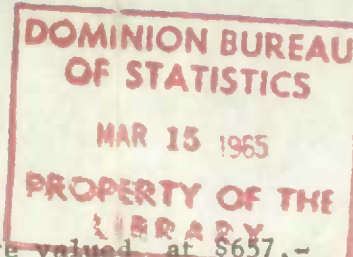


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in December were valued at \$657,900,000 and in the year 1964 at \$7,492,500,000, reflecting gains of 18.2% and 14.2%, respectively, from a year earlier. Exports were valued at \$732,500,000 in the month and at \$8,303,900,000 in the year, up by 12.1% and 19.0%, respectively. (Page 2)

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Mining: More copper, nickel, silver, lead and zinc but less gold was produced in December and the full year 1964 as compared to 1963. (Pages 2-3)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached a record high at the end of December last of 225.5. The 1964 index was higher by 8.6% than the 1963 index. (Page 3)

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Prices: The consumer price index reached 137.2 at the beginning of February, up by 0.2% from the January level and by 2.0% from the February 1964 index. Five of the seven main components climbed in the month. (Pages 4-5)

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Judicial: Full-time personnel of Canadian police forces at December 31, 1963 numbered 33,937, including 29,011 police, 245 cadets, and 4,681 other full-time employees. Total strength in 1963 was up by 4.5% from 1962. (Page 6)

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Labour: Canada's paid workers received \$1,977 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income in December last, placing the total for 1964 at \$23,416 million. These totals were greater than a year earlier by 8.6% in the month and by 8.7% in the year. (Page 7)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were higher in December 1964 as compared to a year earlier by 8.4%, putting the full-year 1964 total 9.2% above the 1963 total. Sales in the week of February 20 were up 7.4% from a year ago, while those in the week of February 27 were down by 2.0%. (Pages 7-8)

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Construction: Building permits issued in December and the year 1964 were up in value from a year earlier by 4.7% and 15.5%, respectively ... Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canada increased by 18.1% in the fourth quarter of 1964 and by 11.5% in the full year as compared to the corresponding periods of 1963. (Pages 8-9)

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*1. Commodity Imports & Exports Canada's commodity imports in December 1964 were valued at \$657,900,000, an increase of 18.2% from the December 1963 figure of \$556,400,000. This brought the value in the calendar year 1964 to a record \$7,492,500,000, greater by 14.2% than 1963's previous high of \$6,558,200,000. December commodity exports (domestic and re-exports), as announced February 24, increased 12.1% to \$732,500,000 from \$653,500,000, while the 1964 total climbed 19.0% to \$8,303,900,000 from \$6,980,100,000.

There was an export surplus on commodity account in December 1964 of \$74,600,000 as compared to one of \$97,100,000 in December 1963. The export balance in the year 1964 was nearly double that of a year earlier at \$811,500,000 versus \$421,900,000.

Imports from the United States increased 23.4% in December to \$449,100,000 from \$364,000,000 in December 1963 and 16.2% in the year 1964 to \$5,165,500,000 from \$4,444,600,000. Exports to the United States advanced 19.5% in the month to \$389,700,000 from \$326,100,000 and 13.4% in the 12 months to \$4,437,000,000 from \$3,913,400,000. The usual import balance with this country was larger in December as compared to a year earlier at \$59,400,000 versus \$37,900,000 and also in the year at \$728,500,000 versus \$531,200,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom fell 0.6% in December to \$47,200,000 from \$47,400,000 in the same month of 1963, but rose 9.1% in the full year to \$574,600,000 from \$526,800,000. Sales to Britain advanced 40.2% in the month to \$105,900,000 from \$75,500,000 and 18.9% in the 12-month period to \$1,207,100,000 from \$1,014,900,000. The usual export balance on commodity trade with the United Kingdom more than doubled in December, rising to \$58,700,000 from \$28,100,000 in December 1963, and was significantly greater in the year at \$632,400,000 versus \$488,100,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries eased off 0.7% in December to \$34,800,000 from \$35,100,000 a year earlier, but edged up 1.8% in the year to \$408,000,000 from \$400,800,000. December exports to this group climbed 30.1% to \$48,900,000 from \$37,600,000, while the 1964 total advanced 27.1% to \$503,500,000 from \$396,200,000. There was an export balance in December of \$14,000,000 as compared to one of \$2,500,000 in the same month of 1963. In 1964, there was also an export surplus of \$95,600,000 as against an import balance in 1963 of \$4,700,000.

December imports from all other countries as a group climbed 15.4% to \$126,800,000 from \$109,900,000 in the corresponding month of 1963, while 1964 imports increased 13.4% to \$1,344,400,000 from \$1,186,000,000. Exports to this group were down 12.2% in the month to \$188,100,000 from \$214,300,000, but were up 30.2% in the full year to \$2,156,400,000 from \$1,655,700,000. The export balance with this group was smaller in the month at \$61,300,000 versus \$104,400,000 but larger in the year at \$812,000,000 versus \$469,700,000.

MINING

2. Gold Production Production of gold in December amounted to 307,202 troy ounces, 0.1% lower than the preceding year's comparable monthly production of 307,496 troy ounces. This placed output in the calendar year 1964 at 3,798,875 troy ounces, a decrease of 4.4% from the comparable 1963 figure of 3,972,047 troy ounces.

