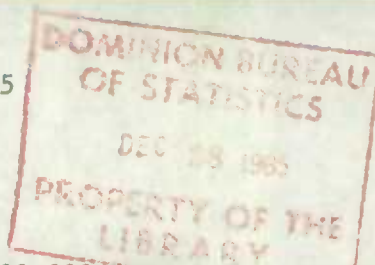


Vol. 33 -- No. 50

Friday, December 24, 1965



HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Commodity exports were valued at \$790,700,000 in October and at \$7,022,700,000 in the January-October period, reflecting increases from the preceding year of 14.8% in the month and 2.6% in the year-to-date.

(Page 2)

. . .

Balance Of Payments: Canada's current international deficit in goods and services in the first nine months of 1965 amounted to \$754 million as compared to \$272 million in the corresponding 1964 period, with increases in imports of merchandise being greater than in exports. This was the leading factor in the enlargement in the nine-month period.

(Pages 2-6)

. . .

Corporation Profits: Corporation profits, before taxes, aggregated \$1,263 million in the third quarter of 1965, up slightly from the second-quarter total of \$1,227 million. Profits in manufacturing industries advanced very little, while those in non-manufacturing industries rose by 5.3%. (Page 7)

. . .

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 170,400 on October 29, fewer by 20% as compared to a year ago. Of this decline, 90% occurred among males.

(Page 8)

. . .

Merchandising: October and January-October sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles were greater than a year earlier by 13.0% and 9.4%, respectively ... Department store sales were valued 2.8% higher in the week of December 4 and 6.6% higher in November as compared to the preceding year ... Chain store sales were up by 6.1% in October and by 8.7% in the January-October period versus last year.

(Page 9)

. . .

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 177,270 tons in the week ending December 18, down by 4.6% from a week earlier. Output in November was up by 9.3% from a year ago ... Manufacturers' shipments in October were up from a year ago by 7.4%, while January-October shipments were greater by 6.8%.

(Pages 9-11)

. . .

Food: Commercial milk sales totalled 130,540,000 quarts in October and aggregated 1,265,236,000 quarts in January-October, up from the preceding year by 1% in the month and by 3% in the cumulative period.

(Page 16)

. . .

*1. Commodity Exports In October Canada's commodity exports in October valued at \$790,700,000 were up by 14.8% from the October 1964 total of \$688,900,000. This placed the value in the January-October period at \$7,022,700,000, a rise of 2.6% from the corresponding 1964 figure of \$6,846,800,000.

October exports were up in value from a year earlier to the United Kingdom, the United States, and all other countries and lower to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries. Totals were (in millions): United Kingdom, \$109.0 (\$95.8 in October 1964); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$41.2 (\$48.0); United States, \$427.2 (\$386.5); and all other countries, \$213.3 (\$158.6).

January-October exports were greater to other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries and the United States and smaller to the United Kingdom and all other countries. Ten-month totals (in millions): United Kingdom, \$977.7 (\$1,000.0 a year ago); other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries, \$425.5 (\$409.1); United States, \$4,072.6 (\$3,642.2); and all other countries, \$1,546.9 (\$1,795.5).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

2. Canadian Balance Of International Payments, Third Quarter Of 1965 Larger increases in Canadian imports of merchandise than in exports have been the leading factor influencing the enlargement in Canada's current international deficit in goods and services during 1965, which in 9 months amounted to \$754 million compared with \$272 million in the same period of 1964. Allowing for seasonal factors, this is the equivalent of an annual rate in the neighbourhood of \$1 billion. This annual rate persisted even in the third quarter when international current receipts and payments were largely in balance on account of the usual concentration of receipts from the summer's tourist trade.

Increases in imports are a reflection of strong Canadian demands associated with record levels of incomes and expenditures, including the large investments in machinery and equipment and some accumulation of inventories. Exports to the United States and some overseas destinations have continued to rise over last year, and in the third quarter a new factor in exports overseas for this year was the first delivery in the sales of wheat to the U.S.S.R. announced during the quarter.

Summary Statement

	1964		1965		
	III Q	IV Q	I Q	II Q	III Q
	millions of dollars				
Merchandise trade balance	+354	+161	-42	-28	+148
Deficit on non-merchandise transactions	-140	-322	-355	-335	-142
Current account balance	+214	-161	-397	-363	+6
Capital movements (1)	-58	+342	+325	+364	+220
Long-term forms	+223	+493	+133	+96	+219
Short-term forms	-281	-151	+192	+268	+1
Change in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and net balance with International Monetary Fund	+156	+181	-72	+1	+226

(1) Excluding change in official exchange holdings.

MORE

Current Account Transactions in the Third Quarter: Canada's transactions with the rest of the world in current goods and services in the third quarter yielded a surplus of \$6 million. As compared with a year-before surplus of \$214 million, which was the most favourable balance for the quarter in recent years, there was a decline of \$208 million. As net payments for services scarcely changed from \$140 million to \$142 million, the diminution in the current account surplus originated in merchandise trade. Merchandise imports rose more rapidly than exports and an export balance of \$354 million in the third quarter of 1964 was reduced \$206 million, or nearly 60%, to a surplus of \$148 million in the third quarter of 1965.

Adjusted merchandise exports rose \$80 million, or more than 3 1/2%, from \$2,182 million to \$2,262 million in the third quarter of 1965. Merchandise imports increased much more -- \$286 million or about 15 1/2% from \$1,828 million to \$2,114 million between the two periods.

The small rise of \$2 million to \$142 million in net payments on non-merchandise transactions included larger but offsetting changes in the balances of some component items. An increase of \$21 million in the travel surplus and a \$10 million change in the balance on migrants' funds in part offset rises in net payments of interest, dividends, freight and shipping; and official contributions were higher while the value of gold production available for export was reduced.

