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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

DOMINION BUREAU
OF STATISTICS

DEC 21 1965

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Labour: Employment in November totalled 6,939,000, up by 231,000 from a year ago, unemployment aggregated 220,000, down by 37,000, and the total labour force numbered 7,159,000, up by 194,000 ... Average weekly wages in manufacturing were up by \$1.92 in September from August at \$87.93, average hourly earnings by 4¢ at \$2.13, and the work-week by 0.2 hours at 41.3.
(Pages 2-3)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in November as compared to the preceding month in each of the 10 regional centres, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Vancouver to 1.2% in Ottawa.
(Pages 3-4)

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External Trade: July commodity imports were valued at \$732,424,000, up 14.9% from a year earlier, while January-July imports were valued at \$4,803,718,000, higher by 10.7%.
(Pages 4-5)

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Securities: In the third quarter of 1965, transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries resulted in a net capital inflow of \$225 million. This was almost 60% greater than the total inflow in the first two quarters of this year.
(Pages 5-6)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were valued 4.7% higher in the week of November 27 this year as compared to last. Sales in October and January-October were valued at \$171,492,000 and \$1,423,365,000, respectively, reflecting gains of 0.4% in the month and 5.2% in the 10 months. (Pages 6-7)

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Education: Canadian universities granted 569 Ph.D. and equivalent doctorate degrees in the 1964-65 academic year, a rise of 18% from the preceding academic year's total of 481.
(Page 7)

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Transportation: Cars of railway revenue freight loaded in November and in the January 1-November 30 period totalled 364,502 and 3,654,158, respectively, which registered gains from a year earlier of 12.1% in the month and 0.8% in the year-to-date.
(Page 8)

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Manufacturing: Motor vehicle production was up by 53% in November and by 23% in January-November versus a year ago ... Steel ingot output was down in the week of December 11 as compared to the preceding week.
(Page 12)

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1. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment & Unemployment Total employment, at 6,939,000 in November, showed a seasonal decline of 69,000 from October. A sharp drop in farm employment was partly offset by an appreciable increase in non-farm employment. Unemployment rose by an estimated 49,000 to 220,000.

Employment in November was 231,000 higher than a year earlier, and unemployment was 37,000 lower. The labour force, at 7,159,000, was 194,000 higher than in November 1964.

Employment: Farm employment decreased 109,000 between October and November, while non-farm employment rose by 40,000. The decrease in farm employment was above average for the month owing to a sharp drop in seasonal requirements which were associated with grain harvesting. During October, farm employment had shown unusual strength as a result of delayed harvesting in western Canada.

The increase in non-farm employment was unusual as employment seldom increases during this period.

Total employment remained well ahead of a year earlier. The November figure of 6,939,000 represented an increase of 231,000, or 3.4%. In non-agricultural industries the increase was 293,000, or 4.8%. The service-producing industries accounted for the largest part of this advance; construction employment was also noticeably higher than a year ago. All regions contributed to the increase.

The number of young people employed in November was significantly higher than a year earlier. In November, 639,000 persons aged 14 to 19 years were employed, 30,000 more than in November 1964. In the 20-24 age group 908,000 were employed, an increase of 71,000 over the year.

Unemployment: Unemployment increased by 49,000 to 220,000 between October and November. After a month in which unemployment was virtually unchanged when it usually rises, the increase between October and November was larger than usual. Thus, between September and November, the rise in unemployment was about normal for the period. The November estimate of unemployment was 37,000 lower than a year earlier.

Of the 220,000 unemployed in November, some 176,000 had been unemployed for three months or less. The remaining 44,000, or 20% of the total, had been seeking work for four months or more. A year earlier, this group accounted for 26% of the total.

Total unemployment in November represented 3.1% of the labour force, compared with 3.7% in November 1964 and 4.4% in November 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the November 1965 unemployment rate was 3.6%.

*2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing for September were \$87.93 compared with \$86.01 for August, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Average hourly earnings were 4¢ higher and average weekly hours were 0.2 hours longer. Compared with September 1964, average hourly and weekly earnings were 10¢ and \$3.16 higher, respectively, while the average work week declined by 0.4 hours.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages were \$2.37 higher than the August level and average hourly earnings rose by 4¢ to \$2.31. Average weekly hours were 0.3 hours longer. Increased activity in transportation equipment, following a settlement of the labour dispute and resumption of production after motor vehicle

model changeover, was responsible for a major part of the increase. Other factors which contributed were some scattered wage increases in iron and steel and less lower-paid employment in wood products and non-metallic minerals.

Compared with August, average hourly earnings advanced by 2¢ in non-durable goods manufacturing, the average work week was 0.1 hours longer and average weekly wages, at \$78.95, were \$1.21 higher. Seasonal lay-offs of lower paid workers and some wage increases in foods and beverages, less activity at below average rates in leather products and shorter hours of lower-paid employment in clothing were contributing factors. These factors were further strengthened by wage increases in the paper products industry.

