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DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index reached 139.3 at the beginning of October this year, up by 0.1% from the September index of 139.1 and up by 2.7% from the October 1964 index of 135.6. Between September and October, indexes for clothing, health and personal care, housing, and recreation and reading increased while that for food decreased; indexes for transportation and tobacco and alcohol remained steady. (Pages 2-3)

Industrial Production: The index of industrial production was placed at 231.4 in August, up by 1.3% from July and up by 3% from the January level (Page 3)

Population: At June 1 this year, children under 15 years of age numbered an estimated 6,513,800, representing one-third of Canada's total population of 19,571,000. Three-fifths of the population were between 15 and 64 years of age and just over 7% were 65 years of age and over. (Page 4)

Business: Cheques cashed in Canada were valued at \$39,281,009,000 in August and at \$318,490,754,000 in January-August, reflecting gains from the preceding year of 25.2% in the month and 16.3% in the eight months. (Page 4)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 194,378 tons in the week ending November 6, up by 1.2% from the preceding week ... Producers' domestic sales of radio and television receiving sets were greater in August and in January-August this year as compared to last. (Page 5)

Merchandising: Department store sales were up by 4.9% in August and January-August as compared to a year ago, while sales in the weeks of October 23 and 30 were up by 3.5% and 10.5%, respectively ... Volume of sales of new motor vehicles was greater by 31.0% in August and by 10.1% in January-August versus a year earlier. (Pages 6-7)

Food & Agriculture: Both production and sales of refined beet and cane sugar were greater in September and January-September as compared to a year ago ... Soft drink output was larger in September and the January-September period versus last year. (Page 7)

Transportation: Fewer cars of railway revenue freight were loaded in the last 10 days of October and in the January 1-October 31 period, but more in the month of October as compared to the similar periods in 1964. (Page 8)

1. Price Movements Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) edged up 0.1% to 139.3 at the beginning of October from 139.1 in September. The October index was 2.7% higher than the October 1964 index of 135.6. In the current period, increases in the indexes for clothing, health and personal care, housing, and recreation and reading outweighed a decline in the food index. The remaining two indexes, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged in October.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1 9 6 5			1 9 6 4
		October	September	August	October
All-items	100	139.3	139.1	139.4	135.6
Food	27	135.7	136.4	137.8	131.0
Housing (2)	32	141.6	141.5	141.2	139.2
Clothing	11	123.2	121.4	120.7	120.7
Transportation	12	148.7	148.7	147.9	141.4
Health & personal care	7	177.0	176.0	175.8	170.0
Recreation & reading	5	154.2	154.0	154.6	151.1
Tobacco & alcohol	6	122.6	122.6	122.6	121.4

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

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

The food index declined 0.5% to 135.7 from 136.4 but price movements were mixed. Prices were lower for beef, bacon, lamb, most fresh vegetables, bananas, apples, grapes, frozen orange juice, canned corn, tomatoes and tomato juice, margarine, macaroni, tea and coffee. Higher prices were recorded for eggs, citrus fruit, potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, fresh pork, ham, cottage roll, fish, and turkey.

The housing index increased 0.1% to 141.6 from 141.5. The shelter component advanced slightly as a result of increased rents and home-ownership prices. The household operation remained unchanged as lower prices for appliances and floor coverings were offset by higher prices for furniture, textiles, utensils and equipment, and telephone rates.

The clothing index moved up 1.5% to 123.2 from 121.4. Widespread price increases were recorded for both seasonal and other items in men's, women's and children's wear, including footwear. Mixed price movements occurred in piece goods.

The transportation index remained at 148.7. The automobile operation component advanced with higher gasoline prices in several cities but was offset by the decrease in the travel component which resulted from seasonally lower train fares.

The health and personal care index rose 0.6% to 177.0 from 176.0. Scattered increases in doctors' and dentists' fees and optical care moved the health care component. The personal care component advanced slightly with increased prices in personal care supplies.

The recreation and reading index edged up 0.1% to 154.2 from 154.0. The recreation component rose fractionally as prices increased for radios, portable television receivers, phonograph records, bicycles, and bowling fees. The reading component held steady. The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 122.6.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, moved 0.2% lower to 261.5 from 261.9 in the three-week period October 1 to October 22. Prices for seven commodities declined, seven advanced and 16 remained unchanged. Principal changes included decreases for steel scrap, raw sugar, hogs, tin and linseed oil, and increases for beef hides, raw wool and raw cotton.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets increased 0.9% to 236.9 from 234.7, with the field products index rising 2.9% to 172.3 from 167.5 and the animal products index falling 0.1% to 301.5 from 301.9.

