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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Persons employed in March numbered an estimated 6,521,000, an advance of 61,000 from February, which is an above-average-increase for the time of year. Unemployment, at 387,000, was little changed from the preceding month, but was down 69,000 from a year ago ... Average weekly wages and weekly hours in manufacturing were greater in January versus the previous month, while hourly earnings were unchanged. (Pages 2-3)

Prices: Consumer price indexes in March were up from February levels in four of the 10 regional cities, down in one, and unchanged in the remaining five ... Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products was 2.0% higher in February as compared to January. (Pages 4-5)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 182,025 tons in the week ended April 17, down by 1.9% from the preceding week. Output was greater in March and the first quarter of 1965 versus a year earlier by 6.6% and 8.7%, respectively ... Motor vehicle production climbed by 29.6% in March and by 6.2% in January-March versus a year ago ... Producers' sold more radios, television sets and record players in 1964 versus 1963. (Page 6)

Food & Agriculture: Per capita consumption of beef reached a record high of 78.7 pounds in 1964, up by 4.9 pounds from 1963 ... Output of creamery butter and margarine was larger in March and smaller in January-March this year versus last, while output of cheddar and process cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was greater in both periods; production of evaporated whole milk was down in both periods. (Pages 10-11)

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 71,447 cars in the week of April 7 and on 950,013 in the January 1-April 7 period, reflecting declines from the preceding year of 0.9% in the week and 0.3% in the cumulative period ... Fewer passengers were carried in January as compared to a year ago by both intercity and rural bus lines, and urban transit systems. (Page 14)

Merchandising: Department store sales in the week of April 3 were valued 8.9% above those in the corresponding week of 1964. All provinces except Manitoba posted increases. (Page 14)

1. The Canadian Labour Force: An estimated 6,521,000 persons were employed in
Employment & Unemployment March. The increase of 61,000 from February was above average for this time of year. Similarly, the labour force showed a larger than seasonal increase, advancing by 51,000 to 6,908,000. Unemployment, at 387,000, showed little change from February.

Employment in March was 235,000 higher than a year earlier, and unemployment was 69,000 lower. The labour force, at 6,908,000, was 166,000, or 2.5% higher than in March 1964.

Employment The greater part of the February-to-March employment gain was in outdoor activities. Better than seasonal gains were recorded during the month in both farm and non-farm employment. Construction contributed substantially to the gain in non-farm employment. Forestry activity declined as usual with the onset of the annual spring breakup. The February-to-March employment gain was distributed equally between men and women. Persons 25 to 44 years of age accounted for most of the increase.

Total employment in March showed a rise of 235,000, or 3.7%, from a year earlier. Non-farm employment was up by 260,000, or 4.5%. Farm employment was 25,000 lower than in March 1964.

Industrially, year-to-year gains in employment were widespread. Aside from agriculture, which continued its downward trend, all major industrial divisions shared in the improvement. Consistent with long-run growth trends, the largest part of the advance was in the service-producing industries. The service and trade industries together accounted for better than half of the overall advance in the non-farm sector. Construction employment continued at a record level for the time of year.

Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions. The largest percentage increases were in British Columbia and the Atlantic region, the gains being 5.7% and 5.6%, respectively.

Unemployment Unemployment showed little change between February and March, as is usual during this period. The estimate of 387,000 was 69,000 lower than a year earlier. The over-the-year was fairly widely distributed among the various age groups.

Of the 387,000 unemployed, some 246,000, or about 64% of the total, had been unemployed for three months or less. An estimated 92,000 had been seeking work from four to six months, and 49,000 for seven months and more. Persons unemployed for four months or more accounted for 36% of the total, compared with 39% a year earlier. This group represented a smaller proportion of the total than in any corresponding period of the past seven years.

Unemployment in March represented 5.6% of the labour force, compared with 6.8% in March 1964 and 8.4% in March 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year earlier in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the March 1965 unemployment rate was 3.9%.

Small adjustments have been made to previously published estimates due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965. Adjusted estimates for earlier months will appear in The Labour Force (Supplement to March 1965 Report), to be released early next week.

*2. Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings, January 1965 Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose to \$85.36 in

January from \$80.65 in December, while average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$2.08, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Compared with January 1964, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages were 9¢ and \$3.37 higher, and average weekly hours were 0.3 hours shorter.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose to \$2.26 in January from \$2.23 in December and average weekly wages to \$93.92 from \$87.77. The rise in earnings resulted mainly from overtime and wage increases in iron and steel products and transportation equipment. All major groups within the division showed gains in earnings except non-ferrous metal products.

