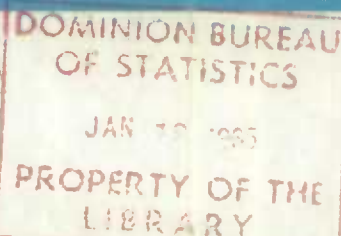


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index was placed at 136.8 in December, up by 0.7% from the preceding month and greater by 1.9% than the December 1963 index of 134.2. Six of the seven main components were higher in December as compared to the preceding month. (Pages 2-3)

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Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing were lower in October as compared to September, while average hourly earnings were unchanged ... The industrial composite index of employment for Canada was lower in October by 1.3% as against the preceding month ... Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$2,048 million in October in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, down by 1.3% from September. (Pages 4-5)

. . .

Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of January 9 aggregated 190,166 tons, up by 10.5% from the preceding week. Output was greater by 12.8% in December and by 11.2% in the year 1964 versus a year earlier ... Motor vehicle production was 31.0% smaller in December but 5.9% larger in the year 1964 versus a year earlier. (Page 6)

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Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 3,928,883 cars in the full year 1964, an increase of 8.2% from 1963. Greater loadings of wheat, grain products, iron ore, and manufactured iron and steel products contributed to the year's increase. (Page 8)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were down by 1.1% in value in the week ending December 19, but were up by 51.1% in the week of December 26, 1964 as compared to the corresponding periods in 1963. (Page 11)

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Construction: Value of building permits issued in October and the January-October period of 1964 was greater than a year earlier by 29.6% and 14.6%, respectively, at \$351,186,000 and \$2,666,294,000. (Page 12)

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Education: Full-time enrolment in technician courses at the post-secondary level reached 19,610 in the fall of 1964, compared with about 14,000 a year earlier. About 71% of the students were taking courses in engineering technologies, and about 12% of the students were female. (Page 12)

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1. Price Movements Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) advanced 0.7% to 136.8 in December 1964 from 135.9 in November. The December index was 1.9% higher than the December 1963 index of 134.2. In the current period, six of the seven main components increased, with the tobacco and alcohol index unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 4			1 9 6 3
		December	November	October	December
All-items	100	136.8	135.9	135.6	134.2
Food	27	133.2	132.0	131.0	131.4
Housing (2)	32	139.6	139.3	139.2	137.0
Clothing	11	121.0	120.9	120.7	118.9
Transportation	12	142.7	141.4	141.4	140.6
Health & personal care.	7	174.3	171.1	170.4	165.4
Recreation & reading ..	5	153.5	152.3	151.1	151.4
Tobacco & alcohol	6	121.6	121.6	121.4	118.5

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

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

The December food index of 133.2 was 0.9% above the previous month's index of 132.0. Higher prices were reported for fresh vegetables, particularly lettuce and tomatoes, and for fats, and powdered skim milk, while prices were lower for eggs, grapefruits, and canned orange juice, with slight decreases for most cuts of beef and pork, and turkey.

The housing index increased 0.2% to 139.6 from 139.3 as a result of higher indexes for both the shelter and household operation components. In shelter, rent was unchanged despite increased prices for repairs, while home-ownership prices were higher. The household operation component moved upward with the imposition of a 5% tax in Manitoba on gas, electricity and telephone rates and with increased prices for carpets and some household supplies.

The clothing index edged up 0.1% to 121.0 from 120.9 mainly as a result of higher prices for clothing services, cotton and wool dress materials, and footwear. Price movements for men's, women's and children's wear were mixed and offsetting.

The transportation index rose 0.9% to 142.7 from 141.4, reflecting an increase in the automobile operation component. Initial prices of 1965 models of new passenger cars were higher than year-end prices of 1964 models. Gasoline prices decreased in some cities but not sufficiently to offset increases in other areas.

The health and personal care index increased 1.9% to 174.3 from 171.1 as a result of higher rates for prepaid medical care in Ontario. The personal care component was fractionally higher with an increase in personal care supplies.

The recreation and reading index at 153.5 was 0.8% higher than the previous month's index of 152.3, primarily reflecting higher prices for magazine subscriptions and an increase in the price of newspapers, in the reading component. The recreation component was fractionally higher as bicycle prices moved up slightly.

The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 121.6 as lower prices for imported whiskey in British Columbia were not sufficient to move the alcohol beverages component.

