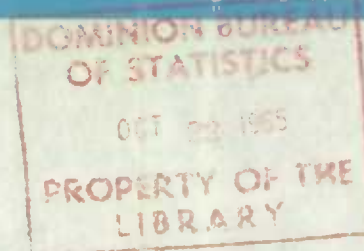


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



Labour: Canada's labour force declined by 331,000 to 7,159,000 between August and September this year, while employment decreased by 296,000 to 6,983,000 and unemployment dropped by 35,000 to 176,000. Compared to September 1964, the labour force was 174,000 higher, employment was 215,000 greater and unemployment was 41,000 lower. (Page 2)

Household Facilities: Proportions of Canadian households with electrical and other modern conveniences continued to increase in 1965. Proportions were higher than in the preceding year for households with electric refrigerators, home freezers, television sets, radios, and phonographs and record players. Three-quarters of all households had automobiles. (Pages 2-3)

Merchandising: Department store sales in the week of October 2 were valued 6.9% above those in the comparable period last year ... New farm implements and equipment sold in 1964 had a wholesale value of \$380,132,700, up by 12.6% from the preceding year. (Page 4)

Prices: Consumer price indexes declined between August and September this year in seven of the 10 regional cities, rose in two and remained steady in one. Movements ranged from a decrease of 1.1% in St. John's, Nfld. to an increase of 0.4% in Toronto. (Pages 4-5)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 197,772 tons in the week ended October 16, up by 0.2% from the preceding week. Output was 10.0% greater in September and 10.4% larger in January-September as compared to a year earlier ... Motor vehicle output was down by 8.4% in September but up by 15.0% in January-September versus a year ago. (Page 6)

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 86,277 cars in the seven days ended October 7, up 2.1% from a year earlier, and on 3,006,502 cars in the January 1-October 7 period, down 0.4% from last year. (Page 7)

Food & Agriculture: Less creamery butter, margarine and evaporated whole milk was produced in September and January-September this year versus last, and output of both cheddar and process cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was greater in both periods. (Page 9)

1. The Canadian Labour Force: The labour force declined by 331,000 to 7,159,000
Employment & Unemployment between August and September as large numbers of
 young people returned to school. Employment de-
creased by 296,000 to 6,983,000 during the same period. Unemployment dropped by
35,000 during the month to 176,000.

Between August and September, the decrease in employment of persons 14-24 years of age amounted to 338,000. Employment among persons 25 years of age and over increased by 42,000.

The labour force in September was 174,000 higher than a year earlier. Employment was 215,000 higher and unemployment 41,000 lower than in September 1964.

Employment— There was a noticeable decline in farm employment related in part to bad weather. Agriculture accounted for 109,000, or almost two-fifths, of the August-to-September decline in employment. Much of the drop in nonagricultural employment was in the service-producing industries. In nonagricultural industries and, to a lesser extent in agriculture, the decreases were the result of students returning to school.

Total employment remained well ahead of a year earlier. The September estimate of 6,983,000 represented an increase of 215,000, or 3.2%, over September 1964. In nonagricultural industries, the increase was 270,000, or 4.4%. The largest gains were in construction and the service-producing industries. Employment was higher than a year ago in all regions.

Unemployment— Unemployment decreased by 35,000 to 176,000 between August and September. Over half of the decline was among teenagers, many of whom, as usual, left the labour market with the reopening of schools. The unemployment total was 41,000 lower than in September 1964.

Of the 176,000 unemployed in September, some 131,000 had been unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 45,000, or 26% of the total, had been seeking work for four months or more.

The unemployment rate in September 1965 represented 2.5% of the labour force, compared with 3.1% in September 1964 and 3.7% in September 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1965 unemployment rate was 3.6%..

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

- *2. Household Facilities Proportions of Canada's households with electrical and
And Equipment In 1965 other modern conveniences continued to increase in 1965,
 according to an advance release of data that will be
contained in the 1965 issue of the annual DBS report "Household Facilities and
Equipment".

Electricity was used for cooking purposes in 69.0% of Canada's households in 1965 as compared to 66.6% in 1964, while some 95.8% of households had electric refrigerators versus 95.0% in the preceding year and 22.6% had home freezers versus 20.4%.

Television receiving sets were in 92.6% of total households in 1965 as against 91.0% in the preceding year, while radios were in 96.1% versus 96.0%. Some three-quarters (75.0%) of all households had automobiles in 1965, up slightly from the 1964 proportion of 74.0%.