*3. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 25,366,718 barrels in November 1964, up by 10.6% from the November 1963 total of 22,943,318 barrels; output of pentanes plus in November 1964 was 2,048,951 barrels, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". Natural gas production aggregated 117,862,904,000 cubic feet in November, greater by 12.4% than the corresponding 1963 total of 104,878,286,000 cubic feet.

4 & 5. Copper, Nickel, Silver, Lead And Zinc Output Output of copper, nickel, silver, lead (mine output) and zinc (mine) was greater in December and the year 1964 as compared to a year earlier. December totals were: copper, 42,425 tons (36,331 in December 1963); nickel, 23,529 tons (19,191); silver, 2,962,647 troy ounces (2,262,827); lead (mine output), 19,542 tons (17,192); and zinc (mine output), 64,402 tons (46,556).

Production of these metals in the calendar year 1964 was: copper, 491,093 tons (458,396 in 1963); nickel, 233,153 tons (219,941); silver, 30,316,486 troy ounces (29,839,756); lead (mine), 206,359 tons (198,988); and zinc (mine), 729,939 tons (497,180).

I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N

6. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) advanced by 0.8% in December last to close out the year at a record level of 221.5. This advance meant that the total 1964 index was higher by 8.6% than in 1963, with the gain being considerably in excess of the long-term growth rate. In December, the total increase was comprised of gains of about 1% and 6% in manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities, respectively, along with about a 1% decline in mining production.

There were some unusually large increases in non-durables in December, bringing this aggregate up by 1.8%. For example, foods and beverages, influenced by large gains in both meat products and distilleries, rose by 4%. Both clothing and rubber products recorded increases in excess of 5%. Smaller gains occurred in leather, paper, and chemical products, the latter two apparently at least in part due to the winter housing bonus scheme and the pending imposition of the last stage of the building materials sales tax at the end of 1964, affecting roofing paper and paint production. Elsewhere, there were production declines in textiles, printing and publishing, and petroleum refining.

Durables output registered a decline of 0.9% in December, with the big influence being a sharp drop in motor vehicle and parts production, reflecting a major labour disturbance in the industry. January's level will be substantially higher than this strike-affected December low in motor vehicles. Wood products also showed a large decline in December, reflecting lower sawmilling output, apparently mostly due to severe weather conditions on the West Coast at that time. All other major groups in durables showed relatively large gains in December, in particular, iron and steel (+3%) and non-metallic mineral products (+12%); primary iron and steel, with one of its largest gains (+6%) in several months, broke new ground to lead the former, while in the latter, gains were widespread and large in most components, reflecting the high level of construction activity in the fourth quarter. Non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies were up by 3% and 1%, respectively.

7. Price Movements Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) increased 0.2% to 137.2 at the beginning of February this year from 136.9 in January. The February index was 2.0% higher than the February 1964 index of 134.5. Five of the seven main components increased in the current period, with the largest rise, 0.5%, occurring in the food index. The recreation and reading index declined 0.4%, while transportation was unchanged from last month.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 5		1 9 6 4	
		February	January	December	February
All items	100	137.2	136.9	136.8	134.5
Food	27	133.1	132.5	133.2	131.3
Housing (2)	32	140.1	139.8	139.6	137.3
Clothing	11	119.5	119.2	121.0	117.8
Transportation	12	146.3	146.3	142.7	142.6
Health & personal care ..	7	174.6	174.4	174.3	165.4
Recreation & reading	5	153.4	154.0	153.5	152.3
Tobacco & alcohol	6	121.8	121.7	121.6	119.4

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

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

The food index rose 0.5% to 133.1 from 132.5, resulting from price increases for fresh fruit and vegetables, fats other than butter and lard, some beef cuts, both fresh and cured pork, liver, lamb, veal and chicken. Prices were lower for eggs, sugar, oranges and grapefruit, canned and frozen orange juice, celery, cabbage and lettuce.

The housing index rose 0.2% to 140.1 from 139.8. The shelter component was 0.4% higher, reflecting increased prices for homeownership and tenant repairs. Rent was unchanged. The household operation component declined 0.2% as sales prices for furniture and carpeting outweighed higher prices for household supplies and cotton and wool textiles.

The clothing index advanced 0.3% to 119.5 from 119.2, mainly reflecting women's wear prices up from sale levels, and higher prices for cotton and wool piece goods, and footwear. Price changes for men's and children's wear were mixed.

The transportation index was unchanged at 146.3. Higher prices for taxi fares in a few cities and bus fares in one city were offset by scattered lower gasoline prices.

The health and personal care index edged up 0.1% to 174.6 from 174.4, chiefly as a result of higher prices for personal care supplies. The health care component decreased slightly with lower prices for prescriptions and other pharmaceutical products.

The recreation and reading index declined 0.4% to 153.4 from 154.0 as lower prices for magazine subscriptions moved the reading component down 1.6%. The recreation component rose fractionally with price increases for bicycles and camera film.

The tobacco and alcohol index was 0.1% higher at 121.8 from 121.7. Scattered price increases for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco moved the tobacco component. The component for alcoholic beverages was unchanged.

MORE

Wholesale Price Indexes The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, eased to 257.7 from 257.8 in the four-week period January 29 to February 26. Prices for five commodities declined and nine advanced, while sixteen remained unchanged. Principal changes included decreases for sisal, domestic wheat, tin, raw wool and steers, and increases for beef hides, steel bars, linseed oil and raw rubber. In the same four-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets eased 0.6% from 226.0 to 224.7. The field products index moved down 2.1% from 185.1 to 181.2, while the animal products index edged up 0.5% from 266.9 to 268.2.