Wholesale Price Indexes- The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, eased down 0.9% to 256.7 from 259.1 in the three-week period December 4 to December 24. Prices for nine commodities declined, while four advanced and 17 remained unchanged. Principal changes included decreases for tin, raw sugar, raw wool and hogs, and increases for white lead and raw rubber.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets advanced 1.1% to 220.4 from 217.9. The field products index rose 2.4% to 175.1 from 171.0, reflecting a sharp increase for potatoes on both eastern and western markets, and lesser increases for tobacco, corn and hay in the East, and rye in the West. Prices were lower for hay in the West. The animal products index increased 0.4% to 265.7 from 264.7, reflecting sharp price increases for calves in the West and lambs in the East, and more moderate increases for eggs on both markets and calves and poultry in the East. Prices were lower for hogs and raw wool on both eastern and western markets.

Security Price Indexes- The investors index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, was 170.6 at December 31, 1964, unchanged from the index at the beginning of the four-week period of December 3 to December 31. Among the three major groups, utilities advanced 1.2%, while finance and industrials fell 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively. Within utilities, indexes for four of the five sub-groups advanced; transportation rose by 11.3% and gas distribution by 3.6%, while electric power fell by 7.5%. In finance, the index for banks declined by 1.1%, while that for investment and loan rose by 0.9%. In industrials, indexes for five sub-groups declined, seven increased and one remained unchanged; losses were led by metal fabricating (-3.6%) and industrial mines (-1.5%), while gains were led by textiles and clothing (+6.7%), and non-metallic minerals (+6.4%).

In the same four-week period, the index of mining stock prices climbed 6.2% to 117.3 from 110.5, reflecting an increase of 15.7% for golds and a decrease of 0.6% for base metals. Of the two supplementary indexes, uraniums moved up by 15.6%, while primary oils and gas moved down by 0.3%.

*2. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	Jan. 7	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
(1956 = 100)				
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	107	174.8	170.6	168.0
Industrials	73	179.1	174.1	171.8
Utilities	20	170.0	166.7	161.9
Finance (1)	14	159.6	158.2	157.3
Banks	6	148.9	147.9	148.7
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	120.2	117.3	110.5
Golds	16	153.0	151.2	133.3
Base metals	8	102.2	98.8	98.0
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	101.3	92.8	79.5
Primary oils and gas	7	88.2	86.7	85.9

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*3 Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing declined in October last to \$84.46 from \$84.78 in September and the work week to 41.6 hours from 41.7, while average hourly earnings were unchanged at \$2.03, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Weekly wages in October 1963 averaged \$80.93, the work week 41.4 hours and hourly earnings \$1.96.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings fell in October to \$2.22 from \$2.23, average weekly wages to \$93.72 from \$94.16 and the work week to 42.2 hours from 42.3. Layoffs in the motor vehicle industry due to a strike in the United States, and reduced overtime in electrical apparatus and supplies contributed to the decline in earnings.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose in October to \$1.86 from \$1.84 in the preceding month and average weekly wages to \$76.17 from \$75.77, while the work week decreased to 41.0 hours from 41.1. The gains in earnings resulted mainly from seasonal layoffs of lower-paid employees in canned and preserved fruits and vegetables.

Seasonal layoffs of lower-paid employees in highway construction and overtime in building and general engineering were mainly responsible for a 3¢ gain in average hourly earnings in construction to \$2.29 from \$2.26.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries
Oct. and Sept. 1964 and Oct. 1963

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
	1964	1964	1963	1964	1964	1963	1964	1964	1963
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.6	41.7	41.4	2.03	2.03	1.96	84.46	84.78	80.93
Durable goods ...	42.2	42.3	41.8	2.22	2.23	2.13	93.72	94.16	88.96
Non-durable goods	41.0	41.1	40.9	1.86	1.84	1.79	76.17	75.77	73.26
Mining	43.0	42.7	42.6	2.33	2.31	2.25	99.90	98.64	95.65
Electric and motor transportation ...	44.9	45.4	44.8	2.10	2.09	2.04	94.52	94.99	91.49
Construction	43.0	43.1	42.6	2.29	2.26	2.17	98.41	97.48	92.32
Building & general engineering	42.4	42.2	42.0	2.51	2.48	2.36	106.26	104.61	99.08
Building	41.4	41.2	41.2	2.52	2.49	2.38	104.19	102.65	98.12
Gen. engineering	48.4	48.1	46.3	2.46	2.41	2.25	118.84	115.85	104.33
Highways, bridges and streets	44.2	44.7	43.9	1.89	1.89	1.80	83.67	84.53	79.13
Service	37.1	37.3	37.6	1.23	1.22	1.17	45.58	45.35	43.96
Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Oct. 197.8; Sept. 198.0									

4. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) was 134.4 in October, down 1.3% from the September figure of 136.2. There were declines in all major divisions except trade. Widespread reductions are usual between these months as many establishments begin to reduce staffs associated with summer activities. There was an increase in trade as retail establishments took on additional workers to cope with the heavy year-end buying associated with Christmas.

