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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Balance Of Payments: Canada's current deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries was reduced to a preliminary estimate of \$453 million in 1964 from \$557 million in 1963, with the export balance from merchandise trade rising from \$503 million to \$700 million, a record size for a peace-time year. (Page 2)

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External Trade: Domestic exports in 1964 reached a value of nearly \$8,095,000,000, the highest ever recorded in Canadian trade and marked the tenth successive year of export growth. (Page 10)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes rose between January and February this year in nine of the ten regional cities. Increases ranged from 0.1% in Saint John and Montreal to 0.4% in St. John's and Ottawa. (Page 13)

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Security Price Indexes: The investor's price index of 114 stocks stood at 179.4 on March 11 compared with 179.1 on March 4 and 175.5 on February 11. (Page 15)

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Hourly Earnings: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to \$2.08 in December 1964 from \$2.04 in November. (Page 16)

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Retail Trade: A special release shows the commodity distribution within forty-five major kinds of business. (Page 17)

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Railway Carloadings: In the seven days ended March 7, cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 70,231, up by 3% from a year earlier. (Page 17)

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DBS Catalogue: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released its 1964 Edition of the Catalogue. (Page 17)

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*1. Canadian Balance Of International Payments,
Fourth Quarter 1964 And Calendar Year 1964

Canada's current deficit from transactions in goods and services with other countries

was reduced to a preliminary estimate of \$453 million in 1964 from \$557 million in 1963, with the export balance from merchandise trade rising from \$503 million to \$700 million, a record size for a peace-time year. At the same time the deficit from non-merchandise transactions, mainly because of the re-emergence of a deficit on travel account, rose by 9% to \$1,153 million, a level which has only been exceeded in 1961. The reduction in the current deficit occurred in the second and third quarters with the larger balances on merchandise trade in these periods when receipts from grain sales to the U.S.S.R. were still substantial.

The impressive rise in merchandise exports of 16% was widely distributed as to commodities and destinations. Massive sales of wheat, particularly to the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries, constituted a special element in both the totals in 1963 and 1964 but also in further increases in these shipments in 1964. Large expansions also occurred in most of the major export staples produced by the forest and mineral industries, both to United States and overseas destinations. Again highly significant elements of the increases were in the sector of manufactured goods. While imports also rose rapidly in 1964, the rate of increase, over 14%, has been less than with exports even though Canadian incomes were also expanding as were business investment in fixed capital and in inventories.

In much of 1964 the external environment was favourable to Canadian exports with rising activity in the United States and in other leading markets. But before the end of the year there were interruptions to rising trends in some overseas economies. In the same period a change in the position of sterling was a new factor leading to a less favourable background. And the passage of the Interest Equalization Tax legislation in the United States in the summer with the granting of the exemptions for Canadian new issues, had effects upon the timing of capital flows. Interruptions to activity in the automobile industry initially arising from industrial disputes in the United States also had effects upon the balance of payments in the final quarter.

Summary Statement

	1962	1963	1964	1963 IV Q	1964			
					I Q	II Q	III Q	IV Q
				millions of dollars				
Merchandise trade balance	+177	+503	+700	+204	+33	+149	+356	+162
Deficit on non-merchandise transactions	-1,051	-1,060	-1,153	-325	-376	-305	-141	-331
Current account balance	-874	-557	-453	-121	-343	-156	+215	-169
Capital movements(1)	+1,029	+703	+816	+149	+301	+224	-59	+350
Long-term forms	+668	+613	+727(3)	-4	-37	+116	+171	+477
Short-term forms	+361	+90	+89	+153	+338	+108	-230	-127
Change in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and net balance with International Monetary Fund(2)	+155	+146	+363	+28	-42	+68	+156	+181

(1) Excluding change in official exchange holdings.

(2) Including also special international financial assistance.

(3) Including net receipts of \$54 million under the Columbia River Treaty arrangements.

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The deficit in Canada's current transactions on goods and services with foreign countries declined nearly 19% from \$557 million in 1963 to \$453 million in 1964. This was the smallest deficit since 1954, when it was estimated at \$432 million. As in several preceding years, the reduction in the deficit originated in merchandise trade. Since the emergence of an export balance of \$173 million in 1961, the annual surpluses increased to \$503 million in 1963 and to \$700 million in 1964, with the extraordinary sale of wheat and flour to the U.S.S.R. being a major contributor in the two most recent years. The 1964 deficit on non-merchandise transactions stood a shade below the peak imbalance of \$1,155 million in 1961. The improvement in the current account balance in 1964 occurred entirely in transactions with overseas countries, with the surplus nearly doubling during the year to \$1,206 million, which is the highest in the postwar years. On the other hand the deficit on current transactions with the United States widened 40% to \$1,659 million, a shade above the earlier peak in 1956.

The trade of Canada totals have been adjusted for balance of payments use, thereby reducing the size of the export balance shown in the trade of Canada by \$111 million in 1964. This has mainly been through the deduction from exports of receipts for wheat and military aircraft shown in the balance of payments series in the previous year, and from additions to recorded imports to account for pre-payments for military equipment.

Larger export balance on merchandise trade. Merchandise exports (after adjustment for balance of payments purposes) increased \$1,156 million or 16% from \$7,082 million to \$8,238 million in 1964. The rise in imports (after adjustment) was estimated to be \$959 million or more than 14% from \$6,579 million to \$7,538 million, also a much higher rise than in the preceding year. Close to 10% of the export gain originated from the allocation between 1963 and 1964 of the shipments of wheat and flour on Russian account, including deliveries to Cuba. The value of the shipments amounted to nearly \$200 million in 1963 and more than \$300 million in 1964. Other increases were fairly broadly spread over most commodity groups. Large increases aggregating about \$570 million were recorded in shipments of iron ores, non-ferrous metals, newsprint, wood pulp, aircraft (after allowance for progress payments and deliveries) and parts, fabricated steel materials, cars, trucks and motor vehicle parts. Smaller gains were indicated in exports of fish, barley, petroleum, industrial machinery and agricultural machinery, softwood lumber and natural gas. Exports of diverse commodities, including whisky, tobacco, asbestos, sulphur, plywood, chemicals, synthetic rubber and plastic materials, and heating, electrical, and measuring equipment rose less substantially. For the fifth successive year, shipments of uranium decreased.

On the basis of detailed import statistics published so far for the first 9 months of 1964, increases in imports were dispersed over most commodity groups. Accounting for nearly one-fifth each, industrial machinery and motor vehicles and parts recorded the largest individual increases in imports. Although they also rose imports of fabricated metal materials (led by iron and steel and alloys) did not quite reach the totals of either machinery or motor vehicles in the 9 months of 1964; and the share of the overall import rise was short of 15%. Fairly substantial increases took place in the imports of metal ores, crude and fabricated textile materials, general equipment and tools, tractors and agricultural machinery, chemicals, personal and household furnishings and other consumer goods.

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The prices of Canadian exports and imports were both on the average moderately higher in 1964 than in the preceding year. Export prices were on the increase each quarter of 1964, while import prices appeared to have been moving downward from a peak in the second quarter.

Deficit on services and other non-merchandise items— At \$1,153 million, the 1964 deficit on non-merchandise transactions was roughly 9% above that of 1963 and almost identical with the imbalance of \$1,155 million in 1961. About three-fourths of the widening in the "invisible" deficit was ascribable to the travel account. A surplus of \$20 million in 1963 changed to a deficit of \$52 million in 1964, which compared with net payments of \$43 million in 1962. Interest and dividends, gold production available for export, official contributions and business services accounted for smaller shares of the increase in non-merchandise deficit in 1964.