Security Price Indexes: The investors index of common stock prices (1956=100) increased 1.7% to 178.5 from 175.5 in the four-week period September 30 to October 28, with industrials increasing 2.3% and utilities 0.9% and finance decreasing 0.5%. The index of mining stocks advanced 2.7% to 110.2 from 107.3, reflecting an increase of 7.9% in base metals and a decrease of 4.3% in golds. The price indexes for both uraniums and primary oils and gas were up by 8.8% and 7.7%, respectively.

*2. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	November 4	October 28 (1956 = 100)	October 7
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	180.4	178.5	174.9
Industrials	77	186.8	184.6	180.0
Utilities	20	178.5	175.6	173.3
Finance (1)	14	150.9	151.9	151.6
Banks	6	135.9	137.2	139.8
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	112.4	110.2	106.6
Golds	16	126.8	124.4	127.9
Base metals	8	104.5	102.4	94.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	151.9	151.5	142.2
Primary oils and gas	6	104.3	106.4	104.2

(1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and Loan.

3. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) stood at 259.9 in September this year, down 1.3% from the August index of 263.2 but up 5.7% from the September 1964 index of 245.9. The decline between August and September was due to lower prices for potatoes and cattle, while the gain from a year ago was attributable for the most part to higher prices for livestock, dairy products, and potatoes.

September provincial indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 219.3 (316.2 in August); Nova Scotia, 239.3 (259.6); New Brunswick, 225.6 (272.6); Quebec, 301.6 (306.5); Ontario, 293.0 (294.3); Manitoba, 239.3 (239.3); Saskatchewan, 216.9 (215.7); Alberta, 243.1 (243.6); and British Columbia, 279.3 (280.6).

I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N

4. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) reached 231.4 in August, a rise of 1.3% from the revised July index of 228.5. The August level was more than 3% higher than the January level and the January-August level was up by 7% from the preceding year. In the month-to-month comparison, all three components contributed to the advance, with mining rising by 3.2%, manufacturing by 0.5% and electric power and gas utilities by 4.2%.

In mining, fuels were the major contributors to the July-August increase, in manufacturing both durables and non-durables contributed, while in electric power and gas utilities the principal contribution was made by electric power.

5. Canada's Population Children under working age (i.e., under 15 years of age)
By Sex & Age Group in Canada on June 1 this year numbered 6,513,800, accord-
 ing to age estimates of the population released by DBS.
 This was one-third of the estimated 19,571,000 total population of Canada on that
 date. Three-fifths (59.1%) or 11,562,600 were in the working ages 15-64, and 7.6%
 or 1,494,600 were in the retirement ages, 65 and over.

While the total population had increased 7.3% since the 1961 Census, the popu-
 lation under 15 increased by only 5.2%, the working age population by 8.5% and the
 retirement age group by 7.4%. Some of the five-year age groups showed greater vari-
 ations. The 0-4 group increased by only 0.1% as a result of decreasing births
 during the last few years. The 5-9 and 10-14 increased by 6.5% and 9.9%, respec-
 tively. The age group 15-19 recorded the greatest rate of increase at 24.2% or
 346,500. The young adult age group 20-24 increased by 193,700 or 16.4% -- this
 increase is being reflected in an increase in marriages to 138,135 in 1964 from
 128,475 in 1961. The low birth rates of the thirties are now affecting the age
 groups 25-29 and 30-34. Both of these groups showed decreases, 2.0% and 4.0%,
 respectively. The age group 35-39 increased by only 0.5%. In the older age groups
 increases ranged from 5.7% for the 65-69 group to 13.5% for the 55-59 age group.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland had the highest proportion of children under
 working ages at 40.4% and the lowest proportion (53.9%) of population in the working
 ages and (5.7%) in the retirement ages. British Columbia had the lowest proportion
 under 15 years of age at 30.8%. However, its proportion in the working ages at
 59.6% was just below the highest proportions shown by Quebec at 60.0% and Ontario at
 59.9%. Prince Edward Island had the highest proportion of persons over 65 years of
 age with 10.5% and British Columbia was second with 9.6%.

