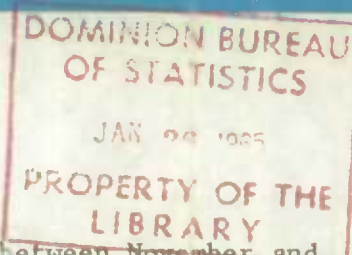


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Total employment declined by 80,000 to 6,614,000 between November and December, the decrease being somewhat less than the average for the past several years. Unemployment increased by 27,000 to 285,000, an unusually small increase for this time of year. (Page 2)

. . .

External Trade: August commodity imports were valued at \$566,224,000, an increase of 7.8% from August 1963, placing the total in the January-August period at \$4,907,321,000, greater by 16.3% than a year earlier. (Pages 2-3)

. . .

Utilities: Some 11,872,481,000 kwh. of electric energy were generated in November, up by 11.1% from a year earlier ... Natural gas delivered to gas utilities in October amounted to 81,951,118,000 cubic feet. (Page 3)

. . .

Business: Cheques cashed in clearing centres in October were valued at an estimated \$39,508,281,000, up by 15.8% from October 1963, putting the value in the January-October period at \$347,742,938,000, greater by 14.8% as compared to a year earlier. (Page 4)

. . .

Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of January 16 amounted to 189,857 tons, down 0.2% from the preceding week but up 12.1% from a year earlier. (Page 4)

. . .

Prices: Consumer price indexes in December were above year-earlier levels in all ten regional cities, with increases ranging from 0.2% to 0.8%. (Page 7)

. . .

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 53,449 cars in the first seven days of this year, a decrease of 5.6% from a year ago. (Page 8)

. . .

Food & Agriculture: Tax-paid withdrawals of both cigarettes and cigars for consumption in Canada were greater in December 1964 as compared to a year earlier ... Less creamery butter but more cheddar cheese, ice cream mix, evaporated whole milk, and skim milk powder was produced in the year 1964 as compared to 1963. (Page 9)

. . .

Education: Students from outside Canada enrolled in Canadian universities and colleges numbered 9,490 in the 1963-64 academic year. (Page 12)

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1. The Canadian Labour Force: Total employment declined by 80,000 to 6,614,000 between November and December. The decrease was somewhat less than the average for the past several years. Unemployment increased by an estimated 27,000 to 285,000, an unusually small increase for this time of year. The labour force, at 6,899,000, was 53,000 lower than in November.
- Employment & Unemployment

Employment in December was 186,000 higher than a year earlier, and unemployment was 61,000 lower. The labour force at 6,899,000 was 125,000, or 1.8% higher than a year earlier.

Employment: About three-quarters of the 80,000 decline in employment between November and December was in agriculture. In non-farm industries, employment held up much better than usual. The decrease of 22,000 was only about one-third as large as the average November-to-December decline in non-farm employment during the past decade.

Compared with a year earlier, total employment was up 186,000, or 2.9%. Non-farm employment increased by 246,000, or 4.2%. The largest gains were in service and manufacturing. Most of the other non-farm industries shared in the year-to-year improvement, except for forestry which registered a moderate decline. Agricultural employment was an estimated 60,000 lower than a year earlier.

The number of men employed increased by 126,000, or 2.8%, over the year. Women's employment increased by 60,000, or 3.2%, compared with a year earlier; as usual, most of the increase was among married women.

Employment was higher than a year ago in all regions. The largest percentage increases were in British Columbia and the Atlantic region, the gains being 5.2% and 4.7%, respectively.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased by 27,000 to 285,000 between November and December, a relatively small increase for this time of year.

Compared with a year earlier, unemployment was down 61,000. Virtually all of the decrease was among men. Of the 285,000 unemployed in December, some 218,000, or about three-quarters, had been unemployed for three months or less. An estimated 33,000 had been seeking work from four to six months and 34,000 for seven months or more.

The unemployment rate in December represented 4.1% of the labour force, compared with 5.1% in December 1963 and 6.3% in December 1962. Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in all five regions. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate for Canada was 4.0%.

E X T E R N A L T R A D E

- 2 & 3. Imports In August Canada's commodity imports in August were valued at \$566,224,000, an increase of 7.8% from the August 1963 total of \$524,857,000. The month's value was little changed from the preliminary estimate released November 20. The value of imports in the January-August period reached \$4,907,321,000, greater by 16.3% than the corresponding 1963 total of \$4,220,829,000.

MORE

Among major sources of supply, imports were higher in value both in August and the January-August period as compared to a year earlier from the United States, Venezuela, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Australia, and Belgium and Luxembourg. Purchases were lower in the month but higher in the cumulative period from the United Kingdom and Jamaica.

Among principal commodities there were increased values in the month and eight-month period for non-farm machinery, automobile parts, tractors and parts, engines, automobiles, steel plate and sheet, and fresh fruits and berries. Crude petroleum imports were lower in value in both periods, while imports of farm equipment eased down in the month but went up in the eight months.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>August</u>		<u>January - August</u>	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Thousands			
<u>Total Imports</u>	\$524,857	\$566,224	\$4,220,829	\$4,907,321
<u>By Country</u>				
United States	335,086	375,042	2,914,597	3,413,141
United Kingdom	47,331	44,798	343,534	393,001
Venezuela	21,536	23,760	161,438	174,976
Japan	12,389	15,961	81,436	107,490
Germany, Federal Republic ...	10,432	11,647	83,594	102,941
France	5,225	6,109	35,594	42,684
Italy	5,061	6,385	33,251	39,798
Jamaica	4,863	4,058	36,738	37,873
Australia	4,692	6,479	29,584	36,994
Belgium & Luxembourg	3,736	5,492	27,169	33,494
<u>By Main Commodities</u>				
Machinery, non-farm	52,417	63,164	447,393	582,140
Auto parts, ex engines	24,985	30,815	303,884	366,024
Petroleum, crude	28,630	26,044	223,739	212,619
Tractors & parts, ex. engines	12,451	13,806	123,288	163,585
Engines, ex. aircraft engines	9,404	12,561	91,420	130,757
Farm equipment, ex. tractors.	13,872	13,531	109,166	166,458
Autos, freight, passenger ...	5,483	6,515	64,915	102,823
Steel plate, sheet, strip ...	7,543	11,301	50,042	82,757
Fruits & berries, fresh	9,644	9,849	67,681	74,020
Sugar, raw	17,404	3,087	64,376	67,963

