847); iron ore, 367,941 (306,009); manufactured iron and steel products, 60,491 (50,789); newsprint paper, 121,412 (113,218); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 387,679 (355,241). Loadings of l.c.l. merchandise were down in the period at 244,717 cars versus 259,839.

23. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in August increased 18.3% to 26,481,200 tons from 22,379,300 in August last year, comprising 11.5% more in foreign service at 14,842,000 tons versus 13,308,100 and 28.3% more in coastwise service at 11,639,200 tons versus 9,071,200. January-August loadings and unloadings advanced 19.5% to 142,426,400 tons from 119,178,100 a year ago; amount handled in foreign service climbed 20.2% to 80,619,400 tons from 67,055,600, and in coastwise service increased 18.6% to 61,807,000 tons from 52,122,500.

Vessel arrivals and departures in both services declined 3.9% in August to 27,685 from 28,811 a year earlier and 2.5% in the January-August period to 164,578 from 168,823 in the comparable period of 1963. However, the registered net tonnage increased 10.3% in the month to 42,837,300 tons from 38,839,200 and 5.8% in the eight months to 220,821,200 tons from 208,657,900.

Ports handling the greatest volume of freight in August were: Port Arthur-Fort William, 2,413,200 tons (1,469,400 in August 1963); Seven Islands, 2,341,800 (2,163,800); Montreal, 2,113,000 (1,871,500); Vancouver, 1,942,000 (1,396,600); and Hamilton, 1,534,500 (1,481,100).

24. Margarine Production of margarine in October dropped 8.8% to 17,050,000 pounds from 18,701,000 in the same month last year. With declines in all preceding months of the year except April and June, output in the January-October period fell 3.1% to 142,986,000 pounds from 147,494,000 a year ago. November 1 stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 10,176,000 pounds, up from the revised October 1 total of 9,896,000 pounds but down from the 1963 November 1 total of 12,885,000 pounds.

*25. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar or other hard or cream cheese base increased 8.8% in October to 6,204,144 pounds from 5,699,773 a year earlier and 4.6% in the January-October period to 57,359,552 pounds from 54,851,420 a year ago. Amount made from a cheddar base was greater in the month at 6,104,566 pounds versus 5,604,071 and also in the 10 months at 56,521,066 pounds versus 53,918,848. Manufacturers' stocks at October 31 aggregated 3,085,907 pounds as compared to 3,914,534 a year earlier, comprising holdings of cheddar-based at 3,008,870 pounds versus 3,814,800 and other hard or cream cheese-based at 77,037 pounds versus 99,734.

26. Dairy Factory Production Less creamery butter but more skim milk powder was produced in October and the January-October period this year as compared to last. Output of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix, and evaporated whole milk was smaller in the month and larger in the 10 months.

October production totals (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 29,229 pounds (29,842 in October 1963); cheddar cheese, 13,763 pounds (14,541); ice cream mix, 1,606 gallons (1,655); evaporated whole milk, 23,028 pounds (24,987); and skim milk powder, 17,158 pounds (13,132).

27. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk and poultry meat were smaller at November 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of cheddar cheese and skim milk powder were larger. November 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 122,273 pounds (161,866 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 71,331 pounds (65,547); evaporated whole milk, 55,156 pounds (56,249); skim milk powder, 39,697 pounds (27,614); and poultry meat, 53,953 pounds (54,713).

28. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at November 1 this year aggregated 87,153,000 pounds, up from the revised October 1 total of 82,364,000 pounds and last year's November 1 total of 85,047,000 pounds. Beginning-of-november holdings of cold storage frozen meat amounted to 52,146,000 pounds versus 53,680,000 a year ago, fresh meat totalled 26,445,000 pounds versus 22,781,000 and cured meat aggregated 8,562,000 pounds versus 8,586,000.

Stocks of lard at November 1 this year amounted to 3,521,000 pounds as compared to 4,067,000 at October 1, and 4,504,000 at November 1 last year, while holdings of tallow amounted to 3,276,000 pounds at the first of November versus 3,855,000 a month earlier and 2,389,000 a year ago.

29. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, potatoes, onions, cabbage and celery held in cold or common storage were smaller at November 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), carrots and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger.

November 1 stocks of fruit were: apples, 11,119,000 bushels (12,375,000 a year ago); pears, 616,000 bushels (471,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 56,432,000 pounds (52,284,000). November 1 stocks of vegetables were: potatoes, 23,209,000 hundredweight (24,534,000 a year ago); onions, 2,236,000 bushels (2,517,000); carrots, 2,019,000 bushels (1,751,000); cabbage, 185,000 bushels (293,000); celery, 77,000 crates (110,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 90,405,000 pounds (82,723,000).

30. Wheat Flour Output & Exports Production of wheat flour in September amounted to 3,373,000 hundredweight, up 7% from the August total of 3,145,000 cwt., up 1% from the 10-year (1954-63) September average of 3,350,000 cwt., but down 3% from the September 1963 total of 3,459,000 cwt. In the August-September period, wheat flour output rose 1% to 6,518,000 cwt. from 6,463,000 cwt. a year ago.