In construction average hourly earnings rose to \$2.47 in September, a gain of 5¢ from August. This was mainly attributable to seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid workers. Seasonal lay-offs in the service industry were primarily responsible for a 2¢-increase in average hourly earnings.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS
REPORTED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES - CANADA

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Sept. 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1964	Sept. 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1964	Sept. 1965	Aug. 1965	Sept. 1964
Manufacturing	41.3	41.1	41.7	2.13	2.09	2.03	87.93	86.01	84.77
Durable goods	41.9	41.6	42.3	2.31	2.27	2.23	96.83	94.46	94.16
Non-durable goods	40.8	40.7	41.1	1.93	1.91	1.84	78.95	77.74	75.75
Mining	42.0	42.2	42.7	2.45	2.42	2.31	102.63	102.17	98.64
Electric & Motor	44.6	44.2	45.4	2.19	2.20	2.09	97.79	97.14	94.99
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	42.8	43.0	43.1	2.47	2.42	2.26	105.77	104.21	97.55
Building & gen.eng.	41.9	41.9	42.2	2.70	2.66	2.48	113.12	111.28	104.61
Building	41.2	40.9	41.2	2.68	2.63	2.49	110.48	107.81	102.65
General engineering	44.9	46.5	48.1	2.80	2.75	2.41	125.88	127.99	115.85
Highways, bridges and streets	45.0	45.4	44.8	2.00	1.97	1.88	90.01	89.48	84.26
Services	36.6	37.0	37.3	1.29	1.27	1.22	47.07	46.95	45.35

Index of average hourly earnings in the heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949 = 100) September 202.7; August 200.9.

PRICES

- *3. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes rose in all ten regional cities between October and November 1965, with increases ranging from 0.2% in Vancouver to 1.2% in Ottawa.

Food indexes were higher in all cities, with increases ranging from 0.8% in Saskatoon-Regina and Vancouver to 3.2% in Ottawa and Toronto. Housing indexes edged up fractionally in four cities, down in one, and held steady in five. Clothing indexes rose in seven cities, fell in one, and were constant in two. Transportation indexes showed mixed movements, with increases in five cities, decreases in four and no change in one. Health and personal care indexes moved up in nine cities and down in one. Indexes for recreation and reading were higher in nine cities and lower in one. Indexes for tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged in eight cities and were down slightly in two.

St. John's: The all-items index advanced 0.5% to 123.5 from 122.9. The indexes for food, housing, and health and personal care increased, while indexes for clothing, transportation, and recreation and reading decreased fractionally.

Halifax: With higher indexes for six of the seven component groups, the all-items index rose 0.6% to 135.3 from 134.5. The tobacco and alcohol index was constant.

Saint John: An increase of 0.4% in the all-items index to 137.6 from 137.1, reflected higher indexes for food, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The other three component indexes were unchanged.

Montreal: The all-items index moved up 0.6% to 139.4 from 138.5. Increases in the indexes for food, clothing, recreation and reading outweighed decreases in the health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol indexes.

Ottawa: An increase of 1.2% in the all-items index to 140.2 from 138.5, reflected higher indexes for food, clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading. The housing index was slightly lower.

Toronto: The all-items index rose 0.9% to 142.1 from 140.8. Five of the seven main component groups registered upward movements. The transportation index declined.

Winnipeg: The all-items index advanced 0.9% to 136.5 from 135.3. Six of the seven component indexes moved up from October levels; the tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina: An increase of 0.5% to 132.8 from 132.2, resulted from upward movements in the food, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes. The other three component indexes remained at the October level.

Edmonton-Calgary: The all-items index at 131.5 was up 0.7% from the October level of 130.6. Five of the component indexes registered increases. The indexes for housing and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Vancouver: The all-items index edged up 0.2% to 135.7 from 135.4. Indexes for food, clothing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in October. The indexes for transportation and tobacco and alcohol were lower.

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

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES - NOVEMBER 1965						
	Nov- ember 1965	Oct- ober 1965	Food	Hous- ing	Cloth- ing	Transport- ation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation and Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's (2)...	123.5	122.9	120.7	116.8	116.6	121.4	167.1	148.3	116.1
Halifax.....	135.3	134.5	132.0	135.3	133.4	139.3	171.9	173.0	125.9
Saint John.....	137.6	137.1	134.5	135.3	130.6	147.1	194.6	157.6	126.6
Montreal.....	139.4	138.5	143.0	137.0	116.9	167.1	184.0	159.0	126.7
Ottawa.....	140.2	138.5	140.1	138.1	128.8	161.4	186.6	150.7	126.7
Toronto.....	142.1	140.8	139.2	142.6	129.5	148.0	177.5	191.5	123.9
Winnipeg.....	136.5	135.3	136.0	130.3	130.6	139.6	190.7	145.6	138.3
Saskatoon-Regina	132.8	132.2	134.3	128.5	133.7	137.6	154.3	153.4	124.4
Edmonton-Calgary	131.5	130.6	128.5	128.2	132.2	135.2	178.5	145.5	120.5
Vancouver.....	135.7	135.4	134.6	135.2	125.7	149.8	158.9	151.9	123.0

(1) All-Items Indexes for November and October and November 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

EXTERNAL TRADE

4 & 5. Commodity Imports Canada's commodity imports in July this year were valued at \$732,424,000, an increase of 14.9% from the July 1964 total of \$637,605,000. This placed the value in the January-July period at \$4,803,-718,000, greater by 10.7% than the corresponding year-earlier total of \$4,339,545,000.