MORE

Seasonally-adjusted, the composite was off 0.2% from 131.2 to 131.0. The slackening reflected declines in the adjusted indexes for forestry (7.4%); manufacturing (0.7%); transportation, storage and communication (0.7%); and finance, insurance and real estate (0.9%). At least three quarters of the overall reduction resulted from the decreases in forestry and manufacturing.

The only substantial increase occurred in construction where the adjusted index rose by 2.9%. The large advance originated mainly in the building and general engineering component. In that component, employment showed virtually no change between September and October whereas in every year since 1956 it has fallen from 2 to 4% between these months.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose by 56¢ to \$88.56 in October; this figure was \$3.91 above 1963's October average of \$84.65. The payroll index for October was down 0.7% from September 1964, but up 8.7% from October 1963.

*5. Estimates Of Labour Income Canada's paid workers received an estimated \$2,048 million in October last in the form of salaries and wages and supplementary labour income, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". The October estimate was down 1.3% from the September total of \$2,075 million but up 8.9% from the October 1963 figure of \$1,880 million. This brought the total in the January-October period to \$19,415 million, greater by 8.7% than the comparable 1963 total of \$17,863 million.

The table following contains data on labour income by regions on the unadjusted basis for October and January-October 1964 and 1963 and September 1964, together with data for September and October 1964 on the seasonally adjusted basis.

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted	
	Oct. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1963	January to October 1964 1963	October 1964	September 1964
	Millions of Dollars					
Atlantic region	137	140	127	1,299	1,198	133
Quebec	544	548	498	5,128	4,688	529
Ontario	849	864	782	8,117	7,463	833
Prairie region	293	297	273	2,771	2,590	282
British Columbia ...	218	219	195	2,041	1,870	215
CANADA	2,048	2,075	1,880	19,415	17,863	1,997
						1,999

B U S I N E S S

6. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for cash loans, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were larger at the end of October 1964 as compared to a year earlier. Balances outstanding on the books of small loan companies for instalment credit were smaller.

End-of-October balances outstanding, in millions, were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$988 (\$876 a year earlier); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$579 (\$517); small loan companies for cash loans, \$814 (\$731); small loan companies for instalment credit, \$53 (\$55); department stores, \$442 (\$396); furniture and appliance stores, \$194 (\$191); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,280 (\$1,856).

*7. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 9 amounted to 190,166 tons, an increase of 10.5% from the preceding week's total of 172,009 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 161,771 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 198 in the current week versus 179 a week earlier and 168 a year ago.

8. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots in December 1964 increased 12.8% to 756,436 tons from 670,709 in the same month of 1963. This followed gains in all earlier months of the year, and output in the full year 1964 climbed 11.2% to 8,967,513 tons from 8,064,872 in 1963. Pig iron output climbed 14.4% in December to 556,006 tons from 486,013 in December 1963. Increases were common to all preceding months of the year except October and November, and output in the year 1964 advanced 10.6% to 6,540,450 tons from 5,914,997 a year earlier.

9. Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of motor vehicles in December last amounted to 47,990 units, a sharp (31.0%) drop from the December 1963 total of 69,504 units. Gains in each preceding month of the year except July, October and November placed output in the year 1964 at 670,582 units, up by 5.9% from the 1963 figure of 633,351 units. Passenger car output fell 31.8% in December to 40,844 units from 59,905 a year earlier and commercial vehicle output 25.6% to 7,146 units from 9,599. Passenger car production rose 4.9% in the year 1964 to 560,392 units from 534,103 in the preceding year and commercial vehicle production 11.0% to 110,190 units from 99,248.

10. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles declined for the second successive month in November and for the third time in the year, falling 19.3% to 57,184 units from 70,838 in November 1963. Shipments in the January-November period, however, increased 10.8% to 620,787 units from 560,234 in the corresponding period of 1963. Shipments of vehicles imported from the United States were greater in the month at 1,677 units versus 1,115 and also in the 11 months at 11,926 units versus 6,482.

November shipments of domestically-produced passenger cars dropped to 47,615 units from 61,773 a year earlier, comprising 41,495 units versus 59,285 for sale in Canada and 6,120 units versus 2,488 for export. Month's commercial vehicle sales climbed to 9,569 units from 9,065, with 8,395 units versus 8,742 destined for the domestic market and 1,174 units versus 323 for the export market.

