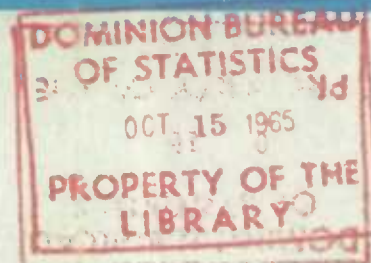


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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: At the beginning of September this year, Canada's consumer price index was placed at 139.1, a decline of 0.2% from the beginning-of-August index of 139.4. This resulted mainly from a decrease of 1.0% in the food index and a smaller drop in the index of recreation and reading. (Page 2)

Merchandising: July and January-July sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles were greater than a year earlier by 9.9% and 8.2%, respectively, reflecting gains in both periods for both passenger cars and commercial vehicles ... Value of department store sales was higher by 9.4% in the week of September 25, up by 6.7% in July and greater by 4.8% in the January-July period versus the corresponding 1964 periods. (Pages 3-4)

Labour: In manufacturing, average weekly wages and average hourly earnings were down in July from June, while the work week was shorter. Compared to July 1964, weekly wages were up by \$3.42 and hourly earnings by 9¢, while the work week was 0.1 hours shorter. (Pages 7-8)

Manufacturing: Steel ingots produced in the week of October 9 totalled 197,443 tons, up by 0.5% from the preceding week ... More radios, television sets and record players were sold by producers in July and January-July as compared to a year ago. (Page 8)

Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of September were fewer by 1.2% versus a year earlier, while the September total was up by 2.4% and the January 1-September 30 total was smaller by 0.5%. (Page 11)

Business: Corporation profits before taxes declined slightly in the second quarter from the first quarter of this year ... Value of cheques cashed in July and January-July was up from a year ago by 6.2% in the month and by 15.1% in the seven months. (Pages 12-13)

Agriculture: In Canada's 1964-65 crop year, shipments of wheat and flour from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia totalled 1,544.2 million bushels, down by 16% from the preceding year's record high, but registering the second highest total ever. (Page 14)

1. Consumer Price Index: (1949=100) The Consumer Price Index for Canada decreased 0.2% to 139.1 at the beginning of September 1965 from 139.4 in August. The September index was 2.6% higher than the September 1964 index of 135.6. In the current period the decrease resulted mainly from a 1.0% reduction in the Food index, with a smaller decline in the index for Recreation and Reading. Indexes for Housing, Clothing, Transportation, and Health and Personal Care were slightly higher while the Tobacco and Alcohol index was unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1965		1964	
		September	August	July	September
All-items .....	100	139.1	139.4	139.5	135.6
Food .....	27	136.4	137.8	139.0	132.7
Housing(2) .....	32	141.5	141.2	141.1	138.9
Clothing .....	11	121.4	120.7	121.1	119.4
Transportation .....	12	148.7	147.9	147.0	141.6
Health and Personal Care	7	176.0	175.8	175.4	167.7
Recreation and Reading	5	154.0	154.6	154.6	150.9
Tobacco and Alcohol ....	6	122.6	122.6	122.5	120.2

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

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

The Food index declined 1.0% to 136.4 from 137.8 reflecting further price decreases for fresh vegetables, grapes, orange juice and sugar. Prices were also lower for a variety of other items including coffee, apples, peaches, canned tomatoes, poultry, and sirloin steak. Prices were higher for eggs, pork, round steak, blade roasts, liver, imported fruits, lettuce, ice cream, lard and shortening.

The Housing index increased 0.2% to 141.5 from 141.2. The shelter component rose fractionally as a result of increased rent and home-ownership prices. The household operation component increased slightly with higher prices for furniture, textiles, utensils and equipment, and household supplies.

The Clothing index advanced 0.6% to 121.4 from 120.7 as prices for apparel and footwear rose from last month's sales levels. Higher prices were also reported for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repair services.

The Transportation index rose 0.5% to 148.7 from 147.9. Higher automobile maintenance costs, as well as scattered increases in gasoline and motor oil prices, moved the automobile operation index. The local transportation index also moved up with increased bus fares in six Ontario cities. An increase in rail fares and higher bus fares in the province of Quebec moved the travel component.

The Health and Personal Care index edged up 0.1% to 176.0 from 175.8 as a result of increased prices for some personal care items.

The Recreation and Reading index declined 0.4% to 154.0 from 154.6 as lower prices for magazines moved the reading component down 1.4%.

The Tobacco and Alcohol index was unchanged at 122.6.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly): (1935-1939=100) The price index of 30 Industrial Materials, calculated as an unweighted geometric average, edged up 0.5% to 262.7 from 261.5 in the four-week period August 27th to September 24th 1965. Prices for five commodities advanced, five declined and twenty remained unchanged. Principal changes included increases for linseed oil, raw wool, raw sugar and tin and decreases for beef hides and raw cotton.



