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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Imports into Canada in the second quarter of this year were valued at a record high for any calendar quarter at \$2,230,500,000, up by 8.9% from 1964's previous second-quarter high. In the first half of 1965, imports were valued at \$4,071,300,000, an increase of 10% from the preceding year. (Pages 2-4)

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Labour: Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose by 1¢ to \$2.10 in August from July, average weekly wages by 74¢ to \$86.10 and average hours by 0.3 hours to 41.1 ... Employment increased by 25,000 between September and October to 7,008,000, while unemployment at 171,000 was virtually unchanged (Pages 5-6)

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Population: Canada's population reached an estimated 19,705,000 at October 1 this year, reflecting increases of 1.8% from a year ago and 8.0% from the June 1, 1961 Census. (Page 7)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes were lower in October as compared to September in seven of the 10 regional cities, higher in one and unchanged in two, as movements ranged from a decrease of 0.4% in Ottawa to an increase of 0.3% in Montreal. (Pages 7-8)

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Merchandising: Retailers' sales were estimated at \$1,740,305,000 in September and at \$15,449,260,000 in January-September, posting gains in the periods of 8.2% and 6.3%, respectively ... September and January-September chain store sales were greater by 12.6% and 9.0%, respectively, versus a year ago ... Sales of farm implements and equipment were up by 8.8% in the first eight months of this year versus last. (Pages 9-10)

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Manufacturing: In the week of November 13, steel ingot output totalled 193,204 tons, down by 0.6% from the preceding week ... Motor vehicle output was greater than a year ago both in October and January-October by 73.9% and 19.2%, respectively. (Page 10)

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Travel: Travellers' vehicle permits issued to foreign vehicles entering the country were more numerous than a year earlier by 6.0% in October and by 4.1% in the January-October period. (Pages 11-12)

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1 & 2. Imports In Second Quarter
And First Half Of 1965

Imports into Canada during the second quarter of this year continued their upward trend and set the highest record ever reached for a calendar quarter, according to final returns released by DBS. Their total value amounted to \$2,230,500,000 or 8.9% above the previous high of \$2,047,300,000 attained in the corresponding quarter of 1964. The index of import prices declined somewhat in the second quarter of this year and the average price level for the quarter was approximately 2% lower than for the same three months of 1964. The average index of physical volume of imports, however, was nearly 11% above the average for the second quarter of 1964.

During the first half of 1965, total imports were valued at \$4,071,300,000, a gain of 10% above the arrivals for the first six months of last year. In most months of this year, with the exceptions of slight declines in January and April, there have been increases in imports over the same month of 1964. The United States remained as our principal source of supply during the first six months of this year and 71.7% of all our imports came from that country. The United Kingdom provided 7.1% and other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries 3.9%, both declining approximately 1% in the proportion of goods brought into Canada. The remaining countries supplied 17.3% of all imports, the shares of most trading areas increasing slightly with Western Europe leading and only South America showing a decline.

There were sizable gains in the imports of most of the chief commodities, both during the second quarter and in the six-month totals. Industrial machinery was the leading import, showing a gain of 8.1% over machinery arrivals in January-June 1964; motor vehicle parts followed, rising 14% over the first half of last year. In contrast, crude petroleum imports dropped approximately 3%, tractors and parts by 1.5%, and broadwoven fabrics by 2%. Arrivals of aircraft and parts rose by over 60% and passenger automobiles advanced by more than 55%. Non-ferrous metals and alloys increased by one-fifth, the rise being chiefly in nickel, tin and copper. Chemicals, steel plate, sheet and strip, electric lighting equipment, plastics, fresh fruits, apparel and fuel oils all showed decided gains during the first six months of 1965.

Among supplying countries, for the first half of 1965, imports advanced from the United States by 11.7%, fell slightly (by 1.6%) from the United Kingdom, and were nearly 6% less from Venezuela, the latter due to lowered deliveries of petroleum. Arrivals from Japan increased by over one-third, while substantial gains were evident in imports from Western Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands. Imports from Saudi Arabia almost doubled and those from Iran rose by 9.4%, both due mainly to greater petroleum shipments. There were lessened imports from Jamaica and Australia, while those from Norway, India, Mexico, Switzerland, Malaysia and Hong Kong showed gains.