Average weekly wages in non-durable goods manufacturing rose to \$76.47 in January from \$73.36 in December, while average hourly earnings dropped to \$1.89 from \$1.92. A return to normal operations in the leather, textile and clothing industries, where earnings are below the divisional average, contributed to the decline in average hourly earnings. Reduced earnings in pulp and paper mills where employees had received premium pay for working on Christmas Day also contributed.

Average hourly earnings in construction increased by 8¢. This resulted from increased activity in the highly-paid building and general engineering sector and layoffs of lower-paid employees in highway construction.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries
Jan. 1965 and Dec. and Jan. 1964

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Jan. 1965	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1964	Jan. 1965	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1964	Jan. 1965	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1964
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	40.9	38.8	41.2	2.08	2.08	1.99	85.36	80.65	81.99
Durable goods	41.5	39.3	41.7	2.26	2.23	2.16	93.92	87.77	90.10
Non-durable goods	40.4	38.2	40.6	1.89	1.92	1.82	76.47	73.36	74.04
Mining	42.7	39.9	42.9	2.36	2.37	2.27	100.96	94.59	97.38
Electric and motor transportation ...	44.1	43.3	43.6	2.12	2.12	2.06	93.36	91.64	89.71
Construction	40.7	33.8	40.1	2.37	2.29	2.24	96.25	77.43	89.99
Building & General Engineering	39.9	32.1	39.6	2.57	2.51	2.42	102.63	80.65	96.03
Building	39.2	31.4	39.5	2.58	2.54	2.43	101.03	79.56	96.16
Gen. engineering	44.7	36.6	40.3	2.53	2.40	2.36	112.92	87.70	95.18
Highways, bridges and streets	42.4	37.3	41.2	1.94	1.90	1.85	82.27	70.91	76.41
Service	36.2	36.1	37.0	1.24	1.24	1.18	44.99	44.80	43.72

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Jan. 197.8; Dec. 198.5.

3. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) declined 1.4% in January to 129.3 from 131.2 in December. As is usual between these months, a major part of the overall decrease occurred in trade, reflecting the lay-off of casual employees taken on during the Christmas season.

The seasonally-adjusted index for manufacturing rose by 0.4%, due to continued strengthening in the durables component. In durables, there were above-average gains in iron and steel, and transportation equipment, while non-metallic mineral products was virtually unchanged although it usually declines by about 4.0% at this time.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries increased by \$3.71 to \$89.24 at the end of January from the preceding month. A large rise is typical at this time since earnings are usually depressed in December due to short-time associated with the year-end holidays; in addition, there were substantial lay-offs in the relatively low paid trade division. The payroll index in January, at 270.9, was 2.8% above December and 10.0% above January 1964.

P R I C E S

4. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices
Of Agricultural Products Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) reached 249.5 in February this year, up 2.0% from the January index of 244.7. Higher prices for livestock and potatoes accounted for nearly all this increase.

February provincial indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 304.6 (299.1 in January); Nova Scotia, 255.1 (240.2); New Brunswick, 301.5 (287.5); Quebec, 289.7 (283.3); Ontario, 276.1 (271.2); Manitoba, 225.1 (223.5); Saskatchewan, 204.0 (202.6); Alberta, 226.8 (221.7); and British Columbia, 284.6 (273.1).

*5. Consumer Price Indexes
For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes rose between February and March 1965 in four of the ten regional cities; indexes for St. John's, Saint John and Winnipeg increased 0.2%, while the Vancouver index advanced 0.4%. The Edmonton-Calgary index declined 0.2%, and the Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Saskatoon-Regina indexes were unchanged.

Food indexes were higher in six cities, lower in three, and unchanged in one; changes ranged from an increase of 0.9% in Vancouver to a decrease of 0.4% in Montreal. Housing indexes moved up slightly in four cities, down in one, and remained constant in five. Nine cities experienced higher indexes for clothing, while one was unchanged. In the transportation component, five cities registered decreases, two increases and three no change. Indexes for health and personal care fell in five cities, rose in three, and remained unchanged in two. Recreation and reading indexes were lower in three cities, higher in two, and held steady in five. Tobacco and alcohol indexes rose in three cities, declined in two, and were constant in five.

St. John's: The all-items index increased 0.2% from 122.5 to 122.7 with higher prices reported for food, clothing, and health and personal care. Indexes for the remaining four components were unchanged. Halifax: The all-items index was unchanged at 133.0 as higher indexes for clothing, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol were offset by lower indexes for food and housing. Indexes for health and personal care and recreation and reading were unchanged.