UTILITIES

4. Electric Power Statistics Total net generation of electric energy in November 1964 amounted to 11,872,481,000 kwh., up by 11.1% from the November 1963 total of 10,686,622,000 kwh. Month's imports increased to 250,091,000 kwh. from 174,695,000 kwh. a year earlier and exports to 372,195,000 kwh. from 277,379,000 kwh.

5. Gas Utilities Field gathering systems and processing plants delivered 81,-951,118,000 cubic feet of natural gas to gas utilities in October, with transport systems accounting for 64,900,377,000 cubic feet and distribution systems for 17,050,741,000 cubic feet. Natural gas received from storage amounted to 855,110,000 cubic feet. The total supply of gas utilities was 82,965,976,000 cubic feet, 20.2% higher than in October 1963.

6. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres advanced 15.8% in October to \$39,508,281,000 from \$34,102,737,000 in the corresponding month in 1963, boosting the January-October total 14.8% to \$347,742,938,000 from \$303,031,368,000 a year earlier. Debits were greater both in October and the January-October period than at the same time a year earlier.

October debits by economic areas (percentage gains from a year earlier in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$865,836,000 (9.1%); Quebec, \$12,134,980,000 (17.0%); Ontario, \$18,330,105,000 (21.2%); Prairie Provinces, \$5,687,813,000 (0.9%); and British Columbia, \$2,489,547,000 (14.3%).

Value of cheques cashed in the January-October period (percentage increases bracketed): Atlantic Provinces, \$8,279,701,000 (12.6%); Quebec, \$105,334,715,000 (15.6%); Ontario, \$160,131,543,000 (16.1%); Prairie Provinces, \$50,085,728,000 (8.5%); and British Columbia, \$23,911,251,000 (16.8%).

MANUFACTURING

*7. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended January 16 totalled 189,857 tons, a decrease of 0.2% from the preceding week's total of 190,166 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 169,346 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 198 a week earlier and 176 a year ago.

*8. Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, November 1964

	1 9 6 3	1 9 6 4		
	Total	Domestic	Export	Total
		Net tons of 2,000 lbs.		
Semi-finished shapes	29,124	21,880	266	22,146
Rails	22,237	8,352	6,686	15,038
Wire rods	35,563	34,349	538	34,887
Structural shapes:				
Heavy, including piling	30,735	36,162	64	36,226
Light	6,945	9,726	-	9,726
Concrete reinforcing bars	38,206	54,892	-	54,892
Other hot rolled bars	47,663	55,032	3,756	58,788
Tie plates and track material	2,452	753	4,386	5,139
Plates, including plates				
for pipes and tubes	58,539	72,134	1,507	73,641
Hot rolled sheets	81,105	59,589	6,329	65,918
Hot rolled strip	13,869	9,533	-	9,533
Cold finished bars	5,113	6,418	39	6,457
Cold reduced sheets & strip, tin				
mill, black plate and tin plate ...	98,042	90,608	22,957	113,565
Galvanized sheets	33,510	38,344	6,354	44,698
TOTALS	503,103	497,772	52,882	550,654

9. Steel Wire Shipments Shipments in November last of uncoated, plain, round steel wire increased to 14,170 tons from 11,541 in November 1963, welded or woven steel wire mesh for purposes other than fencing to 7,738 tons from 4,751, and iron and steel wire nails to 8,569 tons from 6,786. January-November shipments were: wire, 143,640 tons (126,754 a year earlier); wire mesh, 69,711 (52,583); and wire nails, 93,187 (78,078).

10. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings Producers' shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings decreased 2.8% in November to 53,889 tons from 55,438 in the corresponding month in 1963, while January-November shipments rose 9.3% to 586,705 tons from 536,051 a year earlier. Month's shipments of welded and seamless steel pipe, and mechanical and pressure tubing climbed to 46,145 tons from 40,642 a year earlier, boosting the eleven-month total to 691,718 tons from 541,166.
11. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Dealers' stocks of aluminum scrap, copper scrap, and tin-lead scrap were larger at the end of September than a year earlier, while holdings of magnesium scrap, nickel scrap, and zinc scrap were smaller. End-of-September dealer stocks were: aluminum, 2,653,809 pounds (2,231,026 a year earlier); copper, 11,481,910 pounds (10,553,939); tin-lead, 6,764,686 pounds (6,629,651); magnesium, 25,355 pounds (31,417); nickel, 610,932 pounds (712,108); and zinc, 2,222,916 pounds (2,745,242).
12. Commercial Refrigeration Factory shipments of commercial refrigeration in November were valued as follows, figures for the January-November period in brackets: self-contained refrigerated bulk liquid dispensers, \$25,688 (\$474,091); self-contained bottle beverage coolers, \$54,632 (\$851,282); normal temperature display cases, \$316,538 (\$2,401,239); low temperature display cases, \$231,916 (\$2,335,245); normal and low temperature reach-in refrigerators, \$112,193 (\$1,338,472); normal and low temperature prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$155,225 (\$1,472,188); cold storage doors, \$34,602 (\$504,709); and all other commercial refrigeration, \$37,032 (\$1,094,170).
13. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Value of factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents rose 4.3% in November 1964 to \$8,321,700 from \$7,979,700 in the same month of 1963 and 4.8% in the January-November period to \$92,120,700 from \$87,914,300 in the corresponding period of 1963.
- *14. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Production of pulpwood declined in November to 1,395,289 cunits (cunit=100 cubic feet of solid wood) from 1,398,970 in the same month of 1963, while consumption rose 5% to 1,178,522 cunits from 1,120,029, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". Receipts of wood residue were sharply (45%) greater in November as compared to a year earlier at 298,340 cunits versus 206,240.
- *15. Veneers & Plywoods Production of veneers rose 13% in November last to 130,807,000 square feet from 115,127,000 a year earlier and 4% in the January-November period to 1,277,511,000 square feet from 1,223,376,000 in the corresponding 1963 period, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods". Shipments climbed 12% in the month to 129,351,000 square feet from 114,994,000 and 1% in the 11 months to 1,246,233,000 square feet from 1,225,635,000. End-of-November stocks were 47% greater than a year earlier at 112,633,000 square feet versus 76,360,000.