Shipments of Canadian-made passenger cars advanced in the January-November period to 517,342 units from 471,474 in the comparable span of 1963, number for sale in Canada rising to 483,430 units from 457,321 and for export to 33,912 units from 14,153. Eleven-month shipments of commercial vehicles increased to 103,445 units from 88,760 a year earlier, comprising 96,707 units versus 84,867 for sale in Canada and 6,738 units versus 3,893 for export.

11. Shipments Of Floor Tile Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tiles increased 2.4% in November to 11,522,286 square feet from 11,246,893 in the corresponding month in 1963 and 15.4% in the January-November period to 138,612,522 square feet from 120,987,071. Shipments of asphalt tile dropped to 250,008 square feet in November from 574,227 a year earlier and to 3,534,425 square feet in the eleven-month period from 6,306,730.

12. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements Anticipated refinery receipts of crude oil, condensate, and pentanes plus are placed at 29,949,000 barrels in January 1965, at 27,211,000 in February and at 28,853,000 in March. Actual refinery receipts in these months in 1964 were: January, 29,670,000 barrels; February, 28,018,000; and March, 29,011,000.
13. Sales Of Electric Storage Batteries Value of factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that account for about 95% of total Canadian production increased 6.1% in November last to \$4,021,700 from \$3,789,300 a year earlier and 8.4% in the January-November period to \$33,776,000 from \$31,160,100 a year earlier. Sales of batteries used for starting or ignition of internal combustion engines were larger by 4.1% and 8.1%, respectively, in the month and cumulative period versus a year earlier.
14. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts in November were 1% larger than in the corresponding month in 1963 at 36,518,474 square feet as compared to 36,144,526, while shipments of granulated, bulk or loose wool eased down to 1,112,947 cubic feet from 1,122,692. January-November shipments of batts rose to 346,839,697 square feet from 301,332,615, while shipments of granulated, bulk or loose wool increased to 10,125,520 cubic feet from 9,846,892.
15. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, lath and sheathing were larger in November and the January-November period of 1964 as compared to a year earlier, while those of gypsum plasters were smaller in the month and larger in the 11 months. November totals were: wallboard, 41,726,136 square feet (40,875,488 a year earlier); lath, 20,139,211 square feet (18,570,893); sheathing, 1,499,674 square feet (724,038); and plasters, 17,330 tons (18,797). January-November: wallboard, 511,707,375 square feet (443,571,741 a year earlier); lath, 250,499,712 square feet (224,345,295); sheathing, 9,786,788 square feet (9,159,312); and plasters, 221,184 tons (219,119).
16. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth-surfaced rolls and mineral-surfaced rolls were larger in November and the January-November period as compared to a year earlier; shipments of roll-type sidings were smaller in both periods. November shipments were: shingles, 214,109 roof squares (190,037 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced rolls, 114,888 (54,883); mineral-surfaced rolls, 38,953 (38,739); and roll-type sidings, 5,534 (6,516). January-November totals: shingles, 3,002,656 roof squares (2,725,321 a year earlier); smooth-surfaced rolls, 799,554 (660,129); mineral-surfaced rolls, 642,984 (638,046); and roll-type sidings, 86,185 (89,586).
17. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber declined 2.7% in October to 28,747,000 pounds from 29,551,000 in the corresponding month of 1963, while the total for the January-October period increased 7.3% to 278,261,000 pounds from 259,432,000. October consumption was as follows, by kinds: natural, 7,724,000 pounds (7,495,000 a year earlier); synthetic, 17,838,000 (18,047,000); and reclaimed, 3,185,000 (4,009,000). January-October totals: natural, 72,390,000 pounds (66,785,000 a year earlier); synthetic, 170,566,000 (155,474,000); and reclaimed, 35,305,000 (37,173,000).

18. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all except a small part of total Canadian production increased 19.8% in November to \$12,787,778 from \$10,680,201 in the corresponding month of 1963. This brought January-November sales to \$162,558,000, up 9.7% from \$148,185,000 a year earlier. Both trade and industrial sales were higher in value than a year ago in the month and cumulative period.

19. Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays decreased 5.2% in October 1964 to \$3,919,900 from \$4,133,400 in the same month of 1963, but increased 3.3% in the January-October period to \$32,365,100 from \$31,328,600 in the corresponding year-earlier period. Sales of building brick were down 8.3% in the month at \$2,430,500 versus \$2,651,000, but were up 3.7% in the cumulative period at \$19,990,100 versus \$19,272,900.

TRANSPORTATION

20. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of December, that contained one weekend, numbered 87,536, up by 17.2% from the comparable year-earlier period that contained two weekends. This brought loadings in the month of December to 304,976 cars, up by 4.2% from a year earlier, and in the full year 1964 to 3,928,883 cars, up by 8.2% from 1963.