In the same four-week period, the price index of Canadian Farm Products at terminal markets moved down 0.5% to 233.9 from 235.1. The Field Products price index dropped 2.1% to 167.1 from 170.7. Prices declined sharply for potatoes on both Eastern and Western markets and moderate decreases occurred for oats and corn in the East. Prices were higher for flax in the West, hay on both markets and peas and barley in the East. The Animal Products price index rose 0.3% to 300.6 from 299.6, reflecting appreciably higher prices for calves and lesser advances for hogs and fluid milk in the West. Egg prices rose on both markets. Prices were lower for lambs on both markets, poultry, hogs and calves in the East, and steers in the West.

Security Price Indexes: (1956=100) The Investors Index of common stock prices increased 1.0% from 173.7 to 175.5 in the four-week period September 2nd to September 30th. Indexes for all three major groups increased as Industrials advanced 0.9% from 178.8 to 180.4, Utilities gained 1.0% from 172.3 to 174.1 and Finance increased 1.7% from 150.0 to 152.6. Within Industrials, indexes for seven sub-groups advanced and six declined. Gains were headed by Textiles and Clothing up 9.5% from 319.6 to 350.1 and Industrial Mines up 4.4% from 192.1 to 200.6, while losses were led by Beverages down 5.2% from 247.2 to 234.3 and Chemicals down 2.8% from 179.9 to 174.9. In Utilities, indexes for three of the five sub-groups increased and two decreased. Electric Power gained 4.5% from 145.6 to 152.2 and Telephone declined 1.2% from 138.7 to 137.1. In Finance, indexes for both sub-groups increased with Investment and Loan up 3.2% from 170.7 to 176.1 and Banks up 0.8% from 139.1 to 140.2.

In the same period, the index of Mining stock prices declined 2.9% from 110.5 to 107.3, reflecting decreases of 3.7% for Golds from 135.0 to 130.0 and 2.3% for Base Metals from 97.1 to 94.9.

Of the two supplementary price indexes, Uraniums rose 2.1% from 136.3 to 139.2 and Primary Oils and Gas increased 1.0% from 97.8 to 98.3.

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

2. New Motor Vehicle Sales Volume of sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles increased 9.9% in July to 65,894 units from 59,935 in the corresponding month last year, bringing January-July sales to 513,710 units, up 8.2% from 474,637 a year earlier. July value at retail was \$214,094,000, up 12.7% from \$190,015,000 a year ago, placing the seven-month total at \$1,682,-037,000, up 10.5% from \$1,521,826,000.

Sales of new passenger cars moved up in July to 55,406 units from 50,266 a year earlier and in the January-July period to 438,974 units from 404,129. Commercial vehicle sales were up to 10,488 units in July from 9,669 and in the January-July period to 74,736 units from 70,508.

Sales of new Canadian and United States cars (passenger and commercial) rose in July to 59,049 units from 53,550 in the same month last year, while sales of overseas manufactured vehicles increased to 6,845 units from 6,385. January-July sales of Canadian and United States makes increased to 467,273 units from 433,137 a year earlier and overseas makes to 46,437 units from 41,500.

3. Department Store Sales In the week ending September 25, department store sales were valued 9.4% above those in the corresponding week last year. Increases of 3.1% for the Atlantic Provinces, 7.7% for Ontario, 9.2% for Manitoba, 25.2% for Saskatchewan, 15.3% for Alberta and 18.7% for British Columbia were reported with Quebec recording a decrease of 1.2%.

4. Department Store Sales Canada's department store sales were valued at \$135,-513,000 in July this year, an increase of 6.7% from last year's July total of \$126,976,000. This placed the value in the January-July period at \$934,720,000, an advance of 4.8% from the comparative period of last year's total of \$891,529,000. End-of-July stocks had a selling value of \$446,198,000, greater by 6.4% than the corresponding year-earlier total of \$419,440,000.

All provinces, except Saskatchewan, posted increased sales in July and in the seven-month period as compared to the preceding year. Month's percentage increases (seven-month gains bracketed) were Atlantic Provinces, 2.4% (3.4%); Quebec, 5.9% (4.2%); Ontario, 5.7% (5.5%); Manitoba, 5.8% (3.7%); Alberta, 9.7% (3.1%); and British Columbia, 9.3% (7.8%). Sales in Saskatchewan were down 0.5% in the month and 1.2% in the cumulative period.

Of the 29 specified departments, 28 recorded greater sales in July this year versus last with increases ranging from 0.4% for Girls and infants wear and Lingerie and corsets to 21.4% for Women's and misses' coats and suits. Cumulative seven-month sales were above year-earlier levels in 23 of the 29 specified departments.

#### LABOUR

\*5. Output Per Person Employed and Per Man-Hour in Canada, 1946-64 The aggregate productivity indexes presented in this release are advance data, covering the period 1946 to 1964, from the first annual supplement to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' basic productivity Reference Paper, "Indexes of Output Per Person Employed and Per Man-Hour in Canada, Commercial Nonagricultural Industries, 1947-63" (Catalogue No. 14-501), published in April 1965. Since the publication of the Reference Paper, data for agriculture have also been included in the measures which thus now cover all commercial industries.