Security Price Indexes The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, decreased 1.3% from 181.0 to 178.6 in the four-week period January 28 to February 25. Indexes for all three major groups declined, with utilities falling by 2.9%, finance by 1.7%, and industrials by 0.9%. The index of mining stock prices advanced 1.8% from 117.4 to 119.5, reflecting increases of 2.5% for golds and 1.2% for base metals. The price index for uraniums climbed by 5.0% and that for primary oils and gas rose by 3.4%.

*8. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	Mar. 4	Feb. 25 (1956 = 100)	Feb. 4
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	114	179.1	178.6	180.3
Industrials	80	183.6	183.2	184.1
Utilities	20	172.5	171.8	175.3
Finance (1)	14	165.0	164.5	167.6
Banks	6	152.8	152.8	155.4
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	119.5	119.5	117.0
Golds	16	142.0	139.7	135.7
Base metals	8	107.1	108.4	106.8
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	109.1	118.9	113.4
Primary oils and gas	6	95.8	93.3	91.1

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

H E A L T H

9. Tuberculosis Statistics Total first admissions to tuberculosis institutions declined 4% in 1962 to 7,914 from 8,228 in 1961. Number of tuberculous first admissions decreased 5% to 5,494 from 5,756, and the rate per 100,000 population fell to 30 from 32.

Readmissions to tuberculosis institutions in 1962 totalled 3,512, down by 7.6% from the preceding year. Of these, 2,871 were tuberculous readmissions, down by 9.4% from 1961.

Patients in tuberculosis institutions at the end of 1962 numbered 5,790, a decline of 9.2% from the 1961 year-end total of 6,377. Of the 1962 total, 5,189 were tuberculous patients. Males accounted for 62% of the patients in tuberculosis institutions at the end of 1962; median age of male patients was 48 years (47 in 1961) and that for females was 34 years (31).

Tuberculosis was shown as the cause of death on 785 death certificates in 1962 as compared to 769 in 1961. The annual death rate for tuberculosis reached a record low of 4.2 per 100,000 population in 1961, and was unchanged in 1962.

*10. Police Administration Statistics, 1963

Preliminary figures show the total full-time personnel of Canadian police forces on December 31, 1963 was 33,937, including 29,011 police, 245 cadets and 4,681 other full-time employees. This represents an increase of 4.5% over 1962. Table 1 compares the number of full time personnel reported employed by police forces in Canada during 1962 and 1963, and shows percentage change between the two years.

Table 1. Number of full time personnel reported employed by police forces in Canada on December 31, 1962 and 1963 and percentage change.

Personnel	1962	1963	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Full Time Personnel - Total	32,478	33,937	+4.5
Police	27,744	29,011	+4.6
Cadets	263	245	-6.8
Other full time employees	4,471	4,681	+4.7

When examining these data it should be noted that Canada's estimated population has increased from 18,767,000 on January 1, 1963 to 19,093,000 for the same date one year later. This is an estimated increase of 326,000 or 1.7% in the population. Police strength, at the national level, was 1.48 per 1,000 population on December 31, 1962. This rate increased to 1.52 on December 31, 1963.

The Ontario and Quebec Provincial police forces show substantial increases in their police strength over the previous year. The largest police force in Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police showed the smallest increase. The National Harbours Board Police showed a decrease in police strength from one year to the next.

Table 2. Distribution of Police Strength by type of force for Canada, 1962 and 1963 and percentage change.

Type of force	1962	1963	Percentage Change
	No.	No.	
Police Strength - Total	27,744	29,011	+4.6
Municipal Police Forces (excluding OPP & RCMP contracts)	16,162	16,862	+4.3
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	6,812	6,823	+0.2
Ontario Provincial Police	2,039	2,413	+18.3
Quebec Provincial Police	1,562	1,749	+12.0
Canadian National Railways Police	526	547	+4.0
Canadian Pacific Railway Police	512	515	+0.6
National Harbours Board Police	131	102	-22.1

No police were killed on duty through criminal action in 1963 as against 12 during 1962. Accidental deaths of police on duty claimed 14 lives during the current year as compared to 5 in 1962.

Police transport, at the end of 1963, included 5,421 automobiles, 808 motorcycles, 457 other motor vehicles, 380 boats, 310 horses and 18 aircraft. Land vehicles in use increased by 6.2%, boats by 3.0%, horses decreased by 8.8% and aircraft in service remained unchanged.

*11. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$1,977 million in December 1964 in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down by 2.8% from the November estimate of \$2,034 million but up by 8.6% from the December 1963 total of \$1,820 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". This brought total labour income in the year 1964 to \$23,416 million, greater by 8.7% than the 1963 figure of \$21,546 million.

The table following contains data on the unadjusted basis for December and the year 1964 with 1963 comparisons and November 1964, together with data on the seasonally adjusted basis for November and December 1964.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	Dec. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1963	January to December 1964	December 1963	December 1964	November 1964
	Millions of Dollars						
Atlantic region	132	134	121	1,557	1,439	135	134
Quebec	533	546	484	6,238	5,688	541	536
Ontario	827	848	766	9,771	8,994	837	840
Prairie region	277	284	258	3,316	3,105	286	283
British Columbia ...	202	214	185	2,456	2,250	212	214
CANADA	1,977	2,034	1,820	23,416	21,546	2,019	2,014

Note: This table contains revised data based on new annual source material.