R E S E A R C H

6. Industrial Research & Development During 1963, 701 Canadian firms reported
 spending almost \$231 million on scientific
 research and development. Of this total, \$189.7 million was spent intra-murally by
 the reporting firms. These intra-mural expenditures included \$29.5 million for
 plant and equipment used in research and development. Payments for research and
 development performed outside Canada came to \$37.8 million.

In addition to their expenditures on research and development, these firms paid
 \$22.8 million for patents, licences and technical "know how". Corresponding payments
 to them by other firms amounted to \$3.6 million.

The research and development done within Canadian industry was performed by
 almost 5,800 scientists and engineers, assisted by approximately 8,365 technicians,
 craftsmen and other supporting personnel.

B U S I N E S S

7. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in clearing centres
 climbed 25.2% in August to \$39,281,009,000
 from \$31,382,746,000 in August last year and 16.3% in the January-August period to
 \$318,490,754,000 from \$273,919,899,000 a year ago.

Debits were greater than a year earlier in August in all economic regions.
 Month's values (in thousands) were, percentage gains in brackets: Atlantic Pro-
 vinces, \$973,178 (26.4%); Quebec, \$11,917,691 (26.9%); Ontario, \$18,008,637 (27.0%);
 Prairie Provinces, \$5,579,983 (21.3%); and British Columbia, \$2,801,520 (14.9%).

8. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) rose by 1.1% to 143.7 at the end of August from the end of July. An increase of this size is typical in August as many manufacturing firms resume operations after summer shut-downs for vacations and re-tooling. In addition, the construction industry usually records moderately large increases, as employment in this division advances to a seasonal peak.

Seasonally adjusted, the industrial composite was virtually unchanged at 138.4 in August versus July, as reductions in finance, insurance and real estate and service were offset by small-to-moderate increases in the remaining divisions. The largest percentage increases were recorded in mining (0.8%), construction (0.7%) and public utility operation (1.1%). Manufacturing rose by 0.3%, due largely to movements in the non-durables component.

In manufacturing, the seasonally adjusted index for durables was virtually unchanged in August as smaller-than-seasonal gains in the component industry groups were offset by a contra-seasonal decline in transportation equipment, mainly as a result of major industrial disputes in aircraft and parts/brought about the weakening. The adjusted index for non-durables rose by 0.4% in the month due to strengthening in most component industries.

The seasonally adjusted indexes for most provinces declined in August. However, the declines were balanced by increases in Newfoundland (0.7%), Quebec (0.7%) and British Columbia (0.4%).

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries rose by 10¢ in August to \$91.19. This figure was \$4.00 above the same month in 1964. The payroll index at 307.7 was 1.2% above July and 10.2% above August last year.

MANUFACTURING

*9. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended November 6 totalled 194,378 tons, an increase of 1.2% from the preceding week's total of 192,135 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 170,710 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 202 in the current week versus 200 a week earlier and 178 a year ago.

10. Sales Of Radios, TV's And Record Players Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, television receiving sets and record players were greater in August and January-August this year as compared to last. August sales were: radio receiving sets, 57,457 units (54,596 in August 1964); television receiving sets, 45,256 units (44,652); and record players, 19,182 units (16,609). January-August totals: radio receiving sets, 547,440 units (450,453 a year ago); television receiving sets, 301,038 (278,618); and record players, 93,178 (78,276).

*11. Major Appliances Sales in Canada in September of automatic washing machines aggregated 21,571 units (exports totalled 148 units), conventional washing machines 21,763 (1,733), electric clothes dryers 24,220 (21), and gas clothes dryers 3,232 (nil). End-of-September stocks of these appliances were: automatic washing machines, 24,690 units; conventional washing machines, 23,398; electric clothes dryers, 28,718; and gas clothes dryers, 5,084.

*12. Major Appliances September sales in Canada of electric ranges numbered 31,617 units, electric wall ovens aggregated 1,352 units, and electric drop in ranges totalled 993 units. Month's domestic sales of gas ranges and ovens were valued at \$580,505.