Major Items in the Balance on Non-Merchandise Transactions

	1962	1963	1964	Change in 1964
		millions of dollars		
Gold production available for export ..	+155	+154	+144	-10
Travel	-43	+20	-52	-72
Interest and dividends	-592	-646	-673	-27
Freight and shipping	-86	-81	-61	+20
Inheritances and migrants' funds	-51	-33	-25	+8
Official contributions	-36	-61	-68	-7
All other current transactions	-398	-413	-418	-5
Balance on non-merchandise transactions	-1,151	-1,060	-1,153	-93

A one-third decline in net receipts on travel transactions with the United States from \$157 million to \$106 million and a 15% rise from \$137 million to \$158 million in the deficit with overseas countries brought about the turn-around of \$72 million in the travel balance. Expenditures in Canada by United States visitors rose 7% in 1964 to the peak total on record of \$589 million. Canadian travel payments to the United States, after declining in the preceding two years, rose 23% to the record high level of \$483 million in 1964. Receipts from overseas visitors gained \$12 million to \$72 million, while Canadian travel expenditures overseas expanded \$33 million or 17% to \$230 million in 1964. In consequence the travel deficit with overseas countries, which stood practically unchanged at about \$136 million in the three years 1961 to 1963, widened 15% to \$158 million. The introduction in 1964 of reduced air fares for overseas travel covering two to three weeks' duration was undoubtedly a factor in the rise in the volume of travel abroad.

Both the receipts and payments of interest and dividends advanced to record levels in 1964, the former by \$64 million to \$287 million and the payments by \$91 million to \$960 million. Included in these unusually large changes were extraordinary dividend transfers in the final quarter of 1964. Contributing to the enhanced deficit of \$673 million on interest and dividends was the deferment by the British authorities of the year end payment of regular interest of some \$20 million on the 1946 loan. Large non-recurring dividend receipts in the last quarter of the year accounted for most of the increase. Dividends received on direct investment abroad were higher as well in some other quarters of 1964, particularly in the first. Returns on foreign stocks held by Canadian portfolio investors were also moderately higher in 1964.

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At \$960 million, payments of interest and dividends stood 10% above 1963, and were roughly twice as large as the total for 1955. About one-fourth of the increase of \$91 million originated in interest payments. Large sales of government and corporation bonds to non-residents in the first half of 1963 and less sizable sales in the same period of 1964 contributed to the rise.

Approximately 70% of the \$69 million increase in dividend payments was concentrated in the first and final quarters of 1964. Larger transfers to the United States of dividends on direct investment may have occurred in the first quarter to qualify for lower tax rates in effect in the United States at the beginning of the year. The effect of an unusually large dividend payment by a subsidiary in Canada in the last quarter was in part offset by an absence of transfer by some others that normally paid in this period of the year. The progress of capital investment programmes in Canada may have caused the retention of earnings and tax considerations in the United States may have again had some effect.

With rising disbursements under Canada's international economic aid programme, official contributions increased \$7 million to \$68 million in 1964, which was the highest total in recent years, second only to 1959. Small increases in deficits on business services and on government account (other than official contributions) were in part offset by a modest reduction in net payments on miscellaneous income and personal and institutional remittances. The deficit for miscellaneous current transactions widened \$5 million to \$418 million.

Freight and shipping services and inheritances and migrants' funds were the two accounts whose deficits were lower in 1964. The deficit for the former was reduced \$20 million to \$61 million. With the rising volume of merchandise trade, both receipts and payments for freight and shipping reached record high levels. Receipts expanded 15% to \$642 million, while payments increased over 9% to \$703 million, with all elements of the account contributing, such as inland and ocean freight and port expenditures. A 20% gain in 1964 in the number of immigrants and higher per capita funds of immigrants arriving from areas such as the United States combined to reduce the deficit on migrants' funds and inheritances from \$33 million to \$25 million.

Developments in the fourth quarter— Canada's current account deficit increased \$48 million, or nearly 40%, from \$121 million in the fourth quarter of 1963 to \$169 million in the final quarter of 1964. In the process, total receipts rose 7% from \$2,545 million to \$2,733 million, while total payments increased almost 9% from \$2,666 million to \$2,902 million. There was a 20% reduction in the export balance from merchandise trade together with a slight increase in the non-merchandise deficit over the previous year.

Bilaterally, Canada's current account balances improved with the United Kingdom and the Rest of the Sterling area, but worsened with the United States and the remaining countries.

Transactions by areas— The traditional pattern of recent years in the distribution of Canada's deficit on current transactions in goods and services was strongly emphasized in 1964. The current deficit with the United States deepened 40% from \$1,183 million in 1963 to \$1,659 million in 1964, while the surplus with overseas countries nearly doubled from \$626 million to \$1,206 million.

Current Account Balances with Principal Countries and Areas

	1962	1963	1964	Change in 1964
		millions of dollars		
United States	-1,122	-1,183	-1,659	-476
Overseas:	+248	+626	+1,206	+580
United Kingdom	+218	+400	+572	+172
Other Sterling Area	+16	-31	+87	+118
Other OECD countries	-89	-77	-64	+13
Other countries	+103	+334	+611	+277
All countries	-874	-557	-453	+104

Total receipts from the sale of current goods and services to the United States amounted in 1964 to \$5,986 million, up \$509 million or more than 9% over \$5,477 million in 1963. Total payments by Canada expanded \$985 million, or over 14%, from \$6,660 million to \$7,645 million. In consequence, Canada's deficit on current account with the United States rose \$476 million to \$1,659 million in 1964. Roughly two-thirds of this increase was derived from commodity trade. Merchandise exports to the United States gained nearly 11% from \$3,970 million to \$4,397 million, but accounted for 53% of total Canadian exports, as against 56% in 1963. Nearly 80% of the increase in exports took the form of fabricated materials and manufactured goods. Imports from the United States expanded \$744 million, or more than 16%, to a total of \$5,202 million, but relatively its share of all imports changed slightly from 68% in 1963 to 69% in the year following.

Net payments on non-merchandise transactions grew 23% or \$159 million from \$695 million to \$854 million, as a result of an increase in payments three times that of receipts. Deficits on all service items, except migrants' funds and inheritances, increased in 1964, and the value of gold production available for export declined \$10 million.

In current transactions with the United Kingdom, the increase in receipts was more than 2 1/2 times that of payments. Total receipts advanced \$277 million or 21% to \$1,573 million, while the rise in payments for goods and services was estimated at \$105 million, or more than 11%, up to \$1,001 million in 1964. Canada's current surplus accordingly widened \$172 million, or 43%, to \$572 million; and about four-fifths of the improvement was ascribable to merchandise trade. Merchandise exports to the United Kingdom expanded nearly 20% from \$1,017 million to \$1,218 million, while imports rose 12% from \$521 million to \$584 million. Fabricated materials accounted for approximately four-fifths of the export gain. The reduction in the non-merchandise deficit by about one-third was due in the main to the receipt in the fourth quarter of extraordinary dividends, although the surpluses on freight and shipping and on migrants' funds and inheritances were also moderately higher.

A gain of \$594 million, or 24%, to \$3,047 million in total receipts from other countries, offset by an 8% increase in total payments to \$2,413 million, resulted in raising the surplus with this group from \$226 million to \$634 million in 1964. Some 90% of the improvement in the current surplus arose from merchandise trade, and one-half, or about \$190 million, of this increase originated in Eastern European trade. Enlarged shipments of wheat and flour under the Russian contract (including deliveries to Cuba) accounted for well over \$100 million of the expansion in surplus. Another increase of about the same magnitude took place in the trade surplus with Rest of the Sterling Area, where exports to Australia alone were nearly \$50 million higher in 1964. Advances of over \$35 million and \$25 million were recorded in Canadian exports to Mainland China and Japan, respectively. The non-merchandise

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surplus with the residual group of other countries rose about \$20 million through higher net receipts for freight, shipping, interest, dividends and miscellaneous income and a lowered imbalance on personal remittances.

Capital Movements— The net capital inflow into Canada totalled \$816 million in 1964 compared with \$703 million in 1963. Capital movements in long-term forms contributed \$727 million and \$613 million to these totals, respectively, while capital movements taking short-term forms accounted for the remaining amounts of \$89 million and \$90 million.