Wheat flour exports in September aggregated 927,000 cwt., down by 48% from the August total of 1,771,000 cwt., but up by 1% from the adjusted September 1963 total of 916,000 cwt. Exports in the August-September period amounted to 2,698,000 cwt., up by 26% from the corresponding 1963 total of 2,141,000 cwt.

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

31. Department Store Sales & Stocks Department store sales in September were estimated at \$155,043,000, an increase of 10.6% from last year's September total of \$140,150,000. Following gains in all preceding months of the year, value of January-September department store sales climbed 9.2% to \$1,183,465,000 from \$1,083,548,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. End-of-September stocks had a selling value of \$427,902,000, greater by 8.9% than the comparable year-earlier total of \$392,799,000.

September department store sales were above year-earlier levels in all provinces. Month's values (percentage gains bracketed) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$9,320,000 (6.5%); Quebec, \$27,312,000 (2.9%); Ontario, \$52,832,000 (6.4%); Manitoba, \$12,430,000 (8.5%); Saskatchewan, \$6,641,000 (19.5%); Alberta, \$17,224,000 (15.8%); and British Columbia, \$29,283,000 (25.6%).

Sales in the January-September period were also greater than a year earlier in all provinces. Nine-month totals (percentage increases in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$78,186,000 (8.4%); Quebec, \$209,358,000 (5.1%); Ontario, \$403,457,000 (10.3%); Manitoba, \$97,611,000 (6.5%); Saskatchewan, \$52,473,000 (14.1%); Alberta, \$131,326,000 (7.9%); and British Columbia, \$211,052,000 (12.8%).

Twenty-six of the 29 specified departments had greater sales in September as compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 2.1% for hosiery and apparel accessories to 26.6% for photographic equipment and supplies; declines were 1.0% for smallwares, 4.0% for millinery and 4.4% for furs. All specified departments except millinery with a decrease of 0.9% posted higher sales in the January-September period this year versus last, ranging from 0.1% for furs to 26.3% for photographic equipment and supplies.

32. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended October 31 were valued 5.4% above those in the comparable period of 1963. Increases of 29.2% in the Atlantic Provinces, 8.3% in Ontario, 6.7% in Alberta and 2.0% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreases of 0.2% in Quebec, 5.6% in Manitoba and 6.0% in Saskatchewan.

33. Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in September were valued at an estimated \$343,121,000, an increase of 11.2% from last year's September total of \$308,612,000. With a lone decrease in August, sales of chain stores in the January-September period advanced 8.0% to \$2,990,600,000 from \$2,768,670,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. September 1 stocks were valued (at cost) at \$513,221,000, greater by 8.8% than the comparable 1963 total of \$471,626,000.

September sales of grocery and combination store chains were valued 8.0% higher than in September last year at \$150,111,000 versus \$138,937,000. Declines in March, June and August were more than offset by gains in the other months, and sales in the January-September period climbed 6.6% to \$1,407,048,000 from \$1,319,938,000 a year ago.

Sales in September were higher in value as compared to a year earlier in eight of the remaining 10 kinds of business for which separate data are shown. Month's sales for chains posting increases were: variety stores, \$31,222,000 (\$25,636,000 in September 1963); men's clothing, \$2,698,000 (\$2,364,000); family clothing, \$8,070,000 (\$6,408,000); women's clothing, \$7,474,000 (\$6,748,000); shoe, \$7,125,000 (\$6,526,000); hardware, \$6,504,000 (\$5,445,000); furniture, radio and appliance, \$10,570,000 (\$10,197,000); and drug, \$5,761,000 (\$5,284,000). Declines in the month were: lumber and building material, \$12,233,000 (\$13,171,000); and jewellery, \$4,106,000 (\$4,625,000).

34. Wholesale Trade Canada's wholesalers proper had sales in August valued at an estimated \$839,909,000, up by 5.8% from last year's August total of \$793,593,000. This brought the value of sales in the January-August period to \$7,429,325,000, higher by 10.8% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$6,705,221,000.

Of the 18 trades for which separate data are shown, 11 posted increases and seven decreases in sales in August this year as compared to last. Month's gains ranged from 1.3% for clothing and furnishings to 20.1% for industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, while declines ranged from 0.4% for other construction materials and supplies, including lumber to 12.9% for farm machinery. Other larger increases in the month were: electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment, 16.9%; meat and dairy products, 16.8%; and newsprint, paper and paper products, 16.6%.

All 18 trades had higher sales in the January-August period as compared to a year ago, with gains ranging from 1.3% for automotive parts and accessories to 22.4% for electrical wiring supplies, construction materials, apparatus and equipment. Other larger gains in the eight months were: farm machinery, 19.6%; industrial and transportation equipment and supplies, 18.2%; other construction materials and supplies, including lumber, 17.5%; meat and dairy products, 12.6%; other textile and clothing accessories, 10.8%; and newsprint, paper and paper products, 10.3%.

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

35. Birth, Marriage And Death Registrations Fewer births and deaths but more marriages were registered in provincial offices in October and the January-October period this year as compared to last. October registrations were: births, 38,518 (43,044 in October 1963); marriages, 15,994 (14,833); and deaths, 12,277 (12,463). January-October: births, 385,693 (398,092 a year ago); marriages, 117,936 (109,410); and deaths, 122,072 (124,379).