13. Hard Board Shipments of hard board increased 21.3% in September to 37,065,313 square feet from 30,564,247 in the same month last year and 13.3% in the January-September period to 327,137,695 square feet from 288,706,858 in the first nine months of 1964. Domestic shipments rose in September to 27,075,253 square feet from 24,316,283 a year earlier but fell in January-September to 208,282,001 square feet from 236,071,084 a year ago, while export shipments advanced in the month to 9,990,060 square feet from 6,247,964 and also in the nine months to 118,855,694 square feet from 52,635,774.

*14. Cigarette & Cigar Lighters Factory shipments from all industries of cigarette and cigar lighters, including automotive type, declined 0.3% in volume in 1964 to 940,593 from 943,079 in 1963 and 3.8% in value to \$1,647,044 from \$1,712,104 in the preceding year.

15. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts increased 17.4% in September to 36,246,595 square feet from 30,868,894 in September last year, while shipments of granulated wool decreased 27.4% to 998,339 cubic feet from 1,375,370 and bulk or loose wool 16.2% to 84,647 cubic feet from 101,027. January-September shipments of batts climbed 4.3% to 280,788,220 square feet from 269,323,847 a year ago, while granulated wool fell 18.6% to 5,167,655 cubic feet from 6,350,133 and bulk or loose wool 4.4% to 702,273 cubic feet from 734,354.

MERCHANDISING

16. Department Store Sales And Stocks In August Value of department store sales reached an estimated \$141,379,000 in August this year, a rise of 4.9% from last year's August total of \$134,764,000. This placed the January-August total at \$1,076,099,000, higher by 4.9% as compared to the corresponding 1964 total of \$1,026,293,000. End-of-August stocks had a selling value of \$447,634,000, an advance of 6.6% from the comparable year-earlier figure of \$419,785,000.

August and January-August sales were above year-earlier levels in all provinces except Saskatchewan that posted decreases of 4.6% in the month and 1.7% in the cumulative period. Provincial gains in August (eight-month advances in brackets) were: Atlantic Provinces, 8.5% (4.1%); Quebec, 5.2% (4.4%); Ontario, 3.8% (5.3%); Manitoba, 3.6% (3.7%); Alberta, 6.1% (3.5%); and British Columbia, 7.5% (7.8%).

Departmentally, August sales were greater than a year earlier in 23 of the 29 specified departments, with gains ranging from 0.7% in boys' clothing and furnishings to 18.8% in photographic equipment and supplies, and decreases from 1.4% in women's, misses' and children's shoes to 22.4% in millinery.

17. Department Store Sales In the week ending October 23 this year, Canada's department stores had sales valued 3.5% above those in the corresponding period last year. A decrease of 0.1% in Manitoba was more than offset by increases in the other provinces which were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 3.2%; Quebec, 4.7%; Ontario, 0.2%; Saskatchewan, 3.5%; Alberta, 10.1%; and British Columbia, 6.3%.

18. Department Store Sales Department stores in the week ending October 30 had sales valued 10.5% above those in the corresponding period last year. All provinces posted increases from a year earlier except the Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan. Gains in the period were: Quebec, 18.6%; Ontario, 13.9%; Manitoba, 6.7%; Alberta, 4.9%; and British Columbia, 12.0%. Sales were smaller in the Atlantic Provinces by 5.3% and in Saskatchewan by 1.6%.
19. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new motor vehicles numbered 57,276 units in August with a retail value of \$186,544,000, reflecting increases of 31.0% in volume and 34.0% in retail value as compared to a year earlier. Sales in the January-August period increased 10.1% in volume to 570,986 units from 518,372 a year ago and 12.5% in retail value to \$1,868,581,000 from \$1,661,057,000.
20. Steel Warehousing Sales of steel products by 80 firms that are considered to account for approximately 90% of Canada's steel warehousing business included the following items in July this year: concrete reinforcing bars, 7,866 tons (7,472 in July 1964); other hot rolled bars, 11,716 (10,048); plates, 21,037 (15,123); sheet and strip, 29,716 (16,159); galvanized sheet and strip, tern-plate, 7,992 (6,275); heavy structural beams, 10,438 (7,539); bar-size structural shapes, 6,581 (4,260); and other structural shapes, 8,175 (7,736).

