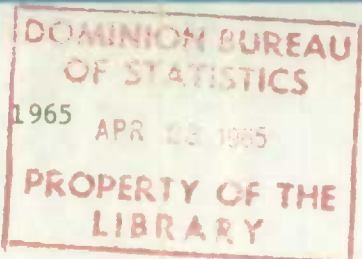


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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



National Accounts: Canada's gross national product reached \$47.0 billion in 1964 as compared to \$43.2 billion in the preceding year. The advance of 9% was the largest annual increase since 1956. (Pages 2-4)

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External Trade: Commodity exports (domestic and re-exports) from Canada in February rose by 1.4% from a year ago to \$557,300,000, placing the January-February total at \$1,144,100,000, smaller by 3.4% versus a year ago ... January commodity imports were valued at \$559,800,000, a drop of 1.1% from January last year. (Pages 4-5)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 109,405 cars in the last 10 days of March, on 322,417 in March and on 877,839 in the January 1-March 31 period, reflecting gains of 20.4% and 8.7%, respectively, in the first two periods and a decline of 0.3% in the quarter. (Page 5)

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Securities: There was a net purchase balance of \$41.1 million in January this year from transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries. This was the largest net capital outflow in any month since April 1962 when it reached \$45.7 million. (Page 6)

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Labour: Paid workers in Canada received \$1,988 million in January in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, registering advances of 0.5% from the preceding month and 9.5% from a year ago. (Page 7)

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Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in January this year were estimated at \$2,490.6 million, down by 5.7% from the preceding month's revised total but up 2.6% from January 1964 ... Steel ingot output aggregated 185,441 tons in the week of April 10 ... Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell by 3.5% in February to 61,832 units from a year earlier, placing the January-February total at 125,294 units, a drop of 7.3%. Fewer passenger cars were shipped both in the month and two-month period versus a year ago. (Pages 7-9)

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Mining: More silver and zinc but less lead was produced in January this year versus last, while February production of asbestos was greater than a year earlier. (Page 12)

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\*1. Gross National Product In 1964 Canada's gross national product reached \$47.0 billion in 1964, compared with \$43.2 billion in 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the fourth quarter 1964 issue of the DBS report "National Accounts: Income & Expenditure". This gain of nearly 9% was the largest annual advance since 1956. With prices almost 2.5% higher, the increase in terms of constant dollars was 6.5%. Western grain crops, though large, were considerably below the exceptional harvest of 1963, with the result that the rate of increase in non-farm output exceeded that in output as a whole.

The pace of expansion was uneven through the year. An upsurge in the first quarter was associated with special circumstances: the government's winter house-building incentive programme; forward buying of certain capital goods in anticipation of the progressive imposition of the sales tax; and huge sales of wheat following the contract entered into with the USSR. With these special factors absent or not present in the same degree, the pace of expansion was more moderate during the rest of the year.

The expansion in 1964 was broadly based, with all the components of final demand contributing to the gain in total. In addition, a rising rate of business stock-building was adding to the demands on the nation's production until the closing quarter of the year and the annual figure substantially exceeded that of 1963. However, with outlays for business capital goods up 18%, the strongest forward impetus came from the investment sector; expenditures for plant and equipment made a major gain, reflecting larger programmes in a wide range of industries; housing reached new records in units started, completed and under construction.

Consumer markets were buoyant; spending rose almost 7.5%, one of the largest gains in recent years. The demand for durables was unusually strong, although the rate of increase in sales of cars was not as high as in the two previous years.

The international climate favoured the expansion of trade despite a slowing down in the rate of growth in some overseas countries during the course of the year. In addition to a major increase in the already high level of wheat shipments, there were substantial gains in exports of a wide variety of export products. Exports of goods and services were up 15%. The high and rising level of economic activity in Canada, particularly in the investment sector, contributed to a 13% rise in imports of goods and services. The further narrowing of the deficit on current international transactions, due to the increased surplus on merchandise trade, was one of the notable developments of the year.