36. Iron Ore Producers' shipments of iron ore climbed 16.2% in September to 4,516,485 tons from 3,885,474 in September last year and 26.1% in the January-September period to 28,036,652 tons from 22,237,527 in the comparable nine months of last year. Producers' stocks at the end of September were sharply (40.6%) larger than a year earlier at 4,470,850 tons versus 3,180,486. Shipments were greater than a year earlier both in September and the January-September period for all producing regions except British Columbia.

37. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Output of crude oil and equivalent in July this year amounted to 24,842,105 barrels, greater by 9.6% than last year's July output of 22,664,589 barrels. Disposition of Canadian crude oil and equivalent in July included 66.5% to Canadian refineries and 32.3% to export markets.

Production of natural gas in July totalled 95,251,918,000 cubic feet, an increase of 19.2% from last year's corresponding total of 79,910,003,000 cubic feet. Disposition of this year's July output included 23.0 million cubic feet delivered to storage and injection operations, 25.4 million cubic feet to ultimate customers in Canada, and 28.3 million cubic feet to export markets.

P R O V I N C I A L G O V E R N M E N T S

38. Provincial Government Revenues From Motor Vehicle Registrations Provincial and territorial government revenues from motive fuel taxes, and the licensing of vehicles, drivers and dealers yielded an estimated \$741,496,000 in 1963, an increase of 11.4% from the 1962 total of \$665,404,000. Of the 1963 total, some \$530,336,000 or 71.5% was obtained from taxes on motive fuels and \$186,492,000 or 25.1% from registration and public service fees of motor vehicles, including trailers. Revenue received from drivers' and chauffeurs' licences was \$11,712,000 and \$2,203,000, respectively, and together accounted for 1.9% of total revenues.

Provincial and territorial revenues from motor vehicle registrations, motive fuel taxes, and other related revenues in 1963 were: Newfoundland, \$12,063,000 (\$9,988,000 in 1962); Prince Edward Island, \$4,026,000 (\$3,503,000); Nova Scotia, \$27,255,000 (\$25,832,000); New Brunswick, \$22,697,000 (\$21,030,000); Quebec, \$202,098,000 (\$169,017,000); Ontario, \$276,919,000 (\$252,305,000); Manitoba, \$35,562,000 (\$31,315,000); Saskatchewan, \$39,084,000 (\$36,421,000); Alberta, \$53,110,000 (\$51,573,000); British Columbia, \$67,809,000 (\$63,777,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$874,000 (\$644,000).

S A W M I L L I N G

*39. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces East of the Rockies climbed 36% in September to 312,241,000 feet board measure from 228,894,000 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". This brought output in the January-September period to 2,671,970,000 feet board measure, larger by 11% than the corresponding 1963 total of 2,412,458,000. End-of-September stocks were sharply (25.1%) greater than a year ago at 543,719,000 feet board measure versus 434,399,000.

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

1. The Labour Force, October 1964, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Municipal Government Employment, April-June 1964
- *3. Output Per Person Employed & Per Man-Hour, Canada, 1947-63
4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
September 1964, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *5. Steel Ingot Production, November 14, 1964
- *6. Rolled Steel Products, September 1964
7. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, October 1964,
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
8. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, September 1964, (33-003),
20¢/\$2.00
9. Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, September 1964, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, September 1964, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Particle Board Shipments, 1963
- *12. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
- *13. Population of Canada & The Provinces, October 1, 1964
14. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits,
October 1964, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Travel Between Canada & The United States, August 1964, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *16. Full-Time Enrolment In Vocational Courses, 1963-64
17. Survey of Adult Education, 1961-62, (81-207), 75¢
- *18. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, October 1964
- *19. Weekly Security Price Indexes, November 12, 1964
- *20. Building Material Price Indexes, October 1964
21. Railway Carloadings, November 7, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
22. Railway Carloadings, October 31, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
23. Shipping Statistics, August 1964, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
24. Margarine, October 1964, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *25. Process Cheese, October 1964
26. Dairy Factory Production, October 1964, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, November 1964, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
28. Stocks of Meat & Lard, November 1964, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
29. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, November 1964, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
30. Grain Milling Statistics, September 1964, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Department Store Sales & Stocks, September 1964, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Department Store Sales, October 31, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
33. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, September 1964, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Wholesale Trade, August 1964, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00
35. Vital Statistics, October 1964, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
36. Iron Ore, September 1964, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
37. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, July 1964, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
38. The Motor Vehicle: Pt IV, Revenues, 1963, (53-220), 50¢
- *39. Sawmills East of the Rockies, September 1964
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, October 28, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Shipments Of Fruit & Ornamental Nursery Stock, 1963, (22-203), 75¢
 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, September 1964, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00
 - Mineral Industries; Principal Statistics, 1962, (26-204), 25¢ -- Formerly
titled "Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industry"
 - Production of Leather Footwear, August 1964, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00 --
Summarized in issue of November 6
 - Prices & Price Indexes, September 1964, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized
in issue of October 30

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