Imports from the United States in both the second quarter and for the first six months of 1965 advanced by over one-tenth and practically all the leading commodities showed increases. Industrial machinery headed the list at \$410,300,000, advancing by 8.7% over arrivals in January-June 1964. Motor vehicle parts, at \$338,500,000, rose by nearly 14%, the main advance taking place in the second quarter of this year. Arrivals of aircraft were over two-thirds more than in the first half of 1964 and passenger automobiles were more than two-and-one-half times greater. There were slight declines in tractors and office machinery, while broadwoven fabrics and cotton each dropped by one-eighth. All other main commodities imported from the United States rose in the second half of this year and sizable gains were made by chemicals, non-ferrous metals, electrical equipment and plastics. Steel plate, sheet and strip imports dropped in the second quarter, but as these were high in the first three months, there was a net gain of 5.1% over arrivals in the first half of 1964.

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Imports from the United Kingdom, which had risen in the first quarter of this year, declined by 7.4% in the second quarter, when compared with the April-June period of 1964, so that for the first half of 1965, there was a slight decrease (1.6%) in total arrivals. The three leading commodities, industrial machinery, passenger autos and broadwoven fabrics all declined in the second quarter, falling 16.6%, 17.8% and 5.3%, respectively. Over the six months, however, there was a decrease of 13% in machinery, and there were only slight declines in automobiles and fabrics, due to fairly large imports in the first quarter. Aircraft and parts showed a decided gain of 35% in both periods. Wool arrivals dropped by 17% in the first six months of 1965, communication equipment by 10%, alcoholic beverages by 4% and motor vehicle parts by 6%, larger percentage declines for each of these except wool being evident in the April-June period. Imports of precious metals, principally platinum, which increased in the first quarter, dropped by nearly two-thirds in the second quarter to make a decline of almost 38% for the first half of 1965. Electric lighting and distributing equipment advanced sharply as did steel wire and wire rope.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries at \$158,000,000 have declined since the commencement of the year and showed a decrease of 15% from \$186,500,000, the total for the first six months of 1964. This was mainly due to dropping world prices for foodstuffs, such as sugar and cocoa, supplies of each of which are derived from many of these countries. The total value of sugar imports decreased by over 60% in the first half of 1965, cocoa by 20%, coffee by 13% and tea by 7%. There were also declines in rubber and wool. By main countries, there were drops of 27% in arrivals from Australia and of nearly 25% in those from Jamaica: in contrast, imports from Hong Kong increased by 23%, from Malaysia by 13.5% and from India by almost 10%. Arrivals of sugar from South Africa for the first six months were valued at nearly one-fifth less, those from Australia at two-thirds less, from British Guiana at three-quarters less, from Jamaica 80% less, with smaller values also from Trinidad and Fiji. Cocoa beans from Nigeria and Ghana were worth considerably less and there was also a decline in coffee from Uganda. There was slightly less rubber from Malaysia and Nigeria, while wool arrivals from New Zealand were greater, but slightly less from Australia. Imports of tin from Malaysia increased roughly by one-quarter, arrivals of bauxite ore from British Guiana were 25% less and of alumina were 16% less; however, there was an 8% increase in imports of alumina from Jamaica.

Imports from Western European countries increased to \$306,100,000, a gain of 24.3%, those from South America amounted to \$159,800,000 a decrease of 5.8%, and those from Asian countries \$116,000,000, a gain of nearly 35%. Arrivals from Central America and the Antilles amounted to \$55,400,000, a gain of 10%. The Middle East countries supplied \$50,200,000, a rise of nearly 30% and imports from Eastern European countries were valued at \$15,700,000, a gain of one-third over the first six months of 1964. There was an increase of 10% in industrial machinery imports from Germany, but shipments of passenger automobiles declined slightly and those of tractors fell off sharply. Imports of steel plate, sheet and strip from Japan more than tripled. Arrivals of electric lighting, distribution and control equipment increased from Germany, the Netherlands and Japan. More bananas were supplied by Honduras and Panama, while imports from Ecuador and Costa Rica were less. Deliveries of coffee from Brazil declined in value by one-fifth and from El Salvador by one-half, but advanced from Colombia, Mexico and Guatemala. There was a sharp increase in raw cotton brought in from Mexico. Considerably more petroleum was imported from Saudi Arabia, but supplies brought from Venezuela, the main source, were one-eighth less. Arrivals of fuel oils from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles rose sharply.