Government purchases of goods and services were appreciably higher than in the previous year, paced by a close to 10% increase at the provincial-municipal level. Federal purchases of goods and services, which amount to a little over half those of other levels of government, were 3.5% higher. Other government expenditure which, although not directly a part of gross national product, contributes indirectly to final demand by supporting expenditure by other sectors, rose by 8%. Government revenues rose more sharply than expenditures and the government sector as a whole came into virtual balance, with the federal deficit shifting to a surplus for the first time since 1957 and the provincial-municipal deficit remaining unchanged.

The salient developments on the income side were a nearly 9% rise in labour income, the largest since 1956, and despite a mixed quarterly movement an increase in corporation profits of nearly 15%. Farm income reflected the drop in crop production from the exceptionally high level of the previous year.

MORE



The changes in expenditure and income described above were associated with an increase in employment greater than the growth in the labour force; compared with December 1963, the year-end 1964 labour force was estimated to be higher by 125,000, employed workers increased by 186,000 with a resultant drop of 61,000 in the number unemployed. Seasonally adjusted, unemployment stood at 4% of the labour force in December 1964, compared with almost 5% a year earlier.

## Gross National Expenditure and Other Data

	1963	1964	Percent change 1963-64
	(millions of dollars)		
Gross National Expenditure .....	43,180	47,003	8.9
Personal Expenditure .....	27,416	29,431	7.3
Government Expenditure .....	8,024	8,607	7.3
Business Gross Fixed Capital .....	7,591	8,968	18.1
Business Inventories .....	200	510	(2)
Farm Inventories .....	291	-130	(2)
Exports of Goods and Services .....	9,077	10,440	15.0
Imports of Goods and Services .....	9,601	10,868	13.2
Net National Income .....	32,622	35,109	7.6
Wages and Salaries .....	21,546	23,416	8.7
Corporation Profits before Taxes(1) ...	3,996	4,580	14.6
Rent, Interest, etc. ....	3,093	3,277	5.9
Accrued Farm Income .....	1,725	1,472	-14.7
Other Unincorporated Business Income ..	2,472	2,587	4.7
Personal Disposable Income .....	29,882	31,612	5.8
Net Personal Saving .....	2,466	2,181	(2)

(1) Before deducting dividends paid to non-residents.

(2) Percent change not appropriate.

With prices increasing by more than 2%, approximately three-fourths of the 9% increase in the value of GNP between the years 1963 and 1964 represented a gain in real terms. Prices increased by slightly more in 1964 than in the preceding year. Prices of consumer goods and services advanced by 1.5% in both years, while prices of investment goods, affected by the progressive implementation of the federal sales tax on production machinery and building materials increased by 3.6% in 1964 as compared with 2.6% in 1963. The price component of exports of goods and services advanced by a little over 2% in 1964, while prices of imported goods and services increased by less than 2% during the same period.

The increase of 1.5% in prices of consumer goods and services reflected diverse movements within the main components of this aggregate. Prices of durable goods declined by 1%, reflecting a decrease of about 2.5% in the prices of new cars. Non-durable goods prices advanced by close to 2%, with clothing and food prices increasing by 3% and 1.5%, respectively. Prices of the service component rose by about 2% with rather widespread advances in all the main components other than rents, which advanced only slightly.

The Fourth Quarter. In the fourth quarter of 1964, when expansion in economic activity had been in progress for 15 quarters, gross national product rose to \$48.0 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, a gain of 1.3% from the third quarter. With some rise in prices somewhat more than half of this increase represents a gain in real terms.

The slight slackening in the rate of increase in gross national product in the fourth quarter was the outcome of large and partly offsetting movements among major components. The rate of accumulation of business stocks fell sharply, in some part as a result of the strike-induced interruption of supplies to the automobile dealers. Meanwhile, business expenditures on plant and equipment rose sharply and outlays on housing rose even more, possibly as a consequence of the renewal of the winter home-building incentive programme; the consumer market remained strong, with the emphasis shifting somewhat from durables to non-durables. Reversing a recent trend, the deficit on international current account rose sharply, reflecting, on the merchandise side, higher imports and the completion earlier in the year of shipments of wheat to the USSR; and on the service side a larger deficit on travel account.