Output per person employed in the commercial nonagricultural industries, to which the initial coverage of the indexes was confined, grew at an average annual rate of 2.3% between 1946 and 1964. Because of the decline in average hours worked per person, this is a lower rate of growth than that of output per man-hour which, during the same period, increased by 2.9% per annum. Corresponding figures for manufacturing were 2.7% and 3.1% and, for the residual nonmanufacturing industries of the commercial nonagricultural sector, 2.0% and 2.9% respectively.

In agriculture, the average annual rates of growth of output per person employed and per man-hour between 1946 and 1964 were 5.3% and 5.4% respectively. However, in view of the difficulties of measuring the number and especially the man-hours of persons employed in agriculture, data presented for this industry division should be regarded as being of an approximate nature.

In the commercial industries as a whole, output per person employed increased between 1946 and 1964 at an average annual rate of 3.1%, while output per man-hour grew by 3.9% per annum.

Minor revisions have been made to the data for the period 1947-63 in the basic Reference Paper cited previously as a result of various refinements in the estimation process.

For an account of the conceptual basis and the interpretation of the indexes presented in this release, users are referred to Part III, "Concepts and Methods", of the Reference Paper.



# Indexes of Output per Person Employed and per Man-Hour, Canada, 1946-64 (1949=100)

Year	Indexes of				
	Output	Persons Employed	Man-Hours	Output per Person Employed	Output per Man-Hour
<u>Commercial Industries</u>					
1946 .....	88.1	92.4	95.3	95.3	92.4
1947 .....	94.0	96.8	97.4	97.1	96.5
1948 .....	97.4	98.0	99.2	98.8	98.2
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.5	100.0	97.7	106.5	109.0
1951 .....	114.6	102.5	99.5	111.8	115.3
1952 .....	122.4	103.5	99.7	118.3	122.8
1953 .....	126.2	104.0	100.0	121.3	126.3
1954 .....	122.5	103.3	98.9	118.6	123.9
1955 .....	135.7	104.7	99.5	129.6	136.4
1956 .....	147.8	108.9	103.5	135.7	142.8
1957 .....	146.5	110.8	103.6	132.2	141.4
1958 .....	148.0	107.7	99.6	137.4	143.6
1959 .....	155.7	109.5	100.9	142.2	154.2
1960 .....	157.3	109.0	99.7	144.3	157.9
1961 .....	159.7	109.4	98.5	146.0	162.2
1962 .....	170.1	111.8	100.8	152.1	168.7
1963 .....	179.4	114.1	101.8	157.2	176.2
1964 .....	190.4	118.0	104.9	161.4	181.5
1964 as % of 1946..	216.2	127.6	110.0	169.4	196.5
Annual trend rate of change (%) (1) ..	+4.1	+1.0	+0.3	+3.1	+3.9
<u>Agriculture</u>					
1946 .....	109.4	109.4	112.1	100.0	97.6
1947 .....	102.8	103.5	102.4	99.3	100.4
1948 .....	106.1	101.1	100.8	104.9	105.3
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.2	93.9	91.8	113.1	115.7
1951 .....	120.9	86.6	86.2	139.6	140.3
1952 .....	148.8	82.2	82.6	181.0	180.2
1953 .....	136.3	79.2	81.1	172.2	168.0
1954 .....	104.3	81.0	83.9	128.8	124.4
1955 .....	132.1	75.6	78.4	174.9	168.5
1956 .....	141.7	71.6	74.8	198.0	189.4
1957 .....	117.5	68.6	70.9	171.2	165.8
1958 .....	125.1	65.7	66.7	190.5	187.5
1959 .....	125.2	63.8	64.7	196.1	193.5
1960 .....	128.0	62.3	62.9	205.6	203.6
1961 .....	116.0	62.2	61.6	186.6	188.3
1962 .....	134.7	60.2	59.3	223.6	227.2
1963 .....	147.6	59.1	57.4	249.6	257.0
1964 .....	140.3	57.6	55.1	243.7	254.7
1964 as % of 1946..	128.2	52.6	49.1	243.7	260.9
Annual trend rate of change (%) (1) ..	+1.5	-3.6	-3.7	+5.3	+5.4