Household Facilities and Equipment

	<u>1 9 6 5</u>		<u>1 9 6 4</u>	
	<u>Number of</u> <u>households</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>% of total</u> <u>households</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>households</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>% of total</u> <u>households</u>
Total households	4,853	100.0	4,757	100.0
<u>Principal heating facilities</u>				
Furnaces	3,641	75.0	3,531	74.2
Oil	2,235	46.1	2,155	45.3
Gas	1,114	23.0	1,025	21.5
Coal or coke	172	3.5	211	4.4
Wood	111	2.3	131	2.8
Other equipment	1,212	25.0	1,226	25.8
Oil	661	13.6	653	13.7
Gas	157	3.2	166	3.5
Coal or coke	92	1.9	114	2.4
Wood	242	5.0	260	5.5
<u>Cooking equipment</u>				
Electric	3,349	69.0	3,170	66.6
Piped gas	686	14.1	719	15.1
Bottled gas	154	3.2	146	3.1
Wood or coal	448	9.2	517	10.9
Kerosene or oil	189	3.9	179	3.8
<u>Fuel used for hot water supply</u>				
Electricity	2,510	51.7	2,425	51.0
Piped gas	1,125	23.2	1,060	22.3
Coal or coke	57	1.2	71	1.5
Oil	391	8.1	354	7.4
Other (mostly wood & bottled gas)	160	3.3	187	3.9
<u>Refrigerators and home freezers</u>				
Electric refrigerators	4,648	95.8	4,520	95.0
Home freezers	1,099	22.6	970	20.4
Automatic dishwashers	133	2.7	104	2.2
<u>Washing machines</u>				
Automatic(1)	1,119	23.1	985	20.7
Other electric	3,065	63.2	3,139	66.0
<u>Clothes dryers(1)</u>	1,331	27.4	1,137	23.9
<u>Vacuum cleaners</u>	3,636	74.9	(3)	(3)
<u>Sewing machines</u>	3,429	70.7	(3)	(3)
Electric	2,544	52.4	(3)	(3)
Foot-treadle and hand-operated ..	885	18.2	(3)	(3)
<u>Window-type air conditioners</u>	108	2.2	98	2.1
<u>Telephones</u>	4,341	89.4	4,192	88.1
<u>Radios</u>				
All types, except car	4,663	96.1	4,565	96.0
F.M. receivers	1,109	22.9	846	17.8
<u>T.V. sets</u>	4,495	92.6	4,328	91.0
<u>Phonographs and record players</u>	2,868	59.1	2,667	56.1
Cabinet model(2)	1,596	32.9	1,461	30.7
Table model(2)	254	5.2	252	5.3
Portable(2)	1,018	21.0	954	20.1
<u>Automobiles</u>	3,638	75.0	3,518	74.0
One automobile	3,034	62.5	2,947	62.0
Two or more automobiles	604	12.4	571	12.0

(1) Combination automatic washer-dryers are included in both "Automatic washing machines" and "Clothes dryers", numbering 41,000 in 1964 and 39,000 in 1965.

(2) Households having table or portable phonographs in addition to cabinet models are classified under "Cabinet models" only, while those having both table and portable models are under "Table models" only. (3) Data not collected in 1964.

3. Department Store Sales In the week ending October 2, department store sales were valued 6.9% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases of 8.1% in the Atlantic Provinces, 12.6% in Quebec, 15.6% in Ontario, and 3.6% in Alberta more than offset decreases of 2.8% in Manitoba, 7.0% in Saskatchewan and 5.3% in British Columbia.

*4. Farm Implement & Equipment Sales Sales of new farm implements and equipment, including repair parts, were valued at wholesale in 1964 at \$380,132,700, up by 12.6% from the 1963 total of \$337,561,600, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1964 issue of the DBS report "Farm Implement and Equipment Sales". Sales of repair parts were valued at \$53,156,400 in the year versus \$49,721,900 in 1963, an increase of 6.9%.

Wholesale value of provincial sales of new implements and equipment, including repair parts, in 1964 was as follows: Atlantic Provinces, \$9,789,000 (\$8,185,600 in 1963); Quebec, \$39,439,100 (\$41,250,500); Ontario, \$81,124,800 (\$70,304,000); Manitoba, \$51,107,600 (\$41,570,000); Saskatchewan, \$110,985,200 (\$96,617,800); Alberta, \$78,884,200 (\$72,338,100); and British Columbia, \$8,802,800 (\$7,295,600).