Receipts from connections declined by 7.2% in the 10-day period to 27,608 cars and by 6.6% in the month to 94,570 cars, but rose by 2.7% in the year to 1,200,931 cars.

Commodities loaded in greater volume in the full year 1964 included: wheat, 345,470 cars (282,384 in 1963); other grain, 104,558 (94,533); grain products, 104,314 (94,860); iron ore, 425,187 (354,926); non-metallic mine products, 119,273 (108,439); manufactured iron and steel products, 71,034 (59,751); newsprint paper, 147,359 (137,348); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 466,176 (426,345). Loadings of l.c.l. merchandise were smaller than in the preceding year at 291,558 cars versus 306,645.

*21. Intercity Passenger-Miles By Mode of Transport, 1963 Passenger-miles travelled in 1963 by passenger automobile, intercity bus, air and rail were estimated at 54,776 million, a rise of 5.3% from the 1962 total of 52,040 million. Those performed by motor vehicles (including passenger automobiles and intercity buses) increased by 5.7% in 1963 from the preceding year; air advanced by less than 1%, while rail transport rose by 2.5%.

The following table presents the estimated volume and percentage distribution of Canadian intercity passenger traffic, in passenger miles, by mode of transport. A companion study showing the intercity freight ton mile output, by form of transport will also appear in the Weekly Bulletin. Although the long-period comparisons contained in the table are considered indicative of the passenger transportation trend, they are subject to future revision as newer more reliable techniques for estimating are developed and as further data become available.

Intercity Passenger-Miles Performed In Canada By Type Of Carrier, 1949-1963

<u>Year</u>	<u>Passenger Automobiles</u>	<u>Intercity Bus (1)</u>	<u>Total Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Air (2)</u>	<u>Rail (3)</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Millions of Passenger Miles						
1949 ...	15,695	3,327	19,022	385	3,193	22,600
1950 ...	17,364	3,386	20,750	445	2,816	24,011
1951 ...	20,521	3,459	23,980	555	3,110	27,645
1952 ...	23,699	3,258	26,957	679	3,151	30,787
1953 ...	26,180	3,217	29,397	787	2,986	33,170
1954 ...	27,842	2,857	30,699	862	2,863	34,424
1955 ...	30,227	2,801	33,028	995	2,892	36,915
1956 ...	33,250	2,725	35,975	1,240	2,908	40,123
1957 ...	34,347	2,593	36,940	1,405	2,925	41,270
1958 ...	36,522	2,446	38,968	1,585	2,486	43,039
1959 ...	39,095	2,532	41,627	1,886	2,446	45,959
1960 ...	41,149	2,593	43,742	2,143	2,264	48,149
1961 ...	42,841	2,654	45,495	2,519	1,961	49,975
1962 ...	44,600	2,713	47,313	2,708	2,019	52,040
1963 ...	47,102	2,889	49,991	2,715	2,070	54,776

<u>Percentage Distribution</u>						
1949 ...	69.5	14.7	84.2	1.7	14.1	100.0
1950 ...	72.3	14.1	86.4	1.9	11.7	100.0
1951 ...	74.2	12.5	86.7	2.0	11.3	100.0
1952 ...	77.0	10.6	87.6	2.2	10.2	100.0
1953 ...	78.9	9.7	88.6	2.4	9.0	100.0
1954 ...	80.9	8.3	89.2	2.5	8.3	100.0
1955 ...	81.9	7.6	89.5	2.7	7.8	100.0
1956 ...	82.9	6.8	89.7	3.1	7.2	100.0
1957 ...	83.2	6.3	89.5	3.4	7.1	100.0
1958 ...	84.8	5.7	90.5	3.7	5.8	100.0
1959 ...	85.1	5.5	90.6	4.1	5.3	100.0
1960 ...	85.5	5.4	90.9	4.4	4.7	100.0
1961 ...	85.7	5.3	91.0	5.1	3.9	100.0
1962 ...	85.7	5.2	90.9	5.2	3.9	100.0
1963 ...	86.0	5.3	91.3	5.0	3.7	100.0

- (1) Includes passenger-miles performed in the U.S. by Canadian registered buses which are considered insignificant.
- (2) Represents passenger-mile performance in Canada by Canadian and foreign carriers licenced to operate in Canada.
- (3) Includes railway commuter services which accounts for not over 5% of total rail passenger miles.