MORE

Saint John: The all-items index advanced 0.2%, from 135.6 to 135.9, with increases in indexes for food, housing, clothing, and recreation and reading. Indexes for transportation and health and personal care declined. There was no change in the tobacco and alcohol index. Montreal: The all-items index remained constant at 136.4. Increases in the indexes for housing, clothing, and tobacco and alcohol were offset by decreases in the food, transportation, and health and personal care components. The recreation and reading index showed no change. Ottawa: The all-items index was unchanged at 137.2. Increases in indexes for clothing, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol were offset by decreases in the indexes for food and health and personal care. Indexes for housing and transportation remained constant. Toronto: No change occurred in the all-items index of 138.6 as slightly higher indexes for food, clothing, health and personal care were offset by lower indexes for transportation and recreation and reading. The housing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged. Winnipeg: The all-items index edged up 0.2%, from 134.4 to 134.7, as a result of increases in the food, housing, transportation, and health and personal care components. The indexes for recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol decreased fractionally. The clothing index showed no change from the previous month. Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index remained at the February level of 130.8. The food and clothing indexes were slightly higher. The indexes for transportation, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol moved downward as a result of lower retail sales tax. The housing index remained unchanged. Edmonton-Calgary: The all-items index declined 0.2%, from 129.0 to 128.8, as decreases occurred in the transportation and health and personal care indexes. The index for clothing increased fractionally. The other four main components remained constant. Vancouver: The all-items index rose 0.4%, from 134.3 to 134.8, as a result of increases in the indexes for food, housing and clothing. The health and personal care index decreased while indexes for transportation, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol registered no change.

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

	All-Items		Group Indexes - March 1965						
	March 1965	Feb. 1965	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	122.7	122.5	119.1	116.0	116.6	121.1	165.6	149.6	115.9
Halifax ...	133.0	133.0	127.5	133.9	130.0	139.2	168.8	171.2	125.9
Saint John.	135.9	135.6	132.3	133.8	129.0	145.5	190.4	155.8	125.7
Montreal ..	136.4	136.4	138.8	135.7	111.9	162.5	183.4	154.5	125.3
Ottawa	137.2	137.2	134.0	137.5	125.0	158.7	180.6	150.5	126.7
Toronto ...	138.6	138.6	132.2	141.1	127.7	142.6	172.7	190.2	123.9
Winnipeg ..	134.7	134.4	132.9	130.1	125.7	139.3	188.3	142.2	138.3
Saskatoon-									
Regina	130.8	130.8	130.0	128.8	133.4	136.0	149.0	148.5	120.6
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	128.8	129.0	124.1	127.4	128.9	132.6	171.4	144.8	120.6
Vancouver .	134.8	134.3	132.1	136.1	123.6	147.8	156.0	153.2	123.3

(1) All-Items indexes for March 1965 and February 1965 and March 1965 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.

***6. Weekly Security Price Indexes**

	Number of Stocks Priced	April 8	April 1 (1956 = 100)	March 11
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	114	179.2	178.3	179.4
Industrials	80	185.7	184.8	184.4
Utilities	20	169.0	167.7	171.9
Finance (1)	14	160.4	160.4	164.1
Banks	6	148.2	148.7	151.4
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	117.5	118.5	119.9
Golds	16	135.3	139.8	139.9
Base metals	8	107.8	106.9	108.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	112.9	112.3	108.6
Primary oils and gas	6	96.4	96.2	95.9

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

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

***7. Steel Ingot Production** Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 17 amounted to 182,025 tons, a decrease of 1.9% from the preceding week's total of 185,441 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 180,126 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 193 a week earlier and 187 a year ago.

8. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots rose 6.6% in March to 822,646 tons from 771,389 tons in March 1964. The month's output of pig iron was down almost 4% at 542,697 tons from 564,889 tons in the corresponding month of last year.

Cumulative production of steel ingots for the first quarter of 1965 reached 2,369,173 tons compared with 2,178,662 tons for the corresponding quarter of 1964 while the cumulative production of pig iron stood at 1,657,992 tons compared with 1,596,175.

9. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles advanced 29.6% in March to 90,207 units from 69,586 in March last year, comprising more passenger cars at 75,311 units versus 58,941 and also more commercial vehicles at 14,896 units versus 10,645.

Output in the January-March period was 6.2% greater than a year earlier at 220,489 units versus 207,624, made up of passenger cars at 184,766 units against 176,077 and commercial vehicles at 35,723 units against 31,547.

10. Sales Of Radios & TV's Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets, and record players were all larger in the year 1964 than 1963. December sales were: radios, 101,130 units (101,987 in December 1963); television receiving sets, 52,118 (47,682); and record players, 41,743 (33,297).

For the year 1964 totals were as follows: radios, 862,593 units (788,862 in 1963); television sets, 524,602 (451,290); and record players, 218,984 (186,175).