MORE

Year	Indexes of				
	Output	Persons Employed	Man-Hours	Output per Person Employed	Output per Man-Hour
Commercial Nonsgricultural Industries					
1946 .....	85.3	86.9	88.6	98.1	96.2
1947 .....	92.8	94.6	95.4	98.1	97.3
1948 .....	96.3	97.8	98.6	98.4	97.6
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.6	102.0	100.1	104.4	106.5
1951 .....	113.8	107.7	104.8	105.7	108.6
1952 .....	119.0	110.4	106.6	107.8	111.6
1953 .....	124.9	112.1	107.5	111.4	116.1
1954 .....	124.9	110.6	104.9	113.0	119.3
1955 .....	136.1	114.1	107.9	119.3	126.2
1956 .....	148.6	121.0	115.0	122.8	129.2
1957 .....	150.4	124.5	116.7	120.8	128.8
1958 .....	151.0	121.3	112.7	124.5	133.9
1959 .....	159.7	124.3	115.5	128.5	138.3
1960 .....	161.2	124.2	114.4	129.8	140.9
1961 .....	165.5	124.7	113.3	132.7	146.1
1962 .....	174.8	128.6	117.5	135.9	148.7
1963 .....	183.6	132.0	119.6	139.1	153.5
1964 .....	197.0	137.6	124.9	143.2	157.8
1964 as % of 1946..	231.1	158.3	140.9	146.0	164.0
Annual trend rate of change (%) (1) ..	+4.5	+2.2	+1.5	+2.3	+2.9

Manufacturing Industries					
1946 .....	85.2	90.0	92.3	94.7	92.3
1947 .....	93.2	96.3	97.7	96.8	95.4
1948 .....	97.3	98.5	100.4	98.8	96.9
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.2	101.7	100.8	104.4	105.3
1951 .....	115.0	107.9	104.9	106.5	109.6
1952 .....	118.5	110.8	106.7	106.9	111.1
1953 .....	126.4	114.2	110.5	110.7	114.3
1954 .....	122.9	109.3	103.9	112.4	118.3
1955 .....	134.7	112.1	107.1	120.1	125.8
1956 .....	145.1	116.8	112.3	124.2	129.2
1957 .....	142.9	117.3	111.4	121.8	128.3
1958 .....	140.7	111.5	105.9	126.2	132.9
1959 .....	149.8	112.8	107.8	132.8	138.9
1960 .....	149.3	111.4	105.6	134.0	141.3
1961 .....	153.0	110.9	104.7	138.0	146.2
1962 .....	164.9	115.4	109.4	142.9	150.8
1963 .....	173.9	119.0	112.7	146.1	154.3
1964 .....	188.2	124.7	118.7	151.0	158.6
1964 as % of 1946..	220.9	138.6	128.6	159.5	171.9
Annual trend rate of change (%) (1) ..	+3.9	+1.3	+0.8	+2.7	+3.1

MORE



Year	Indexes of				
	Output	Persons Employed	Man-Hours	Output per Person Employed	Output per Man-Hour
Nonmanufacturing Industries (Commercial Nonagricultural)					
1946 .....	85.3	85.3	86.9	100.0	98.2
1947 .....	92.6	93.7	94.3	98.8	98.2
1948 .....	95.8	97.5	97.8	98.2	97.9
1949 .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950 .....	106.7	102.2	99.7	104.5	107.1
1951 .....	113.2	107.5	104.7	105.3	108.1
1952 .....	119.2	110.2	106.5	108.2	111.9
1953 .....	124.1	111.0	106.1	111.8	116.9
1954 .....	125.9	111.2	105.4	113.2	119.5
1955 .....	136.9	115.2	108.3	118.8	126.4
1956 .....	150.4	123.3	116.3	122.0	129.3
1957 .....	154.1	128.3	119.2	120.1	129.3
1958 .....	156.2	126.5	115.9	123.5	134.8
1959 .....	164.8	130.4	119.0	126.3	138.4
1960 .....	167.3	131.0	116.5	127.7	141.2
1961 .....	171.9	132.1	117.3	130.1	146.5
1962 .....	179.8	135.6	121.3	132.6	148.3
1963 .....	188.6	138.9	122.8	135.7	153.6
1964 .....	201.5	144.5	127.7	139.5	157.8
1964 as % of 1946..	236.3	169.4	147.0	139.5	160.7
Annual trend rate of change (%) (1) ..	+4.7	+2.6	+1.8	+2.0	+2.9

(1) Calculated by fitting a straight line to the logarithms of the data using the least squares method.

\*6. Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings, July 1965 Average weekly wages in manufacturing decreased to \$85.47 in July from \$86.89 in June. Average hourly earnings dropped to \$2.09 from \$2.11 and average weekly hours, at 40.8, were 0.4 hours shorter. Compared with July 1964, average hourly and weekly wages increased by 9 cents and \$3.42, respectively, and the average work week declined by 0.1 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly hours decreased to 41.3 in July from 42.0 in June. Average hourly earnings dropped by one cent to \$2.27 and average weekly wages, at \$93.53, were \$2.37 lower. The decline in hours and earnings resulted mainly from layoffs and short-time, due to model changeover, in the motor vehicles industry, where above average rates prevail, together with reduced activity in iron and steel, where earnings are above the durable goods average.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings, at \$1.92, were unchanged from the June level. Average weekly wages decreased by 4 cents and average weekly hours were 0.1 hours shorter. Increases in higher-paid employment, following settlements of labour disputes in rubber and paper products tended to increase hourly earnings. This was offset by a seasonal increase in employment in the food and beverages industry, where below-average rates prevail, coupled with reduced activity at above-average rates in chemical products.