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SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

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EXTERNAL TRADE (Concluded)

	June		April - June		January - June	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
millions of dollars						
<u>Total Imports</u>	686.3	795.1	2,047.3	2,230.5	3,701.9	4,071.3
<u>By Main Countries</u>						
United States	473.7	559.9	1,408.8	1,557.7	2,611.3	2,916.8
United Kingdom	51.0	48.2	170.2	158.5	295.5	290.7
Venezuela	26.0	20.9	71.0	58.6	130.1	122.4
Japan	15.9	22.3	43.1	60.2	75.0	100.3
Germany, Federal Republic	12.2	19.7	45.3	53.8	76.3	88.2
France	6.6	9.3	19.9	25.6	29.9	37.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	4.5	8.6	14.2	23.1	22.1	34.3
Italy	5.1	8.2	16.1	21.3	27.3	33.7
Sweden	2.4	5.1	10.2	15.7	18.3	26.2
Netherlands	3.4	3.7	11.7	15.5	18.0	25.2
<u>By Main Commodities</u>						
Industrial machinery	75.8	95.5	248.1	266.4	452.2	488.8
Motor vehicle parts, except engines	47.8	59.1	149.4	178.3	302.9	345.2
Petroleum, crude	28.5	27.3	80.2	75.1	161.9	157.3
Aircraft and parts	10.7	28.2	37.3	55.3	69.0	110.6
Automobiles, passenger	12.1	17.9	39.2	49.8	69.6	108.1
Tractors and parts	21.3	18.4	62.4	53.5	106.6	105.1
Broad woven fabrics, all textiles	16.1	16.2	47.2	46.2	90.4	88.6
Non-ferrous metals & alloys ...	13.2	14.5	39.6	48.8	71.6	86.0
Farm machinery (except tractors) and parts	14.6	18.5	47.4	48.2	84.0	84.9
Communication and related equipment	13.7	15.7	41.3	46.8	79.1	83.5

*3. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing were \$86.10 in August compared with \$85.36 for July, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Average hourly earnings increased by 1¢ and average weekly hours rose from 40.8 to 41.1 hours. Compared with August 1964, average hourly earnings and weekly wages were 8¢ and \$2.79 higher, respectively, while the average work week declined by 0.2 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages advanced to \$94.71 from \$93.33 the previous month. Average hourly earnings, at \$2.28, were 1¢ higher and average weekly hours were 0.4 hours longer. The gain in hourly earnings was attributable, for the most part, to overtime and wage increases in the iron and steel industry and some increased activity in non-ferrous metals, where rates are above average. Reduced employment in transportation equipment, due to labour disputes in aircraft and parts and motor vehicles and lay-offs for model change-over in the latter industry, restricted the increase to some degree.

Non-durable goods manufacturing reported a drop of 1¢ in average hourly earnings. Average weekly hours increased to 40.7 hours in August. Increased activity at below average rates in clothing, textiles, and leather products and more lower paid employment in foods and beverages accounted for most of the decrease. Some contrary effect was exerted by increased employment, together with overtime payments and scattered wage increases, in the paper products, printing and publishing and chemical products industries.

Average hourly earnings were 2¢ higher in construction. This was due to more higher paid employment in the building and general engineering.

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

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	August 1965	July 1965	August 1964	August 1965	July 1965	August 1964	August 1965	July 1965	August 1964
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.1	40.8	41.3	2.10	2.09	2.02	86.10	85.36	83.31
Durable goods	41.6	41.2	41.9	2.28	2.27	2.21	94.71	93.33	92.39
Non-durable goods	40.7	40.4	40.7	1.91	1.92	1.84	77.83	77.40	74.73
Mining	42.2	41.8	41.6	2.42	2.43	2.30	102.24	101.55	95.53
Electric & Motor	44.2	43.6	44.9	2.20	2.18	2.08	97.33	95.11	93.56
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	43.0	43.1	42.9	2.41	2.39	2.23	103.81	102.90	95.59
Building & Gen. Eng.	41.8	41.9	41.8	2.64	2.61	2.45	110.64	109.39	102.20
Building	40.8	40.9	40.8	2.62	2.59	2.45	107.13	106.07	99.97
General Engineering	46.7	47.0	47.0	2.74	2.66	2.43	127.82	125.23	114.45
Highways, Bridges and Streets	45.4	45.6	44.9	1.97	1.97	1.86	89.55	89.59	83.57
Services	37.0	37.2	37.8	1.27	1.27	1.19	46.86	47.10	45.00

Index of average hourly earnings in the heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949-100) August 200.9; July 202.1.

4. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment increased between September and October
Employment & Unemployment by an estimated 25,000 to 7,008,000. Unemployment, at 171,000, remained virtually unchanged during the month. In previous years, employment has usually declined somewhat during this period and unemployment has tended to rise.

The labour force at 7,179,000 in October was higher than a year earlier by 204,000, or 2.9%. For men, the increase was 89,000 and for women, 115,000. In relative terms, the rate of growth of 5.7% for women remained substantially higher than the 1.8% increase for men.

Employment in October was 290,000 higher than a year earlier and unemployment was 86,000 lower.