MORE

July and January-July imports were higher in value as compared to a year earlier from the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Sweden and the Netherlands. Values were lower in both periods for imports from Venezuela.

Among the principal commodities, imports were higher in value both in July and the January-July period as compared to a year earlier for industrial machinery, motor vehicle parts (except engines), aircraft and parts, passenger automobiles, farm machinery and parts (except tractors), non-ferrous metals and alloys, and communication and related equipment. Values were lower in both periods for crude petroleum and broadwoven fabrics (all textiles), while totals for tractors and parts were up in the month and down in the cumulative period.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>July</u>		<u>January - July</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Thousands			
<u>Total Imports</u>	\$637,605	\$732,424	\$4,339,545	\$4,803,718
<u>By Main Countries</u>				
United States	426,733	501,968	3,038,017	3,418,741
United Kingdom	52,086	57,961	347,575	348,688
Venezuela	21,137	19,720	151,216	142,156
Japan	16,539	21,109	91,531	121,441
Germany, Federal Republic	14,943	17,992	91,286	106,205
France	6,560	9,418	36,415	46,379
Italy	6,161	8,024	33,413	41,677
Belgium & Luxembourg	5,882	6,685	27,954	40,957
Sweden	3,223	4,662	21,562	30,897
Netherlands	3,590	4,461	21,607	29,646
<u>By Main Commodities</u>				
Industrial machinery	78,288	91,056	530,462	579,788
Motor vehicle parts (ex engines) ...	24,533	43,096	327,396	388,326
Petroleum, crude	24,649	24,523	186,575	181,811
Aircraft & parts	11,613	22,017	80,583	132,628
Tractors & parts	17,357	18,156	123,969	123,207
Automobiles, passenger	10,751	13,255	80,326	121,323
Broadwoven fabrics (all textiles) ..	17,007	16,148	107,389	104,744
Farm machinery & parts (ex tractors)	15,322	18,137	99,277	103,011
Non-ferrous metals & alloys	10,109	14,696	81,669	100,658
Communication & related equipment ..	12,195	15,647	91,246	99,144

SECURITIES

6. Sales & Purchases Of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries

Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in this year's third quarter resulted in a net capital in-

flow of \$225 million. This was nearly 60% more than the total inflow for the first two quarters of 1965 (\$141 million), and is explained by a substantially higher sales balance (\$247 million) from transactions in Canadian securities.

The sale of Canadian new issues, again the dominant feature of security movements, accounted for an inflow of \$293 million, virtually unchanged from the preceding quarter's figure. The bulk of this inflow came from the sale of new corporation bonds (\$169 million) and new provincial government direct and guaranteed issues (\$101 million). Retirements of Canadian securities at \$56 million returned to the normal third quarter level from the unusually high \$176 million of the previous

quarter, while trade in outstanding Canadian securities showed a sales balance of \$10 million compared with last quarter's purchase balance of \$67 million. Net sales of outstanding bonds reached \$38 million, while the net outflow for the repatriation of Canadian equities, at \$28 million, was two-thirds down from the \$83 million outflows of the March and June quarters.

Dealings in foreign securities led to a net outflow of \$22 million, of which \$16 million consisted of net purchases of outstanding securities.

During the first nine months of 1965, a net capital inflow of \$366 million accrued to Canada from transactions in portfolio securities with other countries. This may be compared with inflows of \$253 million and \$529 million for the corresponding periods of 1964 and 1963, respectively.

Transactions in outstanding securities in September showed a small purchase balance of \$2.8 million following the net inflow of \$6.4 million recorded in August. This restores the pattern of purchase balances evident throughout the rest of 1965.

Trade in foreign securities in September produced the highest purchase balance since April 1964. The net outflow of \$12.9 million consisted mainly of net purchases from the United States (\$11.8 million).

Dealings in Canadian securities resulted in a net inflow of \$10.1 million, with net sales to other foreign countries (\$9.2 million) and the United Kingdom (\$2.4 million) being partly offset by net purchases of \$1.5 million from the United States. The sale of bonds accounted for an inflow of \$17.6 million, of which \$16.6 million came from net sales of Government of Canada bonds. Repatriation of Canadian equities at \$7.5 million represented the lowest purchase balance since November 1964.