*12. Provincial Government Employment Employees of eight provincial governments (excluding Quebec and British Columbia) and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories numbered 192,409 at December 31, 1964, down 3.2% from the September 30 total of 198,827, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the fourth quarter 1964 issue of the DBS report "Provincial Government Employment". Payrolls of employees in the October-December period amounted to \$215.7 million, a decrease of 1.5% from the July-September total of \$219.0 million. This brought staff payrolls during the calendar year 1964 to \$824.0 million, an increase of 10.3% from 1963's total of \$747.0 million.

Payrolls of employees for the calendar year 1964 were distributed as follows: departmental services, \$475.9 million (57.8% of the total); institutions of higher education, \$107.0 million (13.0%); enterprises, \$231.0 million (28.0%); and the Workman's Compensation Boards, \$10.0 million (1.2%).

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

13. Department Store Sales & Stocks Department store sales in December 1964 were valued at an estimated \$251,374,000, an increase of 8.4% from the December 1963 total of \$231,868,000. This brought sales in the calendar year 1964 to \$1,801,510,000, greater by 9.2% than 1963's sales of \$1,649,080,000. End-of-December stocks had a selling value of \$399,995,000 as compared to \$359,127,000 a year earlier, an increase of 11.4%.

Provincial sales were above year-earlier levels both in December and the full year. Month's percentage gains (12-month increases bracketed) were: Atlantic Provinces, 3.8% (8.6%); Quebec, 4.7% (6.0%); Ontario, 9.8% (11.2%); Manitoba, 8.6% (6.6%); Saskatchewan, 4.8% (9.8%); Alberta, 9.1% (7.0%); and British Columbia, 11.9% (11.6%).

Departmentally, sales in December were greater as compared to a year earlier in 25 of the specified departments and smaller in the other four. Month's increases ranged from 1.4% for piece goods to 16.5% for radio and music; declines were 0.1% for girls' and infants' wear, 1.2% for women's and misses' coats and suits, 2.9% for women's, misses' and children's shoes, and 5.5% for millinery.

Sales in the full year were higher in all departments except millinery that posted a decrease of 1.3%. Gains in the year ranged from 1.6% for smallwares to 23.2% for photographic equipment and supplies.

14. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended February 20 were valued 7.4% above those in the corresponding period last year. All provinces, except Saskatchewan that posted no change, had increased sales, with gains as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 8.6%; Quebec, 5.0%; Ontario, 9.2%; Manitoba, 2.2%; Alberta, 4.9%; and British Columbia, 11.9%.

15. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending February 27 were valued 2.0% below those in the corresponding period last year. Decreases of 8.2% in the Atlantic Provinces and 12.8% in Ontario more than offset increases of 0.9% in Quebec, 4.3% in Manitoba, 6.8% in Saskatchewan, 7.5% in Alberta and 7.3% in British Columbia.

*16. Natural Gas Sales Sales of natural gas increased 16.3% in volume in December 1964 to 59,248,559,000 cubic feet from 50,937,687,000 in the same month of 1963 and 16.9% in revenue to \$40,312,799 from \$34,475,588, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas". Residential sales increased in the month to 23,885,527,000 cubic feet from 20,180,322,000 a year earlier (accounting for 40.3% of total sales in December 1964), while the revenue from these sales climbed to \$22,900,182 from \$19,603,208 (accounting for 56.8% of total revenue).

C O N S T R U C T I O N

17. Building Permits Building permits issued in December 1964 by Canadian municipalities covered construction estimated at \$201,-190,000, a rise of 4.7% from the December 1964 total of \$192,083,000. This brought the value in the calendar year 1964 to \$3,261,617,000, higher by 15.5% than the 1963 total of \$2,823,226,000. Value of permits issued for residential construction fell 5.8% in the month to \$87,826,000 from \$93,238,000 in the same month of 1963, but rose 10.3% in the full year to \$1,612,742,000 from \$1,462,-166,000 in the preceding year.

Value of building permits issued in December was above year-earlier levels in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta and below in the other provinces. Month's values (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$708 (\$635 in December 1963); Prince Edward Island, \$89 (\$177); Nova Scotia, \$6,005 (\$1,675); New Brunswick, \$852 (\$2,080); Quebec, \$48,452 (\$48,980); Ontario, \$92,099 (\$95,-119); Manitoba, \$5,437 (\$6,953); Saskatchewan, \$9,262 (\$4,948); Alberta, \$22,-784 (\$13,680); and British Columbia, \$15,502 (\$17,836).

All provinces except Newfoundland posted higher values of building permits in 1964 versus 1963. Year's totals (in thousands) were: Newfoundland, \$21,770 (\$21,920); Prince Edward Island, \$8,404 (\$8,132); Nova Scotia, \$79,310 (\$65,754); New Brunswick, \$53,885 (\$36,367); Quebec, \$788,376 (\$722,343); Ontario, \$1,433,926 (\$1,207,305); Manitoba, \$121,388 (\$120,141); Saskatchewan, \$112,279 (\$92,348); Alberta, \$284,903 (\$275,275); and British Columbia, \$357,376 (\$273,641).

18. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in all areas of Canada increased 18.1% in the fourth quarter of 1964 to 55,388 units from 46,904 in the same quarter of 1963, and completions 4.2% to 39,191 units from 37,606. Starts in the full year 1964 advanced 11.5% to 165,658 units from 148,624 in 1963 and completions 17.8% to 150,963 units from 128,191. Units in various stages of construction at December 31, 1964 numbered 107,718, greater by 11.5% than the corresponding 1963 total of 96,613 units.

Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over dropped 23.4% in December to 12,163 units from 15,878 in December 1963, but climbed 12.6% in the full year to 136,206 units from 120,950. Completions in these centres fell 12.5% in the month to 7,807 units from 8,925, but rose 22.0% in the year to 123,902 units from 101,529. Units under construction in these centres at the end of December 1964 numbered 89,950, up by 13.5% from the year-earlier total of 79,233.

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

*19. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 6 amounted to 187,326 tons, an increase of 3.4% from the preceding week's total of 181,147 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 169,544 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 195 in the current week versus 188 a week earlier and 176 a year ago.

20. Hard Board Shipments of hard board in January rose nearly 3% to 32,028,460 square feet from 31,156,216 square feet in January 1964. Shipments of hard board, not tempered or treated, rose to 11,058,388 in January 1965 as compared with 6,685,116 square feet in the corresponding month of the previous year, while tempered or treated hardboard fell to 2,412,032 square feet in January 1965 from 2,870,697 square feet, and semi-hard board fell to 18,558,040 square feet from 21,600,403 square feet.

*21. Industry & Production Notes, 1963

The following advance releases will later appear in regular publications of the Industry Division. As in the 1962 reports statistics are presented separately for both manufacturing and total activities. Prior to 1961 the data covered manufacturing activity only. Comparable statistics for total activity are available for the three years 1961-1963. Pending the publication of the regular 1963 reports, an account of present practice and explanation of recent changes can be found in the 1962 Industry Division publications.

Distilleries (Cat. 32-206): Factory shipments from distilleries increased in 1963 to \$187,238,000 from \$172,695,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$62,770,000 from \$58,269,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$129,424,000 from \$116,170,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$115,814,000 to \$129,103,000.

Twenty establishments (19 in 1962) reported 4,725 employees (4,736), including 2,807 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,856). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$25,265,000 (\$24,403,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,471,000 (\$13,223,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,973,000 versus 5,953,000 the previous year.

*22. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products rose 6.1% in November to 29,746,984 barrels from 27,944,493 in the same month of 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Refined Petroleum Products".

Receipts of crude oil fell 0.7% in November to 29,246,200 barrels from 29,447,647 a year earlier, comprising 7.4% more domestic crude at 17,130,804 barrels versus 15,876,559 and 10.8% less imported crude at 12,115,396 barrels versus 13,571,088.

REFINERY PRODUCTION In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, November 1964

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
	Barrels of 35 Canadian gallons					
Newfoundland	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maritimes ..	855,578	241,449	(2)	672,918	912,051	3,208,795
Quebec	2,815,238	787,931	894,104	2,122,663	2,151,710	9,413,171
Ontario	3,300,018	352,663	728,056	1,757,732	1,646,143	9,079,914
Manitoba ...	456,829	964	98,329	186,115	146,354	1,025,944
Saskatchewan	621,395	107,585	2 233,893	153,702	160,352	1,607,083
Alberta	1,149,301	63,189	406,797	316,786	144,971	2,645,951
N.W.T. and Yukon	-1,694	-	11,834	503	2,784	37,458
B.C.	1,086,806	118,149	652,366	181,587	378,094	2,728,668
CANADA TOTAL	10,283,471	1,671,930	3,025,379	5,392,006	5,542,459	29,746,984

(1) Included with Maritimes; (2) Included with Quebec.

NET SALES In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, November 1964

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
	Barrels of 35 Canadian gallons					
Newfoundland	124,501	125,451	122,314	180,760	210,763	806,636
Maritimes ..	594,868	274,863	247,034	634,880	906,168	2,842,614
Quebec	2,236,538	709,929	600,385	2,463,345	3,743,163	10,942,965
Ontario	3,545,001	395,663	600,687	2,916,413	2,430,210	11,406,432
Manitoba ...	476,356	102,291	183,718	191,399	124,808	1,247,262
Saskatchewan	610,716	180,687	229,429	163,901	83,059	1,480,911
Alberta	1,087,630	68,313	379,631	117,488	23,519	2,224,214
N.W.T. and Yukon	12,945	24,780	6,203	21,251	-486	71,518
B.C.	919,752	196,448	414,132	476,277	684,031	2,943,686
CANADA TOTAL	9,608,307	2,078,425	2,783,533	7,165,714	8,205,235	33,966,238

IMPORTS Into Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, November 1964

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
	Barrels of 35 Canadian gallons					
Maritimes ..	-	105,172	148,036	332,331	160,052	819,084
Quebec	272,157	249,609	96,196	985,462	2,200,582	4,225,354
Ontario	-	-	-	42,000	591,754	834,482
All other ..	6,251	54,516	41,822	44,268	433,820	692,979
CANADA TOTAL	278,408	409,297	286,054	1,404,061	3,386,208	6,571,899

23. Commercial Refrigeration Factory shipments of commercial refrigeration in December were valued as follows, figures for the year 1964 in brackets: self-contained refrigerated bulk liquid dispensers, \$25,212 (\$499,303); self-contained bottle beverage coolers, \$33,331 (\$884,613); normal temperature display cases, \$248,430 (\$2,649,669); low temperature display cases, \$167,116 (\$2,502,361); normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$66,521 (\$1,404,993); normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$114,909 (\$1,587,097); cold storage doors, \$59,258 (\$563,967); and all other commercial refrigeration, \$190,591 (\$1,284,761).