Sales in 1964 included the following implements and pieces of equipment (at wholesale): tractor group, \$114,067,000 (\$97,678,400 in 1963); ploughs group, \$15,878,000 (\$12,934,000); tilling, cultivating and weeding machinery, \$21,106,000 (\$18,050,000); planting, seeding and fertilizing machinery, \$14,447,000 (\$11,380,000); haying machinery, \$30,867,000 (\$31,425,000); and harvesting machinery, \$85,645,000 (\$78,183,000).

PRICES

*5. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes declined between August and September 1965 in seven of the 10 regional cities, rose in two and remained unchanged in one. Movements ranged from a decrease of 1.1% in St. John's, Nfld. to an increase of 0.4% in Toronto.

Food indexes were lower in eight cities and higher in two. Housing indexes moved up slightly in seven cities and were constant in three. Clothing indexes registered fractional increases in nine cities and remained unchanged in one. Indexes for transportation rose in nine cities and fell in one. Health and personal care indexes were higher in five cities and unchanged in five. Recreation and reading indexes declined in all cities. Tobacco and alcohol indexes remained steady.

St. John's, Nfld.: The all-items index fell 1.1% to 123.1 from 124.5. The decrease resulted mainly from a 3.3% reduction in the food index, with a smaller decline in the recreation and reading index. The housing, transportation, and health and personal care indexes were slightly higher. The clothing, and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged. Halifax: The all-items index declined 0.5% to 134.8 from 135.5. Decreases in the food, and recreation and reading indexes outweighed increases in the housing, clothing and transportation indexes. The health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol components were constant. Saint John, N.B.: A decrease of 0.2% in the all-items index to 137.5 from 137.8, reflected lower prices in the food and recreation and reading components. While the clothing and transportation indexes increased, indexes for the other main components were unchanged. Montreal: Lower indexes for food and recreation and reading moved the all-items index down 0.4% to 138.1 from 138.7. Indexes for housing, clothing, transportation, and health and personal care were slightly higher than in August. Ottawa: The all-items index declined 0.1% to 139.0 from 139.2. Decreases in the food, and recreation and reading indexes outweighed increases in the housing, clothing and transportation indexes. The indexes for health and personal care, and

tobacco and alcohol continued at the August levels. Toronto: Upward movements in five of the seven main component groups moved the all-items index 0.4% to 141.1 from 140.5. The recreation and reading index declined, while the tobacco and alcohol index was constant. Winnipeg: A decrease of 0.1% in the all-items index to 135.3 from 135.4, resulted from downward movements in the food, transportation, and recreation and reading indexes. The clothing, and health and personal care indexes rose in September and the housing, and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained at August levels. Saskatoon-Regina: Lower increases for food, and recreation and reading moved the all-items index down 0.3% to 132.2 from 132.6. The indexes for housing, clothing and transportation were slightly higher. The health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol indexes registered no change. Edmonton-Calgary: There was no change in the all-items index from the August level of 130.9. Increases in the clothing and transportation indexes were offset by decreases in the food, and recreation and reading indexes. The housing, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol components were unchanged. Vancouver: With higher indexes for five of the seven component groups, the all-items index advanced 0.2% to 135.8 from 135.5. The recreation and reading index registered a decrease.

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

	All-Items		Group Indexes - September 1965						
	Sept. 1965	August 1965	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transport-	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	123.1	124.5	119.9	116.5	116.9	121.6	165.9	148.7	116.1
Halifax ...	134.8	135.5	131.9	134.8	132.1	138.8	169.9	171.5	125.9
Saint John.	137.5	137.8	135.3	135.0	130.6	146.7	192.4	155.8	126.6
Montreal ..	138.1	138.7	140.0	137.0	114.2	167.0	183.4	157.0	127.1
Ottawa	139.0	139.2	139.0	137.9	125.4	160.8	182.8	150.0	126.7
Toronto ...	141.1	140.5	136.8	142.2	127.8	148.8	175.1	192.0	123.9
Winnipeg ..	135.3	135.4	134.6	130.2	127.8	138.0	188.9	142.7	138.3
Saskatoon-									
Regina	132.2	132.6	133.9	128.5	133.5	136.8	150.9	151.3	124.4
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	130.9	130.9	129.1	128.0	130.7	133.8	174.1	145.1	120.5
Vancouver .	135.8	135.5	135.7	135.3	123.6	150.2	157.7	151.3	123.3

(1) All-Items indexes for August and September and September group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

(*) Index on the base June 1951=100.