Employment Employment in agriculture was well maintained during the month, as late harvesting in western Canada delayed the seasonal decline in farm labour requirements. In non-farm industries, employment rose by 18,000 which was about in line with the usual seasonal pattern.

During recent months, job opportunities for women have increased substantially, largely as a result of expansion in the service industries. In October, the number of employed women was higher by 130,000, or 6.7%, than a year earlier, employed men increased by 160,000, or 3.4%.

Total employment in October showed a rise of 290,000, or 4.3%, from a year earlier. Non-farm employment was up 299,000, or 4.9%. Employment was noticeably higher than a year ago in all regions, the Atlantic region leading with a gain of 7.1%.

Unemployment Unemployment, at 171,000 in October, was virtually unchanged from the previous month. In previous years unemployment has usually increased during this period.

Compared with a year earlier, unemployment was down 86,000. The decline was distributed among all age groups. Of the 171,000 unemployed in October 1965, some 129,000 had been unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 42,000, or 25% of the total, had been seeking work for four months or more.

The unemployment rate in October 1965 represented 2.4% of the labour force, compared with 3.7% in October 1964 and 3.9% in October 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the October 1965 unemployment rate for Canada was 3.2%.

MINING

5. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos rose 0.2% in September to 136,352 tons from 136,064 in September last year, but fell 3.3% in January-September to 941,690 tons from 973,569 in the corresponding period of 1964. Shipments from Quebec were up 0.8% in the month at 118,609 tons versus 117,724 and down 4.0% in the nine months at 838,364 tons versus 873,066.

6. Salt Shipments Producers' shipped or used 370,566 tons of dry salt and salt content of brines in September this year, up by 11.0% from the comparable 1964 total of 333,839 tons, comprising dry salt at 237,714 tons versus 199,494 and salt content of brines at 132,852 tons versus 134,345. January-September shipments climbed 16.0% to 3,109,639 tons from 2,680,571 a year ago, total for dry salt increasing to 1,946,762 tons from 1,513,185 and salt content of brines decreasing to 1,162,877 tons from 1,167,386.

*7. Canada's Population At October 1 Canada's population at October 1 this year was estimated at 19,705,000, an increase of 344,000, or 1.8%, over October 1, 1964 and of 1,467,000, or 8.0%, since the Census of June 1, 1961.

Among the provinces, the largest numerical growth since the Census of 1961 has been in Ontario - 558,000 or 8.9%. Quebec gained 433,000 or 8.2%. British Columbia gained 189,000 or 11.6% (this was the highest rate of increase). Alberta gained 122,000 or 9.2%. The smallest gain was in Prince Edward Island at 3,000 or 2.9%.

Annual estimates of the population of Canada and the provinces, covering the period October 1, 1961 to October 1, 1965, are shown in the following table. The starting point of these estimates is the final population count by provinces from the 1961 Census. To these provincial counts are added the births and immigrants by quarterly periods, while deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted. Allowance has also been made for interprovincial migration.

Estimates Of Population For Canada And Provinces

Province	Census June 1, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961	Oct. 1, 1962	Oct. 1, 1963	Oct. 1, 1964	Oct. 1, 1965
Canada	18,238	18,357	in thousands 18,683	19,012	19,361	19,705
Nfld.	458	462	474	485	493	501
P.E.I.	105	106	106	107	108	108
N.S.	737	739	750	757	761	760
N.B.	598	601	608	615	619	625
Que.	5,259	5,300	5,405	5,503	5,599	5,692
Ont.	6,236	6,271	6,377	6,494	6,637	6,794
Man.	922	927	940	952	960	960
Sask.	925	928	931	935	946	953
Alta.	1,332	1,345	1,383	1,415	1,439	1,454
B.C.	1,629	1,639	1,670	1,708	1,758	1,818
Yukon	14	15	15	16	16	15
N.W.T.	23	24	24	25	25	25

P R I C E S

*8. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes declined between September and October 1965 in seven of the ten regional cities, rose in one and remained unchanged in two. Movements ranged from a decrease of 0.4% in Ottawa to an increase of 0.3% in Montreal.

Food indexes were lower in all cities with movements ranging from 0.1% in Montreal to 2.3% in Ottawa. Housing indexes moved up slightly in six cities, edged down in one, and were constant in three. Clothing indexes were higher in eight cities, lower in one and unchanged in one. Transportation indexes decreased in five cities, increased in three cities and held steady in two. Health and personal care indexes rose in all cities. Recreation and reading indexes moved up in six cities and down in four. Tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged in all cities.