T R A V E L

7. Travel Between Canada And The United States In July Volume of highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased 8.2% in July to 3,250,000 vehicles from 3,003,800 in July last year, comprising 6.3% more vehicles of foreign registry at 1,891,800 versus 1,780,400 and 11.0% more vehicles of Canadian registry at 1,358,200 versus 1,223,400. Entries in the January-July period rose 3.2% to 12,105,300 vehicles from 11,732,300 in the first seven months of last year, total for foreign vehicles rising 2.5% to 6,103,700 from 5,955,600 and returning Canadian vehicles 3.9% to 6,001,600 from 5,776,700.

Persons entering Canada from the United States by plane, bus, rail and boat numbered 584,200 in July, a rise of 12.2% from the July 1964 total of 520,700; month's entries comprised foreign travellers at 417,200 versus 364,800 a year earlier and returning Canadians at 167,000 versus 155,900. January-July entries by long distance common carrier advanced 7.7% to 1,963,000 from 1,822,700, number of foreign travellers increasing to 1,109,200 from 1,015,200 and returning Canadians to 853,800 from 807,500.

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

8. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week of November 27 were valued 4.7% above those in the corresponding period of 1964. Sales in Ontario fell by 0.6% from the preceding year, while sales in the other provinces rose as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 7.0%; Quebec, 3.4%; Manitoba, 14.4%; Saskatchewan, 10.4%; Alberta, 10.6%; and British Columbia, 5.1%.

*9. Department Store Sales & Stocks Department store sales in October this year were valued at \$171,492,000, a rise of 0.4% from the October 1964 total of \$170,740,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "Department Store Sales and Stocks". This placed sales in the January-October period at \$1,423,365,000, higher by 5.2% than the corresponding 1964 total of \$1,352,392,000. End-of-October stocks had a selling value of \$502,361,000, up by 4.9% from the 1964 October 31 total of \$478,790,000.

October provincial sales, in thousands (percentage changes from a year earlier in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$11,022 (+1.9%); Quebec, \$32,956 (+5.2%); Ontario, \$60,861 (+1.5%); Manitoba, \$13,270 (-6.0%); Saskatchewan, \$6,767 (-8.9%); Alberta, \$15,719 (-10.3%); and British Columbia, \$30,897 (+4.5%).

Of the 29 specified departments, 17 posted increases and 12 decreases in October as compared to the preceding year. Month's gains ranged from 0.1% for hardware and housewares to 14.6% for aprons, housedresses and uniforms, while declines ranged from 0.3% for both hosiery and apparel accessories and china and glassware to 7.9% for piece goods.

EDUCATION

10. Earned Doctorate Degrees Awarded By Canadian Universities, 1964-65 Ph.D. and equivalent doctorate degrees granted by Canadian universities increased 18% to 569 in the 1964-65 academic year from 481 in 1963-64, according to advance figures that will be contained in forthcoming annual DBS reports. The 1964-65 figure of 569 was about double the output for each of the academic years from 1954-55 to 1960-61, the average for these seven years being 284.

Earned Doctorate Degrees Awarded By Canadian Universities, 1961-62 to 1964-65

Field	Academic Year							
	1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Biological Sciences ...	89	8	126	11	132	13	142	18
Humanities	48	11	60	12	61	13	79	20
Engineering and Applied Sciences	20	-	26	-	42	-	49	-
Physical Sciences	117	3	161	4	186	4	221	4
Social Sciences	47	4	48	7	60	8	78	13
TOTAL	321	26	421	34	481	38	569	55

For 1964-65, McGill University reported the largest number of doctorate degrees granted (131), followed by the University of Toronto (115), the University of British Columbia (52), the University of Ottawa (51), and the University of Alberta (47 - 44 at Edmonton and 3 at Calgary). Fourteen other universities granted one or more.

By subject of study, the largest number of doctorates in 1964-65 were awarded in chemistry (97), physics (63), psychology (37, plus 4 in educational psychology), biochemistry (28), mathematics (28), and geology (25).

MINING

11. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos increased in October to 127,192 tons from 123,760 in October last year, but decreased in the January-October period to 1,068,882 tons from 1,097,329 in the first 10 months of 1964.

12. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the last nine days of November (that contained one weekend) numbered 116,997, an increase of 28.5% from last year's comparable total that was affected by two weekends. This placed the number loaded in November at 364,502 cars (up by 12.1% from a year earlier), and in the January 1-November 30 period at 3,654,158 cars (up by 0.8%).

Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections aggregated 33,-716 cars in the nine-day period (up 18.8% from a year ago), totalled 107,806 cars in November (up 13.1%), and numbered 1,146,606 cars in the year-to-date (up 3.6%).