Turning to the income side, special factors account for some of the quarterly changes. The rate of increase in labour income slowed down in the fourth quarter but there were retroactive payments in the third quarter and labour disputes in the fourth. The sharp rise in corporate profits in the fourth quarter is partly accounted for by unusual foreign dividend payments to Canadian corporations and by the subsidies paid to railways.

Gross National Expenditure and Other Data  
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	1 9 6 4		Percent change 3rd to 4th quarter
	3 Q	4 Q	
	(millions of dollars)		
Gross National Expenditure .....	47,392	48,016	1.3
Personal Expenditure .....	29,684	30,148	1.6
Government Expenditure .....	8,544	8,796	2.9
Business Gross Fixed Capital .....	8,720	9,380	7.6
Business Inventories .....	804	48	(2)
Farm Inventories .....	-416	184	(2)
Exports of Goods and Services .....	10,756	10,404	-3.3
Imports of Goods and Services .....	10,784	11,076	2.7
Net National Income .....	35,376	36,064	1.9
Wages and Salaries .....	23,704	24,128	1.8
Corporation Profits before Taxes(1) ..	4,376	4,880	11.5
Rent, Interest, etc. ....	3,248	3,388	4.3
Accrued Farm Income .....	1,432	1,404	-2.0
Other Unincorporated Business Income .	2,624	2,592	-1.2
Personal Disposable Income .....	31,708	32,168	1.5
Net Personal Saving .....	2,024	2,020	(2)

(1) Before deducting dividends paid to non-residents.

(2) Percent change not appropriate.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

\*2. Commodity Exports In February Canada's commodity exports (domestic and re-exports) rose 1.4% in February to \$557,300,000 from \$549,800,000 in the same month last year, but fell 3.4% in the January-February period to \$1,144,100,000 from \$1,184,000,000 in the first two months of 1964.

February exports were higher in value as compared to a year earlier in three of the four major trading areas. Month's totals (in millions) were: United Kingdom, \$81.3 (\$73.1 in February 1964); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$31.3 (\$30.1); United States, \$336.6 (\$321.3); and all other countries, \$108.0 (\$125.3).

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Value of exports was smaller to three of the four trading areas in the January-February period as compared to a year ago. Two-month totals (in millions) were: United Kingdom, \$171.2 (\$185.0 in the first two months of 1964); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$67.6 (\$67.6); United States, \$673.3 (\$631.6); and all other countries, \$232.0 (\$299.7).

\*3. Commodity Imports & Exports In January Commodity imports in January declined 1.1% to \$559,800,000 from \$566,100,000 in January last year, while commodity exports (as announced March 19) fell 7.5% to \$586,800,000 from \$634,100,000. The resultant export balance on commodity account was smaller in January this year versus last at \$27,100,000 versus \$68,100,000.

January imports from the United Kingdom rose 3.6% to \$39,500,000 from \$38,100,000 a year ago, while exports to Britain dropped 19.7% to \$89,900,000 from \$111,900,000. The usual export balance with the United Kingdom was down from a year earlier at \$50,400,000 versus \$73,900,000.

Purchases from the United States decreased slightly (0.4%) in January to \$412,100,000 from \$413,600,000 in January 1964, while sales to this country increased 8.5% to \$336,700,000 from \$310,200,000. The import balance at \$75,400,000 was below last year's \$103,400,000.

Commodity imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries dropped 27.6% in January to \$19,900,000 from \$27,500,000 a year earlier and exports 3.4% to \$36,200,000 from \$37,500,000. The resulting export balance was larger than a year earlier at \$16,400,000 versus \$10,100,000.

Purchases from all other countries as a group rose 1.6% in January to \$88,300,000 from \$86,900,000, while sales to the group fell 28.9% to \$124,000,000 from \$174,500,000. The export surplus on commodity account with these countries was substantially smaller in January this year as compared to last at \$35,700,000 versus \$87,500,000.

## TRANSPORTATION

4. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended March 31 numbered 109,405, up by 20.4% from a year earlier; the Easter weekend occurred in the year-earlier period. This brought loadings in March to 322,417 cars, up by 8.7% from last year and in the January 1-March 31 period to 877,839 cars, down by 0.3%.

Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections numbered 35,156 cars in the seven-day period (up 4.3% from a year earlier), totalled 113,213 in March (up 4.0%), and aggregated 306,855 cars in the January 1-March 31 period (down 6.3%).

Principal commodities loaded in smaller volume in the January 1-March 31 period included: wheat, 53,096 cars (68,297 in the first quarter of 1964); grain products, 21,966 (29,522); crude gypsum, 10,456 (12,705); lumber, timber and plywood, 41,075 (50,387); and l.c.l. merchandise, 66,469 (69,334). Loaded in larger volume included: iron ore, 70,826 cars (64,594); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 12,091 (8,006); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 11,404 (8,514); non-metallic mine products, 29,174 (24,310); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 112,247 (108,129).

5. Railway Freight Traffic Revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections totalled 16,394,400 tons in November 1964, up by 10.2% from November 1963. Loadings in Canada (including receipts from water carriers) amounted to 14,206,800 tons (up 9.8% from a year earlier), receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada aggregated 871,400 tons (up 7.5%), and overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) totalled 1,316,100 tons (up 16.0%).

## SECURITIES

6. Sales & Purchases Of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries Transactions in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries in January resulted in a net purchase balance of \$41.1 million, the largest net capital outflow to take place in any month since April 1962, when it reached \$45.7 million. The gross volume of transactions also increased, exceeding the totals of the past six months and approaching the high levels of last spring. There were outward movements of capital to all areas in January this year. The net movement to the United States of \$27.7 million was unusually large, with only two months in 1964 recording outflows of a similar magnitude for the purchase of outstanding securities. Other outflows of \$6.9 million and \$6.5 million went to the United Kingdom and other overseas countries, respectively.

Transactions in outstanding Canadian securities resulted in a net purchase balance of \$43.1 million on January; net acquisitions amounted to \$17.8 million in the preceding month. Outstanding bonds and debentures attracted \$2.3 million from the United States but other non-residents relinquished on balance \$3.1 million. This small net purchase balance of \$0.8 million augmented slightly the record high capital outflow of \$42.3 million for the repurchase of outstanding Canadian common and preference stocks in amounts of \$30.1 million, \$5.3 million and \$6.9 million from the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. Gross repurchases of equities reached almost \$80 million in the month, a volume seldom attained in the past three years. Gross sales of \$37.4 million were rather low, being exceeded in eight of the last 12 months.

## MERCHANDISING

7. Steel Warehousing November and December sales by 80 steel warehousing firms that are considered to account for approximately 90% of total steel warehousing business included the following items: concrete reinforcing bars, 8,753 tons in November 1964 (5,119 in November 1963), 6,875 in December 1964 (3,466 in December 1963), and 79,526 for the year 1964 (57,744 for 1963); other hot rolled bars, 9,877 tons in November 1964 (9,055), 8,719 in December 1964 (7,095), and 115,821 for the year 1964 (95,616); plates, 17,933 tons in November 1964 (10,815), 16,391 in December 1964 (10,237), and 187,874 for the year 1964 (150,104); sheet and strip, 22,195 tons in November 1964 (17,387), 22,079 in December 1964 (16,128), and 218,152 for the year 1964 (189,978); galvanized sheet and strip, tangleplate, 7,500 tons in November 1964 (6,280), 6,628 in December 1964 (5,265), and 76,961 for the year 1964 (63,531); heavy structural beams, 7,841 tons in November 1964 (6,047), 7,287 in December 1964 (5,357), and 87,231 for the year 1964 (69,189); bar size structural shapes, 4,607 tons in November 1964 (4,544), 3,826 in December 1964 (4,034), and 48,499 for the year 1964 (52,632); and other structural shapes, 8,077 tons in November 1964 (6,583), 7,031 in December 1964 (4,694), and 86,423 for the year 1964 (68,490).



\*8. Estimates Of Labour Income Canada's paid workers in January received an estimated \$1,988 million in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, up by 0.5% from the December 1964 total of \$1,979 million and by 9.5% from the January 1964 figure of \$1,816 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income".