Although larger than in either 1962 or 1963 the capital inflow in long-term forms was smaller than in any of the six preceding years. Nearly half the increase over 1963 arose from special transactions in connection with the Columbia River Treaty which brought in \$54 million. Transactions in portfolio securities produced \$93 million more than in 1963, while transactions of a direct investment character produced \$55 million less. All other transactions in long-term forms yielded \$32 million more than in 1963.

Major Elements of the Net Capital Inflow to Canada in 1963 and 1964

	1963	1964	Change in 1964
	millions of dollars		
Foreign direct investment in Canada	+240	+165	-75
Canadian direct investment abroad	-110	-90	+20
Net sales of Canadian securities	+503	+676	+173
Net sales of foreign securities	+23	-57	-80
Columbia River Treaty, net	-	+54	+54
All other capital movements	+47	+68	+21
	+703	+816	+113

Passage through the United States Congress of the legislation providing for the Interest Equalization Tax and the implementation of the exemption for Canadian new issues paved the way for an accumulation of new issues and most of the capital inflow in long-term forms in 1964 occurred in the last six months of the year.

The composition of capital movements in short-term forms differed between 1963 and 1964, the principal changes being larger outflows for the private holding of exchange and larger inflows, mainly in the early part of the year, from some types of Canadian money market transactions, and from loans and accounts receivable and payable.

Direct Investment— The net inflow of foreign capital for direct investment in non-resident controlled enterprises in Canada continued to contract in 1964, amounting over the year to \$165 million. This compared with \$240 million in 1963. It was the lowest figure since 1949 and was nearly half a billion dollars below the peak inflow recorded in 1960. Transactions not related to current capital formation in Canada were outwards on balance and the remaining flows were erratic and generally larger than the overall totals, with some tendency to increase.

Manufacturing enterprises and petroleum and natural gas continued to attract substantial capital into Canada. Mining gave rise to outflows but some of these arose from refinancing operations and were offset by the sale to non-residents of new corporate bonds. Merchandising was also affected by unusually large outflows occasioned by refinancing.

For direct investment abroad there was a net outflow of \$90 million compared with \$110 million in 1963. Practically all of the net movement occurred in the first half of the year. Perhaps two-thirds of the 1964 net outflow was for manufacturing.

Security Transactions - The inflow of \$619 million from security transactions greatly exceeded the inflow for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises - usually the major type of long-term capital inflow - which fell in 1964 to very low levels. Although higher than for several years, the level has been exceeded on a number of earlier occasions. In part the increase over 1963 reflects the depressed level of external borrowing by Canadians during the extended period over which the Interest Equalization Tax legislation was under debate in the United States. Some of the inflow reflected a net reduction in bonds sold but undelivered to residents of the United States. Other elements covered new issues whose proceeds were used to repay advances from United States parent companies and were thus offset by outflows of direct investment capital to that country.

The main types of transactions which contributed significantly to the increase in capital inflows between 1963 and 1964 were an increase of \$217 million in new borrowings by Canadian provincial and municipal governments and corporations and a reduction of \$72 million in the outflow to repurchase outstanding Canadian equities. The net inflow for the purchase of outstanding Canadian bonds doubled to \$77 million. Major changes having the effect of reducing the increase in the net capital inflow were the decline of \$133 million in new Government of Canada issues sold abroad and a swing of \$80 million in all transactions in foreign securities from a net sales balance of \$23 million in 1963 to a net purchase balance of \$57 million in 1964. Retirements of Canadian bonds held abroad rose for the seventh successive year reflecting mainly maturities of the heavy sales of previous years. The increase of \$22 million brought retirements to well over a third of a billion dollars.

Other Capital Flows In Long-Term Forms - Intergovernmental loans extended by Canada during 1964 amounted to \$2 million and Canada also paid its regular subscription of \$8 million to the International Development Association. Canada received repayments aggregating \$9 million on intergovernmental loans extended earlier. This figure was down sharply from the total of \$25 million in 1963, mainly because the United Kingdom availed itself of the waiver provisions applicable to the Canadian loan of 1946.

A special feature of the capital flows in long-term forms during the third quarter of 1964 arose under the Columbia River Treaty. Canada received the United States dollar equivalent of \$274 million under the Treaty, and reinvested the equivalent of \$220 million in medium-term non-marketable United States Government securities, leaving a net inflow from these transactions of \$54 million.

The remaining capital movements in long-term forms in 1964 led to a net outflow of \$20 million in contrast to an outflow of \$50 million in 1963. Included in the figures were net outflows of about \$130 million and of \$40 million in the respective periods arising from loans and advances under Government programmes related to the financing of Canadian exports - including both agricultural products and a wide range of capital equipment provided to developing countries. Other types of capital transactions contributing to the balance include bank and other long-term loans, mortgage investments, and movements of insurance funds.

Capital Movements In Short-Term Forms - Capital movements in short-term forms led to a net capital inflow of \$89 million in 1964. In 1963 the comparable group of movements led to an inflow of \$90 million.

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Other types of Canadian money-market instruments which were important in short-term capital movements between Canada and other countries in 1964 included Canadian commercial and finance paper. Some \$199 million of the former were reported to have been sold to non-residents, but repurchases and maturities totalled \$211 million, giving rise to a net capital outflow of \$12 million. Transactions in Canadian finance paper, on the other hand, gave rise to an inflow of \$169 million, heavily concentrated in the first half of the year. Gross sales to non-residents totalled \$778 million and repurchases and maturities \$609 million. Additionally Canadian finance companies borrowed some \$68 million in forms not shown elsewhere in the balance of payments.

Holdings by Canadian residents of bank balances and other short-term funds abroad rose by nearly \$500 million in 1964 - an unusually large net change - and all other capital movements in short-term forms, including changes in banking and other loans and accounts receivable and payable gave rise to a net inflow of \$354 million in 1964.

Official Holdings of Gold and Foreign Exchange and Canada's Balance with the IMF Although Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange continued to rise during the fourth quarter of 1964 as a whole, the rate of increase declined sharply and in the final month of the year there was a decline. The factors giving rise to this strength have already been noted. The decline in December exceeded the effects on Canada's official holdings induced by transactions during the month with the International Monetary Fund.

The increase in official holdings of gold and United States dollars during the fourth quarter amounted to \$53 million, expressed in Canadian funds, while corresponding holdings of sterling were little changed. During the year as a whole official holdings of gold and United States dollars increased by \$85 million and corresponding holdings of sterling \$1 million.

Official holdings of gold and United States funds, expressed in terms of United States dollars, amounting to \$2,674 million at the end of 1964 were \$79 million higher than at the beginning of the year, but \$18 million lower than at the end of June 1963.

Canada's balance with the International Monetary Fund amounted to \$197.5 million expressed in United States dollars, at the end of the year, having increased by \$117.2 million in the fourth quarter. At the end of 1963 Canada's outstanding drawings on the IMF amounted to \$58.5 million, and the change over the year therefore amounted to \$256 million.

Contributing to the change in Canada's balance with the International Monetary Fund in the fourth quarter were transactions in both October and December. In the former month Canada repaid to the Fund \$57.2 million in United States funds which restored Canada's balance to 25% of the Canadian quota of \$550 million. This position had been eliminated by Canada's drawing from the Fund in June, 1962. In December Canada's position was increased as a result of assistance extended under the auspices of the IMF to the United Kingdom. The latter country drew from the IMF the Canadian dollar equivalent of \$69 million in United States funds. The Fund simultaneously purchased from Canada \$9 million of Canadian funds against gold. In concert with a number of other countries, Canada increased the Fund's resources

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by making available to it under the Central Arrangements to Borrow, the Canadian funds equivalent of \$15 million. The balance of \$45 million represented a drawing down at the IMF's Canadian dollar holdings. These transactions added a further \$60 million to Canada's net balance with the International Monetary Fund. All amounts so far quoted in respect of the IMF are expressed in United States dollar equivalents.

In Canadian dollar terms Canada's balance with the International Monetary Fund improved by \$127 million in the fourth quarter and by \$277 million in the year as a whole.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2. Exports In The Fourth Quarter & Year 1964 Domestic exports in 1964 reached a value of nearly \$8,095,000,000 the highest ever recorded in Canadian trade, according to final returns released today by DBS.