Principal commodities loaded on more cars in the January 1-November 30 period included: iron ore, 438,686 cars (399,892 a year ago); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 157,829 (142,389); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 442,644 (426,319). Loaded on fewer cars in the period included: wheat, 263,910 cars (323,-244); grain products, 80,885 (96,338); lumber, timber and plywood, 173,999 (187,597); and l.c.l. merchandise, 254,008 (268,302).

*13. Shipping Statistics Freight handled at Canadian ports during September 1965 increased 8.0% to 27,207,210 tons from 25,193,818 in September 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Shipping Statistics". Cargoes loaded in international seaborne shipping declined to 8,355,710 tons from 8,454,791 in the corresponding month last year, while cargoes unloaded increased 5.2% to 5,830,673 tons from 5,542,325. In coastwise shipping, cargoes unloaded increased 11.6% to 6,464,569 tons from 5,794,453.

During September, the two commodities loaded in greatest volume in international seaborne shipping were iron ore at 3,264,422 tons versus 3,977,782 in September 1964 and wheat at 1,870,783 tons versus 1,270,355. The two commodities unloaded in greatest volume were bituminous coal at 2,082,154 tons versus 1,803,083 and fuel oil at 589,401 tons versus 450,271. In coastwise shipping, the two commodities carried in greatest volume were wheat at 1,499,990 tons versus 1,653,848 and pulpwood at 981,779 tons versus 789,339.

During the nine-month period from January to September 1965, the volume of freight handled at Canadian ports totalled 170,128,585 tons, compared with 176,620,-194 handled during the same period in 1964. Cargoes loaded and unloaded in international seaborne shipping rose 2.7% to 97,129,081 tons from 94,616,540, while tonnage handled in coastwise shipping remained practically the same at 72,999,504 tons versus 73,003,654.

*14. Intercity Passenger-Miles By Mode Of Transport, 1949-1964 Estimates of passenger-miles performed in Canada by passenger automobiles, intercity bus, air and rail for the 16-year period from 1949 to 1964 are presented in the table on the following page. It should be noted that passenger automobile estimates for 1960-63, the intercity bus estimate for 1963, and the air estimate for 1963 have been revised, resulting in slight increases in total passenger-mile estimates for these years.

Total passenger-miles in 1964 numbered 58,355,000,000, an advance of 6.2% from the 1963 estimate of 54,938,000,000 passenger-miles. Passenger-miles performed by passenger cars increased by 5.3% from the preceding year, intercity bus by 0.8%, air by 10.0% and rail by 29.5%.

Substantial changes in the share of total passenger-miles performed by each mode were recorded in 1964. For the first time, the passenger automobile portion declined as compared to the preceding year. Also for the first time, the rail segment advanced. Intercity bus passenger-miles continued to decline, while air's share of the total continued to move in the opposite direction.

Inter-city Passenger-Miles Performed In Canada By Type Of Carrier, 1949-1964

Year	Passenger Automobiles	Inter-city Bus (1)	Total Motor Vehicles	Air (2)	Rail (3)	Grand Total
Millions of Passenger Miles						
1949 ...	15,695	3,327	19,022	385	3,193	22,600
1950 ...	17,364	3,386	20,750	445	2,816	24,011
1951 ...	20,521	3,459	23,980	555	3,110	27,645
1952 ...	23,699	3,258	26,957	679	3,151	30,787
1953 ...	26,180	3,217	29,397	787	2,986	33,170
1954 ...	27,842	2,857	30,699	862	2,863	34,424
1955 ...	30,227	2,801	33,028	995	2,892	36,915
1956 ...	33,250	2,725	35,975	1,240	2,908	40,123
1957 ...	34,347	2,593	36,940	1,405	2,925	41,270
1958 ...	36,522	2,446	38,968	1,585	2,486	43,039
1959 ...	39,095	2,532	41,627	1,886	2,446	45,959
1960 ...	41,351	2,593	43,944	2,143	2,264	48,351
1961 ...	42,990	2,654	45,644	2,519	1,961	50,124
1962 ...	44,845	2,713	47,558	2,708	2,019	52,285
1963 ...	47,180	2,862	50,042	2,826	2,070	54,938
1964 ...	49,679	2,886	52,565	3,109	2,681	58,355
Percentage Distribution						
1949 ...	69.5	14.7	84.2	1.7	14.1	100.0
1950 ...	72.3	14.1	86.4	1.9	11.7	100.0
1951 ...	74.2	12.5	86.7	2.0	11.3	100.0
1952 ...	77.0	10.6	87.6	2.2	10.2	100.0
1953 ...	78.9	9.7	88.6	2.4	9.0	100.0
1954 ...	80.9	8.3	89.2	2.5	8.3	100.0
1955 ...	81.9	7.6	89.5	2.7	7.8	100.0
1956 ...	82.9	6.8	89.7	3.1	7.2	100.0
1957 ...	83.2	6.3	89.5	3.4	7.1	100.0
1958 ...	84.8	5.7	90.5	3.7	5.8	100.0
1959 ...	85.1	5.5	90.6	4.1	5.3	100.0
1960 ...	85.5	5.4	90.9	4.4	4.7	100.0
1961 ...	85.8	5.3	91.1	5.0	3.9	100.0
1962 ...	85.8	5.2	91.0	5.2	3.8	100.0
1963 ...	85.9	5.2	91.1	5.1	3.8	100.0
1964 ...	85.1	5.0	90.1	5.3	4.6	100.0

- (1) Includes passenger-miles performed in the U.S. by Canadian registered buses which are considered insignificant.
- (2) Represents passenger-mile performance in Canada by Canadian and foreign carriers licenced to operate in Canada.
- (3) Includes railway commuter services which accounts for not over 5% of total rail passenger miles.