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St. John's: A decrease of 0.2% in the all-items index, to 122.9 from 123.1, resulted from downward movements in the food, clothing, transportation, and recreation and reading indexes. The housing and health and personal care indexes were slightly higher. Halifax: The all-items index declined 0.2% to 134.5 from 134.8. A decrease in the food index outweighed increases in the housing, clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. The transportation and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged. Saint John: Lower indexes for food and transportation moved the all-items index down 0.3% to 137.1 from 137.5. Indexes for housing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in September. Indexes for clothing and tobacco and alcohol remained steady. Montreal: The all-items index advanced 0.3% to 138.5 from 138.1. Increases in the clothing, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes, outweighed a decrease in the food index. The housing and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained at September levels. Ottawa: The all-items index fell 0.4% to 138.5 from 139.0. Upward movements in five of the seven main component groups failed to offset a decrease in the food index. Toronto: The all-items index edged down 0.2% to 140.8 from 141.1. Decreases in the food, transportation, and recreation and reading indexes outweighed increases in the housing, clothing, and health and personal care indexes. Winnipeg: There was no change in the all-items index from the September level of 135.3. Decreases in the food and transportation indexes were offset by increases in the clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index was unchanged at 132.2. Upward movements in the indexes for clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading were offset by a decline in the food index. The indexes for housing, transportation, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged. Edmonton-Calgary: A decrease of 0.2% in the all-items index, to 130.6 from 130.9, reflected lower indexes for food and recreation and reading. The indexes for housing, clothing, transportation, and health and personal care were slightly higher than in September. Vancouver: The all-items index fell 0.3% to 135.4 from 135.8. The decrease resulted mainly from a decline in the food index. Indexes for housing, transportation, and recreation and reading were fractionally lower. The clothing and health and personal care indexes registered increases.

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

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES - OCTOBER 1965						
	October 1965	September 1965	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Transport- ation	Health and Personal care	Recreation and Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's(2) ..	122.9	123.1	119.2	116.7	116.7	121.5	166.3	148.5	116.1
Halifax	134.5	134.8	130.1	135.2	132.9	138.8	171.0	171.9	125.9
Saint John	137.1	137.5	133.3	135.3	130.6	146.6	192.9	156.2	126.6
Montreal	138.5	138.1	139.8	137.0	116.4	167.1	184.1	158.4	127.1
Ottawa	138.5	139.0	135.8	138.2	126.3	161.9	185.0	150.5	126.7
Toronto	140.8	141.1	134.9	142.4	129.2	148.6	176.4	190.9	123.9
Winnipeg	135.3	135.3	133.5	130.2	129.1	137.8	189.9	143.8	138.3
Saskatoon-Regina	132.2	132.2	133.3	128.5	133.7	136.8	151.0	152.5	124.4
Edmonton-Calgary	130.6	130.9	126.8	128.2	132.1	134.2	175.2	144.8	120.5
Vancouver	135.4	135.8	133.5	135.2	125.4	150.1	158.5	151.2	123.3

(1) All-Items Indexes for October and September and October 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.

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

***9. Weekly Security Price Indexes**

	Number of Stocks Priced	November 11	November 4 (1956 = 100)	October 14
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	178.7	180.4	175.4
Industrials	77	185.0	186.8	180.7
Utilities	20	176.9	178.5	173.1
Finance (1)	14	149.5	150.9	151.8
Banks	6	134.8	135.9	138.8
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	113.4	112.4	107.3
Golds	16	130.6	126.8	124.4
Base metals	8	104.0	104.5	97.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	148.9	151.9	147.0
Primary oils and gas	6	103.7	104.3	105.1

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

B U S I N E S S

***10. 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 greater at the end of August this year as compared to last, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Credit Statistics".

End-of-August outstandings (in millions) were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,135 (\$1,032 a year ago); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$649 (\$578); small loan companies for cash loans, \$929 (\$810); small loan companies for instalment credit, \$64 (\$51); department stores, \$463 (\$417); furniture and appliance stores, \$195 (\$191); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,720 (\$2,222).

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

***11. Retail Trade** Sales by Canada's retailers in September were valued at an estimated \$1,740,305,000, an increase of 8.2% from last year's September total of \$1,609,061,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Retail Trade". This gain followed advances of 5.4% in the first half of the year, 9.0% in July and 7.0% in August, resulting in a rise in the sales value of 6.3% in the January-September period to \$15,449,260,000 from \$14,531,119,000 a year ago.

All provinces posted increased sales both in September and January-September as compared to a year ago. Month's gains (nine-month gains bracketed) were: Atlantic Provinces, 6.4% (6.0%); Quebec, 6.6% (5.8%); Ontario, 6.9% (6.6%); Manitoba, 5.1% (2.9%); Saskatchewan, 9.7% (6.0%); Alberta, 14.4% (5.6%); and British Columbia, 13.1% (8.9%).