24. Scrap Iron & Steel Consumption of scrap iron and steel in Canadian industry totalled an estimated 4,142,000 net tons in 1962, with steel furnaces using 3,259,000 tons, iron foundries 654,000, sinter plant and iron blast furnaces 110,000, steel rolling mills 66,000, ferro-alloy furnaces 32,000, abrasives furnaces 15,000, and other industries 6,000. About 51% of the total consumption, 2,093,000 tons, was home scrap, and the balance, 2,049,000 tons, was purchased scrap. Imports of scrap iron and steel in 1962 amounted to 449,000 tons, while exports totalled 391,000 tons.

*25. Industry & Production Notes 1962

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.

Smelting and Refining (Cat. 41-214): Factory shipments from the smelting and refining industry increased in 1962 to \$1,549,049,000 from \$1,471,280,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$961,670,000 from \$940,951,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$587,379,000 from \$530,328,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$536,155,000 to \$596,819,000.

Twenty-three establishments (24 in 1961) reported 29,303 employees (29,839), including 22,621 directly employed in manufacturing operations (23,508). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$159,439,000 (\$159,145,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$116,049,000 (\$118,532,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 46,320,000 versus 50,338,000 the previous year.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

26. Egg Production Production of eggs in January this year amounted to 39,561,000 dozen, an increase of 4.9% from the January 1964 total of 37,716,000. Average number of layers advanced 6.5% in the month to 28,312,000 from 26,594,000 a year ago, while rate of lay per 100 layers declined 1.5% to 1,688 from 1,713.

27. Poultry On Farms Poultry on farms in Canada at December 1, 1964 totalled 58,814,600 birds, a rise of 5% from the corresponding 1963 total of 56,163,200. The total farm poultry population was made up of 54,624,000 hens and chickens (52,185,000 at December 1, 1963), 3,739,000 turkeys (3,510,000), 209,000 geese (211,400), and 242,600 ducks (256,800).

28. Report On Fur Farms Number of ranch-raised fur-bearing animals pelted in 1963 was 1,407,204, an increase of 7.2% from the 1962 total of 1,312,910. Peltings in 1963 for the major species were: mink, 1,390,139 (1,295,672 in 1962); fox, 827 (1,647); chinchilla, 12,767 (11,790); and nutria, 3,411 (3,703).

29. Milk Production Production of milk in January this year was estimated at 1,066,000,000 pounds, down by 1.2% from last year's January total of 1,079,326,000 pounds. Revised data place milk output in December 1964 at 1,174,917,000 pounds versus 1,150,509,000 a year earlier and in the calendar year 1964 at 18,490,639,000 pounds versus 18,431,982,000 in 1963.

December output of milk was greater than a year earlier in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Alberta, and smaller in the other provinces. Month's totals (in thousands) were: Prince Edward Island, 12,076 pounds (11,134 in December 1963); Nova Scotia, 25,073 (25,069); New Brunswick, 22,346 (22,035); Quebec, 327,814 (339,998); Ontario, 483,656 (444,179); Manitoba, 63,365 (63,669); Saskatchewan, 63,652 (65,107); Alberta, 105,899 (105,514); and British Columbia, 63,261 (65,422).

Output in the year 1964 was greater than in 1963 in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, and smaller in the other provinces. Year's totals (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, 242,460 pounds (216,576 in 1963); Nova Scotia, 335,409 (345,660); New Brunswick, 365,514 (367,200); Quebec, 6,112,843 (6,236,466); Ontario, 6,782,355 (6,570,600); Manitoba, 1,010,560 (1,049,254); Saskatchewan, 1,065,197 (1,112,903); Alberta, 1,719,411 (1,692,154); and British Columbia, 856,890 (841,169).

30. Miscellaneous Food Preparations Production of tea bags, instant coffee, dried and powdered eggs, hot chocolate powders, dry macaroni and vermicelli, mincemeat, prepared mustard, peanut butter, custard and jelly powders, prepared mixes, process cheese, salad dressing, sandwich spreads and fountain syrups increased in 1964 over 1963. Output was smaller for blended tea, skim milk powder, instant chocolate and cocoa powders, cooked macaroni, pudding, pie and soft drink powders, prepared candy and icing mixes, and beverage and table syrups.

Year's production totals follow, figures for 1963 being in brackets: blended tea, 11,212,000 pounds (12,520,000 in 1963); tea bags, 34,325,000 pounds (32,308,000); ready-to-serve cereals, 118,931,723 pounds (119,381,389); dried and powdered eggs, 1,001,193 pounds (718,830); food drink powders, 19,357,803 pounds (19,597,336); dry macaroni and vermicelli, 134,622,330 pounds (133,047,147); cooked macaroni and vermicelli, 40,157,517 (42,287,775); mincemeat, 5,612,879 pounds (5,043,621); prepared mustard, 1,798,181 gallons (1,622,126); all powders, 52,788,588 pounds (47,336,322); prepared mixes, 147,586,636 pounds (131,625,200).

The year's output of salad dressing and mayonnaise was 46,000,786 pounds (43,585,791 in 1963); sandwich spreads, 4,418,221 pounds (4,063,665); fountain syrups, 1,335,404 gallons (1,060,426); table syrups, 997,972 gallons (735,537); and beverage syrups, 1,001,408 gallons (1,382,968).