Non-Manufacturing Industries In mining, average hourly earnings rose by 2 cents. Shorter hours in fuel mining, where rates are below the divisional average, and scattered wage increases, were mainly responsible for the rise.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners  
Reported in Specified Industries  
July and June 1965 and July 1964

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	July 1965 No.	June 1965 No.	July 1964 No.	July 1965 \$	June 1965 \$	July 1964 \$	July 1965 \$	June 1965 \$	July 1964 \$
Manufacturing	40.8	41.2	40.9	2.09	2.11	2.00	85.47	86.89	82.05
Durable Goods	41.3	42.0	41.3	2.27	2.28	2.18	93.53	95.90	89.94
Non-Durable Goods	40.4	40.5	40.6	1.92	1.92	1.84	77.47	77.51	74.71
Mining	41.9	43.0	42.6	2.43	2.41	2.31	101.58	103.51	98.25
Electric and Motor Transportation	43.6	44.0	43.7	2.19	2.13	2.08	95.32	93.72	90.75
Construction	42.9	41.7	42.5	2.39	2.38	2.23	102.41	99.21	94.60
Building & Gen. Eng.	41.7	40.2	41.4	2.61	2.61	2.44	108.89	104.63	100.95
Building	40.7	38.8	40.7	2.60	2.59	2.44	105.73	100.72	99.18
Gen. Engineering	46.9	47.1	45.3	2.65	2.66	2.44	124.54	125.31	110.48
Highways, Bridges & Streets	45.4	45.0	44.5	1.96	1.95	1.86	88.88	87.82	82.86
Service	37.2	36.8	37.6	1.27	1.27	1.19	47.11	46.83	44.64

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949 = 100) July 202.4; June 201.3.

## MANUFACTURING

\*7. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended October 9 totalled 197,443 tons, an increase of 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 196,553 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 171,503 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 205 in the current week versus 204 a week earlier and 178 a year ago.

8. Sales of Radios, TV's And Record Players Producer's domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were larger in July and January-July this year than last. July sales were: Radios, 44,564 units (32,558 a year ago); television sets, 36,023 units (34,395); and record players, 10,288 units (8,773). January-July sales: Radios, 489,983 units (395,857); television sets 255,782 units (233,966); and record players, 73,996 units (61,667).

Domestic sales of 36,023 television receiving sets in July included 19,763 portables, 619 table models, 13,795 consoles and 1,846 three-way combinations.

9. Raw Hides & Skins Stocks of raw hides and skins held by packers, dealers and tanners at August 31 this year were: Cattle hides, 416,667 (450,459 at the same date last year); calf and kip skins, 199,149 (196,782); sheep and lamb skins, 34,531 dozen (37,996 dozen); goat skins, 60,911 (43,386); horse-hides, 4,236 (7,286); and all other hides and skins, 1,504 (3,493).



10. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production decreased in August to \$3,333,480 from \$3,367,227 in the corresponding month of the previous year and in the January-August cumulative period amounted to \$25,396,539 in comparison with \$21,961,497 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines amounted to \$2,799,815 in the month and \$20,801,070 in the cumulative period.
11. Floor Tile Shipments Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile increased in August to 15,960,810 square feet from 13,064,907 in the corresponding month last year, boosting January-August shipments to 107,249,702 square feet from 100,319,735 a year earlier. Shipments of asphalt floor tile dropped in the month to 149,014 square feet from 400,890 and in the eight months to 1,094,511 square feet from 2,889,187.
12. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard in August amounted to 54,312,267 square feet compared with the shipments for the same month of the previous year of 45,384,054 square feet, lath to 26,467,452 square feet from 27,803,106 square feet, sheathing to 1,356,040 square feet from 957,454 and plasters to 23,728 tons from 22,601 tons. January - August totals: wallboard, 389,051,132 square feet (381,405,041 a year ago); lath, 162,789,379 square feet (180,624,156); sheathing 8,397,280 square feet (6,393,688); and plasters, 162,957 tons (162,858).
13. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts aggregated 33,218,646 square feet in August (244,541,625 in January - August), granulated wool amounted to 620,010 cubic feet (4,169,316), and bulk or loose wool totalled 73,391 cubic feet (617,626).

\*14. Sales of Major Appliances, August 1965

	Total Canada sales	Exports Number of units	Stocks at end of month
1. Refrigerators (domestic) .....	30,881	682	62,421
2. Home and farm freezers .....	13,904	1,307	14,739
3. Gas ranges and ovens .....	461,744(1)	..	..
4. Electric ranges .....	26,283	..	..
5. Electric wall ovens .....	1,240	..	..
6. Electric drop in ranges .....	892	..	..
7. Washing machines:			
- Automatic .....	20,612	61	33,231
- Conventional ....	20,997	1,096	33,859
8. Clothes dryers:			
- Electric .....	16,623	-	35,736
- Gas .....	1,569	-	8,164
9. Dishwashers .....	1,365	1,325	3,738

(1) Dollar value rather than number of units.