22. Oil Pipeline Transport Net receipts of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines during October amounted to 38,666,268 barrels, a 9.3% increase over last year's October total of 35,369,299 barrels. This brought the total for the January-October period to 377,576,665 barrels, up 6.2% from 355,645,395 a year earlier.

*23. Civil Aviation Six scheduled Canadian air carriers that accounted for approximately 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers had increases of 10.0% and 9.1% in operating revenues and expenses, respectively, in September 1964 as compared to a year earlier, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation".

MORE

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - September

		<u>September</u>		<u>January - September</u>	
		1964	1963	1964	1963
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	23,004	20,468	188,970	176,861
Hours flown	"	29,702	26,915	243,108	230,701
Miles flown	'000	7,669	7,142	62,382	60,497
Passengers carried ...	"	507	454	3,980	3,707
Goods carried	tons	7,765	6,625	62,964	55,974
Passenger Miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	millions	210	210	1,625	1,606
International	"	164	136	1,327	1,171
Passenger miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	millions	3	..	34	..
International	"	58	..	326	..
Goods ton-miles (Unit toll)					
Domestic	'000	4,253	3,680	34,155	30,128
International	"	2,800	2,260	22,134	17,675
Goods ton-miles (Bulk)					
Domestic	'000	507	..	4,281	..
International	"	4	..	191	..
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues ...	\$'000	29,506	26,834	227,650	210,936
Operating expenses ...	\$'000	24,610	22,560	210,198	194,583
Operating income (loss)	\$'000	4,896	4,274	17,452	16,353
Net income (deficit) ..	\$'000	4,088	3,279	10,337	8,292

Passengers flown into and out of Canada during September showed an increase of 20.2%, cargo and excess baggage 25.3% and mail 17.9% compared with the same month in 1963. Canadian carriers transported 161,001 revenue passengers, 1,552 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 166 tons of mail, and foreign carriers 97,738 passengers, 1,208 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 148 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Cargo & Excess Baggage</u>		<u>Mail</u>	
	<u>September</u>		<u>September</u>		<u>September</u>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
	No.	No.	tons	tons	tons	tons
In thousands						
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States ...	90.9	81.5	284.5	240.2	65.6	55.7
Europe	26.9	17.9	286.5	186.5	57.1	46.9
All other countries .	4.4	4.4	74.7	82.4	9.1	7.7
Total	124.9	103.8	645.7	509.1	131.8	110.3
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States ...	88.2	77.7	1,239.4	1,045.2	118.6	102.3
Europe	40.7	28.7	810.3	602.8	73.5	60.0
All other countries .	5.8	5.8	64.6	45.1	9.3	10.4
Total	134.7	112.2	2,114.3	1,693.1	201.4	172.7

24. Civil Aviation Canadian air carriers transported 3.0% more revenues passengers and 6.1% more revenue goods in 1963 than in the preceding year. The year's count of passengers was 5,427,344 versus 5,268,799, while revenue goods weighed 125,529 tons versus 118,289. Revenue hours flown showed a slight increase to 630,573 from 626,302 and revenue miles were up 30.3% to 102,564,907.

MORE

Both operating revenues and expenses of Canadian carriers reached new peaks in 1963. Revenues increased 8.5% to \$308,835,913, while expenses rose 6.1% to \$294,142,170. As a result, an operating increase of \$14,693,743 was reported. After deductions for income taxes and other charges there was a net income of \$1,390,060, compared with a deficit of \$4,597,327 for 1962.

Companies operating helicopters only reported an operating income of \$427,083, and a net income after provision for income taxes and other charges of \$518,473 in 1963, compared with an operating income of \$369,507 and a net income of \$283,401 in 1962.

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

25. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending December 19, 1964 were valued 1.1% below those in the corresponding period of 1963. Decreases of 3.0% in Quebec, 0.3% in Ontario, 3.2% in Manitoba, 2.4% in Alberta and 4.2% in British Columbia more than offset increases of 8.4% in the Atlantic Provinces and 1.4% in Saskatchewan.

26. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended December 26, 1964 were valued substantially (51.1%) above sales in the corresponding period of 1963, due in part to extra shopping days prior to Christmas as compared to a year earlier. Increases were common to all provinces, and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 79.7%; Quebec, 32.9%; Ontario, 44.8%; Manitoba, 52.5%; Saskatchewan, 65.8%; Alberta, 48.4%; and British Columbia, 65.7%.

27. Sales Of Natural Gas Sales of natural gas in October increased 25.1% to 38,434,883,000 cubic feet from 30,728,405,000 in the corresponding month last year, while revenues from these sales climbed 34.0% to \$23,901,720 from \$17,838,133. The number of residential customers rose 4.2% to 1,344,839 from 1,291,117, and space heating customers increased 9.1% to 1,014,618.