Current Transactions in the Nine Months: Over 95% of the \$482 million expansion in Canada's current account deficit to \$754 million was ascribable to a substantial decline in the merchandise surplus from \$539 million in the first three quarters of 1964 to \$78 million in the same period of 1965, resulting from a much sharper rise in imports. Merchandise exports gained \$166 million, or over 2 1/2%, from \$6,110 million to \$6,276 million. Merchandise imports for the nine months of 1965 were estimated at \$6,198 million, up \$627 million or about 11% over \$5,571 million for the first three quarters of 1964.

Deficit on Services and Other Non-Merchandise Items: Canada's deficit on non-merchandise transactions widened about 2 1/2% from \$811 million in the first nine months of 1964 to \$832 million in the corresponding period of 1965 to a level a shade higher than the nine-month "invisible" deficit in 1961 of \$823 million. Between the nine months of 1964 and 1965, an improvement of \$32 million in the balance on inheritances and migrants' funds was counterbalanced by a widening by the same amount in the deficit on freight and shipping services. Other changes contributing to enlarging the deficit on non-merchandise transactions included an increase of \$25 million in net payments of interest and dividends, a rise of \$24 million in official contributions, and a reduced value of gold production. In a partial offset were smaller net travel payments and changes to some individual balances of miscellaneous transactions.

Travel Expenditures: Between the nine months of 1964 and 1965, the travel deficit was reduced by \$10 million to \$15 million, as the surplus with the United States rose \$7 million to \$112 million, while the deficit with other countries declined \$3 million to \$127 million. Both the receipts from foreign visitors of \$624 million (including \$550 million spent by travellers from the United States) and the Canadian expenditures abroad of \$639 million (of which \$438 million were spent in the United States) stood at record levels.

Net payments of interest and dividends rose \$25 million or about 5% to \$502 million in the first nine months of 1965. This total represented 60% of the deficit of \$832 million on all service transactions, similar to the proportion in the same period of the two preceding years. Interest payments rose \$23 million to \$262 mil-

lion in the first nine months of 1965 following large sales of new provincial, municipal and corporate bonds to foreign investors during 1964 and in the early months of 1965. A large portion of the increase of \$36 million in dividend payments to \$446 million and also of a slightly smaller gain in dividend receipts originated in direct investment, as dividends on portfolio holdings rose moderately between the first three quarters of the two years.

The costs of international transportation of growing volumes of exports and imports were reflected in receipts of \$482 million and payments of \$540 million for freight and shipping services, both standing at peak levels for the first nine months of the year. Net payments for these services more than doubled from \$26 million to \$58 million, but the nine-month deficits were higher at \$64 million and \$67 million in 1963 and 1962.

In continuation of a tendency towards improvement since 1960, net payments of \$13 million on migrants' funds and inheritances in the first three quarters of 1964 changed to a surplus of \$19 million in 1965. This favourable development was largely due to the rising number of immigrants, who numbered more than 84,600 persons in the first three quarters of 1964 and over 108,400 persons in the same period of 1965. Over the three quarters, official contributions totalled \$74 million, as compared with \$50 million and \$49 million in the nine months of 1964 and 1963, respectively.

Transactions by Areas: In an over-the-year comparison of quarterly estimates, Canada's current account deficit with the United States has widened over the previous year each quarter since the fourth quarter of 1963. The deficit for the first three quarters of 1965 of \$1,313 million was \$137 million, or 11 1/2%, above \$1,176 million for the same period in 1964. More than 70% of the rise in the deficit originated in merchandise trade. Both merchandise exports and imports gained about 12% but the magnitude of change in imports was larger, increasing from \$3,872 million to \$4,350 million, or by \$478 million, between the nine months of 1964 and 1965. Over the same period, merchandise exports to the United States rose \$379 million from \$3,228 million to \$3,607 million.

Canada's current account surplus with the United Kingdom was \$4 million smaller in the second quarter of 1965 and \$34 million lower in the third quarter as compared with the quarterly surpluses in 1964. The nine-month deficit of \$373 million was \$29 million, or 7%, below that of \$402 million in 1964. This reduction in the surplus arose entirely from merchandise trade. While imports increased 3% from \$440 million to \$454 million, merchandise exports declined \$41 million, or 4 1/2%, to \$872 million. The reduction, concentrated mainly in manufactured materials, was probably the result largely of the imposition of surcharges on imports by the United Kingdom.

In the reduced current account surplus with other countries all but \$9 million of the \$316 million contraction from \$502 million to \$186 million was attributable to merchandise trade; and a large part of this was due to the reduction of some \$194 million in shipments of wheat and flour on Russian account.

Transactions on current and capital accounts with the United States (apart from changes in Canada's official holdings of United States dollars which rose in the third quarter but were below the figure at the beginning of the year) accordingly gave rise to net payments to that country of \$229 million in the third quarter and of \$1,456 million in the nine months of 1965. This massive bilateral imbalance was some \$1,200 million larger than in the corresponding period of 1964. Flows of banking funds were of special importance in this change. With the United Kingdom and other overseas countries the pattern of balance was in reverse with net receipts of \$421 million in the third quarter and \$1,508 million in the nine months.

Capital Account Transactions in the Third Quarter: The major capital movements in both long and short term forms in the third quarter were mainly concentrated in the same categories of transactions as in the previous period. Due to changes in the mix, however, there were quite sharp swings from the second quarter position in the aggregate movements with total long-term inflows more than doubling the \$219 million while short-term inflows dropped by \$267 million to \$1 million. The balance on current account, reflecting largely normal seasonal factors, improved in the third quarter to a surplus of \$6 million. The resultant increase in reserve assets amounted to \$226 million, of which over one third took the form of net drawing in Canadian currency by member countries of the International Monetary Fund.