*6. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	October 14	October 7	September 16
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>		(1956 = 100)		
Total Index	111	175.4	174.9	176.9
Industrials	77	180.7	180.0	182.3
Utilities	20	173.1	173.3	176.1
Finance(1)	14	151.8	151.6	151.3
Banks	6	138.8	139.8	141.2
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	107.3	106.6	109.7
Gold's	16	124.4	127.9	129.9
Base metals	8	97.9	94.9	98.7
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	147.0	142.2	143.6
Primary oils and gas	6	105.1	104.2	100.1

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

*7. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots aggregated 197,772 tons in the week of October 16, up slightly (0.2%) from the preceding week's total of 197,443 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 171,623 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 206 in the current week versus 205 a week earlier and 178 a year ago.

8. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Continuing to be greater than a year earlier, output of steel ingots increased 10.0% in September to 808,-818 tons from 735,154 a year ago, placing the January-September total 10.4% ahead of a year earlier at 7,371,064 tons versus 6,676,043.

Pig iron output, on the other hand, rose 5.5% in the month to 584,843 tons from 554,429 a year earlier and 6.3% in the nine months to 5,268,935 tons from 4,-958,253 in the first nine months of 1964.

9. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles declined 8.4% in September to 45,925 units from 50,142 a year earlier, comprising fewer passenger cars at 37,699 units versus 40,310 and fewer commercial vehicles at 8,226 units against 9,832. January-September output advanced 15.0% to 598,626 units from 520,643 a year ago, total for passenger cars rising to 499,169 units from 434,749 and commercial vehicles to 99,457 units from 85,894.

*10. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear rose 0.7% in August to 4,-189,150 pairs from 4,160,945 a year earlier, but declined 2.0% in the January-August period to 31,031,367 pairs from 31,669,895 in the first eight months of 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Production of Leather Footwear". August output by size group was as follows: men's, boys' and youths', 1,331,309 pairs (1,271,-544 in August 1964); women's, growing girls' and misses', 2,317,874 (2,350,709); and children's, little gents', babies' and infants', 539,967 (538,692).

11. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in August to \$15,313,000 from \$13,721,000 a year earlier and also in January-August to \$123,226,000 from \$122,858,000 a year ago. Trade sales were up in the month and down in the eight months as compared to a year earlier, while industrial sales were higher in both periods.

12. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke advanced in July to 378,823 tons from 362,662 in the same month last year and in January-July to 2,531,302 tons from 2,524,884 in the corresponding period of 1964. Available supply was larger in the month at 389,858 tons versus 355,311 a year earlier and also in the seven months at 2,645,993 tons versus 2,550,664.

*13. Veneers & Plywood Shipments of veneers increased 44% in August to 144,592,000 square feet from 100,125,000 a year earlier and 24% in the January-August period to 1,076,766,000 square feet from 865,834,000 a year ago, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". Stocks of veneers were 39% greater at the end of August this year versus last at 126,147,000 square feet versus 90,946,000.

August shipments of plywoods decreased 9% to 188,270,000 square feet from 205,-568,000 in August last year, while January-August shipments fell 8% to 1,308,207,000 square feet from 1,704,058,000 in the first eight months of 1963. Plywood stocks were 1% larger at the end of August this year as compared to last at 132,193,000 square feet versus 131,487,000.

14. Output Of Concrete Products Production of concrete products in August was as follows: concrete brick, 8,177,749 (9,458,162 in the corresponding month of last year); blocks, all aggregates (except chimney blocks), 19,460,258 (17,277,815); pipe (drain, sewer and water) and culvert tile, 144,235 tons (211,349); and ready-mixed concrete, 1,428,797 cubic yards (1,208,029). January-August totals: brick, 63,254,649 (66,885,975 in the corresponding period of the previous year); blocks, 124,595,747 (109,796,301); pipe and culvert tile, 947,901 tons (1,004,691); and ready-mixed concrete, 8,088,027 cubic yards (7,262,664).