P U L P W O O D

*15. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Production of pulpwood declined 12% in October to 1,332,222 cunits (cunit=100 cubic feet of solid wood) from 1,511,841 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". Consumption was virtually unchanged in the month at 1,221,123 cunits versus 1,226,559 a year ago, while end-of-October stocks were down by 5% at 10,802,937 cunits versus 11,428,292. Receipts of wood residue climbed sharply (30%) in the month to 375,599 cunits from 288,415 last year.

16. Wheat Exports & Supplies Exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain from the four major wheat exporting countries reached a record high of 510.6 million bushels in the August-October period of the current Canadian crop year. This was 30% above the previous high for the period of 391.7 million bushels set in 1963 and was more than double the 10-year (1954-63) period average of 255.1 million bushels.

August-October shipments from the four countries were (in millions): United States, 202.6 bushels (185.5 a year ago); Canada, 180.2 (133.8); Argentina, 71.6 (26.6); and Australia, 56.2 (37.4).

Supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1 this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years totalled 2,250.2 million bushels, up by 2% from the corresponding year-earlier figure of 2,211.2 million bushels.

November 1 country totals (in millions) were: United States, 1,224.4 bushels (1,293.1 a year ago); Canada, 862.6 (780.5); Argentina, 119.2 (100.7); and Australia, 44.0 (36.9).

17. Grain Output & Exports Production of wheat flour in October amounted to 4,115,000 hundredweight, up 7% from the September total of 3,861,000 cwt., 12% from the 10-year (1955-64) October average of 3,676,000 cwt, and 21% from the October 1964 total of 3,387,000 cwt. Output in the August-October period totalled 11,395,000 cwt., greater by 15% than the corresponding year-earlier figure of 9,908,000 cwt.

Wheat flour exports in October aggregated 988,000 cwt., down by 18% from the September total of 1,198,000 cwt. and by 8% from the October 1964 total of 1,070,000 cwt. Exports in the August-October period amounted to 3,029,000 cwt., smaller by 17% than the comparable year-earlier total of 3,665,000 cwt.

18. The Sugar Situation Production of refined beet and cane sugar decreased 11.6% in October to 239,829,000 pounds from 271,269,000 in the same month last year, but rose 7.9% in the January-October period to 1,484,871,000 pounds from 1,376,136,000 in the first 10 months of 1964. Total sales dropped 5.3% in the month to 155,928,000 pounds from 164,596,000, but increased 5.6% in the 10 months to 1,641,507,000 pounds from 1,555,163,000. Company-held stocks at October 31 were 3.2% smaller than a year ago at 243,767,000 pounds versus 251,888,000.

19. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products December 1 stocks of creamery butter, skim milk powder and poultry meat were smaller than a year earlier, while holdings of cheddar cheese and evaporated whole milk were larger. December 1 stocks were: creamery butter, 90,187,000 pounds (109,319,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 65,659,000 pounds (64,010,000); evaporated whole milk, 47,463,000 pounds (45,054,000); skim milk powder, 32,453,000 pounds (34,148,000); and poultry meat, 71,116,000 pounds (73,019,000).

*20. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar or other hard or cream cheese base decreased 6.9% in November to 6,010,414 pounds from 6,452,321 a year ago, including cheddar-based at 5,927,213 pounds versus 6,390,099. Output in the January-November period climbed 7.7% to 68,747,956 pounds from 63,811,873 a year ago, total for cheddar-based rising to 67,935,919 pounds from 62,911,165. Producers' stocks at the end of November aggregated 3,346,758 pounds, a drop of 30.4% from the comparable 1964 total of 4,813,869 pounds; holdings of cheddar-based fell to 3,292,710 pounds from 4,743,882.

21. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter was smaller in November and January-November this year as compared to last, while output 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.

November production totals were: creamery butter, 18,392,000 pounds (19,697,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 9,585,000 pounds (9,039,000); ice cream mix, 1,543,000 gallons (1,407,000); evaporated whole milk, 16,841,000 pounds (14,110,000); and skim milk powder, 12,055,000 pounds (11,429,000).