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

21. Sugar Output & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar increased 16.8% in September to 187,237,000 pounds from 160,242,000 in the same month last year and 12.7% in the January-September period to 1,245,043,000 pounds from 1,104,867,000 in the first nine months of 1964. Total sales rose 4.8% in the month to 198,643,000 pounds from 189,552,000 and 6.8% in the nine months to 1,485,579,000 pounds from 1,390,566,000. Company-held stocks at the end of September aggregated 159,979,000 pounds, greater by 9.8% than the corresponding year-earlier total of 145,746,000.
22. Soft Drink Production Production of soft drinks increased 12.7% in September to 18,032,388 gallons from 16,005,061 in the same month last year. This brought output in the January-September period to 140,607,953 gallons, a rise of 2.4% from the corresponding 1964 total of 137,334,019.
- *23. Pack Of Green Beans Pack of green beans as reported up to the end of September amounted to 1,283,082 cases, including 655,765 cases in Quebec and 242,957 cases in British Columbia. Pack of frozen green beans aggregated 11,746,592 pounds in the period.
24. Commercial Production Of Fruit Commercial production of fruit in Canada in 1965, according to the third estimate released by DBS, was as follows (in thousands): apples, 21,432 bushels (20,052 in 1964); pears, 1,040 bushels (2,000); plums and prunes, 493 bushels (668); peaches, 1,799 bushels (2,862); apricots, 10 bushels (387); sweet cherries, 232 bushels (558); sour cherries, 448 bushels (604); strawberries, 16,855 quarts (27,120); raspberries, 11,155 quarts (13,075); loganberries, 1,101 pounds (1,078); grapes, 126,288 pounds (119,851); and blueberries, 18,376 pounds (20,860).
25. Planted Acreages Of Commercial Vegetables Planted area of commercial vegetables in Canada in 1965 is estimated at 247,340 acres, a rise of 1.0% from the 1964 estimate of 245,020 acres. The principal canning crops, beans, corn, peas and tomatoes, were planted on 147,610 acres in 1965, little different from the 1964 acreage of 147,840.

26. November Estimate Of Production Of Principal Field Crops In Canada

New production records were established in Canada in 1965 for mixed grains, corn for grain, soybeans, mustard seed and rapeseed.

On the basis of yields indicated at October 15, production of the five major grains in Canada, with 1964 totals and 10-year (1954-63) averages in brackets, were (in millions): all wheat, 677.9 bushels (600.4, 475.1); oats, 415.0 bushels (357.2, 380.9); barley, 214.6 bushels (166.8, 205.7); all rye, 16.7 bushels (12.2, 10.1); and flaxseed, 28.0 bushels (20.3, 19.8).

TRANSPORTATION

27. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last 10 days of October numbered 109,765, a decrease of 7.0% from a year earlier. Loadings in October aggregated 369,061 cars, a rise of 1.6% from a year ago. This put the number loaded in the January 1-October 31 period at 3,289,286 cars, a decline of 0.3% from the corresponding period in 1964.

Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections numbered 32,169 cars in the 10-day period (up 4.3% from a year earlier), aggregated 107,875 cars in the month (up 0.3%), and totalled 1,037,403 cars in the year-to-date (up 2.6%).

*28. Summary Of Canal Statistics Total volume of freight transported through Canadian canals in September 1965 increased 10.1% to 12,651,815 tons from 11,486,955 tons in September last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Summary of Canal Statistics".

The five commodities moved in largest volume on the St. Lawrence canals in September were: iron ore, 1,508,030 tons (1,472,105 in September 1964); wheat, 1,377,904 (947,648); corn, 361,282 (433,535); fuel oil, 274,236 (202,679); and barley, 177,565 (188,041).

On the Welland canal, the five commodities moved in largest volume during September were: iron ore, 1,764,174 tons (2,185,530); wheat, 1,422,549 (1,024,831); bituminous coal, 974,177 (901,150); corn, 376,763 (463,705); and barley, 201,867 tons (214,988).

HEALTH

29. General Cancer Mortality, 1950-1963 The national age-adjusted cancer death rate among Canadian males rose by 11.6% between 1950 and 1963, while the corresponding female death rate declined by 5.5%, according to the DBS report "General Cancer Mortality, 1950-1963". This means that if the age distribution of the Canadian population had been the same throughout the period as it was in 1956, then the death rate for males would have gone up by 11.6% and the female rate would have gone down by 5.5%.