*11. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products rose 4.6% in January to 32,047,631 barrels from 30,560,158 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Refined Petroleum Products".

Receipts of crude oil advanced 5.1% in January to 31,252,265 barrels from 29,669,680 a year earlier, comprising 8.8% more domestic crude at 19,353,982 barrels versus 17,659,231 and 0.9% less imported crude at 11,898,283 barrels versus 12,010,449. Domestic disappearance of finished petroleum products rose 4.4% to 37,931,606 barrels from 36,254,015 in the same month last year.

REFINERY PRODUCTION In Canada of Selected Petroleum Products, January 1965

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
Barrels of 35 Canadian gallons						
	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Newfoundland						
Maritimes ..	1,018,574	312,864	(2)	753,161	942,754	3,529,376
Quebec	2,536,065	956,568	789,128	2,006,618	2,262,298	9,127,319
Ontario	3,510,478	704,038	149,308	2,378,076	1,765,932	9,950,536
Manitoba ...	571,774	67,840	230,605	151,712	186,062	1,350,742
Saskatchewan	819,113	158,146	280,565	171,563	312,330	1,919,762
Alberta	1,467,009	79,178	446,526	403,291	182,177	3,020,157
N.W.T. and Yukon	-7	-	17,825	204	20,074	54,275
B.C.	1,163,146	245,377	588,371	356,523	455,759	3,068,003
CANADA TOTAL	11,086,152	2,524,011	2,502,328	6,221,148	6,127,386	32,020,170

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

NET SALES In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, January 1965

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
	Barrels of 35 Canadian gallons					
Newfoundland	93,107	131,898	102,605	190,611	149,210	704,611
Maritimes ..	477,863	365,556	214,756	971,662	761,646	2,939,176
Quebec	2,065,475	1,065,014	409,226	4,032,818	2,292,655	10,725,498
Ontario	3,139,861	558,452	440,198	5,213,759	2,226,255	12,890,577
Manitoba ...	370,217	173,756	106,096	357,887	166,587	1,305,987
Saskatchewan	439,096	232,708	131,579	281,411	152,780	1,440,365
Alberta	771,115	58,398	319,863	159,981	39,526	1,985,469
N.W.T. and Yukon	15,446	26,666	5,760	34,483	-	87,787
B.C.	693,184	245,950	339,212	831,029	691,492	3,079,677
CANADA TOTAL	8,065,364	2,858,398	2,069,295	12,073,641	6,480,151	35,159,147

IMPORTS Into Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, January 1965

	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
Barrels of 35 Canadian gallons						
Maritimes ..	-	195,688	483,834	390,258	171,140	1,321,784
Quebec	-	-	116,568	-	307,502	517,488
Ontario	-	-	-	2	1,857	72,046
All other ..	8,204	88,084	67,038	143,952	441,970	776,177
CANADA TOTAL	8,204	283,772	667,440	534,212	922,469	2,687,495

12. Mineral Wool Factory shipments of mineral wool in February were: batts, 23,-322,396 square feet (58,989,552 in January-February); granulated wool, 658,926 cubic feet (1,396,829); and bulk or loose wool, 86,439 cubic feet (176,256).

13. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile dropped 14.2% to 11,490,044 square feet in February from 13,381,571 square feet in February of last year while the two-month cumulative total fell to 20,192,843 square feet from 23,472,003 square feet in the corresponding period of last year.

Shipments of asphalt floor tile dropped to 166,704 square feet in February from 355,392 in February of last year while the cumulative total dropped to 227,269 square feet for the first two months of 1965 compared with 731,268 square feet in the corresponding period of last year.

*14. 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.

Abrasives Manufacturers (Cat. 44-202): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of abrasives increased in 1963 to \$45,777,000 from \$45,424,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$22,914,000 from \$23,836,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$21,715,000 from \$22,770,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$24,233,000 to \$23,712,000.

Twenty-one establishments (20 in 1962) reported 2,464 employees (2,577), including 1,701 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,813). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,545,000 (\$13,588,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$8,602,000 (\$8,813,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,673,000 versus 3,822,000 the previous year.

Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-210): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of other non-metallic mineral products increased in 1963 to \$13,567,000 from \$13,454,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$6,982,000 from \$6,859,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$6,649,000 from \$6,455,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,644,000 to \$6,798,000.

Forty-three establishments (39 in 1962) reported 615 employees (585), including 366 directly employed in manufacturing operations (363). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,908,000 (\$2,751,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,487,000 (\$1,463,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 810,000 versus 798,000 the previous year.

Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment Manufacturers (Cat. 42-215): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of commercial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment increased in 1963 to \$26,334,000 from \$26,162,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$12,455,000 from \$12,526,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$14,058,000 from \$13,756,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$14,558,000 to \$14,984,000.

Thirty-four establishments (35 in 1962) reported 1,573 employees (1,652), including 1,088 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,131). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$7,077,000 (\$7,551,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,301,000 (\$4,578,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,125,000 versus 2,424,000 the previous year.

Truck Body & Trailer Manufacturers (Cat. 42-217): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of truck bodies & trailers increased in 1963 to \$64,740,000 from \$57,961,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$39,867,000 from \$34,569,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$25,082,000 from \$24,091,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$25,433,000 to \$26,028,000.

One hundred and thirty-one establishments (122 in 1962) reported 4,129 employees (3,832), including 2,979 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,731). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$17,836,000 (\$15,801,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,692,000 (\$10,354,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,124,000 versus 5,544,000 the previous year.

Glass Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-207): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of glass products increased in 1963 to \$61,403,000 from \$54,595,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$32,882,000 from \$29,520,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$28,632,000 from \$25,966,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$27,424,000 to \$29,609,000.

Ninety-nine establishments (99 in 1962) reported 3,053 employees (2,917), including 2,228 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,147). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$14,444,000 (\$13,430,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$9,554,000 (\$8,760,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 4,725,000 versus 4,564,000 the previous year.

S A W M I L L I N G

*15. Sawmills In Canada Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces East of the Rockies decreased 14% in February to 243,296,000 feet board measure from 282,021,000 in February last year and 11% in the January-February period to 463,520,000 feet board measure from 518,076,000 a year ago. End-of-February stocks aggregated 503,049,000 feet board measure, greater by 28% than the comparable 1964 total of 391,841,000.

Output of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia rose 1% in February to 581,008,000 feet board measure from 576,144,000 a year earlier, but declined 3% in the January-February period to 1,095,322,000 feet board measure from 1,132,304,000 a year ago. These are advance data that will be contained in the February issues of the two sawmill reports.

16 & 17. Commodity Imports Commodity imports into Canada from all countries increased 8.9% in value in November 1964 to \$673,357,000 from \$618,227,000 in the same month of 1963 and 13.9% in the January-November period to \$6,833,301,000 from \$6,001,809,000 a year earlier. Six of the nine main commodity groups posted increased values in the month and eight in the 11 months as compared to a year earlier.

Values of imports from all countries for the main groups in November were (in thousands): agricultural and vegetable products, \$89,872 (\$89,548 in November 1963); animals and animal products, \$13,950 (\$14,844); fibres, textiles and products, \$46,666 (\$46,997); wood, wood products and paper, \$28,512 (\$26,200); iron and products, \$254,571 (\$217,669); non-ferrous metals and products, \$57,985 (\$56,475); non-metallic minerals and products, \$71,991 (\$75,850); chemicals and allied products, \$41,468 (\$37,998); and miscellaneous commodities, \$68,343 (\$52,648).

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

18. Consumption Of Meat In 1964 Consumption of beef in Canada in 1964 on a per capita basis reached a record level of 78.7 pounds, up by 4.9 pounds from 1963's preceding peak total of 73.8 pounds. Per capita consumption of veal and pork increased moderately, while that of mutton and lamb decreased. Total per capita of consumption of red meats in 1964 rose 4.1% to 149.4 pounds from 143.5 in the preceding year. Per capita disappearance of meat in 1964 was as follows: beef, 78.7 pounds (73.8 in 1963); veal, 7.0 (6.7); pork, 51.9 (50.7); mutton and lamb, 3.4 (3.9); canned meats on dressed meat equivalent basis, 4.5 (4.4); and offal or "fancy meats", 3.9 (4.0).

19. Oils & Fats Production of coconut oil and tallow was larger in February 1965 than in February 1964 while output was smaller for margarine, shortening, salad and cooking oil, lard, grease other than white and other oils and fats. February production totals were: margarine, 12,934,000 pounds (13,360,000 in February 1964); shortening, 14,763,000 (15,953,000); refined oils, 6,857,000 (7,446,000); lard, 8,723,000 (9,191,000); and tallow, 23,762,000 (19,402,000).

The cumulative production for the first two months of 1965 was as follows: margarine, 27,346,000 pounds (29,059,000 for the corresponding period of 1964); shortening, 28,928,000 (31,016,000); refined oils, 12,190,000 (14,455,000); lard, 17,234,000 (18,838,000); and tallow, 44,587,000 (39,398,000).

20. Dairy Factory Production Production of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger in March and the January-March period this year versus last, while output of evaporated whole milk was smaller in both periods. Creamery butter output was up in the month and down in the quarter.