January-November totals were: creamery butter, 320,564,000 pounds (334,595,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 142,129,000 pounds (136,218,000); ice cream mix, 23,826,000 gallons (23,221,000); evaporated whole milk, 292,007,000 pounds (297,454,000); and skim milk powder, 209,561,000 pounds (191,977,000).

22. Biscuits & Confectionery Production of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate coatings, solid chocolate confectionery, coated chocolate confectionery, and sugar confectionery was greater in the first nine months of this year as compared to last. Nine-month output of ice cream cones, and roasted and salted peanuts was smaller.

January-September production totals for these items were: plain and fancy biscuits, 179,359,022 pounds (164,748,069 in the first nine months of 1964); soda biscuits, 41,390,550 pounds (39,911,126); ice cream cones, 383,446,000 (398,777,000); chewing gum, 15,514,586 pounds (14,838,048); chocolate coatings, 11,705,628 pounds (8,469,093); solid chocolate confectionery, 30,684,320 pounds (26,067,908); coated chocolate confectionery, 42,390,087 pounds (37,259,190); sugar confectionery, 39,947,113 pounds (33,759,364); and salted and roasted peanuts, 18,127,419 pounds (18,142,247).

23. Value Of Fruit Production Farm value of the 1964 commercial fruit crop in Canada totalled an estimated \$73,954,000, a rise of about 10% from the 1963 figure of \$67,278,000. Farm value was higher in 1964 as compared to the preceding year for nearly all fruits.

Fruits with higher values in 1964 as compared to 1963 were valued, in thousands, as follows: apples, \$31,958 (\$31,028 in 1963); peaches, \$8,128 (\$6,933); apricots, \$754 (\$327); sweet cherries, \$4,603 (\$3,143); sour cherries, \$2,003 (\$1,716); strawberries, \$7,939 (\$5,860); grapes, \$6,015 (\$5,739); blueberries, \$3,603 (\$2,795); and cranberries, \$171 (\$167).

Fruits reporting smaller values, in thousands, were: pears, \$3,942 (\$3,999 in 1963); plums and prunes, \$1,171 (\$1,434); raspberries, \$3,854 (\$3,906); and loganberries, \$173 (\$231).

24. Margarine Production of margarine rose slightly in November to 15,782,000 pounds from 15,691,000 in the same month last year, placing output in the January-November period at 154,008,000 pounds, down from the comparable 1964 total of 161,666,000. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses totalled 10,973,000 pounds at December 1 as compared to 10,671,000 at November 1 and 12,594,000 at December 1 last year.

25. Soft Drinks Production of soft drinks declined in October to 12,134,363 gallons from 12,793,766 in October last year. Decreases in January, April, and July were narrowly offset by increases in the other months, and output in the January-October period rose slightly to 152,742,316 gallons from 150,127,785 a year ago.

26. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles amounted to 92,393 units in November, a substantial (53%) increase from the November 1964 total of 60,407 units. Decreases in January, February, August and September were more than offset by gains in the other months, resulting in a rise in output of almost 23% in the January-November period to 764,566 units from 622,592 in the first 11 months of 1964.

Passenger car output climbed in November to 76,663 units from 50,261 a year earlier and in January-November to 636,523 units from 519,548 a year ago. Commercial vehicle production was larger in the month at 15,730 units versus 10,146 and also in the 11 months at 128,043 units versus 103,044.

27. Shipments Of Floor Tile Shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile climbed in October to 13,362,652 square feet from 12,754,103 a year earlier and in the January-October period to 138,427,945 square feet from 127,090,236 a year ago. Shipments of asphalt floor tile fell in the month to 121,856 square feet from 217,970 and in the 10 months to 1,348,641 square feet from 3,284,417.

*28. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 11 totalled 185,783 tons, a decrease of 2.6% from the preceding week's total of 190,695 tons. Part of this decline can be attributed to a walk-out at one of the steel companies. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 176,006 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 193 in the current week versus 198 a week earlier and 183 a year ago.

29. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts aggregated 42,288,817 square feet in October this year (323,077,037 in the January-October period), granulated mineral wool totalled 835,360 cubic feet (6,003,015), and bulk or loose mineral wool amounted to 178,026 cubic feet (880,299).

30. Electric Storage Batteries Factory sales of electric storage batteries increased 37% in October to \$4,927,900 from \$3,598,400 in October last year. This placed the value in the January-October period at \$35,458,400, greater by 19% than the corresponding 1964 total of \$29,754,300.

31. Rigid Insulating Board Shipments of rigid insulating board rose 2.9% in October to 49,729,265 square feet from 48,321,011 a year earlier and 0.3% in January-October to 425,470,699 square feet from 424,256,879 a year ago. Domestic shipments were greater than a year earlier both in October and January-October, while exports were up in the month and down in the cumulative period.

B U S I N E S S

32. 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 September this year as compared to last, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Credit Statistics".