Output of plywoods increased 5% in November to 208,640,000 square feet from 197,855,000 a year earlier and 13% in the January-November period to 2,343,386,000 square feet from 2,068,277,000. Shipments edged up less than 1% in the month to 200,649,000 square feet from 199,311,000, and advanced 13% in the 11 months to 2,325,709,000 square feet from 2,046,813,000. End-of-November stocks were 24% larger than a year earlier at 154,494,000 square feet versus 124,095,000.

16. Fertilizer Trade Sales of mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials for direct application to the soil, including exports, in the year ended June 30, 1964 amounted to 3,349,900 tons, an increase of 23.2% from the preceding year's total of 2,718,200 tons. Sales of fertilizer materials advanced 29.3% in the year to 2,360,200 tons from 1,825,200 a year earlier and mixed fertilizers 10.8% to 989,700 tons from 892,900.

*17. Industry & Production Notes The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available from the annual compilations of the Industry Division and which will appear at a later date in regular publications. Users should be aware that coverage of the statistics was extended to total activity (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) of manufacturing establishments. In previous publications the data covered manufacturing activity only. In addition, for a number of industries, adjustments have been made to the 1961 data on manufacturing activity which were published in the 1961 industry reports. These were required to bring the statistics in line with reporting procedures followed in the 1962 Census. Consequently the 1961 statistics on manufacturing activity listed below are not entirely comparable with those published in the 1961 reports. A complete account of recent changes will be contained in the 1962 industry reports when these become available.

Sporting Goods Industry (Cat. 47-204): Factory shipments from the sporting goods industry increased in 1962 to \$44,574,723 from \$44,053,203 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$19,809,393 from \$20,083,747 in the preceding year while there was a rise in value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$25,918,860 in 1962 from \$25,151,722 the previous year. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose slightly from \$31,722,480 to \$31,900,562.

One hundred and twelve establishments (107 in 1961) reported 4,173 employees (3,973), including 2,847 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,828). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$15,269,000 (\$15,234,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$9,684,000 (\$9,440,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,734,000 versus 5,746,000.

Wineries (Cat. 32-207): Factory shipments from wineries increased in 1962 to \$19,121,762 from \$18,387,358 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$9,834,550 from \$8,962,142 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$10,929,674 from \$9,750,421. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$10,217,045 to \$11,516,424.

Twenty establishments (20 in 1961) reported 658 employees (620), including 370 directly employed in manufacturing operations (354). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,267,000 (\$3,005,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,478,000 (\$1,354,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 786,000 versus 746,000.

P R I C E S

*18. Building Material Price Indexes Canada's price index of residential building materials (1935-39=100) rose 0.5% in December last to 331.9 from 330.2 in November, and, on the base 1949=100, rose 0.6% to 145.6 from 144.8, DBS reports in a special statement. The non-residential building material price index (1949=100) was unchanged in December from the preceding month at 141.8.

- *19. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes (1949=100) increased in all ten regional cities from November to December. The movement varied from 0.8% in Toronto to 0.5% in Halifax and Vancouver to 0.4% in Winnipeg and Ottawa to 0.2% in the remaining five regional cities.

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada
At The Beginning Of December 1964(1) (Base 1949=100)

	All-Items					Group Indexes - December 1964			
	Dec. 1964	Nov. 1964	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transport-	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	121.9	121.7	116.9	116.2	115.9	120.8	165.1	150.6	116.4
Halifax ...	132.5	131.8	126.8	133.8	130.5	136.9	168.6	170.3	125.3
Saint John	135.1	134.8	131.1	133.8	128.2	143.3	190.6	154.9	125.4
Montreal ..	136.2	135.9	138.9	135.6	113.1	159.8	183.5	152.3	124.9
Ottawa	137.2	136.6	134.3	137.4	126.3	156.9	180.9	151.5	126.5
Toronto ...	138.2	137.1	132.7	141.0	126.9	139.9	172.2	190.9	123.9
Winnipeg ..	133.8	133.3	130.5	130.1	126.8	137.7	187.7	142.8	135.2
Saskatoon-									
Regina	130.5	130.2	129.3	128.7	132.8	135.9	149.4	149.7	120.9
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	128.4	128.2	123.2	127.1	129.2	131.3	171.4	145.1	120.9
Vancouver..	133.7	133.1	131.6	136.1	124.0	140.6	156.0	152.1	123.3

(1) All-Items indexes for December and November and December 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.