This figure represents a rise of 19.1% over the previous peak of \$6,799,000,000 attained in 1963; it is the largest annual percentage gain since 1951 and marks the tenth successive year of export growth. Advances were made in shipments of practically all leading commodities, particularly of wheat, iron ore and aircraft and parts, and to all principal trading areas, with the exceptions of the non-Commonwealth regions of Africa and the Middle East.

The increase in the value of Canadian export trade in 1964 over that in the preceding year was due almost entirely to the larger quantity of goods handled. Prices for export commodities remained relatively stable during the year, the average price index rising by less than 2% while the index of physical volume advanced by approximately 17%.

The direction of Canadian exports altered slightly in 1964, a lower proportion of shipments going to the United States and a higher share to Eastern Europe. The United States continued as Canada's principal customer taking 52.8% of all exports as compared to 55.4% in 1963, followed by the United Kingdom to which 14.8% of domestic exports were destined in both years. Other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries absorbed 6.1% as against 5.8% in 1963 and the proportion sent to the remaining foreign countries rose to 26.3% from 24.0%. Contributing to the last group, 9.2% of all exports went to Western Europe, 6.3% to Asia, 6.0% to Eastern Europe, 2.2% to Central America and the Antilles and 2.1% to South America; all were fractional changes from the previous year except Eastern Europe whose share almost doubled. There were large increases in the 1964 value of exports to the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan, Russia, Australia, Communist China, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and South Africa while those to Italy, Norway and Brazil declined.

Wheat, which in 1963 displaced newsprint as Canada's leading export, retained its premier position in 1964, shipments being valued at \$1,023,000,000 or 30% more than in the previous year. These included exports to Russia of \$276,000,000, nearly double the 1963 figure, \$116,700,000 to Communist China, \$55,400,000 to Poland, \$50,100,000 to Czechoslovakia and lesser but important amounts to Bulgaria, Cuba and Albania. For wheat exports to traditional markets, Britain led, purchasing \$147,400,000, followed by Japan at \$105,200,000, West Germany at \$47,500,000, the Netherlands and Belgium. Venezuela and the Philippines also increased their intake of Canadian wheat considerably in 1964. Newsprint, wood pulp and lumber followed in descending order of value, exports of all three going mainly

to the United States, with Britain in second place. Added amounts of newsprint were sent to Australia, the Republic of South Africa, Japan and Argentina. Wood pulp shipments increased to Japan, West Germany, and Argentina. Exports of lumber to Japan were less than in 1963, about the same to Australia and more to France.

Iron ore was in fifth place with greatly increased shipments to the United States and Britain and somewhat less to Japan. Aluminum exports rose by 5%, the United States, Britain, West Germany and Japan being the chief destinations. Petroleum exports advanced 12%, while aircraft and parts more than doubled, mostly to the United States but with valuable sales to Australia and Iceland. Nickel and alloys went up by 12.4%, the United States, Britain and Germany being the chief markets. Copper and alloys advanced by 14.4% with increased sales to Britain, the United States and France. Nickel ores and asbestos both rose over 11%, whisky over 14% and harvesting machinery by nearly 32%. Gains were also noticeable in our exports of synthetic rubber and plastics, natural gas, fish, fertilizers and steel plate with uranium as the only one of the twenty leading commodities to show a decline in 1964 exports compared with 1963.

Export figures for each quarter of 1964 were higher than those for the corresponding periods of the preceding year, these advances averaging 23% for the first three quarters and 8.1% for the last. Domestic exports for the fourth quarter totalled \$2,091,000,000 as compared with \$1,934,000,000 in October-December 1963. There were decided gains in shipments to the United States (15.8%), Britain (14.7%), the rest of the Commonwealth (36.1%), and to Asia (20.7%), a slight rise (2.3%) to Western Europe, while those to Eastern Europe declined sharply (-60.8%), principally owing to the falling-off in wheat deliveries to Russia following the completion of the major purchase order. Besides the above changes, exports to most of our principal purchasers increased, particularly to Australia, Communist China, Belgium, France and the Republic of South Africa; lesser amounts went to West Germany, Norway, Italy, Mexico and Brazil.

During the fourth quarter of 1964, exports of newsprint exceeded those of wheat; wood pulp and lumber followed in third and fourth places, respectively; and iron ore shipments were next. All showed gains, except wheat which dropped by 31.3% from the amount moved in the same period last year. Iron ore rose by 29.2% and the majority of other leading commodities followed suit, particularly petroleum, nickel, natural gas, fish, aircraft and parts and harvesting machinery, while uranium, aluminum and steel declined. During the quarter, the average index of export prices rose by approximately 2.7% over the average level in the same period of 1963 but the index of physical volume increased by nearly twice as much, indicating that the advance in value was due mostly to the greater amount of goods exported. Export totals in both October and November were higher than in the same months of 1963 and in December 1964, domestic exports were valued at \$714,200,000 as compared with \$638,900,000 in the preceding December, an increase of 11.8%.

Domestic exports to the United States rose steadily throughout the year and amounted to a record \$4,271,000,000 in 1964, an advance of 13.4% over 1963. Newsprint at \$689,400,000 was the leading commodity gaining 8.4%, followed by wood pulp at \$346,000,000, a rise of 11.6% and softwood lumber at \$313,800,000, a fractional advance. Iron ore exports increased by 37% to \$293,900,000, petroleum by 12% to \$262,000,000 and aircraft and parts at \$186,500,000 were nearly 2 1/2 times greater than in 1963. Nickel and alloys at \$140,900,000, though gaining in the last half of the year and aluminum and alloys, which fell off in the last quarter, were at lower annual totals than in the preceding year. These were followed by

natural gas, whisky and harvesting machinery, each of which showed a substantial rise. Exports of fish, copper, fertilizers, asbestos, primary iron and steel, nickel ores and steel plate all gained while uranium and wheat declined from 1963 totals.

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom climbed by 19.2% to nearly \$1,200,000,000 a peacetime record. Exports for each quarter of 1964 were greater than in the corresponding period of 1963 but the rate of growth slowed as the year progressed. Wheat, at \$147,400,000 was still the leading commodity although this total was 8.3% below the previous year. Aluminum sales to Britain increased by 18.7% to \$98,200,000, nickel ores by 3% to \$81,400,000 and copper and alloys by nearly 20% to \$76,100,000. Lumber exports rose by almost 50%, taking fourth place at \$77,800,000. Newsprint advanced enough in the second quarter to counterbalance lesser shipments during the rest of the year. Uranium exports increased sharply in the first six months of 1964 but declined in the last half. Nickel and alloys shipments to Britain were 3 1/2 times greater, iron ores some 36% higher and zinc and alloys over 60% more than in 1963. Sales of wood pulp, tobacco, plywood, synthetic rubber and plastics, flaxseed and asbestos all advanced substantially while those of flour, oilseed cake and meal, platinum and paperboard declined.

Domestic exports to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries increased strongly throughout the year, the 1964 total amounting to \$494,000,000 or 26% above 1963. Gains were spread over a wide number of countries and commodities. By value, the main destinations and rises in percentage over 1963 totals were Australia, up nearly 45%, the Republic of South Africa, 15%, India, 19%, New Zealand, 10% and Jamaica, a gain of 30%. Shipments to Ireland, Ghana, Nigeria, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Malaysia, British Guiana, the Bahamas, Barbados, and to Trinidad and Tobago also advanced considerably. Among commodities, there were increases in the movement of flour to the West Indies and Hong Kong, more newsprint, steel, and machinery to Australia and South Africa, more aluminum to Hong Kong, India and South Africa, copper to New Zealand and asbestos to Australia, while additional aircraft went to Australia and India and more synthetic rubber and plastics to Australia and Hong Kong.