March production totals for these items were (in thousands): creamery butter, 18,089 pounds (18,081 in March 1964); cheddar cheese, 8,433 pounds (6,619); ice cream mix, 1,820 gallons (1,728); evaporated whole milk, 23,114 pounds (23,115); and skim milk powder, 12,261 pounds (10,996).

Output in the January-March period was (in thousands): creamery butter, 45,822 pounds (47,108 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 18,683 pounds (15,669); ice cream mix, 4,438 gallons (4,392); evaporated whole milk, 55,652 pounds (60,066); and skim milk powder, 28,981 pounds (27,436).

21. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of cheddar cheese, skim milk powder, and poultry meat were greater at April 1 this year versus last, while holdings of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk were smaller. April 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 56,370 pounds (100,045 at April 1, 1964); cheddar cheese, 50,415 pounds (49,114); evaporated whole milk, 15,029 pounds (22,712); skim milk powder, 20,177 pounds (16,939); and poultry meat, 37,078 pounds (33,611).

*22. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar or other hard or cream cheese base increased 20.5% in March to 7,254,337 pounds from 6,016,071 in March last year and 16.5% in the January-March period to 18,947,441 pounds from 16,263,147 in the first quarter of 1964. Amount made from a cheddar base advanced in the month to 7,199,054 pounds from 5,932,873 and in the quarter to 18,777,633 pounds from 15,989,281. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of March aggregated 3,778,291 pounds, a decline of 9.4% from the corresponding 1964 total of 4,170,268; month-end holdings of cheddar based process cheese were also smaller at 3,733,381 pounds versus 4,096,473.

23. Margarine Production of margarine in March increased 10.2% to 15,111,000 pounds from 13,707,000 in the same month last year. This followed decreases in each of the first two months of the year, and output in the January-March period dropped slightly (0.7%) to 42,457,000 pounds from 42,766,000 a year ago. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses were estimated at 12,111,000 pounds at April 1 this year, down from the revised March 1 total of 12,368,000 but up from last year's April 1 figure of 10,298,000.

24. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at April 1 amounted to an estimated 94,012,000 pounds, as compared to the revised March 1 total of 88,211,000 pounds and last year's April 1 figure of 92,505,000 pounds. Beginning-of-April stocks of cold storage frozen meat aggregated 59,780,000 pounds versus 61,603,000 a year ago, fresh meat totalled 24,225,000 pounds versus 22,555,000, and cured meat amounted to 10,007,000 pounds versus 8,347,000.

Stocks of lard at April 1 this year amounted to 6,089,000 pounds as compared to 5,331,000 at March 1 and 7,284,000 at April 1 last year, and first-of-April holdings of tallow aggregated 4,414,000 pounds as against 5,078,000 a month earlier and 4,619,000 a year ago.

25. Stocks Of Canned Foods Cannery's stocks of canned fruits at the end of January included the following (in thousands): solid pack apples, 10,049 pounds (11,150 at the end of January 1964); apple juice, 73,708 (88,102); apple sauce, 18,604 (13,826); apricots, 5,584 (3,872); cherries, sour, 3,723 (1,897); cherries, sweet, 2,790 (2,027); peaches, 30,578 (25,833); pears, bartlett, 13,908 (10,466); pears, kiefner, etc., 12,034 (9,905); plums, 6,606 (7,834); raspberries, 1,806 (1,041); and strawberries, 1,425 (906).

End-of-January cannery's stocks of canned vegetables in thousands of pounds: asparagus, 1,748 (1,222 at the end of January 1964); green beans, 22,874 (16,457); wax beans, 29,444 (19,941); beets, 14,426 (11,617); whole kernel corn, 25,826 (24,742); cream-style corn, 41,758 (38,871); peas, 55,751 (52,148); tomatoes, 26,172 (29,904); and tomato juice, 120,613 (104,620).

26. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Cold storage holdings of apples, pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger at April 1 this year as compared to last, while stocks of potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage, and celery were smaller. April 1 stocks of fruit were: apples, 1,979,000 bushels (1,853,000 a year ago); pears, 23,000 bushels (21,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 43,973,000 pounds (37,629,000).

Beginning-of-April holdings of vegetables were: potatoes, 7,414,000 hundred-weight (9,967,000 a year ago); onions, 242,000 bushels (399,000); carrots, 80,000 bushels (271,000); cabbage, 48,000 bushels (61,000); celery, 20,000 crates (24,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 57,953,000 pounds (52,280,000).