End-of-September balances outstanding (in millions) were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,136 (\$1,038 at the end of September 1964); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$655 (\$582); small loan companies for cash loans, \$929 (\$814); small loan companies for instalment credit, \$65 (\$52); department stores, \$480 (\$432); furniture and appliance stores, \$197 (\$192); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,757 (\$2,247).

33. Motor Vehicle Revenues Provincial revenues from motor vehicle registrations, motive fuel taxes, and other related revenues, which include those from operators' licences, intransit licences, duplicate licences and badges, increased 12.2% in 1964 to \$831,674,300 from \$741,496,000 in 1963. Year's revenues from motor vehicle registrations and other related revenues rose 6.6% to \$225,152,200 from \$211,160,500 and from motive fuel taxes 14.4% to \$606,522,100 from \$530,335,500.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

*34. Advertising Agencies Billings of advertising agencies in 1964 advanced 5% to \$318,140,339 from \$302,851,514 in the preceding year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1964 issue of the DBS report "Advertising Agencies". Commissionable billings increased to \$311,-332,070 from \$296,762,297 and billings for market surveys, research, production work done by staff and other fees to \$6,808,269 from \$6,089,217. Gross revenue from commissionable billings totalled \$46,596,607, up by 5.3% from the 1963 total of \$44,-270,021. Gross revenue from all agency business rose to \$53,591,932 from \$50,465,-061, and the net, before deduction for income tax, advanced to \$4,081,379 from \$3,-703,968.

Billings in 1964, for account of the various media, were as follows: publications, \$154,478,714 (18.5% production); television, \$101,476,222 (18.1% production); other visual (billboard, etc.), \$14,646,176 (17.6% production); radio, \$37,974,471 (14.1% production); and other, \$5,779,044 (95.7% production).

Agencies employed 4,453 persons in 1964 as compared with 4,381 in 1963, and paid out \$33,170,850 in salaries and wages as against \$31,157,259 in the preceding year.

RELEASED THIS ISSUE

Friday, December 17, 1965

(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, November 1965, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, September 1965
- *3. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, November 1965
4. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, July 1965, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, July 1965, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
6. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, September 1965, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
7. Travel Between Canada & The United States, July 1965, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
8. Department Store Sales, November 27, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *9. Department Store Sales & Stocks, October 1965
- *10. Earned Doctorate Degrees Awarded By Canadian Universities, 1964-65
11. Asbestos, October 1965, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
12. Railway Carloadings, November 30, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *13. Shipping Statistics, September 1965
- *14. Intercity Passenger-Miles By Mode Of Transport, 1949 to 1964
- *15. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, October 1965
16. The Wheat Review, November 1965, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
17. Grain Milling Statistics, October 1965, (32-003), 10¢/\$1.00
18. The Sugar Situation, October 1965, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, December 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- *20. Process Cheese, November 1965

MORE

21. Dairy Factory Production, November 1965, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Biscuits & Confectionery, September 30, 1965, (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
23. Value of Fruit Production, 1964, (22-003), 20¢/\$1.00
24. Margarine, November 1965, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, October 1965, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, November 1965,
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
27. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, October 1965, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *28. Steel Ingot Production, December 11, 1965
29. Mineral Wool, October 1965, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, October 1965, (43-005), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Rigid Insulating Board, October 1965, (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
32. Credit Statistics, September 1965, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
33. The Motor Vehicle: Pt. IV, Revenues, 1964, (53-220), 50¢
- *34. Advertising Agencies, 1964
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, November 24, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Fish Freezings & Stocks, October 1965, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of November 26
 - Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, September 1965, (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of December 3
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, September 1965,
(31-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 3
 - Oils & Fats, October 1965, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of
 - Sugar Refineries, 1963, (32-222), 50¢ November 26
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,
September 1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 3
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, August
1965, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in issue of October 29
 - Primary Iron & Steel, September 1965, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in
issue of November 26
 - Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, October 1965, (45-003), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of November 26
 - Refined Petroleum Products, September 1965, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of December 3
 - Sales of Manufactured & Natural Gas, September 1965, (45-005), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of December 3
 - Railway Transport: Pt. II, Financial Statistics, 1964, (52-208), 75¢
 - Railway Transport: Pt. IV, Operating & Traffic Statistics, 1964, (52-210), 50¢
 - Summary of Canal Statistics, October 1965, (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized
in issue of December 3
 - Corporation Profits, 2nd Quarter 1965, (61-003), 50¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized in
issue of October 15
 - Department Store Sales & Stocks, September 1965, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of November 26
 - Wholesale Trade, September 1965, (63-008), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of
December 10
 - Hotels, 1963, (63-204), 50¢ -- Summarized in issue of September 17
 - Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, September 1965, (72-001),
10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of December 10
 - Hiring & Separation Rates in Certain Industries, March to August 1964,
(72-006), 50¢/\$1.00
 - Estimates of Employees By Provinces & Industry, September 1965, (72-008),
10¢/\$1.00
 - DBS Service Bulletin: Foods & Beverages, Vol. I(15), December 10

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