Domestic exports to all other countries gained by 30% to reach \$2,130,000,000 of which \$747,000,000 went to Western Europe, \$508,000,000 to Asia, \$483,000,000 to Eastern Europe, \$176,000,000 to Central America and the Antilles and \$173,000,000 to South America. Japan was the leading customer in this group, closely followed by the U.S.S.R. West Germany came next, then Communist China, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and France. Also Norway, Mexico, Venezuela, Italy and Cuba took important amounts of Canadian exports. In addition to the main commodity movements already mentioned, sizable quantities of fertilizers were sent to Japan and Cuba, more aircraft and measuring and controlling equipment to West Germany, less nickel ore to Norway and more asbestos to Japan, Germany and France. Special machinery was ordered by Chile, Belgium and Germany, and exports of steel, aluminum, newsprint and wood pulp were more widely distributed, including to South America. More iron ore was sent to Belgium and more lumber and flaxseed to France.

MORE

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	<u>December</u>		<u>October-December</u>		<u>January-December</u>	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
	Millions of Dollars					
<u>Total Domestic Exports</u>	638.9	714.2	1,934.0	2,090.6	6,798.5	8,094.8
<u>By Main Countries</u>						
United States	314.5	375.7	983.2	1,138.5	3,766.4	4,271.1
United Kingdom	74.8	105.4	262.9	301.5	1,006.3	1,199.8
Japan	33.8	27.3	83.8	88.4	296.0	330.2
U.S.S.R.	60.4	1.5	147.9	3.4	150.1	315.9
Germany, Federal Republic.	17.7	23.3	57.8	53.4	171.0	211.5
Australia	10.4	15.1	25.8	41.7	100.3	145.8
China, Communist	5.3	10.3	20.4	33.9	104.7	136.3
Netherlands	7.7	12.7	27.1	29.1	87.0	101.6
Belgium and Luxembourg ...	11.4	11.3	29.9	35.3	76.5	100.5
France	4.6	7.5	15.8	21.9	63.4	79.4
<u>By Main Commodities</u>						
Wheat	105.7	80.5	313.4	215.2	786.3	1,023.1
Newsprint	73.1	73.4	210.0	226.9	760.0	834.6
Woodpulp	36.8	40.4	107.6	119.6	405.3	460.9
Lumber, softwood	30.6	32.1	101.9	104.5	426.9	449.7
Iron ores and concentrates	15.7	25.4	77.3	99.8	270.9	356.0
Aluminum, including alloys	28.4	30.3	77.7	70.9	302.7	317.9
Petroleum, crude	18.0	22.1	53.4	65.7	233.9	262.0
Aircraft and parts	9.1	22.5	30.3	64.6	108.3	248.8
Nickel and alloys	12.6	17.8	37.2	47.5	175.4	197.1
Copper and alloys	14.2	17.1	41.4	47.8	166.5	190.4

P R I C E S

*3. Consumer Price Indexes Consumer price indexes rose between January and
For 10 Regional Cities February this year in nine of the ten regional
cities. Increases ranged from 0.1% in Saint John
and Montreal to 0.4% in St. John's and Ottawa. The Vancouver index declined 0.1%.

Food indexes were higher in eight cities and lower in two. Housing indexes moved up slightly in three cities, down in two and were unchanged in five. Clothing indexes rose in six cities, fell in one and remained constant in three. Transportation indexes held steady in eight cities, increased in one and decreased in one. Health and personal care indexes moved up in seven cities, down in two and remained unchanged in one. Recreation and reading indexes decreased in all ten cities. Indexes for tobacco and alcohol were higher in four cities, constant in five and lower in one.

St. John's: The index for all-items rose 0.4% from 122.0 to 122.5. The food index moved up 1.4% and clothing increased fractionally. Four other component indexes decreased while the transportation index remained unchanged. Halifax: An increase of 0.3% in the all-items index, from 132.6 to 133.0, reflected upward movements in four component indexes. The clothing and recreation and reading indexes declined while the transportation index held steady.

MORE

Saint John: The all-items index advanced 0.1%, from 135.5 to 135.6, as a result of higher indexes for food, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol. The recreation and reading index was lower. There was no change in the housing, clothing and transportation indexes. Montreal: The all-items index edged up 0.1%, from 136.3 to 136.4, with higher indexes for food, clothing, and health and personal care. The recreation and reading index was lower. The other three main components registered no change. Ottawa: With higher indexes for four of the seven component groups, the all-items index rose 0.4%, from 136.7 to 137.2. The recreation and reading index moved downward while the transportation and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained at January levels. Toronto: Upward movements in the indexes for food, clothing and health and personal care moved the all-items index 0.3% from 138.2 to 138.6. Indexes for housing, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol were steady while the recreation and reading index declined. Winnipeg: Increases in the food, housing, clothing, and tobacco and alcohol components moved the all-items index from 134.0 to 134.4, an increase of 0.3%. Indexes for transportation and recreation and reading were lower. There was no change in the health and personal care index. Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index rose 0.2% from 130.5 to 130.8. An increase in the transportation index outweighed fractional decreases in indexes for food, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The other main components were unchanged. Edmonton-Calgary: Price increases in the food, clothing, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol components moved the all-items index higher by 0.2%, from 128.8 to 129.0. The recreation and reading index was lower. The housing and transportation indexes showed no change. Vancouver: The all-items index declined 0.1%, from 134.5 to 134.3, as a result of lower indexes for food, housing, and recreation and reading. There was a slight increase in the health and personal care index. Other components were unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of February 1965(1) (Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - February 1965						
	Feb. 1965	Jan. 1965	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	122.5	122.0	119.0	116.0	115.4	121.1	165.3	149.6	115.9
Halifax ...	133.0	132.6	127.8	134.1	129.4	138.9	168.8	171.2	125.7
Saint John.	135.6	135.5	131.9	133.7	128.2	145.8	191.1	155.7	125.7
Montreal ..	136.4	136.3	139.3	135.6	110.5	163.3	183.7	154.5	124.9
Ottawa	137.2	136.7	134.4	137.5	124.0	158.7	181.2	150.2	126.5
Toronto ...	138.6	138.2	131.5	141.1	127.3	145.0	172.5	190.4	123.9
Winnipeg ..	134.4	134.0	131.9	130.0	125.7	139.1	187.7	142.3	138.5
Saskatoon-									
Regina	130.8	130.5	129.4	128.8	132.8	137.4	149.0	149.2	120.9
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	129.0	128.8	124.1	127.4	128.2	133.7	171.7	144.8	120.6
Vancouver .	134.3	134.5	130.9	135.9	123.0	147.8	156.4	153.2	123.3

(1) All-Items indexes for February and January and February 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.

MORE

*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	Mar. 11	Mar. 4 (1956 = 100)	Feb. 11
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	114	179.4	179.1	175.5
Industrials	80	184.4	183.6	179.5
Utilities	20	171.9	172.5	169.4
Finance (1)	14	164.1	165.0	163.7
Banks	6	151.4	152.8	151.3
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	119.9	119.5	116.0
Golds	16	139.9	142.0	136.3
Base metals	8	108.9	107.1	104.8
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	108.6	109.1	112.7
Primary oils and gas	6	95.9	95.8	90.4
(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.				

L A B O U R

5. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) declined 2.6% from the end of November to 131.2 at the end of December. As usual for the time of year, employment declined in all major industrial divisions except trade which rose slightly, and finance, insurance and real estate which was virtually unchanged. Typically, employment in trade reaches a seasonal peak in December as retailers add to their staffs to handle last minute Christmas buying and year-end sales. However, the increase in December 1964 was below average, due, in large part, to industrial disputes in Quebec.

Seasonally-adjusted, the industrial composite rose by 0.6% to 133.4 in December. The large advance resulted from strengthening in manufacturing, construction, and in transportation, storage and communication. The rise in manufacturing was evenly distributed between its two major components, each showing gains of more than 1%. In durables, there were smaller-than-seasonal declines for each industry except transportation equipment. In non-durables, most major industry groups showed marked improvement after allowance for usual seasonal variations; the only exceptions were rubber and petroleum in which employment declined seasonally, and leather in which employment declined more than seasonally.