31. Sugar Receipts & Output Receipts of raw cane sugar amounted to 40,071,000 pounds in January this year, sharply below last year's January total of 81,849,000 pounds. Company-held stocks at January 31 were 13.6% smaller as compared to a year earlier at 216,811,000 pounds versus 250,821,000.

Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased 15.3% in January to 115,-945,000 pounds from 100,588,000 a year ago. Company-held stocks at the end of January were 7.7% smaller than a year ago at 394,243,000 pounds versus 426,998,000.

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

32. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended February 21 numbered 69,616, up by 2.1% from a year earlier, placing the January 1-February 21 total at 486,859, down by 4.7% from a year ago but up by 8.5% from the corresponding period in 1963. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections dropped by 9.0% in the seven days to 24,565 cars and by 8.4% in the year-to-date to 170,236 cars.

33. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 68,382 in the seven days ended February 28 (down by 6.6% from a year ago), totalled 274,527 in the month of February (down by 2.0%), and aggregated 555,257 in the January 1-February 28 period (down by 4.9%). Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections totalled 23,176 cars in the seven-day period (down by 17.4% from last year), numbered 94,465 in the month (down by 11.5%), and aggregated 193,037 in the two months (down by 9.7%).

Principal commodities loaded in smaller volume in the January 1-February 28 period included: wheat, 35,983 cars (51,926 in the corresponding 1964 period); other grain, 12,727 (14,844); grain products, 14,295 (19,613); lumber, timber and plywood, 24,978 (30,516); and l.c.l. merchandise, 41,082 (44,903). Loaded in larger volume included: iron ore, 43,964 cars (41,021 a year ago); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 7,764 (4,842); and non-metallic mine products, 18,754 (16,-448).

34. Railway Freight Traffic Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections totalled 18,463,565 tons in October 1964, up by 5.9% from October 1963. Freight loaded in Canada (including receipts from water carriers) in the month amounted to 16,463,152 tons (up by 6.8% from a year earlier), receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada aggregated 834,248 tons (down by 2.0%), and overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) totalled 1,166,165 tons (down by 1.1%).

October revenue freight loadings for the six major commodity groups (percentage changes in brackets) were: products of mines, 8,116,367 tons (+13.9%); animals and products, 78,290 (+10.5%); forest products, 1,368,957 (+6.1%); manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,838,058 (+4.6%); products of agriculture, 2,979,158 (-5.9%); and l.c.l. freight, 82,322 (-1.5%).

35. Oil Pipeline Transport Net receipts of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines in December last totalled 42,836,816 barrels, an increase of 7.9% from a year earlier. Included in the receipts were 26,986,539 barrels of crude oil and equivalent (up 9.7% from a year earlier), 8,587,408 barrels of imported crude (up 4.9%), and 6,417,176 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products (up 5.8%).

MORE

Net pipeline deliveries of petroleum and its products increased 8.3% in December to 42,628,032 barrels from 39,344,876 a year earlier. Principal deliveries were 26,304,856 barrels of crude oil and equivalent to refineries (up 7.2% from a year earlier), 9,143,228 barrels of imported crude (up 10.1%), and 6,311,975 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and products to bulk plants and refineries (up 7.2%).

During the year under review total net receipts of all commodities rose 6.7% to 459,878,361 barrels as compared with 431,081,458 barrels in 1963.

36. Shipping Statistics Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in November 1964 rose 1.6% to 23,875,100 tons from 23,497,800 in November 1963. Cargoes loaded for foreign countries rose 20.2% to 8,497,000 tons from 7,068,400 a year earlier, while cargoes unloaded from foreign countries increased 7.4% to 5,832,200 tons from 5,429,400. Vessel arrivals and departures in international shipping and the coastal trade numbered 24,032 in the month as compared to 23,762 a year earlier, while the registered net tonnage advanced to 38,258,000 tons from 35,909,400.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in November were: Montreal, 2,842,800 tons (3,766,100 in November 1963); Port Arthur-Fort William, 1,712,300 (2,331,900); Seven Islands, 1,630,800 (793,200); Vancouver, 1,530,500 (1,584,000); and Halifax, 960,000 (610,300).

LIBRARIES

37. Academic Libraries, 1962-63 There were more than fifteen million volumes in university, college and school libraries, in Canada in 1962-63, for the use of nearly 1.4 million students. University and college libraries had an average of 63 volumes per student, and spent \$69.83 on each. Elementary and secondary school libraries provided five volumes per pupil and spent \$2.45 for each on books and other library material.

There were 290 graduates of the five Canadian library schools in Canada, almost half of whom secured positions in university libraries. Another 30% chose public library work, and the rest went to school, government and other special libraries. The average beginning salary for all graduates was \$5,247.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES, 1962-63

	Centralized school libraries		University and college libraries	
	Schools served	Volumes	Schools served	Volumes
Newfoundland	6,554	9,657	2,151	103,180
Prince Edward Island	4,459	22,440	804	31,231
Nova Scotia	32,962	116,659	7,710	601,548
New Brunswick	22,947	86,002	5,176	275,400
Quebec	388,941	2,066,543	34,814	2,295,060
Ontario	421,232	1,882,528	44,833	3,891,292
Manitoba	42,573	267,211	9,130	493,799
Saskatchewan	27,557	185,226	9,177	289,177
Alberta	114,967	649,692	12,823	401,903
British Columbia ...	151,001	789,744	17,895	702,498
TOTAL	1,213,193	6,084,702	144,513	9,085,088

*38. Advertising Agencies, 1963 Billings of advertising agencies in 1963 advanced to \$302,851,514 from \$298,584,954 in 1962, according to preliminary figures released in advance of the regular 1963 issue of Advertising Agencies. Commissionable billings increased to \$296,762,297 from \$293,028,021 and billings for market surveys, research, production work by agency personnel and other fees increased to \$6,089,217 from \$5,556,933 in 1962. Gross revenue from commissionable billings was \$44,270,021, up by 1.7% from the preceding year's total of \$43,496,564. Gross revenue from all agency business rose to \$50,465,061 from \$49,348,113 and the net before income tax rose to \$3,703,968 from \$3,688,187 in 1962.