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	January 1965	December 1964	January 1965	December 1964
	Millions of Dollars			
Newfoundland .....	28	29	26	31
Prince Edward Island ..	5	5	5	6
Nova Scotia .....	55	56	51	56
New Brunswick .....	42	42	39	42
Quebec .....	530	532	483	546
Ontario .....	836	829	765	857
Manitoba .....	86	87	82	90
Saskatchewan .....	61	62	56	66
Alberta .....	131	129	118	137
British Columbia .....	207	203	186	218
CANADA .....	1,988	1,979	1,816	2,060
				2,020

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

\*9. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in January, estimated at \$2,490.6 million, were 5.7% lower than the revised December 1964 estimate of \$2,642.4 million but 2.6% higher than the January 1964 estimate of \$2,427.0 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments in the year 1964, revised to include late returns, are now estimated at \$31,171.7 million, up by 7.7% from the \$28,935.7 million estimated in 1963 and by 15.2% from the \$27,047.7 million estimated in 1962. The seasonally adjusted estimate of shipments in January shows an increase of 1.6% over December shipments.

Inventories owned by manufacturers at the end of January were valued at an estimated \$5,169.9 million, fractionally higher than revised December estimate of \$5,153.0 million and 4.1% higher than the January 1964 estimate of \$4,964.4 million. Inventories held by manufacturers at the end of January, estimated at \$5,477.1 million, were also fractionally higher than the revised estimate of \$5,459.7 million reported in December and up 4.5% from the January 1964 estimate of \$5,243.0 million. The ratio of total inventory owned-to-shipments was 2.08 in January, 1.95 in December and 2.05 in January 1964. The finished products-to-shipments ratios were 0.72 in January, 0.67 in December and 0.72 in January 1964. The seasonally adjusted estimates of inventory show increases in all components during January, from the fractional increases of 0.2% in raw materials and 0.6% in finished goods to 1.4% in goods in process.

New orders received in January were valued at an estimated \$2,582.4 million, 2.9% lower than the revised December estimate of \$2,659.1 million and 1.3% lower than the January 1964 estimate of \$2,617.3 million. Unfilled orders on the books of manufacturers at the end of January, estimated at \$2,783.8 million, increased 3.4% from the revised December estimate of \$2,692.1 million and 10.3% from the \$2,523.3 million estimated a year ago. Unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted, were nearly 3% lower at the end of January than at the end of December with new orders down by 2%.

MORE

	January 1965 (Preliminary)	December 1964 (Revised)	November 1964	January 1964
Millions of dollars				
Shipments .....	2,490.6	2,642.4	2,672.4	2,427.0
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted) ..	2,795.9	2,750.6	2,720.5	2,632.0
Inventory owned .....	5,169.9	5,153.0	5,150.7	4,964.4
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted) ..	5,157.3	5,123.9	5,176.4	4,953.0
Inventory held .....	5,477.1	5,459.7	5,429.7	5,243.0
Raw materials .....	2,292.9	2,315.3	2,290.5	2,183.9
Goods in process ....	1,394.2	1,383.4	1,370.8	1,306.0
Finished products ...	1,790.0	1,761.0	1,768.4	1,753.1
New orders .....	2,582.4	2,659.1	2,719.5	2,617.3
Unfilled orders .....	2,783.8	2,692.1	2,675.4	2,523.3
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted) ..	2,737.5	2,816.0	2,796.8	2,481.4

Provincial Shipments Value of manufacturers' shipments increased in January 1965 as compared to a year ago in seven of the provinces listed, with increases ranging from 23.5% in Nova Scotia to 1.9% in Quebec.

The increase in Nova Scotia was due to gains in primary metals, transportation equipment, petroleum and coal products industries; in Quebec to higher values in primary metals, and metal fabricating; in British Columbia to gains in wood, paper and allied, and primary metals; in Newfoundland to advances in foods and beverages; in Saskatchewan to increases in foods and beverages, and petroleum and coal products; in Alberta to increases in wood, petroleum, and coal products, and chemical and chemical products; and in Ontario to gains in primary metals, machinery, and electrical products. The decline in New Brunswick was mainly due to decreases in foods and beverages; and in Manitoba to decreases in foods and beverages and primary metals.