The main capital inflow in long-term forms continued to arise from the sale to non-residents of Canadian new issues, buttressed by another substantial inflow for direct investment in Canada. The main outflows were for the retirement of outstanding Canadian securities, export financing and Canadian direct investment abroad with significant amounts also flowing out for the repatriation of Canadian equities and the purchase of foreign securities. A sharp contraction in retirements of securities from the exceptionally high total in the second quarter was a leading factor contributing to the increased net inflow in long-term forms.

The significant factor reducing the overall inflow for capital movements in short-term forms between the second and third quarters was the swing from a decrease to an increase in Canadian holdings of bank balances and other short-term funds abroad. All other short-term movements were in the same direction as in the previous quarter with the only significant change being an increased outflow as non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian finance paper.

The balance of transactions in goods and services together with capital movements in long-term forms was relatively large and inwards in the third quarter, which is seasonally characteristic, but only slightly more than half the balance a year earlier. Over the nine months of 1965 the current account deficit exceeded capital inflows in long-term forms by more than \$300 million.

Net inflows of foreign capital for long-term direct investment in non-resident controlled enterprises at \$100 million in the third quarter were four fifths of the unusually high level of the previous period. Manufacturing continued to receive the largest share of the inflow, with substantial amounts also going to the mining and petroleum and natural gas industries. The net inflow in the first nine months of 1965 amounted to \$290 million which was some \$125 million higher than for the corresponding period of 1964.

Canadian direct investment abroad involved an outflow of \$40 million during the quarter under review. Included in this total were significant amounts channelled into beverage, metal fabricating and petroleum transportation subsidiaries and into hotel and motel developments.

Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries during the third quarter of 1965 resulted in a net capital inflow of \$225 million. This was nearly 60% more than the total inflow of \$141 million for the first two quarters of the year and is explained by a substantially higher sales balance of \$247 million from transactions in Canadian 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.

Outflows during the quarter representing the financing of exports directly or indirectly at the risk of the Government of Canada amounted to \$52 million. Programmes cover agricultural products mainly to the Sino-Soviet bloc, aircraft to developed countries and a wide range of other capital equipment supplied to developing countries largely in Latin America and the Commonwealth. This brings the total outflow for this purpose in the first nine months of 1965 to \$153 million and increases the amount outstanding financed from Canadian sources (after taking into account repayments and claims rediscounted outside Canada) to about \$575 million.

All other transactions in long-term forms in the third quarter led to a net outflow of \$14 million, about the same as in the second quarter. For the most part these flows represented bank loans and repayments, although capital movements in connection with insurance operations and private long-term trade credits and other loans also contributed.

Capital movements in short-term forms in the third quarter were also offsetting and led to an inflow of \$1 million. Inflows in the first two quarters of 1965 were \$192 million and \$268 million, respectively.

Non-resident holdings of Canadian dollars fell in aggregate by \$27 million in the third quarter of 1965, about half the decline recorded in the previous quarter. A decrease in Canadian dollar deposits was again the predominant factor, this time accounting for a net outflow of \$19 million. Declines of \$5 million and \$3 million were recorded for demand liabilities of the Government of Canada to non-residents and for foreign-owned holdings of treasury bills, respectively.

Canadian holdings of bank balances and other short-term funds abroad (excluding official reserves) increased. This change represented a net outflow of \$81 million, a sharp reversal of the inflows from the diminution of these balances by \$170 million and \$140 million, successively, in the first and second quarters of 1965. The bilateral distribution continued as in the first half of the year with large outflows to the United States and large inflows from abroad. In contrast to the previous periods of the year, however, the inflows from abroad were smaller than the outflows to the United States.

Short-term Canadian finance company paper in the hands of non-residents fell by \$65 million in the third quarter bringing the outflow for the first three quarters of 1965 to \$114 million and reducing holdings to about \$350 million at the end of the period. The total amount of this paper outstanding was little changed at December 1964 and September 1965. The decline in non-resident holdings, therefore, reflected a substantial drop in their share of the total outstanding from just over two-fifths at the beginning of the year to one third at the end of September. Transactions in other finance company obligations (which include borrowings from foreign banks and advances from parent companies) resulted in a net inflow of \$89 million, \$10 million below the second quarter figure. All in all, the international borrowing of these companies led to net inflows of about \$20 million, \$40 million and \$40 million, successively, in the first three quarters of 1965.

All other transactions led to a net capital inflow of \$85 million. Increases in short-term foreign currency banking loans to Canadians were again an important element in this inflow.

*3. Corporation Profits Corporation profits before taxes, seasonally adjusted, 3rd Quarter, 1965 increased slightly in the third quarter (from \$1,227 million to \$1,263 million). At a seasonally quarterly rate of \$587 million, profits in manufacturing industries show a slight increase from the second quarter. In the non-manufacturing industries, profits show an increase of 5.3%, from \$642 million in the second quarter to \$676 million in the third quarter.

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
	1965			1965		
	1Q	2Q	3Q	1Q	2Q	3Q
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	128	141	144	115	144	146
Manufacturing Industries:						
Food and Beverage Industries	90	86	86	69	77	96
Rubber Industries	5	6	6	1	9	6
Textile Industries	20	19	21	18	18	15
Wood Industries	26	24	33	14	26	48
Paper and Allied Industries	78	69	64	59	76	64
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries..	24	24	21	21	29	19
Primary Metal Industries				50	58	65
Metal Fabricating Industries				20	31	35
Machinery Industries	185	178	185	31	31	26
Transportation Equipment Industries				80	108	4
Electrical Products Industries	29	26	29	21	25	25
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries ..	22	30	27	5	32	38
Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	36	44	38	33	31	37
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries..	43	52	51	33	63	57
Other Manufacturing Industries ¹	24	27	26	21	25	25
TOTALS	582	585	537	476	639	560
Transportation				22	49	61
Storage	107	104	105	2	1	8
Communication				48	50	57
Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities	24	21	24	43	20	5
Wholesale Trade	89	88	86	62	97	89
Retail Trade	70	72	86	44	76	70
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	169	157	166	153	176	166
Service Industries	33	30	34	23	32	42
Other Non-Manufacturing ²	33	29	31	15	34	45
TOTALS, All Industries	1,235	1,227	1,263	1,003	1,318	1,249

1 Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

2 Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.

4. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 170,400 on October 29, 44,000 or 20% fewer than on the same date in 1964; on September 30 the count was 157,300. Of the year-over-year decline 90% occurred among males, whereas the September-to-October increase was shared almost equally by males and females.

A total of 83,100 claims were filed for unemployment insurance benefit during October, approximately 12,000 or 15% above the September total of 71,800 but almost 40,000 or 30% below that for October 1964.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 107,800 for October 1965, 116,300 for September 1965 and 127,300 for October 1964. Benefit payments amounted to \$10 million in October 1965 as against \$11.5 million in September 1965 and \$12.8 million in October 1964. The average weekly benefit payment was \$23.70 for October 1965, \$23.55 for September 1965 and \$24.03 for October 1964. Lower average weekly payments from a year ago were undoubtedly associated with lower proportions of male claimants.

*5. Federal Government Employment Civilian staff strength of the Federal Government, including its agencies and corporations, was more than 354,000 at the end of September this year, down by 3,200 from the preceding month but up by 7,600 from a year ago, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment". Payroll in September was \$174.7 million, up by 13.9% and by 10.5% from a month and year earlier, respectively. Payroll in the January 1-September 30 period was placed at \$1,349 million, some \$80.6 million above the comparable 1964 total.

Employees of agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies numbered 143,100 at the end of September, down 1,500 from August and virtually unchanged from September last year. The September payroll amounted to \$67.2 million as compared to \$68.2 million in August, while the January 1-September 30 payroll totalled \$583.0 million versus \$548.5 million a year ago.

Employees in departmental branches, services and corporations numbered 211,100 in September, down from the August total of 212,700. Payroll in September was \$107.5 million, some \$22.4 million above the August figure. Retroactive payments of \$19.4 million covering several periods ending August 31, 1965 accounted for the bulk of this increase. January 1-September 30 payroll aggregated \$766.1 million, up by \$46.1 million from a year ago, while the payroll in the first six months of the 1965-66 fiscal year at \$525.2 million was \$38.9 million above the comparable 1964-65 figure.

TRANSPORTATION

6. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended December 7 numbered 79,625, an increase of 11.6% from a year earlier. This placed the total in the January 1-December 7 period at 3,733,773 cars, a rise of 1.0% from the preceding year. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections aggregated 26,016 cars in the seven-day period (up by 29.4% from a year earlier) and totalled 1,172,683 cars in the year-to-date (up by 4.1%).

Principal commodities loaded in greater volume in the seven days ended December 7 included: wheat, 6,659 cars (5,801 a year ago); iron ore, 7,797 (5,780); building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 2,730 (1,847); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,546 (1,025); automobiles, trucks and parts, 1,297 (753); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 10,223 (9,058). Coal was the principal commodity loaded in smaller volume in the period at 2,952 cars versus 3,424.

*7. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles increased 13.0% in October to 69,040 units from 61,083 a year earlier, comprising passenger cars at 59,931 units versus 51,433 and commercial vehicles at 9,109 units versus 9,650, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "New Motor Vehicle Sales". Retail value of these sales climbed 15.6% to \$228,752,000 from \$197,896,000, including passenger cars at \$193,628,000 against \$162,294,000 and commercial vehicles at \$35,124,000 against \$35,602,000.

January-October sales of new motor vehicles advanced 9.4% to 683,472 units from 624,727 in the first 10 months of 1964, total for passenger cars rising to 582,609 units from 531,309 and commercial vehicles to 99,863 units from 93,418. Retail value of 10-month sales increased 11.8% to \$2,240,111,000 from \$2,003,467,000 in the comparable 1964 period; value of passenger car sales rose to \$1,855,939,000 from \$1,661,607,000 and commercial vehicles to \$384,172,000 from \$341,860,000.

8. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending December 4 were valued 2.8% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases of 5.7% in Quebec, 2.2% in Ontario, 5.1% in Manitoba, 2.8% in Alberta and 4.4% in British Columbia more than offset decreases of 3.2% in the Atlantic Provinces and 3.2% in Saskatchewan.

9. Department Store Sales Department store sales in November were valued 6.6% above those in November last year, according to preliminary DBS figures. All provinces registered increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 6.6%; Quebec, 13.6%; Ontario, 11.8%; Manitoba, 12.2%; Saskatchewan, 11.3%; Alberta, 11.2%; and British Columbia, 13.0%.

10. Chain Store Sales Chain store sales increased 6.1% in October to \$417,391,000 from \$393,334,000 in October last year and 8.7% in January-October to \$3,676,899,000 from \$3,383,934,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Beginning-of-October stocks were valued at cost at \$539,053,000, an increase of 7.7% from the comparable 1964 total of \$500,314,000.

Sales of grocery and combination store chains rose 2.8% in October to \$185,586,000 from \$180,460,000 in October 1964, placing sales in the January-October period at \$1,696,314,000, greater by 6.9% than the corresponding year-earlier total of \$1,587,508,000.

Variety store chains, next largest group, climbed 10.2% in the month to \$38,973,000 from \$35,360,000. Sales of the remaining nine specified chains were higher in value in October as compared to a year earlier, with gains ranging from 0.8% for lumber and building material to 20.8% for family clothing.