Considerable variations was evident among the components of the indexes. The food indexes ranged from a decrease of 0.2% in Edmonton - Calgary to an increase of 1.7% in Toronto. The housing component was mixed with most changes falling between +0.1%, except in Winnipeg where an increase of 0.7% occurred. Mixed movements were recorded for clothing, ranging from a decrease of 0.3% in Montreal to an increase of 0.5% in Saint John. Transportation indexes were up between 1% and 2% in nine cities but down 0.5% in St. John's. The health and personal care indexes increased about 3% in Ottawa and Toronto but otherwise showed minor change. Recreation and reading indexes increased slightly in all ten cities except St. John's. The indexes for tobacco and alcohol were unchanged except for a very minor increase in Vancouver.

*20. <u>Weekly Security Price Indexes</u>	Number of	Jan. 14	Jan. 7	Dec. 17
	Stocks Priced	(1956 = 100)		
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	107	175.5	174.8	168.1
Industrials	73	178.9	179.1	171.8
Utilities	20	173.4	170.0	162.2
Finance (1)	14	161.0	159.6	157.3
Banks	6	148.6	148.9	148.4
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	118.6	120.2	112.7
Gold	16	141.2	153.0	140.7
Base metals	8	106.2	102.2	97.4
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	99.7	101.3	88.6
Primary Oils and gas	7	90.6	88.2	85.6

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

21. Railway Carloadings Railway revenue freight was loaded on 53,449 cars in the seven days ended January 7 this year, a decrease of 5.6% from a year ago, while receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections at 19,770 cars were down by 6.2%.

Commodities contributing to the decrease in loadings in the seven days ended January 7 included: wheat, 3,527 cars (7,210 a year ago); grain products, 1,129 (1,752); and fuel oil, 2,787 (3,247). Commodities loaded in greater volume included: newsprint paper, 2,596 cars (2,277); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 6,685 (5,672).

22. Railway Freight Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada and received from United States rail connections totalled 17,562,991 tons in August, up 13.2% from a year earlier. This brought the January-August total to 129,218,917 tons, up 19.9% from the preceding year's eight-month total.

August freight loadings showed increases over a year earlier in four of the six major commodity groups. Month's totals, with percentage gains in brackets were: products of agriculture, 2,791,235 tons (52.1%); mine products, 7,873,467 tons (12.5%); animals and products, 65,195 tons (10.7%); and manufactures and miscellaneous, 3,575,486 tons (7.2%). Forest products decreased 4.4% to 1,411,941 tons, and less-than-carload freight 11.1% to 74,668 tons.

23. Shipping Volume of freight handled at Canadian ports in foreign and coastwise services rose 3.2% in October to 25,551,100 tons from 24,752,548 in the corresponding month in 1963. This brought the January-October total to 193,171,294 tons, larger by 15.4% than the preceding year's 167,370,076.

Cargoes loaded for foreign countries in October dropped 4.9% to 8,074,992 tons from 8,490,481 a year earlier -- the first month since June 1963 to record a decline in cargoes loaded for foreign countries. Cargoes unloaded from foreign countries increased 3.9% to 5,947,265 tons from 5,721,812 a year earlier.

Cargoes loaded for and unloaded from foreign countries in the January-October period rose 14.6% to 108,638,797 tons from 94,761,556 a year earlier, while the tonnage handled in coastal shipping increased 16.4% to 84,532,497 tons from 72,608,520.

*24. Canal Statistics Total freight transported through Canadian canals in November 1964 increased 23.4% to 11,856,792 tons from 9,609,586 in November 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Summary of Canal Statistics". Month's freight cleared through the St. Lawrence canals climbed by 26.8% to 5,305,865 tons from 4,185,315 a year earlier, through the Welland canal by 20.4% to 6,180,921 tons from 5,135,199, and through the combined Sault Ste. Marie system by 3.9% to 9,321,939 tons from 8,975,704.

F O O D & A G R I C U L T U R E

*25. Tax-Paid Withdrawals Of Tobacco Products Tax-paid withdrawals of cigarettes for consumption in Canada, as indicated by the sale of excise revenue stamps, increased 12.8% in December 1964 to 3,345,572,000 from 2,966,845,000 in December 1963, while those of cigars rose 6.4% to 40,028,000 from 37,633,000, according to a special DBS statement.

December withdrawals of cut tobacco decreased to 1,490,000 pounds from 1,690,000 a year earlier, plug tobacco to 76,000 pounds from 91,000 and Canadian raw leaf tobacco to 50,000 pounds from 53,000, while snuff rose to 74,000 pounds from 70,000.

26. Wheat Flour Output & Exports Production of wheat flour in November last amounted to 3,385,000 hundredweight, little changed from the October total of 3,389,000 cwt., but down by 29% from the November 1963 figure of 4,737,000 cwt., and smaller by 10% than the 10-year (1954-63) November average of 3,753,000 cwt. Output in the August-November period declined 16% to 13,293,000 cwt. from 15,868,000 cwt. a year earlier.

Wheat flour exports in November totalled 1,097,000 cwt., up by 24% from the October total of 886,000 cwt., but down by 44% from the November 1963 figure of 1,973,000 cwt. Total exports in the August-November period aggregated 4,681,000 cwt., 17% less than the corresponding year-earlier total of 5,645,000 cwt.

27. Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye & Flaxseed In August-October Total exports of oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the first quarter (August-October) of the 1964-65 crop year amounted to 14.5 million bushels, an increase of 20% from the August-October 1963-64 total of 12.1 million bushels but well below the 10-year (1953-62) first-quarter average exports of 22.6 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the four grains to October 31, 1964, with figures for the corresponding period in 1963 and the 10-year August-October averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows (in millions): oats, 1.0 bushels (3.2, 4.1); barley, 8.1 (5.5, 14.7); rye, 1.3 (0.8, 1.6); and flaxseed, 4.2 (2.5, 2.2).

28. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter was larger in December and smaller in the year 1964 as compared to a year earlier, while that of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix, and skim milk powder was greater in both periods; output of evaporated whole milk was down in the month and up in the year.

December production totals for these items were (in thousands): creamery butter, 17,356 pounds (16,987 in December 1963); cheddar cheese, 7,439 pounds (6,637); ice cream mix, 1,454 gallons (1,317); evaporated whole milk, 17,245 pounds (17,997); and skim milk powder, 11,034 pounds (9,981).

Production of these commodities in the full year 1964 was (in thousands): creamery butter, 350,757 pounds (351,720 in 1963); cheddar cheese, 141,586 pounds (137,051); ice cream mix, 24,693 gallons (23,476); evaporated whole milk, 316,628 pounds (311,936); and skim milk powder, 202,728 pounds (176,066).

*29. Process Cheese Production of process cheese made from a cheddar, and other hard or cream cheese base declined 10.6% in December last to 5,686,418 pounds from 6,364,221 in December 1963, total made from a cheddar base decreasing to 5,580,729 pounds from 6,280,251. Output in the year 1964 rose 3.3% to 69,498,291 pounds from 67,244,413 in 1963; amount made from a cheddar base climbed to 68,491,894 pounds from 66,118,643.

Manufacturers' stocks of process cheese at December 31, 1964 amounted to 4,231,822 pounds, smaller by 1.5% than the corresponding year-earlier total of 4,294,872 pounds; stocks of cheddar-based were also smaller at 4,164,915 pounds versus 4,239,420.

30. Margarine Production of margarine in December last increased 15.2% to 13,751,000 pounds from 11,932,000 in the same month of 1963. Together with increases in April, June, and November, output in the year 1964 rose 2.0% to 175,417,000 pounds from 171,914,000 in the preceding year. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at January 1 this year aggregated 12,250,000 pounds, little changed from the revised December 1, 1964 total of 12,598,000 pounds but sharply greater than last year's January 1 figure of 9,907,000 pounds.

31. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk were smaller on January 1 this year than last, while holdings of cheddar cheese, skim milk powder, and poultry were larger. January 1 totals were: creamery butter, 93,307,000 pounds (136,469,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 59,773,000 pounds (57,705,000); evaporated whole milk, 35,965,000 pounds (41,897,000); skim milk powder, 28,604,000 pounds (20,994,000); and poultry, 40,499,000 pounds (37,901,000).

32. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Stocks of meat at January 1 this year aggregated 92,797,000 pounds, down from the revised December 1, 1964 total of 95,105,000 pounds but up from last year's January 1 figure of 86,930,000 pounds. Beginning-of-January stocks of cold storage frozen meat totalled 61,973,000 pounds versus 60,713,000 a year ago, fresh meat amounted to 23,827,000 pounds versus 19,285,000, and cured meat aggregated 6,997,000 pounds versus 6,932,000.

Stocks of lard at January 1 amounted to 6,860,000 pounds as compared to 4,624,000 at December 1 and 5,844,000 at January 1 last year, while holdings of tallow at the beginning of January totalled 3,391,000 pounds as against 2,660,000 a month earlier and 3,477,000 a year ago.

33. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, potatoes, onions and cabbage held in cold or common storage were smaller at January 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), carrots, celery, and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger. January 1, 1965 stocks of fruit were: apples, 6,773,000 bushels (7,912,000 a year ago); pears, 87,000 bushels (84,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 52,246,000 pounds (47,190,000).

Beginning-of-January stocks of vegetables were: potatoes, 16,575,000 cwt. (18,358,000 a year ago); onions, 1,235,000 bushels (1,531,000); carrots, 1,004,000 bushels (975,000); cabbage, 116,000 bushels (122,000); celery, 33,000 crates (29,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 81,194,000 pounds (69,303,000).

*34. Output & Value Of Hops Production of hops in British Columbia in 1964 increased 4.7% to 1,522,889 pounds from 1,454,903 in 1963, reflecting an increase of 6.8% in acreage to 1,049 acres from 982 and a decrease of 2.0% in yield per acre to 1,452 pounds from 1,482. Total value of output climbed 8.2% in the year to \$1,050,567 from \$971,084 in the preceding year, with the average price per pound edging up to 69¢ from 67¢.

F I S H E R I E S

35. Prince Edward Island Fisheries Prince Edward Island fishermen landed 38,462,000 pounds of sea fish and shellfish in 1963, an increase of 2.2% over the preceding year's 37,630,000 pounds, while the landed value was slightly lower at \$4,629,800 as compared to \$4,649,300.

*36. Advance Release of Fish Landings - December 1964

Newfoundland

	Quantity '000 lb.	Value \$'000
Groundfish -		
Cod	1,957	69
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	315	10
Pollock	33	--
Hake	6	--
Redfish	5,291	130
Halibut	13	3
Flounders and soles	6,384	186
Other unspecified	169	4
TOTAL	14,168	402
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring	5,366	42
Mackerel	1	--
Salmon	10	7
Swordfish	-	-
Other unspecified	-	-
TOTAL	5,377	49
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs	-	-
Lobster	-	-
Oysters	-	-
Scallops	172	69
Other unspecified	75	1
TOTAL	247	70
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	19,792	521

H E A L T H

37. Mental Health Statistics Canadian psychiatric institutions reported 53,684 admissions of in-patients in 1962, of whom 62% were first admissions with depression, schizophrenia and alcoholism accounting for the majority. The rate of first admissions, at 178 per 100,000 of Canada's total population, was 10% higher than in 1961. Some 47% of first admissions in 1962 stayed in hospital less than one month.

Of all discharges in 1962, some 44.2% had been in hospital less than one month. The average length of stay of patients in psychiatric hospitals was 51 days (41 days in 1961) and in psychiatric units of general hospitals 28 days (unchanged).