#### Gross Value of Factory Shipments by Province of Origin

	December 1964(4)	January		% Change			
		1965(p)	1964	1963	Jan.1965/Jan.1964	Year 1964	Year 1963
Millions of dollars					Millions of dollars		
Nfld. ....	13.3	12.8	12.0	10.1	+6.7	154.5	148.6
N.S. ....	45.1	47.3	38.3	33.6	+23.5	505.4	458.3
N.B. ....	34.6	32.9	34.3	32.5	-4.1	448.4	444.8
Que. ....	790.8	710.7	697.2	621.9	+1.9	9,195.2	8,615.4
Ont. ....	1,320.5	1,275.8	1,247.4	1,103.7	+2.3	15,625.3	14,417.6
Man. ....	76.0	71.1	77.4	66.9	-8.1	971.8	931.8
Sask. ....	33.1	31.5	30.2	27.8	+4.3	401.3	392.0
Alta. ....	94.6	89.2	85.6	76.8	+4.2	1,128.6	1,026.5
B.C. ....	230.6	214.4	200.2	180.9	+7.1	2,697.8	2,462.6
CANADA (1)	2,642.4	2,490.6	2,427.0	2,158.4	+2.6	31,171.7	28,935.7

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

#10. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week of April 10 aggregated 185,441 tons, an increase of 1.7% from the preceding week's total of 182,370. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 176,682 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 193 in the current week versus 190 a week earlier and 184 a year ago.



11. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles declined for the second successive month in 1965, falling 3.5% in February to 61,832 units from 64,063 units in February of 1964. Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1965 represented a 7.3% decline to 125,294 units from 135,091 units in the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States as reported by Canadian manufacturers amounted to 2,150 units in February and 3,934 units for the first two months of the year; comparative figures for 1964 were 691 units for February and 1,491 units for the two-month cumulative total.

February shipments of domestically-produced passenger cars dropped to 51,904 units versus 54,315 units for February of last year, comprising 47,891 units versus 51,876 for sale in Canada and 4,013 units versus 2,439 for export. Month's commercial vehicle sales climbed to 9,928 units from 9,748 in the corresponding month of last year, with 9,025 units versus 9,360 destined for the domestic market and 903 versus 388 units for the export market.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars for the first two months of 1965 fell to 105,845 units from 114,853 units in the comparative period of last year, the number for sale in Canada falling to 95,305 from 109,712 and for export rising to 10,540 units from 5,141. Two-month cumulative totals for commercial vehicles fell to 19,449 units from 20,238 a year earlier, comprising 17,039 units versus 19,407 for sale in Canada and 2,410 units versus 831 for export.

12. Hard Board Shipments of hard board in February rose over 32% to 36,572,213 square feet compared with 27,702,200 square feet in February 1964. In the same month-to-month comparison, shipments of hard board, not tempered or treated, rose to 10,189,706 from 6,306,770; shipments of hard board, tempered or treated, rose to 2,655,474 from 2,469,171; and shipments of semi-hard board rose to 23,727,033 square feet from 18,926,259.

For the first two months of 1965, shipments of hard board rose to 68,600,673 square feet from 58,858,416 square feet in the comparative period of last year with shipments of hard board, not tempered or treated, rising to 21,248,094 from 12,991,886; shipments of hard board, tempered or treated, falling to 5,067,506 from 5,339,868 and semi-hard board increasing to 42,285,073 square feet from 40,526,662.

13. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard decreased in February to 50,533,699 square feet from 59,334,721 in February 1964, lath to 19,364,941 square feet from 24,935,191, and plasters to 19,400 tons from 22,120; shipments of sheathing rose to 644,752 square feet from 422,804.

Shipments for the first two months of 1965 were as follows: gypsum wallboard, 90,750,723 square feet (116,940,139 for the first two months of 1964); lath, 35,268,107 square feet (50,302,534); gypsum sheathing, 1,902,608 square feet (893,544); and gypsum plasters, 34,939 tons (41,575).

14. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of all types of wood fibre products declined to 27,433,210 square feet in January 1965 from 43,284,398 square feet in January 1964.