MANUFACTURING

*11. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended December 18 totalled 177,270 tons, down by 4.6% from the preceding week's total of 185,783 tons. Renovations in one plant, that will take about two to three week to complete, and a labour dispute at another plant were primarily responsible for the decreased output. Production in the same period of 1964 totalled 183,110 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 184 in the current week versus 193 a week earlier and 151 a year ago.

*12. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in October were estimated at \$2,957.0 million, a decrease of 0.4% from the revised September estimate of \$2,967.6 million but an increase of 7.4% from the October 1964 estimate of \$2,754.1 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries". Shipments for the January-October period were estimated at \$27,937.2 million, 6.8% higher than the \$26,149.0 million estimated for the same period in 1964. The seasonally adjusted estimate of shipments in October increased 2.5% from the revised September estimate.

Total inventory owned by manufacturers increased to \$5,529.0 million in October as compared to the revised September estimate of \$5,498.8 million and was 9.0% higher than the October 1964 estimate of \$5,073.8 million. Total inventory held at the end of October was \$5,837.4 million, 0.7% higher than the revised September estimate of \$5,794.7 million and 8.8% higher than the \$5,367.0 million estimated in October 1964. Goods in process increased 2.4% while raw materials and finished products increased fractionally. The ratio of total inventory owned-to-shipments was 1.87 in October, 1.85 in September and 1.84 in October 1964. The finished products-to-shipments ratio was 0.66 in October, 0.65 in September and 0.67 in October 1964. The seasonally adjusted series for total inventory held increased by 1.1% in October from the previous month and by 8.8% from October 1964. Most of the increase from September to October was centred in goods in process (3.2%) while finished products increased by 0.7% and raw materials increased fractionally.

New orders in October, estimated at \$2,954.5 million, were 0.8% higher than the revised September estimate of \$2,977.1 million and 7.0% higher than the October 1964 estimate of \$2,760.8 million. Unfilled orders in October, estimated at \$3,073.6 million, were down fractionally from the revised September estimate of \$3,076.1 million but were 19.5% above the October 1964 estimate of \$2,572.1 million. The seasonally adjusted estimates for both new and unfilled orders increased by 1.2% in October over the previous month.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	October 1965 (Preliminary)	September 1965 (Revised)	August 1965	October 1964
	Millions of dollars			
Shipments	2,957.0	2,967.6	2,725.5	2,754.1
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted) ..	2,894.1	2,823.2	2,806.1	2,648.1
Inventory owned	5,529.0	5,498.8	5,430.1	5,073.8
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted) ..	5,569.7	5,534.8	5,459.4	5,110.4
Inventory held	5,837.4	5,794.7	5,737.4	5,367.0
Raw materials	2,364.3	2,358.8	2,337.2	2,169.5
Goods in process	1,527.7	1,492.1	1,476.3	1,356.6
Finished products ...	1,945.4	1,943.8	1,923.9	1,840.9
New orders	2,954.5	2,977.1	2,802.8	2,760.8
Unfilled orders	3,073.6	3,076.1	3,066.6	2,572.1
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted) ..	3,162.1	3,124.2	3,050.4	2,647.6

Provincial Shipments. All provinces listed except Newfoundland and New Brunswick showed increases in manufacturers' shipments in October as compared to October 1964. Newfoundland shipments declined by 10.9% and those from New Brunswick showed no change.

The increase in Nova Scotia shipments was largely due to higher values in the petroleum and coal products industries; in Quebec to gains in foods and beverages, transportation equipment and electrical products; in Ontario to increases in rubber, transportation equipment and electrical products; in Manitoba to gains in primary metals, machinery and non-metallic mineral products; in Saskatchewan to increases in non-metallic mineral products and petroleum and coal products; in Alberta to increases in foods and beverages, primary metals and petroleum and coal products; and in British Columbia to increases in wood, paper and allied industries and primary metals. The decrease in Newfoundland was due mainly to lower values in the paper and allied industries.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments by Province of Origin

	October		%	September(r)	January - October		%
	1965(p)	1964	Change	1 9 6 5	1965(p)	1964	Change
	Millions of dollars			Millions of dollars			
Nfld.	13.1	14.7	-10.9	12.8	135.8	143.5	-5.4
N.S.	46.5	44.9	+3.6	48.5	447.9	414.3	+8.1
N.B.	39.3	39.3	-	41.5	386.9	391.4	-1.1
Que.	839.5	812.4	+3.3	874.5	7,839.6	7,476.4	+4.9
Ont.	1,533.6	1,393.2	+10.1	1,499.4	14,479.9	13,343.7	+8.5
Man.	83.8	78.9	+6.2	86.3	806.2	788.0	+2.3
Sask.	38.0	36.1	+5.3	37.8	354.9	339.9	+4.4
Alta.	111.4	100.0	+11.4	113.4	1,045.1	988.8	+5.7
B.C.	248.3	231.1	+7.4	250.1	2,404.2	2,228.1	+7.9
CANADA (1)	2,957.0	2,754.1	+7.4	2,967.6	27,937.2	26,149.0	+6.8

(1) Includes Prince Edward Island, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

13. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots continued to increase in November as compared to a year earlier, rising 9.3% to 827,054 tons from 756,563 in November last year. This put output in the January-November period at 9,063,189 tons, greater by 10.4% than 1964's first 11-month total of 8,211,077 tons.

Pig iron production climbed 15.9% in November to 592,266 tons from 511,135 a year earlier and 8.2% in January-November to 6,476,018 tons from 5,984,444 a year ago.

14. Specified Chemicals Production of chemicals in September included the following: hydrochloric acid, 5,134,657 pounds (5,020,583 in the same month of the previous year); sulphuric acid, 203,335 tons (167,841); chlorine, 50,357 tons (44,641); and mixed fertilizers, 60,790 tons (79,023). Shipments of synthetic resins (actually made as such) included: polyethylene type, 19,-185,254 pounds (14,549,597); polystyrene type, 5,342,340 pounds (5,775,496); and vinyl chloride type, 6,696,107 pounds (6,819,796).