.. Not available.

## \*15. Shipments of Rubber and Plastic Footwear, 1963 and 1964

Type	1963		1964 <sup>P</sup>	
	Quantity pairs	Value \$'000	Quantity pairs	Value \$'000
1. Boots, all rubber				
(a) Knee, thigh and hip .....	1,091,213	3,711	1,261,256	4,029
(b) Lumbermen's, etc. ....	235,061	1,160	236,407	1,177
2. Boots, rubber bottoms and leather tops .....	122,765	685	129,116	642
3. Bottoms for leather tops (for sale as such) .....	159,481	369	154,005	270
4. Overshoes and goloshes				
(a) Cloth upper .....	842,037	3,677	854,883	3,761
(b) All rubber, lined and unlined .....	3,136,457	8,469	3,510,449	8,723
5. Light and heavy rubbers .....	3,017,766	3,935	2,857,453	3,605
6. Footwear, with canvas or other fabrics				
(a) Utility .....	3,274,613	5,314	4,056,794	6,709
(b) Casual .....	888,183	1,904	1,005,603	2,083
7. Bathing shoes .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
8. Plastic waterproof				
(a) Winter type - over the foot .....	402,355	1,636	554,436	2,012
(b) Lightweight boots & overshoes - unlined or flock lined .....	2,074,148	2,203	1,504,294	1,953
(c) Other* .....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
9. Leather footwear, all kinds ..	2,083,177	4,453	2,178,343	4,500
10. Other footwear .....	17,327,256	37,517	18,303,039	39,464
TOTAL FOOTWEAR .....				

\*e.g. Blown insulated lined, shearling or pile lined, flock lined with fur trimming or shearling cuff.

(1) Included in "Other footwear".

P Preliminary data.

\*16. Industry & Production Notes, 1963

The following advance releases will later appear in regular publications of the Industry Division. As in the 1962 reports statistics are presented separately for both manufacturing and total activities. Prior to 1961 the data covered manufacturing activity only. Comparable statistics for total activity are available for the three years 1961-1963. Pending the publication of the regular 1963 reports, an account of present practice and explanation of recent changes can be found in the 1962 Industry Division publications.

Sash, Door and Planing Mills (Cat. 35-205): Factory shipments from sash, door and planing mills increased in 1963 to \$249,573,000 from \$245,371,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$148,688,000 from \$146,002,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$102,376,000 from \$100,253,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$109,180,000 to \$109,747,000.

MORE



One thousand, two hundred and six establishments (1,321 in 1962) reported 16,019 employees (16,418), including 12,817 directly employed in manufacturing operations (13,048). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$60,091,000 (\$59,072,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$43,654,000 (\$42,494,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 27,928,000 versus 28,449,000 the previous year.

## TRANSPORTATION

17. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of September, that included a labour dispute in the Cumberland Railway, numbered 114,732, down by 1.2% from a year earlier. This placed the total in the month of September at 359,647 cars (up by 2.4% from a year ago) and in the January 1-September 30 period at 2,920,145 cars (down by 0.5% from the preceding year but up by 14.3% from 1963).

Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections numbered 29,697 cars in the nine-day period (up by 5.8% from a year earlier), aggregated 96,932 in the month (up by 7.4%) and totalled 929,391 in the cumulative period (up by 1.4%).

Principal commodities loaded in smaller volume in the January 1-September 30 period included: wheat, 195,263 cars (266,022 a year ago); grain products, 63,163 (80,370); lumber, timber and plywood, 143,578 (156,247); and l.c.l. merchandise, 207,743 (219,624). Loaded in greater volume included: iron ore, 350,464 (323,827); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 125,349 (111,482); and miscellaneous car-load commodities, 358,142 (346,317).

18. Canadian National Railways in 1964 The current report continues the series in which statistics of the Canadian National Railways are presented on a System basis.

While most categories of railway operating statistics moved upward for the Canadian National Railways in 1964, there was a drop in average miles of road operated from 24,710 in 1963 to 24,697 in 1964. Revenue freight carried advanced by 10.2% to 92,633,000 tons in 1964 from 84,078,000 tons in 1963. Revenue freight ton miles gained 10.8% advancing from 40,171 million to 44,516 million. Revenue passengers carried advanced 14% to 15,501,000 from 13,599,000. Revenue passenger miles rose by 35.7% to 1,613 million from 1,189 million.

On the basis of the average per mile of road operated, operating revenue advanced from \$30,852 in 1963 to \$33,303 in 1964 while operating expenses rose from \$30,467 in 1963 to \$32,857 in 1964.

19. Oil Pipeline Transport Net receipts of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipelines in July rose 6.4% to 39,342,386 barrels from 36,963,282 for the same period of the preceding year. The principal receipts were 25,754,337 barrels of crude oil and equivalent (up 5.8%), 7,805,629 barrels of imported crude (up 3.3%) and 5,023,419 barrels of liquefied petroleum gases and products from refineries and bulk plants (up by 9.4%).