*27. Pack Of Fruits and Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of March 1965

Commodity	Canned					Frozen	
	British				Canada	Canada	
	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies		1000 lb	1b
	Thousand cases						
Apples, solid pack	315	(1)	43	-	(1)	376	7,074
Apple juice, plain	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	151	-
Apple juice, vitaminized	795	(1)	1,261	-	(1)	3,588	-
Apple sauce	(1)	(1)	666	-	(1)	950	-
Apricots	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	311*	(1)*
Cherries, sweet	-	-	55	-	134	189*	411*
Cherries, sour	-	-	353	-	(2)	353*	12,393*
Peaches	-	-	1,182	-	474	1,656*	665*
Pears, bartlett	(1)	-	(1)	-	375	711*	-
Pears, kieffer, etc. ...	(1)	-	516	-	(1)	579*	-
Plums	-	-	67	-	210	277*	473*
Raspberries	-	-	58	-	100	158*	10,384*
Strawberries	-	(2)	40	-	144	184*	17,955*
(1) Confidential; (2) Small amount included with "Ontario"; * Final pack figures.							
Asparagus	-	(1)	181	-	(1)	336*	729*
Beans, green	(1)	861	(1)	65	201	1,460*	13,265*
Beans, wax	(1)	1,335	425	73	(1)	1,983*	2,355*
Beets	-	202	(1)	(1)	(1)	791	-
Corn (all types)	-	1,047	3,021	(1)	(1)	4,513*	10,849*
Peas	(1)	1,469	2,064	506	(1)	4,598*	48,458*
Tomatoes	-	(1)	2,028	-	(1)	2,183*	-
Tomato juice	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	6,576*	-

(1) Confidential; * Final pack figures.

28. Stocks Of Canadian Grain At March 31 Stocks of the five major Canadian grains in all North American positions at March 31 this year were estimated at 1,156.0 million bushels as compared to 1,312.1 million a year earlier, the record of 1,512.2 million set in 1957 and the 10-year (1955-64) March 31 average of 1,212.6 million bushels.

March 31 stocks of these grains, in millions, with last year's totals and the 10-year averages in brackets, were as follows: wheat, 717.2 bushels (784.5, 746.1); oats, 241.4 (302.7, 254.8); barley, 171.5 (200.0, 185.2); rye, 11.8 (11.3, 14.3); and flaxseed, 14.0 (13.6, 12.0).

Data for these estimates were obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual March 31 survey of grain held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at the close of business on March 31, 1965.

29. Citizenship In Canada At The 1961 Census Out of the total of 2,844,263 foreign-born population in Canada at the 1961 Census, 1,788,445 or 63% reported Canadian citizenship. Residents of Canada owing allegiance to other countries numbered 1,055,818, and constituted just over 5% of the total population and 37% of the foreign born. It is worth noting that 602,377, or roughly three-fifths, of the total non-Canadian citizens of Canada at the last census were persons who had immigrated to this country in the previous five years. Only a few of these would have acquired the necessary period of residence in Canada to have applied for Canadian citizenship by the date of 1961 Census.

Among the non-Canadian citizens, 306,690 or 30%, were citizens of other Commonwealth countries, mostly from the British Isles, 173,337 or 16% were Italian nationals, 126,241 or 12% citizens of Germany, 88,312 or over 8% U.S. citizens, and 80,096 or 8% Netherlands citizens. European countries as a group, excluding British Isles, accounted for 603,195 or 57% of all non-Canadian citizens in Canada in June, 1961.

Since a little over half of all post-war immigrants at the last Census were resident in the province of Ontario, it is not unexpected that there were 562,994 or 53% of all non-Canadian citizens in Canada on June 1, 1961 living in this province, followed by 17.2% in Quebec and 12.4% in British Columbia. Similarly, since post-war immigrants were largely urban dwellers, 86.4% of non-Canadians were resident in urban areas, and around 70% in metropolitan areas of 100,000 population and over alone.

F I S H E R I E S

*30. Advance Release of Fish Landings - March 1965

<u>Major Species</u>	<u>Maritimes</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Groundfish -		
Cod	12,435	604
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	10,153	700
Pollock	3,410	118
Hake	77	2
Redfish	639	20
Halibut	350	146
Flounders & soles	5,139	211
Other unspecified	745	22
TOTAL	32,948	1,823
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring	5,721	84
Mackerel	-	-
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish	-	-
Other unspecified	89	36
TOTAL	5,810	120
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs	-	-
Lobster	405	444
Oysters	-	-
Scallops	893	517
Other unspecified	160	10
TOTAL	1,458	971
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	40,216	2,914

31. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended April 7 numbered 71,447, down by 0.9% from a year earlier, placing the January 1-April 7 total at 950,013, down by 0.3% from the preceding year but up by 14.3% from the corresponding 1963 total. Receipts from both United States and Canadian rail connections increased by 7.5% in the seven-day period to 27,228 cars, but decreased by 5.0% in the cumulative period to 335,359 cars.