15. Particle Board According to a new monthly report the production of particle board amounted to 84,040,000 square feet (5/8" basis) in the first ten months of 1965. Production in August amounted to 7,693,000 square feet, September 9,243,000 square feet and in October 9,715,000 square feet.

Total shipments in October amounted to 8,980,000 square feet and the value of domestic and export shipments was \$1,037,875; for the first ten months of 1965 shipments reached 77,240,000 square feet valued at \$8,831,629.

*16. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products rose 6.1% in October to 29,529,197 barrels from 27,835,778 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 "Refined Petroleum Products".

Receipts of crude oil fell 2.7% in October to 28,733,365 barrels from 29,529,849 a year earlier, comprising 2.9% more domestic crude at 16,278,575 barrels versus 15,821,152 and 9.1% less imported crude at 12,454,790 barrels versus 13,708,697. Domestic disappearance of finished petroleum products rose 2.8% to 35,796,522 barrels from 34,812,555 in the same month last year.

REFINERY PRODUCTION In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, October 1965

	Motor	Kerosene	Fuel Oil			Total all products
	gasoline	stove oil	Diesel	Light	Heavy	
barrels of 35 Canadian gallons						
Newfoundland	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maritimes ..	904,867	277,017	(2)	879,943	784,799	3,320,952
Quebec	3,012,656	665,976	1,078,380	1,695,832	1,843,154	9,270,621
Ontario	3,574,001	442,009	889,615	1,261,274	1,448,543	9,044,613
Manitoba ...	505,462	98,992	124,690	137,865	87,638	1,200,745
Saskatchewan	654,652	11,217	189,257	211,790	117,317	1,352,109
Alberta	1,403,856	49,265	586,782	310,853	151,842	3,028,588
N.W.T. and Yukon	4,627	-	1,520	7,551	6,435	15,567
B.C.	790,120	110,930	476,069	125,167	272,817	2,277,370
CANADA TOTAL	10,850,241	1,655,406	3,346,313	4,630,275	4,712,545	29,510,565

(1) Included with the Maritimes. (2) Included with Quebec.

NET SALES In Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, October 1965

	Motor	Kerosene	Fuel Oil			Total all products
	gasoline	stove oil	Diesel	Light	Heavy	
barrels of 35 Canadian gallons						
Newfoundland	151,325	104,930	200,621	118,523	427,560	1,103,665
Maritimes ..	689,246	219,203	246,715	546,515	836,301	2,796,514
Quebec	2,618,892	517,020	657,185	1,755,606	3,185,096	10,027,800
Ontario	4,071,173	333,157	604,652	2,239,361	2,189,045	11,215,957
Manitoba ...	652,826	66,643	198,285	128,531	104,277	1,399,209
Saskatchewan	948,696	111,340	285,602	131,782	23,611	1,738,824
Alberta	1,309,381	32,519	423,235	94,889	58,489	2,582,820
N.W.T. and Yukon	15,570	3,024	49,120	21,986	1,161	102,512
B.C.	1,016,632	134,222	500,035	290,410	486,216	2,735,890
CANADA TOTAL	11,473,741	1,522,058	3,165,450	5,327,603	7,311,756	33,703,191

IMPORTS Into Canada Of Selected Petroleum Products, October 1965

Imports into Canada of Selected Petroleum Products, October 1965						
	Motor gasoline	Kerosene stove oil	Fuel Oil			Total all products
			Diesel	Light	Heavy	
	barrels of 35 Canadian gallons					
Maritimes ..	-	97,237	558,628	363,425	911,600	2,058,019
Quebec	221,557	118,173	319,211	742,216	2,071,676	3,824,474
Ontario	-	40,790	31,781	154,857	525,711	1,042,671
All other ..	114,255	57,590	4,184	127,698	183,748	525,531
CANADA TOTAL	335,812	313,790	913,804	1,388,196	3,692,735	7,450,695

*17. Pulp And Paper, Veneer And Plywood Mills, British Columbia, 1964

	<u>Pulp & Paper Mills</u>	<u>Veneer & Plywood Mills</u>
Number of establishments	14	19
Number of employees in manufacturing operations ..	8,233	6,267
Man-hours paid	16,928,995	12,432,325
Wages	\$50,365,429	\$30,678,484
Cost of fuel and electricity	\$21,268,881	\$1,999,498
Cost of materials and supplies used	\$156,074,981	\$72,032,718
Value of shipments of goods of own manufacturer ..	\$396,698,118	\$127,794,726
Total employees:		
number	9,847	6,972
salaries and wages	\$62,562,856	\$35,245,663

*18. Industry & Production Notes, 1963 & 1964

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

Fish Products Industry, 1963 (Cat. 32-216): Factory shipments from the fish products industry decreased in 1963 to \$213,608,000 from \$215,263,000 in 1962. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$143,201,000 from \$147,952,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$71,264,000 from \$74,563,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$78,937,000 to \$75,037,000.

Three hundred and sixty-five establishments (355 in 1962) reported 15,568 employees (15,243), including 12,639 directly employed in manufacturing operations (12,295). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$41,934,000 (\$39,768,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$30,840,000 (\$28,490,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 26,233,000 versus 25,129,000 the previous year.

Sugar Refineries, 1964 (Cat. 32-222): Factory shipments from sugar refineries declined in 1964 to \$228,272,000 from \$232,715,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$173,514,000 from \$185,244,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$44,879,000 from \$60,084,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$59,958,000 to \$44,831,000.

Thirteen establishments (11 in 1963) reported 3,205 employees (3,163), including 2,459 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,466). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$16,859,000 (\$16,234,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,333,000 (\$11,078,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,456,000 versus 5,453,000 the previous year.