38. Hospital Statistics: Revenue fund income of public general and allied
Hospital Revenues, 1962 special hospitals in Canada in 1962 was estimated at \$761,232,000, greater by 13.4% than in 1961.

The main source of revenue (92.5%) was from the provincial plan (hospital insurance authorities). Revenue fund income per patient-day was \$23.98, up by almost 8% from the preceding year, while revenue fund income per rated bed was \$7,250, up by 7.3%. Earnings from services to patients represented 93% of total revenue fund income in 1962, while grants (1.7%) and other income (5.3%) made up the remainder.

39. Hospital Beds In 1962 In 1962 there were 1,385 hospitals in operation in Canada, comprising 937 general hospitals, 313 allied special (chronic, convalescent, maternity, etc.), 87 mental institutions, and 48 tuberculosis sanatoria. The rated bed capacity of these hospitals amounted to 196,295, a gain of 1,308 over 1961, and was equivalent to 10.6 beds per 1,000 population of Canada (10.7 in 1961). Public general hospitals, numbering 832, accounted for 47.1% of the total rated beds (45.5% in 1961).

Adults and children admitted to all general and allied special hospitals (public, private, federal) in 1962 numbered an estimated 2,938,300, or 158.2 per 1,000 population (157.4 in 1961). Estimated patient-days of care were 36,190,900, or 1,948.9 per 1,000 population (1,901.1), and the average number of patients in hospital daily amounted to 99,200, or 5.3 per 1,000 population (5.2).

Percentage occupancy (using rated bed capacity) in general and allied special hospitals declined in 1962 to 80.6% from 83.2% in 1961, and varied from 63.3% in private hospitals to 73.9% in federal and 82.3% in public. The average length of stay per adult and child in public hospitals (excluding mental and tuberculosis) during 1962 was 11.3 days, a slight rise from the preceding year (11.1 days). In public general hospitals, the length of stay amounted to 10.2 days, ranging from 7.1 in 1-9 bed hospitals to 14.4 in hospitals with 1,000 or more beds.

Provincial hospital insurance plans paid for 93.4% of the adults and children patient-days in public general and allied special hospitals in 1962, compared with 94.4% in 1961. Standard ward rates were charged for 68.4% of the patient-days, semi-private for 23.3%, and private for 8.3%.

E D U C A T I O N

*40. Students From Outside Canada At Canadian Universities & Colleges Some 9,490 students from outside Canada, an increase of 11.4% over the 1962-63 figure of 8,518, were attending Canadian universities and colleges in the 1963-64 academic year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1963-64 issue of the DBS report "Survey of Higher Education, Pt. II". In 1963-64 the total number of students from outside Canada represented 6.0% of the total full-time enrolment of all students at all Canadian universities and colleges. The corresponding percentage for 1962-63 was 6.2%. From 1962-63 to 1963-64 total full-time enrolment increased 11.9% from 141,388 to 158,270.

The 9,490 foreign students in 1963-64 (1962-63 figures in brackets) were distributed by region where they were studying in Canada as follows: Atlantic Provinces 1,368 (1,322); Quebec 2,829 (2,708); Ontario 3,356 (2,840); and the Western Provinces 1,937 (1,648).

Of the total, 4,202 (3,763) were from British Commonwealth countries and territories; 5,272 (4,736) from other countries; and no information was given for a further 16 (19).

In terms of their home continent or region, the students were distributed as follows: Africa 493 (490); Asia 2,498 (2,023); Europe 1,472 (1,396); North America 3,285 (2,943); Central America and Mexico 80 (70); South America 240 (231); West Indies 1,309 (1,268); Oceania including Australia and New Zealand 97 (87); and 16 (10) had insufficient information given to be assigned to any continent or region.

MORE

As in past years, the largest number of students from outside Canada in 1963-64 was from the United States of America 3,193 (2,845). Other large contingents came from Hong Kong 761 (700); Trinidad and Tobago 709 (619); the United Kingdom 687 (650); India 508 (408); Jamaica 321 (331); Formosa and China (probably including some from Hong Kong) 320 (197); Malaysia and Singapore 153 (93); Pakistan 148 (114); France 143 (174); Germany 135 (105); Viet-Nam 110 (86); and Nigeria 110 (93). Well over 100 other countries and territories were also represented.

1 9 6 1 C E N S U S

41. Mother Tongue And Official Language At each census since 1931, just over two-thirds of Canada's population reported ability to speak only English of the two official languages, English and French, according to the 1961 Census analytical report "Mother Tongue And Official Language". Approximately one-fifth spoke French but not English and 12% spoke both official languages, while around 1% spoke neither. Including bilingual persons, four-fifths of Canada's population spoke English at the 1961 Census, and slightly more than 30% spoke French. Three-quarters of the 2,231,000 bilingual (speaking English and French) persons were of French ethnic origin. Around 30% of the total population of French origin in Canada were bilingual. Although only 4% of the total of close to 8,000,000 persons of British Isles ethnic origin could speak both official languages, 30% of those living in the province of Quebec were bilingual.

English was given as the mother tongue of 58% of Canada's population at the 1961 Census, French for 28%, and a variety of other languages as the mother tongues of 14% of the population. Mother tongue in the census is defined as the language first learned in childhood and still understood. Depending on the proportion of Canadian born, length of residence in Canada among the foreign born, rural or urban residence, and so forth, the percentage of various ethnic groups reporting as mother tongue languages corresponding to the ethnic group varied considerably. There were one-third more persons reporting English as mother tongue than there were people of British Isles ethnic origin in Canada due to the substantial number of those of various ethnic groups born in Canada giving English as the first language learned in childhood. Almost 90% of the French ethnic group reported French as the mother tongue. Among other ethnic groups almost three-quarters of the Italian group and around two-thirds of the population of Finnish and Ukrainian ethnic origin reported the corresponding mother tongue, whereas only 30% of the Scandinavian and Russian ethnic groups reported corresponding mother tongues.