Domestic shipments declined to 24,947,827 square feet in January 1965 from 39,768,067 in the corresponding month of last year while export shipments declined to 2,485,383 square feet from 3,516,331.

With the exception of the Atlantic Provinces, shipments in January 1965 were lower than in January 1964 in all regions.

15. Concrete Products Production of concrete products in January 1965 included the following commodities: concrete brick, 5,695,003 (6,924,357 in January 1964); concrete blocks, except chimney blocks, all aggregates, 10,737,331 (8,514,847); cement pipe (drain, sewer and water) and culvert tile, 93,147 tons (69,971); and ready-mixed concrete, 564,633 cubic yards (599,665).
16. Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products from Canadian clays dropped to \$1,794,838 in January 1965 compared with \$2,386,300 in the corresponding month of last year. Sales of building brick dropped to \$1,126,228 in January 1965 from \$1,455,249 in January 1964. All specified products, with the exception of fireclay blocks, showed a decline in January in comparison with last year.
17. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke in January this year amounted to 381,032 tons, greater by 4.3% than last year's January total of 365,297 tons. Available supply in the month totalled 386,911 tons, up by 3.3% from the corresponding 1964 total of 374,732 tons.
- \*18. Shipments Of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet Producers' domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet -- 1/8" thickness or less -- increased in volume in the fourth quarter of 1964 to 12,062,491 square feet from 10,852,626 in the same quarter of 1963 and in the year 1964 to 46,776,094 square feet from 41,304,022 in the preceding year. Value of shipments was also greater in both periods, rising in the quarter to \$3,-984,466 from \$3,666,267 and in the full year to \$15,623,442 from \$13,845,623.
- \*19. Consumption Of Barley Malt And Hops By Breweries Canada's brewers consumed 31,963,564 pounds of barley malt in January this year versus 25,862,-965 a year ago and 28,576,144 pounds in February versus 34,771,807. Hop consumption by these firms aggregated 208,558 pounds in January against 182,590 a year earlier and 196,137 pounds in February against 235,315.

\*20. 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.

Cotton Yarn & Cloth Mills (Cat. 34-205): Factory shipments from cotton yarn & cloth mills increased in 1963 to \$280,942,000 from \$260,252,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$166,647,000 from \$160,280,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$112,959,000 from \$104,163,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$104,660,000 to \$113,225,000.

Thirty-seven establishments (37 in 1962) reported 17,556 employees (17,972), including 14,489 directly employed in manufacturing operations (14,835). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$61,490,000 (\$59,893,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$47,067,000 (\$45,918,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 31,093,000 versus 31,010,000 the previous year.

MORE



Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories Manufacturers (Cat 42-210): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories increased in 1963 to \$544,919,000 from \$436,260,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$307,463,000 from \$241,804,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$249,286,000 from \$196,668,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$202,246,000 to \$253,900,000.

One hundred & thirty-six establishments (131 in 1962) reported 25,438 employees (22,203), including 20,266 directly employed in manufacturing operations (17,508). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$137,633,000 (\$116,638,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$103,409,000 (\$85,453,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 43,928,000 versus 38,060,000 the previous year.

Boatbuilding & Repair (Cat. 42-205): Factory shipments from the boatbuilding and repair industry increased in 1963 to \$19,655,000 from \$15,113,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$9,611,000 from \$7,232,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$10,502,000 from \$8,482,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$8,711,000 to \$10,902,000.

Two-hundred and forty-one establishments (242 in 1962) reported 1,654 employees (1,434), including 1,395 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,208). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,941,000 (\$4,779,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,892,000 (\$3,870,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,972,000 versus 2,450,000 the previous year.

Broom, Brush & Mop Industry (Cat. 47-201): Factory shipments from the broom, brush and mop industry increased in 1963 to \$28,682,000 from 25,534,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$13,194,000 from \$12,174,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$15,933,000 from \$13,752,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$15,874,000 to \$18,575,000.

Eighty-nine establishments (93 in 1962) reported 2,475 employees (2,382), including 1,674 directly employed in manufacturing operation (1,563). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$10,162,000 (\$9,221,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,545,000 (\$4,081,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,455,000 versus 3,263,000 the previous year.