All of the 18 specified kinds of business had greater sales in September as compared to a year earlier, with advances ranging from 1.4% for fuel dealers to 15.2% for variety stores. January-September sales were also larger than a year earlier in all specified businesses, with increases ranging from 2.5% for lumber and building material dealers to 13.4% for variety stores.

*12. Chain Store Sales Canada's chain stores had sales in September estimated at \$386,335,000, an increase of 12.6% from the September 1964 total of \$343,121,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Chain Store Sales and Stocks". With advances in all previous months of the year except January, sales in the January-September period climbed 9.0% to \$3,259,508,000 from \$2,990,600,000 in the first nine months of last year.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains -- largest group for which separate data are available -- were estimated at \$164,577,000 in September as compared to \$150,111,000 in September 1964, an advance of 9.6%. Declines in February and August were more than counterbalanced by increases in the remaining months of the year, with the result that sales in the January-September period rose 7.4% to \$1,510,728,000 from \$1,407,048,000 in the first nine months of the preceding year.

13. Farm Implement & Equipment Sales Wholesale value of sales of farm implements and equipment in the January 2 - August 31 period rose 8.8% to \$250,135,000 from \$229,890,000 in the corresponding period of 1964; sales of repair parts, included in total sales, were down 0.4% in the period at \$39,491,000 versus \$39,656,000.

Provincial sales values in the first eight months of this year (in thousands) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$6,845 (\$5,502 a year ago); Quebec, \$21,443 (\$21,970); Ontario, \$49,622 (\$46,810); Manitoba, \$29,535 (\$28,995); Saskatchewan, \$80,585 (\$72,730); Alberta, \$56,215 (\$47,936); and British Columbia, \$5,890 (\$5,947).

Dealers' sales to users in the first eight months of this year included the following implements: wheel-type tractors for farm use, 17,245 units (17,065 a year ago); pull-type combines, 1,280 (965); self-propelled combines, 3,163 (2,691); automatic hay balers, 8,284 (8,476); and swathers and windrowers, 5,789 (3,953).

MANUFACTURING

*14. Steel Ingot Production Output of steel ingots in the week ended November 13 totalled 193,204 tons, a decrease of 0.6% from the preceding week's total of 194,378 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 169,576 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 201 in the current period versus 202 a week earlier and 176 a year ago.

15. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in Canada climbed substantially (73.9%) in October this year to 72,240 units from 41,542 in October last year, total for passenger cars rising to 59,808 units from 34,538 and commercial vehicles to 12,432 units from 7,004. This gain, coupled with increases in all earlier months except January, February, August and September, placed output in the January-October period at 671,565 units, greater by 19.5% than the corresponding 1964 total of 562,185. Ten-month output of passenger cars increased 19.2% to 559,465 units from 469,287 a year ago and commercial vehicles 20.7% to 112,100 units from 92,898.

*16. Sales Of Major Appliances September sales in Canada of domestic refrigerators aggregated 33,585 units (1,163 units were exported), home and farm freezers totalled 17,294 units (2,850), and dishwashers numbered 1,704 units (nil for export). End-of-September stocks for these appliances were: refrigerators, 58,633 units; freezers, 12,728; and dishwashers, 4,442.

17. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board were up 19.8% in September at 64,887,672 square feet from 45,831,116 a year earlier, but were down slightly (0.1%) in the January-September period to 375,741,434 square feet from 375,935,868 in the nine months of 1964. Domestic sales were larger than a year earlier in both periods while export shipments were smaller in both.
18. 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 9.9% in September to \$14,709,300 from \$13,385,100 a year earlier and 1.2% in January-September to \$137,935,200 from \$136,242,800 a year ago. Trade sales were greater in the month and smaller in the nine months, while industrial sales were larger in both periods.
19. Shipments Of Vinyl-Asbestos & Asphalt Floor Tile, September Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile advanced 27.1% in September this year to 17,815,591 square feet from 14,016,398 in September last year and 9.4% in the January-September period to 125,065,293 square feet from 114,336,133 a year ago. Shipments of asphalt floor tile were smaller in the month at 132,274 square feet versus 177,260 and also in the nine months at 1,226,785 square feet versus 3,066,447.
20. Coke Production & Supply Production of coke rose 2.4% in August to 377,928 tons from 369,185 in August last year and 0.5% in the January-August period to 2,909,230 tons from 2,894,069 a year ago. Available supply advanced 7.6% in the month to 398,799 tons from 370,696 and 4.2% in the eight months to 3,044,792 tons from 2,921,360.
21. Gypsum Products Shipments of gypsum wallboard, sheathing and plasters were larger while those of lath were smaller in September and January-September this year as compared to last. September totals were: wallboard, 52,813,740 square feet (43,383,015 a year earlier); lath, 24,081,259 square feet (26,871,370); sheathing, 1,095,746 square feet (894,322); and plasters, 23,150 tons (21,000). January-September: wallboard, 441,864,872 square feet (424,788,056 a year ago); lath, 186,870,638 square feet (207,495,526); sheathing, 9,493,026 square feet (7,288,010); and plasters, 186,107 tons (183,858).
22. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Value of factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents increased 11.9% in September this year to \$10,019,100 from \$8,950,700 in September last year. This placed the January-September total at \$80,604,400, greater by 8.0% than the corresponding 1964 total of \$74,647,900.
23. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in September to \$5,133,922 from \$4,194,400 in the corresponding month of the previous year and in the January-September cumulative period amounted to \$30,530,461 in comparison with \$26,155,897 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Sales of batteries used for the starting or ignition of internal combustion engines amounted to \$4,438,848 in the month and \$25,239,918 in the cumulative period.