Both major components of construction strengthened over the month, with building and general engineering continuing the expansion that began in the second half of 1964. In transportation, storage and communication, a decline of 1.5% in the transportation component was much smaller than the usual decrease at this time.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries declined by \$2.24 to \$85.70 in December, due, largely, to short-time associated with the year-end holidays. However, the December per capita figure was \$4.06 above the same month of 1963. The payroll index at 264.0 in December was down 5.1% from November but up 10.1% from December 1963.

MORE

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1964	1963	1964	1964	1963	1964	1964	1963
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	38.9	41.2	38.0	2.08	2.04	2.02	80.85	84.04	76.53
Durable goods	39.5	41.7	38.8	2.23	2.21	2.16	88.09	92.04	83.87
Non-durable goods.	38.3	40.8	37.2	1.92	1.86	1.87	73.45	76.04	69.31
Mining	39.9	43.0	40.2	2.37	2.34	2.28	94.57	100.68	91.67
Electric and motor transportation ...	43.3	44.5	42.2	2.12	2.10	2.05	91.67	93.52	86.55
Construction	34.5	41.5	32.8	2.30	2.31	2.17	79.27	95.98	71.19
Building & General Engineering	32.9	41.2	30.6	2.52	2.52	2.40	82.85	103.83	73.29
Building	32.0	40.3	29.7	2.54	2.53	2.42	81.10	101.75	72.03
Gen. engineering .	38.4	46.3	35.9	2.44	2.51	2.25	93.84	116.17	80.93
Highways, bridges and streets	37.8	42.3	37.1	1.90	1.90	1.81	71.96	80.23	67.09
Service	36.2	36.7	36.5	1.24	1.24	1.18	44.91	45.45	43.17

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Dec. 193.5; Nov. 196.2.

- *7. Retail Trade By Major Kind Of Business A special statement was released today showing for retail trade the percentage distribution of commodities within the major kinds of business for Canada and Provinces, 1961. The statement covers forty-five major kinds of business and data were derived from the 1961 Census of Merchandising.

For each kind of business the total number of stores and value of sales is listed. Sales are then split up on a percentage basis for specified commodities; for example, following department stores will be found a percentage breakdown for approximately 100 commodities. The number of commodities specified varies but is determined by their appropriateness to the trade.

TRANSPORTATION

8. Railway Carloadings In the seven days ended March 7, cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada numbered 70,231, up by 3.0% from a year earlier. This brought the number loaded in the January 1-March 7 period to 625,653 cars, down by 4.1% from the like 1964 total but up by 9.7% from 1963. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections totalled 26,513 cars in the seven-day period (up 0.4% from last year) and 219,632 in the year-to-date (down 8.6%).

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven days ended March 7 included: grain, other than wheat, 1,596 cars (1,289 a year ago); coal, 2,950 (2,472); iron ore, 6,025 (5,322); non-metallic mine products, 2,134 (1,738); fuel oil, 3,401 (3,035); fertilizers (including potash), 1,517 (1,093); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 9,433 (8,853). Loaded in smaller volume in the period included: wheat, 3,046 cars (4,152); grain products, 1,868 (2,366); and lumber, timber and plywood, 3,655 (4,110).

DBS CATALOGUE

9. 1964 Edition Of The DBS Catalogue Of Publications The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has released the 1964 edition of its catalogue of publications. It brings up-to-date -- to November 1964 -- and revises the listings contained in the second edition published in 1960 and the supplement published in 1962. The 1964 catalogue runs to 325 pages and contains descriptions of the contents of individual DBS publications.

Among the new features of the new catalogue is the combined title, subject and commodity index, which replaces the former separate title, commodity and subject indexes. All title changes, new titles and discontinued titles which have occurred since the publication of the earlier catalogues are listed in the main body of the catalogue and in separate sections. This feature presents the user with a picture of the developments that have taken place in the DBS publication programme over this period of time.

This edition also contains a list of the 1961 Decennial Census publications, and, in addition, incorporates the changes in the publications of the DBS Industry Division that resulted from the adoption of the revised Standard Industrial Classification.

The new catalogue also contains a description of the DBS cataloguing system, information about ordering publications, an up-to-date organization and telephone directory of DBS personnel, and a list of regional offices, with names, addresses and telephone numbers.

10. Farm Cash Income Cash income received by farmers in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) from farming operations amounted to \$3,455.8 million in 1964, up by 8.5% from 1963's preceding record high of \$3,184.5 million, according to preliminary DBS estimates. Total cash returns include cash receipts from the sale of farm products; Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops; net cash advances on farm-stored grains in western Canada; and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Certain types of government supplementary payments, relatively small in amount and mentioned later, are not included in these totals. No deductions are made for cost of production of commodities sold.

The increase in farm cash returns in 1964 over 1963 can be attributed for the most part to a substantial increase in wheat marketings and to much larger participation payments made by the Canadian Wheat Board. Somewhat less important contributions were made by oilseed crops, potatoes, barley, fruits, vegetables, cattle, hogs and dairy products. Partially offsetting these gains were lower total returns from poultry products and tobacco, and substantial repayments of cash advances on farm-stored grains in western Canada.

In addition to income from the above sources, farmers also received supplementary payments under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounting to \$8.5 million as against \$14.8 million in 1963. When added together, farm cash income from farming operations and supplementary payments totalled \$3,464.3 million for 1964, about 8% above the previous record high of \$3,199.3 million established in 1963. The regular annual estimates of farm cash income for 1964, based on more complete data and including details by commodities will be released the latter part of April.

Provincial farm cash income (excluding supplementary payments) was as follows in 1964 (in thousands): Prince Edward Island, \$32,740 (\$25,764 in 1963); Nova Scotia, \$44,231 (\$46,251); New Brunswick, \$48,945 (\$42,754); Quebec, \$455,739 (\$459,515); Ontario, \$997,311 (\$986,370); Manitoba, \$293,325 (\$264,784); Saskatchewan, \$837,692 (\$690,835); Alberta, \$595,797 (\$519,642); and British Columbia, \$150,047 (\$148,611).

Users of the above figures should bear in mind that these data have been partially revised in that they contain final revisions for dairy products, whereas estimates prior to 1962 are still unrevised. A complete revision of farm income estimates based on data from the 1961 Census of Agriculture and the 1958 Farm Expenditure and Income Survey is in progress. Publication of complete revisions for the period 1951 to date is planned for 1965.

11. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage and celery held in cold or common storage were smaller at March 1 this year versus last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives) and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger. March 1 stocks of fruit were: apples, 3,141,000 bushels (3,385,000 a year ago); pears, 28,000 bushels (25,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 47,172,000 pounds (41,875,000).

Beginning-of-March stocks of vegetables were: potatoes, 10,148,000 hundred-weight (12,506,000 a year ago); onions, 428,000 bushels (751,000); carrots, 230,000 bushels (464,000); cabbage, 49,000 bushels (72,000); celery, 21,000 crates (23,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 67,074,000 pounds (58,396,000).

12. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter, ice cream mix, and evaporated whole milk was smaller while that for cheddar cheese was larger in February and the January-February period this year versus last; output of skim milk powder was down in the month and up in the two months.

February production totals were (in thousands): creamery butter, 13,054 pounds (13,859 in February 1964); cheddar cheese, 4,776 pounds (4,109); ice cream mix, 1,320 gallons (1,344); evaporated whole milk, 16,741 pounds (17,574); and skim milk powder, 7,874 pounds (8,015).

13. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, and skim milk powder were smaller at March 1 this year versus last, while holdings of cheddar cheese and poultry were larger. March 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 70,859 pounds (110,662 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 53,398 pounds (49,691); evaporated whole milk, 18,030 pounds (25,356); skim milk powder, 22,532 pounds (15,646); and poultry, 40,820 pounds (39,039).

14. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Stocks of meat held in cold storage at March 1 this year amounted to 87,833,000 pounds, down from the revised February 1 total of 91,640,000 pounds and the March 1, 1964 figure of 99,758,000 pounds. Beginning-of-March holdings of cold storage frozen meat aggregated 55,891,000 pounds versus 68,210,000 a year ago, fresh meat amounted to 23,703,000 pounds versus 21,526,000, and cured meat totalled 8,239,000 pounds versus 10,022,000.

Stocks of lard at March 1 this year amounted to 5,295,000 pounds as compared to 5,632,000 at February 1 and 5,165,000 at March 1 last year, while holdings of tallow at the first of March aggregated 5,037,000 pounds versus 4,286,000 a month earlier and 4,792,000 a year ago.

*15. Intentions To Contract Processing Vegetables The Dominion Bureau of Statistics conducted a survey in February and March this year of all vegetable processors in Canada to obtain information on acreages of the principal processing crops which they intended to contract for this year. The purpose of this programme is to provide an early indication of the acreages of these crops. The results are contained in the following table.

In order to interpret these data, it is emphasized that the 1965 figures are the indicated intentions of processors at the time of reporting. Acreages actually contracted later in the season may vary considerably from these intentions due to a number of factors. The regular DBS survey on acreages contracted will be conducted as usual this year.

Acreages of Principal Processing Crops Planted Under Contract by Processors
In 1964 and an Estimate of Intentions to Contract In 1965

	Beans		Corn		Peas		Tomatoes	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Maritimes ..	3,110	2,530			9,200	8,700		
Quebec	14,790	13,520	9,530	10,950	18,940	16,870	1,460	960
Ontario	4,570	4,840	20,210	21,630	20,110	22,120	21,100 ¹	25,190 ¹
Prairies ...	1,330	1,100	4,790	5,320	7,540	7,630		
British Columbia ..	1,260	1,510	3,370	4,420	4,720	4,860		
CANADA	25,060	23,500	37,900	42,320	60,510	60,180	22,560	26,150

¹Includes British Columbia.

*16. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 13 totalled 181,475 tons, a decrease of 3.2% from the preceding week's total of 187,326 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 167,295 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 189 in the current week versus 195 a week earlier and 174 a year ago.

17. Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of motor vehicles in February amounted to 63,853 units, compared with 64,941 units in February 1964. For the first two months of 1965, production totalled 129,839 units, which represented a 6% decrease in comparison with the 138,038 units produced in the first two months of 1964.

Passenger car output comprised 53,252 units in February as compared with 54,767 units in the corresponding month of last year. For the first two months of 1965 passenger car production totalled 109,118 units as compared with 117,136 units in the first two months of 1964.

18. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in January comprised 63,462 units, a decline of 10.7% in comparison with January 1964 shipments of 71,028 units. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States rose sharply in the month to 1,784 units from 800 units a year ago.

January shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars were reported at 53,941 units compared with 60,538 units in January 1964. Of these 47,414 were for sale in Canada and 6,527 for export. The month's shipments of domestically-produced commercial vehicles consisted of 9,521 units of which 8,014 were for the home market and 1,507 for export.

19. Warm Air Furnaces Shipments of warm air furnaces were valued at \$3,553,000 in December 1964 versus \$3,418,600 in the same month of 1963, placing the calendar-year 1964 total at \$31,928,000 versus \$33,371,800 in 1963.

December shipments of oil-fired furnaces were smaller while those of gas-fired furnaces were larger as compared to December 1963; shipments of both types were smaller in the full-year 1964 versus the preceding year.

20. Domestic Refrigerators Factory sales of domestic type mechanical refrigerators increased in December last to 21,851 units from 18,829 in December 1963 and in the full-year 1964 to 323,734 units from 287,307 in 1963. End-of-December stocks were greater than a year earlier at 64,054 units versus 55,812.

Producers' sales of domestic type home and farm freezers were down slightly in December at 10,165 units versus 10,249 a year earlier, but were up in the year 1964 at 164,945 units versus 154,829. Year-end stocks were larger than a year earlier at 23,978 units versus 20,046.

21. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke decreased 2.9% in December 1964 to 357,005 tons from 367,742 in December 1963, but increased 1.5% in the calendar year 1964 to 4,342,982 tons from 4,280,797 in 1963. Available supply rose 3.2% in the month to 376,176 tons from 364,409 and 1.8% in the year to 4,353,122 tons from 4,278,114.

MORE

22. Asphalt Roofing Substantial declines were reported in January 1965 compared with the corresponding month of the previous year for shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth surfaced and mineral surfaced rolls, roll type sidings, tar and asphalt felts, tar and asphalt sheathings, roofing pitch and roofing asphalt. January totals were: asphalt shingles, 210 pounds and over, 89,416 roof squares (198,299 roof squares in January 1964); asphalt shingles, less than 210 pounds, 2,395 roof squares (9,198); smooth surfaced rolls, 17,637 roof squares (43,579); mineral surfaced rolls, 6,502 roof squares (21,458); roll type sidings, 377 roof squares (2,419); tar and asphalt felts, 2,505 tons (4,672); tar and asphalt sheathings, 263 tons (775); roofing pitch, 993 tons (1,801); and roofing asphalt, 4,369 tons (6,280).

23. Oils & Fats Production of tallow and coconut oil was larger in January 1965 than in January 1964 while output was smaller for margarine, shortening, salad and cooking oil, lard, grease other than white and other oils and fats.

January production totals were: margarine, 14,412,000 pounds (15,699,000 a year ago); shortening, 14,165,000 (15,062,000); refined oils, 5,333,000 (7,009,000); lard, 8,511,000 (9,646,000); and tallow, 20,825 (19,995).

24. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of premixes and concentrated stock and poultry feeds aggregated 46,405 tons in December 1964 (456,385 tons in the year 1964), secondary or complete feeds totalled 466,447 tons (4,792,806), and other animal feeds amounted to 48,688 tons (473,673).

*25. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base increased 17.5% in February to 6,172,648 pounds from 5,250,370 a year earlier and 14.1% in the January-February period to 11,693,104 pounds from 10,247,076 a year ago. Month's output from a cheddar base amounted to 6,074,477 pounds versus 5,172,356 a year ago, placing the two-month total at 11,578,579 pounds versus 10,056,408. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of February aggregated 4,021,967 pounds, up by 1.6% from the comparable 1964 total of 3,957,646; stocks of cheddar-based totalled 3,951,481 pounds versus 3,846,426.

26. Biscuits & Confectionery Production of soda biscuits, chewing gum, coated chocolate confectionery, sugar confectionery, marshmallows, and roasted and salted peanuts was larger in 1964 as compared to 1963. Output of plain and fancy biscuits, ice cream cones, and solid chocolate confectionery was smaller. Year's totals were: plain and fancy biscuits, 219,913,732 pounds (221,319,075 in 1963); soda biscuits, 53,545,378 pounds (51,429,286); ice cream cones, 430,003,000 (433,796,000); chewing gum, 21,016,629 pounds (15,854,679); solid chocolate confectionery, 37,221,452 (40,203,542); coated chocolate confectionery, 53,047,672 pounds (52,182,558); sugar confectionery (excluding marshmallows), 42,902,928 pounds (41,340,144); marshmallows, 9,270,115 pounds (8,472,518); and roasted and salted peanuts, 26,952,357 pounds (23,799,721).

27. Fruit And Vegetable Preparations The release of final quarter statistics on fruit and vegetable preparations brought the total for the calendar year 1964 to the following levels: jams, 91,712,837 pounds (89,774,291 in 1963); jellies, 9,022,485 pounds (9,393,738); marmalades, 21,069,400 pounds (20,673,159); baked beans and beans with pork (meat content less than 50%), 119,030,596 pounds (119,830,777); canned mushrooms, 9,458,288 pounds (7,713,583); pickles, 10,314,950 gallons (9,079,205); canned soups (except frozen), 32,045,508 dozen tins (30,884,261); tomato catsup, 61,180,034 pounds (61,175,309); infant and junior cereals, 8,590,700 pounds (8,447,195); and spirit vinegar, 10,007,822 gallons (9,185,337).