15. Cement Producers' shipments and usage of Portland, and masonry and other cement amounted to 962,081 tons in August compared with 915,163 tons a year earlier and in the January-August period to 5,289,265 tons compared with 4,998,965 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. End-of-August stocks amounted to 669,203 tons compared with 517,350 tons a year earlier.

F I S H E R I E S

*16. Advance Release Of Fish Landings - September 1965 - Maritimes

<u>Major Species</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Groundfish -	'000 lb.	\$'000
Cod	14,910	690
Lingcod	-	-
Haddock	7,379	481
Pollock	1,778	66
Hake	2,950	90
Redfish	8,192	235
Halibut	148	61
Flounders & soles	11,310	365
Other unspecified	1,886	57
TOTAL	48,553	2,045
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring	63,828	669
Mackerel	3,009	89
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish	1,516	592
Other unspecified	197	18
TOTAL	68,550	1,368
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs	-	-
Lobster	1,153	656
Oysters	497	92
Scallops	1,990	1,065
Other unspecified	825	32
TOTAL	4,465	1,845
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES	121,568	5,258

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

17. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended October 7 numbered 86,277, up by 2.1% from a year earlier. This brought the total in the January 1-October 7 period to 3,006,502 cars, a decrease of 0.4% from the preceding year but an increase of 9.9% from the comparable period of 1963. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections increased by 16.3% from a year earlier in the seven-day period to 25,517 cars and by 1.8% in the year-to-date to 955,045 cars.

18. Railway Operating Statistics Total Canadian common carrier railway operating revenues rose by 2.9% in May this year from a year earlier to \$115,018,900, while operating expenses rose by 2.8% to \$104,888,900. This resulted in a total net operating income of \$10,130,000 in May as compared to \$9,756,200 a year ago. Operating expenses in May this year amounted to 91.19¢ per dollar of revenue.

19. Railway Freight Traffic Revenue freight carried on railway lines in Canada in May this year amounted to 17,220,800 tons, little changed from the May 1964 total of 17,219,500 tons. Loadings in Canada declined by 0.9% in the month to 15,005,300 tons, and overhead freight (U.S. to U.S. through Canada) by 1.1% to 1,202,100 tons, while receipts from United States rail connections destined to points in Canada increased by 16.5% to 1,013,400 tons.

20. Urban Transit Initial revenue passenger fares (excluding transfers) collected by 87 urban transit systems in 1964 totalled 994,239,184 as compared to 988,147,638 by 85 firms in 1963. Total operating revenue rose in the year to \$151,851,962 from \$142,451,128 in the preceding year and operating expenses to \$151,389,907 from \$146,280,067. There was a net operating income in 1964 of \$462,055 as compared to a net operating loss in 1963 of \$3,828,939.

Revenue equipment in 1964 included motor buses at 5,609 versus 5,432 in 1963, trolley coaches at 1,122 versus 1,167, street cars at 740 versus 740 and subway cars at 170 versus 170.

*21. Shipping Statistics Freight handled at Canadian ports during July rose 3.6% to 26,812,506 tons from 25,892,275 in July 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Shipping Statistics". Cargo loaded in international seaborne shipping showed a slight decrease to 9,117,912 tons from 9,255,076 in the corresponding month last year, while cargo unloaded increased to 6,275,408 tons from 5,072,524. In coastwise shipping, cargo unloaded declined 2.8% to 5,747,830 tons from 5,914,320.

During July the two commodities loaded in greatest volume in international seaborne shipping were iron ore at 4,647,306 tons versus 4,301,540 tons in July 1964 and wheat at 836,298 tons versus 1,732,137. The two commodities unloaded in greatest volume were bituminous coal at 1,550,626 tons versus 1,353,989 and iron ore at 970,430 tons versus 795,514. In coastwise shipping, the two commodities carried in greatest volume were pulpwood at 984,735 tons versus 876,131 and wheat at 845,673 tons versus 1,572,418.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in July were: Sept Iles, 2,545,895 tons (2,531,763 in July 1964); Port Arthur - Fort William, 1,863,095 (2,534,090); Montreal, 1,791,909 (2,933,530); Vancouver, 1,501,481 (1,498,850); Hamilton, 1,278,290 (1,040,607); and Baie Comeau, 1,242,559 (1,238,402).

During the seven-month period from January to July 1965, the volume of freight handled at Canadian ports increased to 116,095,890 tons from 115,945,217 tons handled in 1964. Cargoes loaded and unloaded in international seaborne shipping rose 4.4% to 68,730,428 tons from 65,777,434, while the tonnage handled in coastwise shipping fell 5.5% to 47,365,462 tons from 50,167,783.