TRAVEL

24. TVP Entries Travellers' vehicle permits issued for the admission of foreign vehicles into Canada rose 6.0% in October to 586,643 from 553,533 a year earlier and 4.1% in January-October to 7,586,999 from 7,286,566 a year ago.

October regional issuances were: Newfoundland (by ship), 99 (119 in October 1964); Nova Scotia (by ship), 431 (529); New Brunswick, 40,410 (38,446); Quebec, 57,826 (57,239); Ontario, 428,946 (404,442); Manitoba, 7,235 (7,680); Saskatchewan, 5,013 (4,461); Alberta, 2,336 (2,445); British Columbia, 42,495 (36,584); and the Yukon, 1,852 (1,588).

January-October issuances were: Newfoundland, 807 (934 a year ago); Nova Scotia, 12,522 (11,397); New Brunswick, 445,793 (415,930); Quebec, 634,199 (617,614); Ontario, 5,663,710 (5,484,930); Manitoba, 110,659 (105,919); Saskatchewan, 55,595 (56,348); Alberta, 71,679 (60,748); British Columbia, 566,456 (511,221); and the Yukon, 25,579 (21,525).

F O O D S

25. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter was smaller in October and January-October this year as compared to last while that of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger in both periods; output of evaporated whole milk was up in the month and down in the cumulative period.

October output was (in thousands): creamery butter, 26,729 pounds (29,297 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 14,293 pounds (13,768); ice cream mix, 1,649 gallons (1,590); evaporated whole milk, 24,028 pounds (23,028); and skim milk powder, 17,202 pounds (17,162).

January-October totals (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 302,172 pounds (314,898 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 132,544 pounds (127,179); ice cream mix, 22,283 gallons (21,814); evaporated whole milk, 275,166 pounds (283,344); and skim milk powder, 197,506 pounds (180,548).

*26. Process Cheese Production of process cheese made from a cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base increased 3.4% in October to 6,417,477 pounds from 6,204,144 in October last year, total for cheddar-based rising to 6,344,284 pounds from 6,104,566. January-October output advanced 9.4% to 62,737,542 pounds from 57,359,552 a year ago, amount made from a cheddar base increasing to 62,008,706 pounds from 56,521,066. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of October aggregated 3,616,730 pounds, up by 17.2% from the corresponding 1964 total of 3,085,907 pounds; holdings of cheddar-based climbed to 3,569,344 pounds from 3,008,870.

27. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products November 1 holdings of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, and poultry meat were smaller than a year earlier, while stocks of cheddar cheese and skim milk powder were larger. Beginning-of-November stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 103,201 pounds (121,564 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 71,133 pounds (70,828); evaporated whole milk, 51,480 pounds (55,156); skim milk powder, 49,090 pounds (40,150); and poultry meat, 54,455 pounds (55,204).

28. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at November 1 this year were estimated at 85,431,000 pounds, as compared to the revised October 1 total of 76,127,000 and last year's November 1 figure of 87,904,000. Beginning-of-November stocks of cold storage frozen meat aggregated 51,040,000 pounds versus 52,780,000 a year ago, fresh meat 27,007,000 pounds versus 26,567,000 and cured meat 7,384,000 pounds versus 8,557,000.

MORE

Stocks of lard amounted to an estimated 3,707,000 pounds at November 1 as compared to the revised October 1 total of 4,544,000 and 1964's November 1 figure of 3,596,000, while holdings of tallow aggregated 2,988,000 pounds versus 2,436,000 a month earlier and 3,318,000 a year ago.

29. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, onions and vegetables (frozen and in brine) held in cold or common storage were larger at November 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), potatoes, carrots, cabbage, and celery were smaller. First of November stocks of fruit were (in thousands): apples, 11,785 bushels (11,174 a year ago); pears, 354 bushels (616); fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 51,860 pounds (57,006).

Beginning-of-November holdings of vegetables (in thousands) were: potatoes, 23,178 cwt. (24,610 a year ago); onions, 2,469 bushels (2,242); carrots, 1,333 bushels (2,019); cabbage, 124 bushels (185); celery, 72 crates (77); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 96,951 pounds (91,007).

30. Margarine Production of margarine decreased 22.9% in October to 15,459,000 pounds from 20,039,000 a year earlier and 5.3% in the January-October period to 138,226,000 pounds from 145,975,000 a year ago. November 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses aggregated 10,584,000 pounds as compared to 9,784,000 at October 1 and 10,459,000 at November 1 last year.

T H E A T R E S

*31. Motion Picture Theatres And Film Distributors Receipts from paid admissions (excluding amusement taxes) of 1,451 motion picture theatres (1,209 auditorium and 242 drive-in) in 1964 amounted to \$78,-347,715, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1964 issue of the annual DBS report "Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distributors". In 1963, there were 1,486 theatres (1,245 auditorium and 241 drive-in) with receipts of \$71,641,505. Paid admissions numbered 101,727,735 in 1964 as compared to 97,888,272 in the preceding year and amusement taxes totalled \$5,002,307 versus \$4,766,714.

Receipts of 60 film exchange companies in 1964 amounted to \$41,288,801 as compared to \$40,156,396 in 1963. Salaries and wages paid by motion picture theatres totalled \$16,300,988 in 1964 (\$15,473,829 in 1963); and by film exchange companies aggregated \$4,083,493 (\$4,165,345).

H O S P I T A L S

32. Hospital Statistics Revenue fund income of public general and allied special hospitals in Canada in 1963 was estimated at \$848,185,000, a gain of 11.4% from 1962. Net earnings from services to patients accounted for 93.1%, grants totalled 1.7% and other income was 5.2%. Income per patient-day amounted to \$25.78, up 7.5% over 1962, and income per rated bed rose by 7.1% to \$7,764. Provincial hospital insurance plans represented 92.9% of the gross earnings from in-patient general services (92.5% in 1962).

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

1. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, June 1965, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, June 1965, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *3. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, August 1965
4. The Labour Force, October 1965, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
5. Asbestos, September 1965, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
6. Salt, September 1965, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- *7. Canada's Population, October 1, 1965
- *8. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, October 1965
- *9. Weekly Security Price Indexes, November 11, 1965
- *10. Credit Statistics, August 1965
- *11. Retail Trade, September 1965
- *12. Chain Store Sales, September 1965
13. Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, January 2 to July 31 & August 31, 1965,
- *14. Steel Ingot Production, November 13, 1965 (63-009), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, October 1965, (42-001),
- *16. Sales of Major Appliances, September 1965 10¢/\$1.00
17. Rigid Insulating Board, September 1965, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, September 1965, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, September 1965, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Coal & Coke Statistics, August 1965, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
21. Gypsum Products, September 1965, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, September 1965, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, September 1965, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits,
October 1965, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Dairy Factory Production, October 1965, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *26. Process Cheese, October 1965
27. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, November 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
28. Stocks of Meat & Lard, November 1965, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
29. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, November 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
30. Margarine, October 1965, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *31. Motion Picture Theatres & Film Distributors, 1964
32. Hospital Statistics: Vol. V, Hospital Revenues, 1963, (83-214), 75¢
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, October 27, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Nickel-Copper Mines, 1962, (26-211), 50¢
 - Oils & Fats, September 1965, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of
 - Garment Shipments, 2nd Quarter 1965, (34-001), 25¢/\$1.00 October 29
 - Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, August 1965, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized
in issue of October 22
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, August
1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 29
 - Primary Iron & Steel, August 1965, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue
of October 29
 - Smelting & Refining, 1962, (41-214), 50¢
 - Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, September 1965, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
-- Summarized in issue of November 12
 - Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, September 1965, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of November 5
 - Refined Petroleum Products, August 1965, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of November 5
 - Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, January-March 1965, (53-001), 50¢/\$2.00
 - Shipping Statistics, July 1965, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of
October 22
 - Prices & Price Indexes, September 1965, (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00 -- Summarized in
issue of October 29
 - Estimates of Employees By Province & Industry, August 1965, (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00

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