Total net deliveries of petroleum and its products during the same period increased 7.2% to 39,650,784 barrels from 36,983,298 last year. Included in the month's deliveries were 25,182,672 barrels of crude oil and equivalent (up 5.0%), 8,894,091 barrels of domestic crude oil for export (up 10.0%) and 4,817,358 barrels of L.P.G.'s and products to bulk plants and terminals, (up by 12.7%).

\*20. Corporation Profits Corporation profits before taxes, seasonally adjusted, decreased slightly in the second quarter (from \$1,235 million to \$1,227 million). At a seasonally adjusted quarterly rate of \$585 million, profits in manufacturing industries show a slight increase from the first quarter. In the non-manufacturing industries, profits in mining increased 10%, while those in the other industries decreased by 4.8%.

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted			
	1964		1965	1964		1965	
	4Q	1Q	2Q	1Q	2Q	1Q	2Q
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	188	128	141	107	125	115	144
<b>Manufacturing Industries:</b>							
Food and Beverage Industries .....	82	90	86	59	69	69	77
Rubber Industries .....	4	5	6	1	9	1	9
Textile Industries .....	16	20	19	19	20	18	18
Wood Industries .....	38	26	24	21	37	14	26
Paper and Allied Industries	73	78	69	67	83	59	76
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries .....	18	24	24	18	24	21	29
Primary Metal Industries ....				44	52	50	58
Metal Fabricating Industries				18	26	20	31
Machinery Industries .....	113	185	178	27	32	31	31
Transportation Equipment Industries .....				91	107	80	108
Electrical Products Industries .....	29	29	26	18	23	21	25
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries .....	24	22	30	5	23	5	32
Petroleum and Coal Products Industries .....	26	36	44	29	28	33	31
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries .....	55	43	52	35	59	33	63
Other Manufacturing Industries(1) .....	28	24	27	17	22	21	25
Totals .....	506	582	585	469	614	476	639
Transportation .....				20	46	22	49
Storage .....	124	107	104	3	2	2	1
Communication .....				41	44	48	50
Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities .....	23	24	21	34	18	43	20
Wholesale Trade .....	89	89	88	57	88	62	97
Retail Trade .....	69	70	72	42	65	44	76
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	173	169	157	137	180	153	176
Service Industries .....	25	33	30	19	27	23	32
Other Non-Manufacturing(2) ....	23	33	29	12	29	15	34
Totals, All Industries .....	1,220	1,235	1,227	941	1,238	1,003	1,318

(1) Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

(2) Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.



21. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were higher at the end of June this year as compared to last.

End-of-June balances outstanding (in millions) were: Sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,029 (\$962 at the end of June last year); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$629 (\$555); small loan companies for cash loans, \$908 (\$787); small loan companies for instalment credit \$63 (\$49); department stores, \$465 (\$418); furniture and appliance stores, \$191 (\$188); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,658 (\$2,168).

22. Cheque Cashings Value of cheques cashed in Canadian clearing centres increased 6.2% in July to \$40,202,430,000 from \$37,859,774,000 in July last year and for the first seven months of 1965 amounted to \$279,209,745,000, 15.1% higher than the \$242,537,153,000 reported for the corresponding period of the previous year. Increases in July were shown for the five economic areas as follows: British Columbia, 9.4%; Ontario, 9.2%; Prairie Provinces, 5.0%; Atlantic Provinces, 4.9% and Quebec 1.6%.

#### P R O V I N C I A L G O V E R N M E N T S

23. Provincial Government Finance - Debt Total direct debt less sinking funds of the provinces and territories amounted to \$4,-858,150,000 at March 31, 1964 an increase of 7.9% over the corresponding figure of \$4,503,654,000 at March 31, 1963. All provinces record increases with the exception of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Total direct debt per capita increased to \$253 from \$238 during the period.

All provinces except Alberta and British Columbia floated new bond issues during the period and all provinces made retirements. New issues totalled \$555,964,000, of which \$535,964,000 were sold in Canada. The total issue included the following provincial savings bonds - \$177,289,000 issued by the province of Quebec, \$13,064,000 by the province of Manitoba and \$13,861,000 by the province of Saskatchewan. Retirements amounted to \$245,246,000. Direct Bonded debt outstanding increased in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia where decreases were recorded. Over \$1,096 million of the \$4,651 million total of provincial bonded debt as at March 31, 1964 can be identified as having been incurred to finance loans to government enterprises on a self-sustaining basis.

Total indirect debt less sinking funds for all provinces increased by 16.9% to \$5,469,155,000 from \$4,680,061,000. Although all provinces except Prince Edward Island shared in this increase a large portion \$521 million occurred in the Province of Quebec. This was mainly due to the increase in the guaranteed bonds of the Quebec Hydro Electric Commission and its subsidiary companies.