Principal commodities loaded in smaller volume in the seven days ended April 7 included: wheat, 3,372 cars (6,445 a year ago); other grain, 1,260 (2,446); grain products, 1,472 (2,248); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,324 (9,790). Commodities loaded in larger volume included: iron ore, 6,976 cars (5,810); coal, 2,466 (2,044); non-ferrous ores and concentrates, 1,238 (598); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,202 (1,510); pulpwood, 2,714 (1,807); and fuel oil, 3,113 (2,796).

32 & 33. Passenger Bus & Urban Transit Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines decreased 5.9% in January to 3,639,767 from 3,867,765 in the same month last year, while operating revenue increased 3.9% to \$3,531,232 from \$3,399,601. Initial revenue passenger fares collected by urban transit systems declined 1.4% in January to 84,195,025 from 85,365,204 a year ago, while operating revenue rose 1.2% to \$12,508,180 from \$12,360,137.

HEALTH

34. Hospital Statistics The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released today the second annual issue of "Hospital Statistics: Vol. VII, Hospital Indicators". The report shows a wide range of rates and ratios representing a comprehensive set of measurements of workload, utilization, staffing, quality of care, costs and other aspects of hospital activity.

Examples of indicators produced for public general hospitals in 1962 are: cost per patient-day, \$26.36 (\$24.32 in 1961); gross salaries and wages per patient-day, \$17.20 (\$15.74); average length of stay, 10.2 days (10.0); paid hours per patient-day, 12.9 (12.5); admissions per rated bed, 29.1 (29.2); and percentage occupancy, 81.6% (82.3%).

PULPWOOD

***35. Pulpwood & Wood Residue** Production of pulpwood rose 3% in February to 953,805 cunits (cunit=100 cubic feet of solid wood) from 927,963 a year earlier and consumption 5% to 1,074,917 cunits from 1,028,153, while end-of-February stocks fell 1% to 11,176,404 cunits from 11,249,016, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the February issue of the DBS report "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". Receipts of wood residue were 12% smaller in the month as compared to a year ago at 217,186 cunits versus 246,485.

MERCHANDISING

36. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended April 3 were valued 8.9% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases of 23.5% in the Atlantic Provinces, 14.3% in Quebec, 9.3% in Ontario, 12.6% in Saskatchewan, 1.7% in Alberta and 6.0% in British Columbia more than offset the decrease of 4.7% in Manitoba.

1. The Labour Force (including Supplement containing revised data), March 1965,
- *2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, January 1965 (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, January 1965, (72-001),
10¢/\$1.00
4. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, February 1965,
(62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *5. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, March 1965
- *6. Weekly Security Price Indexes, April 8, 1965
- *7. Steel Ingot Production, April 17, 1965
8. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, March 1965, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, March 1965, (42-001),
10¢/\$1.00
10. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, December 1964, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- *11. Refined Petroleum Products, January 1965
12. Mineral Wool, February 1965, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, February 1965, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
- *15. Sawmills In Canada, February 1965
16. Summary of Foreign Trade, November 1964, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Summary of Imports, November 1964, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
18. Estimates of Production & Consumption of Meats, 1964, (32-220), 25¢
19. Oils & Fats, February 1965, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Dairy Factory Production, March 1965, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, April 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- *22. Process Cheese, March 1965
23. Margarine, March 1965, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Stocks of Meat & Lard, April 1965, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
25. Stocks of Canned Foods, January 1965, (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
26. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, April 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- *27. Pack of Fruit & Vegetables Reported Up To The End Of March 1965
28. Stocks of Grain at March 31, 1965, April 14, 1965, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
29. Citizenship In Canada, 1961 Census, (99-518), 75¢
- *30. Fish Landings, Maritimes, March 1965
31. Railway Carloadings, April 7, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
32. Passenger Bus Statistics, January 1965, (53-002), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Urban Transit, January 1965, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Hospital Statistics: Vol. VII, Indicators, 1962, (83-216), \$1.00
- *35. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, February 1965
36. Department Store Sales, April 3, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
 - National Accounts: Income & Expenditure, 4th Quarter 1964, (13-001),
50¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of April 15
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 31, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, January 1965, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of April 2
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
January 1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 26
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
January 1965, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of March 26
 - Oil Pipeline Transport, January 1965, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
Issue of April 2
 - Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, January 1965, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Trade of Canada: Imports by Commodities, November 1964, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50

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