42. Incomes Of Family And Non-Family Households Average total family income of non-farm family households was \$5,560 for the year ended May 31, 1961. Non-farm families living in owned dwellings had an average total family income of \$5,893, while non-farm families living in rented dwellings had an average total family income of \$4,948. Heads of non-family households had an average total income of \$2,473 -- heads living in owned dwellings averaged \$2,169, while heads living in rented dwellings averaged \$2,805 for the year ended May 31, 1961.

These and other income data were released this week by DBS in a report titled "Incomes of Family and Non-Family Households". Information presented in the report was based on a 20% sample of private non-farm households collected in the 1961 Census of Canada.

MORE

Non-farm family households by size of total family income for Canada⁽¹⁾ and provinces, for the year ended May 31, 1961

Income group	Canada	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total	3,504,692	79,666	13,751	138,691	105,946	962,168	1,294,587	168,426	141,812	235,338	361,431
Under \$1,000	135,149	8,005	935	8,155	6,625	34,457	36,442	7,864	11,588	9,547	11,388
\$ 1,000-1,999	274,327	16,628	2,319	18,323	14,871	74,966	72,312	14,105	16,234	15,938	28,481
2,000-2,999	356,406	14,711	2,616	22,790	17,963	112,015	102,765	16,363	15,764	20,606	30,730
3,000-3,999	526,881	12,691	2,575	24,869	20,153	168,668	170,339	25,939	21,373	34,109	46,030
4,000-4,999	585,265	9,159	1,872	22,189	16,974	162,712	220,053	29,747	21,720	39,895	60,635
5,000-5,999	491,967	6,601	1,296	15,681	10,375	123,802	202,010	24,044	17,546	34,592	55,462
6,000-6,999	346,553	3,946	715	9,188	6,880	80,139	147,778	16,430	12,671	25,687	42,611
7,000-7,999	239,523	2,475	460	5,813	4,148	55,632	106,264	10,969	8,048	17,219	28,164
8,000-9,999	261,005	2,533	420	5,909	3,861	65,413	115,437	11,265	8,337	18,074	29,439
10,000-14,999	194,416	1,944	344	3,790	2,790	55,600	82,976	7,810	5,677	13,495	19,738
15,000+	93,200	973	199	1,984	1,306	28,764	38,211	3,890	2,854	6,176	8,753
Average \$	5,560	3,802	4,039	4,370	4,244	5,480	6,021	5,345	4,848	5,688	5,691

(1) Includes Yukon.

*43. 1961 Census Of Merchandising And Service Establishments; Wholesale Trade Locations There were 30,851 wholesale trade business locations in Canada in 1961 with sales for the year of \$18,868,738,800, end-of-year inventory of \$2,162,401,700, payroll of \$993,727,400 and employees as of the last week of November, 1961, numbered 239,630. There were 15,167 working proprietors in addition to employees. Provincial figures are given in a table on a following page.

In addition to the above, there were 3,475 manufacturers' sales branches with an annual payroll of \$185,253,300, employing 35,697 people as of the last week of November, 1961, which could not report sales and inventory figures. Taking account of these sales branches to achieve comparability with 1951, wholesale trade locations could be said to have increased by 24.9% from 27,483, payroll by 102.8% from \$581,274,500 since 1951, the year of the last comprehensive census of wholesale trade. Direct comparison of 1961 sales and inventory data reported by respondents with 1951 data is not meaningful.

Lack of comparability of sales and inventory figures between 1951 and 1961 is due to a different treatment of manufacturers' sales branches in 1961. The definition of the reporting establishment was changed and 3,475 sales branches were eliminated from the wholesale trade category in 1961 because they did not represent an accounting entity, i.e., could not report data necessary for deriving a gross profit figure. In such cases, the manufacturers' sales branches were considered part of the manufacturing plant or plants they served. However, to produce a comparison of partial data (number of locations, employment and payroll) for the 1951 and 1961 wholesale censuses, such sales branches were asked to report employment and payroll data and, when Census Bulletin 7.2-10 is issued in a few months time, comparisons between 1951 and 1961 will be made of the number, employment, payroll and estimated sales of manufacturers' sales branches. For the time being, the figures reported by the 3,475 sales branches allow for direct comparisons between the two censuses for number of locations and payroll only.

Other classification changes, for which adjustments to the 1951 data have been made, are as follows: Lumber and building material dealers, Farm implement dealers, Feed stores, Farm supply stores and Harness shops no longer appear in retail trade but are all classified to wholesale trade; Country grain elevators in the Prairie Provinces are now classified to the storage industry rather than wholesale trade but the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board that makes use of the facilities of the country elevators are in the wholesale trade category.

Taking into account manufacturers' sales branches that reported employment and payroll data only, Saskatchewan showed a decrease of 175 in the number of wholesale trade locations from 1951 to 1961. All other provinces indicated increases and Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia showed especially large increases, viz., 1,719, 2,808, 626 and 1,124, respectively. In three of the provinces, payroll more than doubled during the 10-year period and the smallest increase recorded was 64.0% for the province of New Brunswick.