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28. Margarine Production of margarine decreased in February to 12,934,000 pounds from 13,360,000 a year earlier and in the January-February period to 27,346,000 pounds from 29,059,000 a year ago. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to 12,077,000 pounds at March 1 versus 12,715,000 at February 1 and 10,881,000 at March 1 last year.

*29. 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.

Sawmills (Cat. 35-204): Factory shipments from sawmills increased in 1962 to \$612,144,000 from \$535,887,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$340,221,000 from \$315,925,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$273,602,000 from \$220,007,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$226,414,000 to \$278,319,000.

Three thousand and fifty-three establishments (3,252 in 1961) reported 42,938 employees (42,249), including 36,569 directly employed in manufacturing operations (34,897). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$161,888,000 (\$149,823,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$133,855,000 (\$120,088,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 77,648,000 versus 69,475,000 the previous year.

*30. 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.

Fibre Preparing Mills (Cat. 34-219): Factory shipments from fibre preparing mills increased in 1963 to \$16,457,662 from \$14,893,001 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$10,354,272 from \$9,144,411 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$6,143,272 from \$5,756,688. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$5,845,519 to \$6,255,312.

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Thirty-one establishments (30 in 1962) reported 877 employees (851), including 733 directly employed in manufacturing operations (713). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,443,000 (\$3,259,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,510,000 (\$2,304,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,609,000 versus 1,556,000 the previous year.

Miscellaneous Vehicle Manufacturers (Cat. 42-212): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of miscellaneous vehicles increased in 1963 to \$15,281,000 from \$12,566,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$8,406,000 from \$6,957,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$7,684,000 from \$5,785,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,262,000 to \$8,141,000.

Twelve establishments (11 in 1962) reported 829 employees (705), including 684 directly employed in manufacturing operations (587). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,177,000 (\$2,678,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,343,000 (\$1,931,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,528,000 versus 1,321,000 the previous year.

Hair Goods Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of hair goods increased in 1963 to \$614,438 from \$494,415 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$259,518 from \$249,518 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$366,183 from \$257,883. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$257,798 to \$376,749.

Twelve establishments (11 in 1962) reported 60 employees (54), including 56 directly employed in manufacturing operations (49). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$161,000 (\$129,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$144,000 (\$113,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 120,000 versus 98,000 the previous year.

Model and Pattern Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of models and patterns increased in 1963 to \$10,435,756 from \$8,778,353 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$2,541,352 from \$2,191,208 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$8,123,260 from \$6,631,088. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,626,216 to \$8,156,067.

Ninety-five establishments (88 in 1962) reported 865 employees (789), including 684 directly employed in manufacturing operations (622). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,272,000 (\$3,657,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,164,000 (\$2,653,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,511,000 versus 1,388,000 the previous year.

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Automobile Fabric Accessory Manufacturers (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of automobile fabric accessories increased in 1963 to \$20,-200,276 from \$16,320,732 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$14,189,388 from \$11,326,707 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$6,422,306 from \$5,175,411. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$5,268,735 to \$6,482,897.

Twenty-nine establishments (27 in 1962) reported 1,157 employees (915), including 986 directly employed in manufacturing operations (756). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,025,000 (\$3,313,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,098,000 (\$2,430,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,067,000 versus 1,687,000 the previous year.

Candle Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of candles increased in 1963 to \$3,475,000 from \$3,263,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,598,000 from \$1,379,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$1,953,000 from \$1,884,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$2,036,000 to \$2,127,000.

Seventeen establishments (16 in 1962) reported 308 employees (310), including 187 directly employed in manufacturing operations (183). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$1,185,000 (\$1,110,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$562,000 (\$528,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 450,000 versus 454,000 the previous year.

Artificial Flowers & Feathers Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers increased in 1963 to \$2,-664,776 from \$2,272,656 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,027,291 from \$756,409 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$1,633,071 from \$1,504,084. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$1,592,800 to \$1,742,982.

Thirty-four establishments (33 in 1962) reported 321 employees (351), including 227 directly employed in manufacturing operations (227). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$801,000 (\$794,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$546,000 (\$506,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 445,000 versus 451,000 the previous year.

Stamp & Stencil (Rubber & Metal) Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from stamp and stencil (rubber and metal) manufacturers increased in 1963 to \$7,-415,799 from \$6,870,992 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$2,313,957 from \$1,972,486 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$5,139,294 from \$4,905,550. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$5,181,122 to \$5,465,093.

Sixty-eight establishments (72 in 1962) reported 848 employees (824), including 594 directly employed in manufacturing operations (579). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,635,000 (\$3,397,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,287,000 (\$2,144,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,259,000 versus 1,225,000 the previous year.

Leather Tanneries (Cat. 33-202): Factory shipments from leather tanneries decreased in 1963 to \$57,777,000 from \$60,416,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$32,972,000 from \$39,502,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$23,116,000 from \$19,655,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$19,964,000 to \$23,065,000.

Forty-one establishments (43 in 1962) reported 3,425 employees (3,538), including 3,042 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,159). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$14,026,000 (\$14,216,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,538,000 (\$11,651,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,536,000 versus 6,830,000 the previous year.

Boot & Shoe Findings Manufacturers (Cat. 33-203): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of boot and shoe findings decreased in 1963 to \$12,502,000 from \$12,743,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$6,216,000 from \$6,383,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$6,326,000 from \$6,199,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,245,000 to \$6,403,000.

Thirty-five establishments (36 in 1962) reported 1,308 employees (1,302), including 1,086 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,070). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,869,000 (\$3,872,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,837,000 (\$2,878,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,291,000 versus 2,403,000 the previous year.

Cordage & Twine Industry (Cat. 34-203): Factory shipments from the cordage & twine industry increased in 1963 to \$24,312,000 from \$19,350,064 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$17,224,000 from \$12,669,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$8,119,000 from \$6,897,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$7,096,000 to \$9,419,000.

Twenty establishments (15 in 1962) reported 1,221 employees (1,102), including 975 directly employed in manufacturing operations (887). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,832,000 (\$4,330,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,551,000 (\$3,132,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,920,000 versus 1,796,000 the previous year.

Artificial Ice Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of artificial ice increased in 1963 to \$2,093,538 from \$1,771,682 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$484,899 from \$456,884 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$1,606,300 from \$1,319,004. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$1,468,532 to \$1,802,540.

Twenty-seven establishments (29 in 1962) reported 262 employees (245), including 165 directly employed in manufacturing operations (167). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$952,000 (\$799,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$571,000 (\$512,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 381,000 versus 391,000 the previous year.

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

- *1. Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1964 & Preliminary Estimates For Calendar Year 1964
2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, December 1964, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *3. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, February 1965
- *4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 11, 1965
5. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, December 1964, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *6. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, December 1964
- *7. Retail Trade by Major Kind of Business, Showing Percentage Distribution of Commodities, Canada & Provinces, 1961 Census
8. Railway Carloadings, March 7, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
9. Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Catalogue of Publications, 1964, (11-204), \$1.00
10. Farm Cash Income, 1964, (21-201), 25¢
11. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
12. Dairy Factory Production, February 1965, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, March 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
14. Stocks of Meat & Lard, March 1965, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- *15. Intentions to Contract Processing Vegetables, 1965
- *16. Steel Ingot Production, March 13, 1965
17. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, February 1965, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Motor Vehicle Shipments, January 1965, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Stoves & Furnaces, December 1964, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, December 1964, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Coal & Coke Statistics, December 1964, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
22. Asphalt Roofing, January 1965, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Oils & Fats, January 1965, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, December 1964, (32-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- *25. Process Cheese, February 1965
26. Biscuits & Confectionery, 4th Quarter 1964, (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
27. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations, Quarter Ended December 31, 1964, (32-017), 25¢/\$1.00
28. Margarine, February 1965, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *29. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
- *30. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
 - Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products, 1962, (43-210), 50¢
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, February 24, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Trade of Canada: Exports By Commodities, December 1964, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50

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