Fabric Glove Manufacturers, 1964 (Cat. 34-218): Factory shipments from the manufacturers of fabric gloves increased in 1964 to \$7,239,000 from \$6,571,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$3,589,000 from \$3,259,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$3,690,000 from \$3,-440,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$3,599,000 to \$4,014,000.

Seventeen establishments (16 in 1963) reported 1,055 employees (1,042), including 779 directly employed in manufacturing operations (717). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,483,000 (\$2,298,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,756,000 (\$1,524,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,558,000 versus 1,464,000 the previous year.

FISHERIES

*19. Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in November increased 13.1% to 21,-522,000 pounds from 19,023,000 a year earlier, while November 30 stocks at 80,184,000 pounds were smaller by 2.7% than last year's comparable total of 82,371,000 pounds, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Fish Freezings and Stocks". The table following contains data on freezings in November and end-of-November stocks this year and last.

	<u>November Freezings</u>		<u>November 30 Stocks</u>	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
	Thousand pounds			
Halibut Pacific -				
dressed	--	5	7,519	9,253
fillets	(2)	(2)	80	309
steaks	(2)	(2)	34	57
Salmon Pacific	72	262	9,933	12,679
Fillets -				
Atlantic cod	1,810	1,103	1,864	3,765
haddock	377	415	1,186	2,211
ocean perch	2,340	1,816	4,269	3,543
soles (1)	3,342	2,738	3,128	6,453
Blocks and slabs	5,981	5,944	12,173	8,018
Fish sticks	384	365	429	520
Portions	290	142	590	508
Scallops	1,231	948	2,948	966
Other frozen fish & shellfish ...	2,988	2,974	17,451	17,381
Total frozen fresh	18,815	16,712	61,604	65,663
Total smoked	296	223	1,561	1,649
Total bait and animal feed ...	2,411	2,088	17,019	15,059
TOTAL	21,522	19,023	80,184	82,371

(1) Including all small flatfish; (2) Confidential figures, included with "other".

VITAL STATISTICS

20. Births, Deaths, Marriages The vital statistics preliminary annual report for
And Divorces During 1964 1964 was released this week by DBS, the preliminary figures having been released in August of this year. The report consists of the following tables: Vital Statistics Summary, Canada and Provinces, 1963 and 1964; Canadian Vital Statistics Rates, 1921-1964; Deaths by Cause, Canada and Provinces, 1964; Death Rates by Cause, Canada and Provinces, 1964; and Deaths by Cause and Age group, Canada, 1964.

*21. Funeral Directors, 1964 In 1964 there were 1,667 business locations primarily engaged in funeral directing with receipts for the year of \$75,826,887 and a payroll of \$14,756,965, according to an advance release of information to be contained in a report on the 1964 survey of funeral directors which will be published later. Comparable figures for 1961 were 1,533 locations with receipts of \$69,779,800 and payroll of \$13,638,600. Stores primarily engaged in selling furniture had receipts of \$1,114,199 from funeral directing in 1964 against receipts of \$1,055,100 for such stores in 1961.

Reports submitted by funeral directors indicate that the average cost of funerals in Canada increased from \$334 in 1956 when a similar survey was made to \$448 for 1964. Increases ranged from \$4 for funerals of stillborn infants (\$18 in 1956 to \$22 in 1964) to \$120 for funerals of adults (\$405 in 1956 to \$525 in 1964). Because of the general interest in the subject, a table giving the 1964 cost data appears below:

Average Funeral Cost¹ by Type of Service, by Province, 1964

Province	Stillborn Infants up to 3 years		Children 4-10 years	Adults	D.V.A. ² D.N.D., etc.	Ship-ins	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	22	53	156	525	172	135	448
Newfoundland	32	41	92	308	182	116	257
Prince Edward Island	16	42	148	388	224	150	346
Nova Scotia	21	51	122	432	173	108	363
New Brunswick	21	54	126	420	189	82	356
Quebec	18	41	195	632	182	217	551
Ontario	22	63	160	575	177	129	490
Manitoba	23	45	114	438	145	115	377
Saskatchewan	26	45	103	423	148	93	355
Alberta	25	59	139	430	172	116	351
British Columbia ³ ..	22	56	123	366	171	134	319

¹Includes cost of casket but excludes vaults and extra charges.

²Includes services for Municipal and County Indigents, Provincial Cases, Indian Affairs Cases, etc.

³Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

M I N I N G

*22. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 29,295,338 barrels in August this year, up by 20.2% from the August 1964 total of 24,376,565 barrels, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production". Output of pentanes plus in August this year totalled 2,230,471 barrels. Production of natural gas aggregated 108,664,455,000 cubic feet in August, greater by 10.1% than the August 1964 total of 98,658,043,000 cubic feet.

23. Salt Shipments Producers shipped or used 422,195 tons of dry salt and salt content of brines in October this year compared with 1964 shipments of 442,135 tons, comprising dry salt at 282,399 tons versus 296,605 and salt content of brines at 139,796 tons versus 145,530. January-October shipments climbed to 3,531,834 tons from 3,122,706 tons a year ago, total for dry salt increasing to 2,229,161 tons from 1,809,790 and salt content of brines decreasing to 1,302,673 tons from 1,312,916.

24. Silver, Lead & Zinc Output Production of silver increased in September to 3, - 043,079 troy ounces from 2,634,947 a year earlier, mine output of lead to 23,180 tons from 18,557 and mine output of zinc to 74,030 tons from 65,802. January-September totals: silver, 23,229,447 troy ounces (22,378,537 a year ago); lead (mine), 231,055 tons (150,329); and zinc, 686,742 tons (527,407).