Leaving manufacturers' sales branches out of census figures for both 1951 and 1961, wholesale sales for Canada show an increase of 54.6% in 1961 with the provinces indicating a range of increases from 94.5% for Newfoundland to 29.2% in the case of Manitoba. Making sales estimates for sales branches reporting only employment and payroll in 1961 (and basing the estimates on the payroll data) wholesale sales for Canada show an increase of 51.0%, with the provinces indicating increases from 92.0% for Newfoundland to 29.0% for Manitoba. When excluding sales branches, the total Canada increase exceeded the increase shown when sales branch estimates were made and the same happened in the case of six of the provinces. The increase

MORE

was 12.7% more for British Columbia but it was 13.5% less in the case of New Brunswick. It is fairly safe to say that wholesale business increased in Canada from 1951 to 1961 by about 50-55% and that increases were lower in New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba (possibly increases of 48, 40 and 29%, respectively, in these provinces) than in the other provinces. Similar Calculations for end-of-year inventories have not been attempted.

A special survey of country grain elevators in the Prairie Provinces indicated that sales of farm supplies (coal, binder twine fertilizers, insecticides, equipment, flour, feed, seed, etc.) amounted to \$33,312,200; sales of grains other than wheat, oats and barley were \$93,342,900; gross profit for the crop year 1960-1961 before operating expenses amounted to \$88,458,900; and inventories of farm supplies on hand at the end of the year were \$9,358,400. Payroll for the year was \$23,-216,783. These figures are not included in the census results reported above.

The 1961 Census Bulletin "Location Statistics: Wholesale Trade, Canada and the Provinces, by Kind of Business", Catalogue No. 97-511, will show the number of business locations, sales, inventories, employment and annual payroll, all for 1961, by provinces, by kind of business and by type of operation, and limited comparisons with the 1951 Census, and will be available by early spring, 1965. It is valued at \$1.50 per copy and may be obtained from the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; please make cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

Wholesale Trade, Canada and the Provinces, 1961

	Number of locations	Sales	Inventory at end of year	Number of working proprietors	Paid Employees	
					Number last week of November	Total payroll for year
		\$'000	\$'000			\$'000
Canada ...	30,851	18,868,738.8	2,162,401.7	15,167	239,630	993,727.4
Nfld.	447	239,695.9	33,869.7	190	3,876	13,560.4
P.E.I.	208	66,682.8	7,634.7	128	1,298	3,080.5
N.S.	895	421,147.2	42,889.9	377	7,505	27,621.9
N.B.	709	303,939.9	34,094.4	303	5,249	17,276.1
Que.	7,092	4,455,378.2	435,394.3	3,565	60,844	255,039.5
Ont.	10,103	6,059,666.4	641,476.8	5,161	89,745	381,514.4
Man.	2,167	3,120,481.7	545,402.1	1,187	16,161	66,213.0
Sask.	2,646	802,904.7	93,018.2	1,535	10,547	40,403.6
Alta.	3,332	1,450,855.3	165,654.3	1,632	19,876	81,065.5
B.C.	3,220	1,937,309.3	161,367.9	1,071	24,405	107,270.1
Yukon & N.W.T.	32	10,677.4	1,599.4	18	124	682.4

S A W M I L L I N G

*44. Sawmills In Canada Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces East of the Rockies increased 26% in November last to 168,645,000 feet board measure from 133,477,000 a year earlier and 12% in the January-November period to 3,091,493,000 feet board measure from 2,750,720,000. Output (including ties) in British Columbia rose 4% in the month to 508,092,000 feet board measure from 489,315,000 and 3% in the 11 months to 6,071,804,000 feet board measure from 5,915,161,000. These are advance data that will be contained in the November issues of the two DBS reports on sawmills.

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

1. The Labour Force, December 1964, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, August 1964, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
3. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, August 1964, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
4. Electric Power Statistics, November 1964, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Gas Utilities, October 1964, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
6. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, October 1964, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *7. Steel Ingot Production, January 16, 1965
- *8. Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, November 1964
9. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, November 1964, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, November 1964, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, September 30, 1964
12. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, November 1964, (43-006), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, November 1964, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, November 1964
- *15. Veneers & Plywoods, November 1964
16. Fertilizer Trade, July 1, 1963-June 30, 1964, (46-207), 50¢
- *17. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
- *18. Building Material Price Indexes, December 1964
- *19. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, December 1964
- *20. Weekly Security Price Indexes, January 14, 1965
21. Railway Carloadings, January 7, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
22. Railway Freight Traffic, August 1964, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
23. Shipping Statistics, October 1964, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *24. Summary of Canal Statistics, November 1964
- *25. Consumption of Tobacco Products, December 1964
26. Grain Milling Statistics, November 1964, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Coarse Grains Quarterly, November 1964, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
28. Dairy Factory Production, December 1964, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *29. Process Cheese, December 1964
30. Margarine, December 1964, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, January 1, 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
32. Stocks of Meat & Lard, January 1965, (32-012), 20¢/\$2.00
33. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, January 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- *34. Production & Value of Hops in British Columbia, 1964
35. Fisheries Statistics: Prince Edward Island, 1963, (24-203), 50¢
- *36. Fish Landings In Newfoundland, December 1964
37. Mental Health Statistics: Vol. I, Institutional Admissions & Separations, 1962, (83-204), \$1.50
38. Hospital Statistics: Vol. V, Hospital Revenues, 1962, (83-214), 50¢
39. Hospital Statistics: Vol. I, Hospital Beds, 1962, (83-210), \$1.50
- *40. Students From Outside Canada at Canadian Universities & Colleges, 1963-64
41. Mother Tongue & Official Language: General Review, 1961 Census, (99-519), 75¢
42. Incomes of Family & Non-Family Households, 1961 Census, (98-505), 75¢
- *43. Wholesale Trade Locations, 1961 Census of Merchandising & Service
- *44. Sawmills In Canada, November 1964 Establishments
- Production of Leather Footwear, October 1964, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 31, 1964
- Foundation Garments, 3rd Quarter 1964, (34-002), 25¢/\$1.00
- Broom, Brush & Mop Industry, 1962, (47-201), 50¢
- Prices & Price Indexes, November 1964, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 31, 1964
- Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, August 1964, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50

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