28. Steel Warehousing Sixty-five steel warehousing firms, which account for approximately 90% of Canada's steel warehousing business, had sales in September that included the following products: concrete reinforcing bars, 7,909 tons (5,225 a year earlier); other hot rolled bars, 12,570 tons (8,218); plates, 17,770 tons (11,331); sheet and strip, 17,983 tons (16,082); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 6,895 tons (5,731); heavy structural beams, 8,444 tons (6,008); bar size structural shapes, 4,105 tons (4,817); and other structural shapes, 8,100 tons (5,590).

F O O D

29. Oils and Fats Larger amounts of margarine, shortening and tallow were produced in November than in the corresponding month last year, while decreases were posted for refined oils and lard. November production totals follow (in thousands): margarine, 15,691 pounds (12,488 a year ago); shortening, 19,512 (18,107); refined oils, 7,682 (8,253); lard, 9,383 (9,793); and tallow, 23,354 (20,188). January-November figures: margarine, 158,677 pounds (159,982); shortening, 177,778 (170,795); refined oils, 79,984 (87,408); lard, 103,420 (91,360); and tallow, 228,009 (199,679).

30. Building Permits Building permits issued by Canadian municipalities in October last covered construction estimated at \$351,-186,000, an increase of 29.6% from the October 1963 total of \$271,071,000. Value of residential construction climbed 35.7% to \$203,682,000 from \$150,-118,000 a year earlier and non-residential construction 22.0% to \$147,504,000 from \$120,953,000.

Construction covered by building permits issued in the January-October period advanced 14.6% to \$2,666,294,000 from \$2,325,734,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. Value of residential construction climbed 11.7% to \$1,336,-411,000 from \$1,196,132,000 and non-residential construction 17.7% to \$1,329,-883,000 from \$1,129,602,000.

October values of building permits issued were above year-earlier levels in all provinces except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Month's provincial totals were: Newfoundland, \$2,131,000 (\$3,145,000 in October 1963); Prince Edward Island, \$1,221,000 (\$525,000); Nova Scotia, \$9,128,000 (\$11,646,000); New Brunswick, \$9,886,000 (\$2,150,000); Quebec, \$80,896,000 (\$69,569,000); Ontario, \$153,599,000 (\$115,953,000); Manitoba, \$16,805,000 (\$10,019,000); Saskatchewan, \$14,147,000 (\$10,494,000); Alberta, \$30,299,000 (\$23,857,000); and British Columbia, \$33,074,000 (\$23,713,000).

E D U C A T I O N

*31. Fall Enrolment In Post-Secondary Courses For Technicians, 1964 Full-time enrolment in technician courses at the post-secondary level reached 19,610 in the fall of 1964, compared with about 14,000 one year earlier. This enrolment was reported by 37 institutes of technology and a few related institutions. These facts are contained in a joint release by the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled: "Canadian Institutes of Technology and Some Related Institutions - Full-time Post-secondary Enrolments as of October 1964".

This sharp increase in enrolment was due partly to the opening of new schools such as the British Columbia Institute of Technology and partly to the fact that a number of other institutes, which had opened in 1962 or 1963 for first year students only, were by the fall of 1964 in full operation. Another reason for the increased enrolment was the inclusion, for the first time, of the Écoles des Beaux-Arts in Montreal and Quebec City in this report.

Enrolments by province in technician courses at the post-secondary level were reported as follows: Newfoundland (181); Nova Scotia (83); New Brunswick (270); Quebec (9,904); Ontario (5,545); Manitoba (517); Saskatchewan (465); Alberta (2,116); British Columbia (529).

About 71% of the students were taking courses in engineering technologies, the remainder being enrolled in business and administration courses and applied arts. The largest enrolments were in the following fields: electronic technologies (3,257); mechanical technologies (2,964); electrical technologies (1,-949); chemical technologies (1,598); civil technologies (1,234); commercial art, fine art, crafts, ceramics, etc. (1,849); and business administration (1,536). About 12% of the total enrolment were female students. Most of these were enrolled in applied arts, business courses, journalism, and such. A few, however, were enrolled in such courses as drafting, industrial laboratory, chemistry and electronics.

32. Gas Utilities Sales of natural gas to ultimate customers in Canada in 1962 amounted to 412.1 billion cubic feet, and increase of 11.2% over the preceding year's 370.7 billion cubic feet, while revenues from sales rose 13.7% to \$257.7 million from \$226.7 million. The number of natural gas customers increased 6.4% to 1,366 thousand from 1,284 thousand, and sales per customer increased to 315 M cubic feet from 302 M.