Billings were, for account of the various media, as follows: publications \$150,666,780 (16.9% production); television \$93,876,271 (16.8% production); other visual (billboard, etc.) \$16,491,446 (18.0% production); radio \$34,168,834 (7.1% production); and other \$4,110,910 (97.3% production).

Agencies employed 4,381 persons in 1963 as compared with 4,421 in 1962 and paid \$31,157,259 in salaries and wages as against \$30,932,144 in the previous year.

U T I L I T I E S

*39. Gas Utilities Field gathering systems and processing plants delivered 87,883,716,000 cubic feet of natural gas to gas utilities in November 1964, with transport systems accounting for 66,792,525,000 cubic feet and distribution systems for 21,091,191,000 cubic feet, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Gas Utilities". Natural gas received from storage amounted to 3,779,867,000 cubic feet. Total supply of gas utilities was 91,694,208,000 cubic feet, 10.1% higher than in November 1963.

I R O N O R E

40. Iron Ore Producers' shipments of iron ore increased substantially (45.0%) in December 1964 to 2,384,322 tons from 1,644,831 in the same month of 1963. This brought shipments in the year 1964 to 38,422,755 tons, greater by 27.7% than the 1963 total of 30,093,602 tons. End-of-December stocks were 2.3% larger than a year earlier at 2,568,442 tons versus 2,511,477.

Shipments were larger than a year earlier both in December and the year 1964 in all producing regions. Month's totals were: Newfoundland, 936,253 tons (648,859 in December 1963); Quebec, 817,695 (570,245); Ontario, 414,020 (236,519); and British Columbia, 216,354 (189,208). Shipments in 1964 were: Newfoundland, 12,754,064 tons (9,807,920 in 1963); Quebec, 15,496,063 (11,701,434); Ontario, 8,136,032 (6,593,862); and British Columbia, 2,036,596 (1,990,386).

- *1. Commodity Imports & Exports, December and Full Year 1964
- 2. Gold Production, December 1964, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *3. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, November 1964
- 4. Copper & Nickel Production, December 1964, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 5. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, December 1964, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- 6. Index of Industrial Production, December 1964, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- 7. Price Movements, February 1965, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *8. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 4, 1965
- 9. Tuberculosis Statistics: Vol. I, Tuberculosis Morbidity & Mortality
- *10. Police Administration Statistics, 1963 1962, (83-206), \$1.50
- *11. Estimates of Labour Income, December 1964
- *12. Provincial Government Employment, October-December 1964
- 13. Department Store Sales & Stocks, December 1964, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 14. Department Store Sales, February 20, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 15. Department Store Sales, February 27, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *16. Natural Gas Sales, December 1964
- 17. Building Permits, December 1964, (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- 18. New Residential Construction, December 1964, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *19. Steel Ingot Production, March 6, 1965
- 20. Hard Board, January 1965, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *21. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
- *22. Refined Petroleum Products, November 1964
- 23. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, December 1964, (43-006),
- 24. Scrap Iron & Steel, 1962, (41-212), 25¢ 10¢/\$1.00
- *25. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
- 26. Production of Eggs, January 1965, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 27. Report on the Poultry Survey, December 1, 1964, (23-006), 25¢/50¢
- 28. Report on Fur Farms, 1963, (23-208), 50¢
- 29. The Dairy Review, January 1965, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 30. Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Quarter Ended December 31, 1964, (32-018), 25¢/\$1.00
- 31. The Sugar Situation, January 1965, (32-012), 10¢/\$1.00
- 32. Railway Carloadings, February 21, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 33. Railway Carloadings, February 28, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 34. Railway Freight Traffic, October 1964, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- 35. Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1964, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 36. Shipping Statistics, November 1964, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 37. Survey of Libraries: Pt. II, Academic Libraries, 1962-63, (81-206), 75¢
- *38. Advertising Agencies, 1963
- *39. Gas Utilities, November 1964
- 40. Iron Ore, December 1964, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, February 17, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Fish Freezings & Stocks, January 1965, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 19
 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, December 1964, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Vegetable Oil Mills, 1962, (32-223), 50¢
 - Poultry Processors, 1962, (32-227), 50¢
 - Fur Goods Industry, 1962, (34-213), 50¢
 - Veneer & Plywood Mills, 1962, (35-206), 50¢
 - Paper Bag Manufacturers, 1962, (36-207), 50¢
 - Manufacturers of Corrugated Boxes, 1962, (36-213), 50¢
 - Plastics Fabricators, N.E.S., 1962, (47-208), 50¢
 - Trade of Canada: Imports By Countries, January-September 1964, (65-006), \$1.00/\$4.00

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