Venetian Blind Manufacturers (Cat. 47-210): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of venetian blinds decreased in 1963 to \$3,100,000 from \$3,396,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$1,673,000 from \$1,827,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) declined to \$1,432,000 from \$1,602,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) fell from \$1,635,000 to \$1,512,000.

Fifty-two establishments (56 in 1962) reported 253 employees (276), including 170 directly employed in manufacturing operations (180). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$750,000 (\$784,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$429,000 (\$436,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 356,000 versus 385,000 the previous year.

21. Production Of Silver, Lead & Zinc      Production of silver and zinc increased in January 1965 in comparison with the corresponding month of last year while lead production changed little. January totals were: silver, 2,574,371 troy ounces (2,549,865 in January 1964); lead smelter production plus exported ores 18,022 tons (18,247); and zinc refinery production plus exported ores 58,443 tons (51,754).
22. Asbestos      Producers' shipments of asbestos in February amounted to 72,385 tons compared with 70,554 tons in February 1964. Shipments from mines in Quebec fell to 60,172 tons from 63,882 while shipments in Newfoundland, Ontario and British Columbia rose to 12,213 tons from 6,672. Cumulative shipments for the first two months of 1965 amounted to 130,955 tons compared with 148,441 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

## H E A L T H

23. Hospital Statistics      Assets reported by 868 public general and allied special hospitals in 1962 totalled \$1,621 million, comprising 87.8% Plant Fund, 8.4% Revenue Fund, and 3.8% Endowment Fund. Current and long-term liabilities were \$557 million, exclusive of balance of Fund (capital) of \$1,064 million.

Value of inventories of supplies (Revenue Fund) per rated bed was \$284 in 1962 (\$277 in 1961), ranging in 1962 from \$279 in 1,000 or more bed general hospitals to \$460 in the 1-9 bed group. Undepreciated value of major equipment (Plant Fund) per rated bed increased from \$2,574 to \$2,732. Most of the assets of Endowment Fund were in the form of bonds and debentures (65.5%).

Canadian hospitals generally follow the system of Fund accounting suggested by the Canadian Hospital Association. The Revenue Fund portrays the daily operations of providing services to patients, the Plant Fund records transactions relating to property which is long-lasting (land, buildings and equipment), and the Endowment Fund shows transactions concerning special gifts or bequests to hospitals.



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

- \*1. National Accounts: Income & Expenditure, 4th Quarter & Preliminary Annual 1964
- \*2. Commodity Exports (Domestic & Re-exports), February 1965
- \*3. Commodity Imports & Exports, January 1965
- 4. Railway Carloadings, March 31, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- 5. Railway Freight Traffic, November 1964, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- 6. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, January 1965, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 7. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, November & December 1964, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*8. Estimates of Labour Income, January 1965
- \*9. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories & Orders, January 1965
- \*10. Steel Ingot Production, April 10, 1965
- 11. Motor Vehicle Shipments, February 1965, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 12. Hard Board, February 1965, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Gypsum Products, February 1965, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- 14. Rigid Insulating Board, January 1965, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 15. Concrete Products, January 1965, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 16. Products Made From Canadian Clays, January 1965, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 17. Coal & Coke Statistics, January 1965, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*18. Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, 4th Quarter & Year 1964
- \*19. Consumption of Barley Malt & Hops by Breweries, January & February 1965
- \*20. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
- 21. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, January 1965, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Asbestos, February 1965, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 23. Hospital Statistics: Vol. IV - Balance Sheets, 1962, (83-213), \$1.00
  - Coarse Grains Quarterly, February 1965, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 24, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Stocks of Canned Foods, December 1964, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Foundation Garment Industry, 1962, (34-212), 50¢
  - Aircraft & Parts Manufacturers, 1962, (42-203), 50¢
  - Motor Transport Traffic: Manitoba, 1963, (53-211), 50¢
  - Motor Transport Traffic: Saskatchewan, 1963, (53-212), 50¢
  - Motor Transport Traffic: Alberta, 1963, (53-213), 50¢
  - Trade of Canada: Exports By Commodities, January 1965, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50

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