#### A G R I C U L T U R E

24. Shipments Of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds Shipments of primary or concentrated feeds, secondary or complete feeds and other animal feeds were greater in July and January-July this year as compared to last. July totals were: primary feeds, 37,036 tons (32,938 in July 1964); secondary feeds, 396,936 (364,918); and other animal feeds, 38,623 (37,288). January-July: primary feeds, 284,540 tons (253,545 a year ago); secondary feeds, 2,965,485 (2,707,620); and other animal feeds, 277,738 (249,760).

25. Wheat Exports & Supplies Total shipments of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from Canada, United States, Argentina and Australia during the crop year 1964-65 amounted to 1,544.2 million bushels. Although this volume represented a decline of 16% from the all-time high of 1,827.3 million shipped in 1963-64, it was still the second largest total on record and surpassed by 54% the ten-year (1953-54 -- 1962-63) average of 999.7 million.

Exports of wheat and flour from the four traditional major exporting countries during the 1964-65 crop year were as follows (in million), with the preceding year's totals in brackets: United States, 725.2 (852.3); Canada, 399.4 (594.5); Argentina, 174.5 (106.5); and Australia, 245.1 (274.0).

Supplies of wheat held by the four traditional major exporters at the end of the crop year amounted to 2,273.6 million bushels; compared with 2,139.1 a year earlier. Totals follow by countries (in millions): United States, 1,461.1 (1,478.2); Canada, 514.9 (459.4); Argentina, 195.9 (127.2); and Australia, 101.7 (74.3).

## C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

26. Telephones In 1964 Telephones operated by 14 of the largest systems in Canada at the end of 1964 numbered 6,633,241, an increase of 6% over the 1963 year-end total of 6,288,200. The trend to individual lines and automatic switchboards continued. Of the total, 48% were on individual lines and 21% on multi-party lines, 17% were extensions and 13% were private branch exchange telephones.

Operating revenue for the 14 systems increased 9% and operating expenses by 8%. Net operating revenue advanced 12%, compared with a 6% increase for the year 1963. Net income showed a rise of 14% to \$109,675,000 from \$96,299,000.

There were 10,903,187,000 local and 276,617,000 long distance calls reported by these 14 companies, compared to 10,337,378,000 local and 255,015,000 long distance in 1963, an overall increase of 587,411,000 or 6%. Total calls per telephone increased from 1,684 to 1,685.

## H O S P I T A L S

\*27. Hospital Statistics 1964 General and allied special hospitals in operation in Canada in 1964 numbered 1,269 with a rated bed capacity of 131,241 or 6.8 per 1000 population (same ratio as in 1963), according to an advance release of the 1964 issue of the Annual DBS report "Hospital Statistics - Preliminary Annual Report". Public general hospitals had 99,000 beds or 5.1 per 1000 population and were 75.6 per cent of all general and allied special hospitals.

Patient days of adults and children numbered over 38,800,000, representing an average daily population in hospitals of just over 100,000. Average length of stay in all hospitals was 12.4 days, while in public hospitals it was 11.5 days - the same as it was in 1963.

Estimated revenue fund income for public hospitals was just over \$944,658,000 with revenue fund expenditures at \$934,756,000 (28.98 per adult and child patient-day). Gross salaries and wages accounted for 66.1 per cent of the total expenditure.



(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, September 1965, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
2. New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1965, (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Department Store Sales, September 25, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
4. Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1965, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*5. Output Per Person Employed and Per Man-Hour In Canada, 1946-64
- \*6. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, July 1965
- \*7. Steel Ingot Production, October 9, 1965
8. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, July 1965, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
9. Raw Hides, Skins and Finished Leather, August 1965, (33-001), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, August 1965, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Asphalt and Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, August 1965, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Gypsum Products, August 1965, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Mineral Wool, August 1965, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*14. Sales & Stocks of Major Appliances, August 1965
- \*15. Shipments of Rubber and Plastic Footwear, 1963 and 1964
- \*16. Industry & Production Notes, 1963
17. Railway Carloadings, September 30, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
18. Canadian National Railways, 1923-64, (52-201), 50¢
19. Oil Pipeline Transport, July 1965, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- \*20. Corporation Profits, Second Quarter 1965
21. Credit Statistics, June 1965, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
22. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, July 1965, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
23. Provincial Government Finance, Debt, 1963, (68-209), 50¢
24. Shipments of Prepared Stock & Poultry Feeds, July 1965, (32-004), 30¢/\$3.00
25. The Wheat Review, August 1965, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
26. Telephone Statistics, 1964, (56-202), 25¢
- \*27. Hospital Statistics, 1964
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, September 22, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, July 1965, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Production of Leather Footwear, July 1965, (33-002), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 24
  - Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, July 1965, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 1
  - Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, July 1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of September 24
  - Refined Petroleum Products, July 1965, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 1
  - Gas Utilities, July 1965, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 1
  - Prices & Price Indexes, August 1965, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 1
  - Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, July 1965, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 8
  - DBS Service Bulletin: Foods & Beverages, Vol. 1 (8), October 8, 1965

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