TUBERCULOSIS

22. Incidence Of Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis numbered 593 in July this year, comprising 509 classed as new active and 84 as reactivated.

23. Dairy Factory Production Smaller quantities of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk but larger amounts of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder were produced in September and January-September this year as compared to last. September totals (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 34,719 pounds (36,909 in September 1964); cheddar cheese, 16,503 pounds (15,861); ice cream mix, 2,232 gallons (2,072); evaporated whole milk, 27,708 pounds (28,108); and skim milk powder, 22,478 pounds (20,147).

January-September production totals (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 275,443 pounds (285,601 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 118,251 pounds (113,411); ice cream mix, 20,634 gallons (20,224); evaporated whole milk, 251,138 pounds (260,316); and skim milk powder, 180,304 pounds (163,386).

*24. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base increased 15.0% in September to 8,384,993 pounds from 7,291,928 a year earlier, comprising cheddar-based at 8,310,696 pounds versus 7,237,833 and other hard or cream cheese-based at 74,297 pounds versus 54,095. Output in January-September climbed 10.1% to 56,320,065 pounds from 51,155,408 a year ago, total for cheddar-based rising to 55,664,422 pounds from 50,416,500, while that for other hard or cream cheese-based falling to 655,643 pounds from 738,908. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of September amounted to 3,977,553 pounds as compared to 3,205,721 at the corresponding date last year, including cheddar-based at 3,934,495 pounds versus 3,146,528 and other hard or cream cheese-based at 43,058 pounds versus 59,193.

25. Margarine Production of margarine declined in September to 16,495,000 pounds from 17,021,000 in September last year and in January-September to 122,767,000 pounds from 125,936,000 in the first nine months of 1964. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses aggregated 9,699,000 pounds at October 1 this year as compared to 10,504,000 at September 1 and 9,932,000 at October 1 last year.

26. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and cheddar cheese were smaller at October 1 this year as compared to last, while those of evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger. October 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 107,655 pounds (137,522 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 73,426 pounds (74,214); evaporated whole milk, 56,671 pounds (53,781); skim milk powder, 46,942 pounds (40,073); and poultry meat, 41,982 pounds (41,775).

27. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat aggregated an estimated 75,657,000 pounds at October 1 this year as compared to the revised September 1 total of 73,642,000 and last year's October 1 figure of 82,489,000. Beginning-of-October holdings were: cold storage frozen meat, 43,702,000 pounds (48,239,000 a year ago); fresh meat, 24,458,000 pounds (25,163,000); and cured meat, 7,497,000 pounds (9,087,000).

Stocks of lard at October 1 totalled 4,485,000 pounds versus 3,971,000 at September 1 and 4,085,000 at October 1 last year, while beginning-of-October holdings of tallow aggregated 2,433,000 pounds versus 2,292,000 a month earlier and 3,855,000 a year ago.

28. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of fruit (frozen and in preservatives) totalled an estimated 53,310,000 pounds at October 1 this year as compared to the revised September 1 total of 51,022,000 and last year's October 1 figure of 56,530,000. Beginning-of-October holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine) aggregated 91,671,000 pounds as compared to 83,874,000 a month earlier and 87,549,000 a year ago.

29. Exports Of Oats, Barley, Rye, Flaxseed & Rapeseed Smaller quantities of oats, barley and rye but larger amounts of flaxseed and rapeseed were exported from Canada in the 1964-65 (August-July) crop year. Year's totals were (in millions): oats, 14.7 bushels (17.5 in the preceding crop year); barley, 32.7 bushels (41.5); rye, 4.9 bushels (5.5); flaxseed, 14.3 bushels (13.6); and rapeseed, 9.3 bushels (5.2).