HEALTH

33. Tuberculosis Statistics: Institutional Facilities, Services & Finances, 1963 Rated bed capacity of 71 tuberculosis institutions operating in Canada in 1963 was 10,234, comprising 8,666 in sanatoria and 1,568 in other types of hospitals. There were 0.95 beds set up for every rated, or the equivalent of 0.5 per 1,000 of Canada's population (0.6 in 1962). Percentage occupancy (based on rated beds) declined to 69% in 1963 from 71% in the preceding year, as the average daily number of patients dropped to 7,300 from 8,400. Full and part-time personnel employed in sanatoria numbered 7,900, or 135.6 per 100 patients (117 in 1962).

Operating revenue of public sanatoria in 1963 was \$29.2 million, compared with \$31.8 million in 1962. Government grants and payments accounted for 79.5% of revenue (78.4% in 1962) and hospital care plans for 10.6% (11.0%). Operating expenditures in 1963 decreased to \$30.7 million from \$33.1 million. Gross salaries and wages represented 65.2% of the expenditures, compared with 66.3% in the preceding year. Cost per patient-day advanced by \$1.62 to \$15.64; since 1955, the increase has amounted to \$8.22.

MINING

34. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos increased in November last to 172,539 tons from 148,395 in November 1963 and also in the January-November period to 1,267,506 tons from 1,170,411 in the corresponding period of 1963. Shipments from mines in Quebec were up in the month at 160,544 tons versus 135,172 and in the 11 months at 1,147,719 tons versus 1,068,762.

35. Salt Canada's salt producers shipped or used 295,819 tons of dry common salt in November last year and 2,105,609 tons in the January-November period. Salt content of brines used and shipped aggregated 127,929 tons in the month and 1,440,845 tons in the 11 months. Total shipments of salt and salt content of brine amounted to 423,748 tons in November and 3,546,454 tons in the January-November period.

36. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production Production of silver was down in October and up in the January-October period as compared to a year earlier, while mine output of both lead and zinc was up in both periods. October totals: silver, 2,381,568 troy ounces (2,706,980 a year earlier); lead (mine), 18,297 tons (18,247); and zinc (mine), 62,414 tons (42,307). January-October: silver, 24,760,105 troy ounces (24,686,456 a year earlier); lead (mine), 168,626 tons (164,033); and zinc (mine), 589,821 tons (406,561).

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

1. Price Movements, December 1964, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *2. Weekly Security Price Indexes, January 7, 1965
- *3. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, October 1964
4. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, October 1964, (72-001)
- *5. Estimates of Labour Income, October 1964 10¢/\$1.00
6. Credit Statistics, October 1964, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- *7. Steel Ingot Production, January 9, 1965
8. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, December 1964, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, December 1964, (42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Motor Vehicle Shipments, November 1964, (42-002), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, November 1964, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, November 1964, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1964, (43-005),
14. Mineral Wool, November 1964, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00 10¢/\$1.00
15. Gypsum Products, November 1964, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Asphalt Roofing, November 1964, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, October 1964, (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
18. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, November 1964, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Products Made From Canadian Clays, October 1964, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Railway Carloadings, December 31, 1964, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *21. Intercity Passenger-Miles By Mode Of Transport, 1963
22. Oil Pipeline Transport, October 1964, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *23. Civil Aviation, September 1964
24. Civil Aviation, 1963, (51-202), 50¢
25. Department Store Sales, December 19, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
26. Department Store Sales, December 26, 1964, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
27. Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, October 1964, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00
28. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, September 1964, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
29. Oils & Fats, November 1964, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Building Permits, October 1964, (64-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- *31. Full-Time Post-Secondary Enrolment In Canadian Institutes of Technology & Some Related Institutions, As of October 1964
32. Gas Utilities (Transport & Distribution Systems), 1962, (57-205), 75¢
33. Tuberculosis Statistics - Volume II - Institutional Facilities, Services & Finances, 1963, (83-207), 75¢
34. Asbestos, November 1964, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
35. Salt, November 1964, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
36. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, October 1964, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Crop Reporting Calendar, 1965, (22-002), Free on request
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, December 16 & 23, 1964, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, October 1964, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, October 1964 (31-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 18, 1964
 - Civil Aviation, August 1964, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 11, 1964
 - Shipping Report: Pt V, Origin & Destination for Selected Commodities 1963 (54-207), 75¢
 - Trade of Canada: Imports By Countries, January-June 1964, (65-006), \$1.00/\$4.00
 - Provincial Government Employment, July-September 1964, (72-007), 50¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of January 8

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