The first section of the report reviews the proportions that mortality from all types of cancer forms of total mortality (from all causes) and outlines the trend in cancer mortality in the country over the 14-year period. Cancer now accounts for 17% of all deaths in Canada as compared with 14.1% in 1950.

The second section of the report compares cancer mortality in the individual provinces. Between 1950 and 1963 the male age-adjusted cancer death rates advanced in all 10 provinces, the advance being greatest in Quebec, Ontario, and British

MORE

Columbia and least in Saskatchewan and New Brunswick. On the other hand, the female age-adjusted cancer death rates declined most in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, but rose appreciably in Newfoundland.

The third section of the report analyses the distribution of cancer deaths for each age-group over the period. The Canadian age-group death rates advanced for males over fifty but showed no strong trend for those under fifty; the corresponding female rates declined at all ages except for those over eighty, where a small advance was indicated.

The fourth section of the report deals briefly with the proportions of deaths due to cancers of each organ system or "site". Among males, cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum accounted for 39.3% of all cancer deaths in 1963; cancer of the respiratory system (including lung cancer) for 22.4%; and cancer of the breast and genito-urinary organs for 16.9%. Cancer of the breast and genito-urinary organs accounted for 40.9% of all cancer deaths among females and cancer of the digestive organs and peritoneum for 36.9%. A separate report on cancer mortality by site in which the trends in cancer mortality rates for each site will be analysed in more detail over the period 1950-1963 is expected to be released early next year.

The report also compares Canadian cancer mortality rates with those prevailing in a selected group of 21 other countries of the world. When the age distribution of the 1958-1960 Canadian population by sex was applied to this selected group of countries, the Canadian age-adjusted cancer death rates were intermediate in rank.

C O N S T R U C T I O N

30. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over jumped 30.3% in August to 15,522 units from 11,912 in August last year, placing the January-August total 11.3% above a year ago at 87,185 units versus 78,318. Completions in these centres climbed 14.0% in the month to 9,675 units from 8,489 and 3.7% in the eight months to 83,970 units from 80,982. Units in various stages of construction at the end of August numbered 92,163, an increase of 22.1% from the comparable 1964 total of 75,510.

M I N I N G

31. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production Production of silver was smaller in August and larger in January-August this year as compared to last, while mine output of both lead and zinc was greater in both periods. August totals were: silver, 2,507,368 troy ounces (2,796,523 a year earlier); lead, 26,405 tons (17,332); and zinc, 77,700 tons (63,182). January-August totals: silver, 20,186,368 troy ounces (19,743,590 a year ago); lead, 207,875 tons (131,772); and zinc, 612,712 tons (461,605).

(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, October 1965, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *2. Weekly Security Price Indexes, November 4, 1965
3. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, September 1965, (62-003)
4. Index Of Industrial Production, August 1965, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00 10¢/\$1.00
5. Estimated Population By Sex & Age Group, Canada & The Provinces, June 1, 1965, (91-202), 25¢
6. Industrial Research & Development Expenditures In Canada, 1963, (13-524), 75¢
7. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, August 1965, (61-001), 20¢/\$2.00
8. Employment & Weekly Earnings, August 1965, (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *9. Steel Ingot Production, November 6, 1965
10. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, August 1965, (43-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Sales of Major Appliances, September 1965
- *12. Sales of Major Appliances, September 1965
13. Hard Board, September 1965, (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Shipments of Cigarette & Cigar Lighters, 1964
15. Mineral Wool, September 1965, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Department Store Sales & Stocks, August 1965, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Department Store Sales, October 23, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
18. Department Store Sales, October 30, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
19. New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1965, (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
20. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, July 1965, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
21. The Sugar Situation, September 1965, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, September 1965, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *23. Pack of Green Beans, September 1965
24. Third Estimate of the Commercial Production of Fruits, 1965, (22-003) 20¢/\$1.00
25. Preliminary Estimates of Planted Acreages of Certain Vegetable Crops Grown For Sale In 1965, (22-003), 20¢/\$1.00
26. November Estimate of Production of Principal Field Crops. Area & Condition of Fall-sown Crops. Progress of Harvesting in the Prairie Provinces, November 5, 1965, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
27. Railway Carloadings, October 31, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *28. Summary of Canal Statistics, September 1965
29. General Cancer Mortality, 1950-63, (84-520), 75¢
30. New Residential Construction, August 1965, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
31. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, August 1965, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
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