MINING

30. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos increased in August to 130,784 tons from 120,797 in August last year, but decreased in the January-August period to 805,338 tons from 837,505 a year ago. Shipments by producers in Quebec were up in the month at 112,562 tons versus 110,131 and down in the eight months at 719,755 tons versus 755,342.
31. Iron Ore Producers' shipments of iron ore declined 3.7% in August to 4,247,131 tons from 4,411,503 in the same month last year, comprising smaller exports at 3,716,746 tons versus 3,905,476 but larger domestic shipments at 530,385 tons versus 506,027. January-August shipments rose 4.8% to 24,659,304 tons from 23,520,167 in the corresponding period of 1964, export shipments rising to 21,938,760 tons from 20,951,143 and domestic shipments to 2,720,544 tons from 2,569,024. August shipments were smaller than a year earlier for Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia and larger for Newfoundland, while January-August totals were above year-earlier levels for all regions except Quebec. All-Canada stocks at the end of August aggregated 3,228,346 tons, smaller by 23.5% than the comparable 1964 total of 4,218,411 tons.
32. Silver, Lead & Zinc More silver, lead (mine output) and zinc (mine output) was produced in July and January-July this year as compared to last. July totals were: silver, 2,542,093 troy ounces (2,433,637 in July 1964); lead (mine output), 26,264 tons (17,009); and zinc (mine output), 76,781 tons (58,414). January-July totals: silver, 17,671,767 troy ounces (16,947,067 a year ago); lead (mine), 178,970 tons (114,440); and zinc (mine), 535,012 tons (398,423).
33. Salt Shipments Producers' shipped or used 329,025 tons of dry salt and salt content of brine in August this year, comprising 193,091 tons of dry salt and 135,934 tons of salt content of brine. This placed the January-August total at 2,739,073 tons, including 1,709,048 tons of dry salt and 1,030,025 tons of salt content of brine. Total stocks at the end of August aggregated 161,529 tons.

UTILITIES

34. Gas Utilities Sales of natural gas by gas utilities increased 9.6% in volume in 1963 to 451,598,298,000 cubic feet from 412,061,509,000 in 1962, comprising residential at 145,856,368,000 cubic feet versus 134,919,118,000, industrial at 235,378,789,000 cubic feet versus 213,467,798,000 and commercial at 70,363,141,000 cubic feet versus 63,674,593,000. Number of customers advanced 6.1% to 1,449,290 from 1,366,487 in the preceding year.

Revenue from sales in 1963 climbed 11.6% to \$287,686,684 from \$257,659,680 in 1962. Year's revenue of residential sales was up to \$152,031,909 from \$138,439,174 in 1962, industrial sales to \$84,856,472 from \$73,656,938 and commercial sales to \$50,798,303 from \$45,563,568.

(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, September 1965, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Household Facilities & Equipment, May 1965
3. Department Store Sales, October 2, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *4. Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, 1964
- *5. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, September 1965
- *6. Weekly Security Price Indexes, October 14, 1965
- *7. Steel Ingot Production, October 16, 1965
8. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, September 1965, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
9. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, September 1965,
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *10. Production of Leather Footwear, August 1965
11. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, August 1965, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Coal & Coke Statistics, July 1965, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- *13. Veneers & Plywoods, August 1965
14. Concrete Products, August 1965, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Cement, August 1965, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *16. Fish Landings, Maritimes, September 1965
17. Railway Carloadings, October 7, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
18. Railway Operating Statistics, May 1965, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Railway Freight Traffic, May 1965, (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00
20. Urban Transit, 1964, (53-216), 50¢
- *21. Shipping Statistics, July 1965
22. Incidence of Tuberculosis, July 1965, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Dairy Factory Production, September 1965, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *24. Process Cheese, September 1965
25. Margarine, September 1965, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, October 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
27. Stocks of Meat & Lard, October 1965, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
28. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, October 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
29. Coarse Grains Quarterly, August 1965, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
30. Asbestos, August 1965, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Iron Ore, August 1965, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, July 1965, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Salt, August 1965, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Gas Utilities (Transport & Distribution Systems), 1963, (57-205), 75¢
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, September 29, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Fish Freezings & Stocks, August 1965, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of September 24
 - Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, July 1965, (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Sum-
marized in issue of October 1
 - Primary Iron & Steel, July 1965, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of
September 24
 - Stoves & Furnaces, July 1965, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of
September 24
 - Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, August 1965, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
-- Summarized in issue of October 15
 - Motor Carriers - Freight Quarterly, April to June 1965, (53-005), 25¢/\$1.00
 - Trade of Canada: Exports By Countries, January-June 1965, (65-003), \$1.00/\$4.00
 - Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, May 1965, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
 - Estimates of Employees By Province & Industry, July 1965, (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1964, (72-205),
50¢ -- Summarized in issue of June 4
 - Retail Trade: Establishments, Credit Statistics, 1961 Census, (97-506), 75¢

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