F O O D

25. Fluid Milk Sales Commercial sales of milk, including standard, special and 2% milk but excluding skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate drink, aggregated 130,540,000 quarts in October, up by 1% from a year earlier, placing the January-October total at 1,265,236,000 quarts, a rise of 3% from a year ago.

October sales (in thousands) with percentage changes from a year earlier in brackets, were: Prince Edward Island, 444 quarts (unchanged); Nova Scotia, 4,827 (-4%); New Brunswick, 3,241 (+7%); Quebec, 35,765 (+4%); Ontario, 54,200 (-1%); Manitoba, 6,031 (-4%); Saskatchewan, 4,796 (+1%); Alberta, 8,971 (unchanged); and British Columbia, 12,265 (+5%).

January-October provincial sales (in thousands), with percentage changes from last year in brackets, were: Prince Edward Island, 4,477 quarts (-2%); Nova Scotia, 48,479 (+1%); New Brunswick, 31,215 (+7%); Quebec, 343,055 (+3%); Ontario, 530,820 (+2%); Manitoba, 58,696 (+1%); Saskatchewan, 45,540 (+3%); Alberta, 86,683 (+4%); and British Columbia, 116,271 (+6%).

26. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Stocks of meat in cold storage aggregated 89,614,000 pounds at December 1 this year as compared to 95,425,000 at the same date last year, including frozen at 56,209,000 pounds versus 61,141,000, fresh at 25,705,000 pounds versus 25,139,000 and cured at 7,700,000 pounds versus 9,145,000.

Beginning-of-December stocks of lard totalled 4,577,000 pounds versus 4,626,000 a year earlier and tallow amounted to 3,371,000 pounds versus 2,695,000.

27. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Cold storage stocks of apples, onions and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger at December 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), potatoes, carrots, cabbage and celery were smaller. December 1 stocks of fruit were (in thousands): apples, 9,722 bushels (9,136 a year ago); pears, 185 bushels (192); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 49,879 pounds (57,413).

December 1 stocks of vegetables (in thousands) were: potatoes, 20,186 cwt. (21,112 a year ago); onions, 2,382 bushels (1,652); carrots, 1,304 bushels (1,488); cabbage, 162 bushels (182); celery, 40 crates (45); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 91,518 pounds (91,024).

H O S P I T A L S

28. Hospital Expenditures Estimated expenditure of public hospitals in Canada in 1963 was \$884,000,000, an increase of 14.4% from 1962. Total costs comprised 63.8% for salaries and wages, 3.9% for drugs, 3.1% for medical and surgical supplies, 21.9% for other supplies and expenses, and 7.3% for non-departmental expenditures.

MORE

Cost per patient-day rose by 8.3% in 1963 from the preceding year to \$26.87, ranging from \$20.44 in 10-24 bed hospitals to \$35.34 in hospitals with 1,000 or more beds. Expenditure per rated bed advanced to \$8,095 from \$7,503 in 1962 and cost per separation was \$307 versus \$281. Per capita expenditure of public hospitals in 1963 amounted to \$46.80, a gain of 12.4% from the preceding year.

29. Hospital Beds Public, private and federal hospitals operating in Canada in 1963 numbered 1,384, a decrease of 1 from 1962. Number of rated hospital beds advanced to 198,878 from 196,295 in the preceding year, and included in 1963 some 106,822 in general hospitals, 21,184 in allied special (chronic, convalescent, maternity, etc.), 62,181 in mental institutions and 8,691 in tuberculosis sanatoria. Total rated beds in public hospitals (general and allied special), which admit all patients regardless of ability to pay, were equivalent to 5.9 per 1,000 population (5.7 in 1962).

Over 2,800,000 adults and children were admitted to public hospitals in 1963, an increase of 3.9% from 1962, although admissions per rated bed at 25.7 were down slightly from 26.1 a year earlier. Number of admissions per day were 7,835, up by 4.5% from the 1962 ratio of 7,500.

Percentage occupancy (based on rated bed capacity) in public hospitals for 1963 was 81.8 (82.3 in 1962). Average length of stay was 11.5 days (11.3). In general hospitals, length of stay increased with size, ranging from 6.9 days in the smallest hospitals (1-9 beds) to 14.2 days in the largest (1,000 beds or more).

Provincial hospital insurance plans were responsible for 93.2% of the patient-days of care given in 1963 as compared to 93.4% in the previous year. Variation on a provincial basis was from 86.0% in Newfoundland to 96.2% in Nova Scotia.

PENSION PLANS

30. Financial Statistics Of Trusteed Pension Plans The book value of assets held by trusteed pension plans in Canada rose to \$5,820 million in 1964 from \$5,180 million in 1963. Provincial bonds accounted for 32% of total assets, industrial bonds 15%, stocks 13%, Federal government bonds 10%, municipal bonds 10%, mortgages 9%, pooled and mutual funds 7% and other assets 4%.

Pooled and mutual funds both showed significant increases during 1964. A total of 1,318 pension funds had investments in pooled funds amounting to \$324 million (book value). The book value of the investments in mutual funds made by 90 pension funds amounted to \$58 million.

In 1964 income from all sources amounted to \$882 million, of which combined employer and employee contributions accounted for \$597 million, investment income \$273 million and other sources \$12 million. Total expenditures amounted to \$248 million, of which pension payments accounted for \$170 million, cash withdrawals \$54 million and other expenditures \$24 million. The number of trusteed pension funds increased to 2,119 in 1964 from 1,805 in the preceding year. Employees covered by these pension plans numbered 1,337,000.

31. Index Numbers Of Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products

The index of farm prices of agricultural products is estimated at 262.5 for October. This is 2.5 points above the revised estimate of 260.0 for September and 21.5 points higher than the figure of 241.0 for October 1964. The increase in the index between September and October is due to higher average prices for all items included except grains; the lower average price for this item reflects the lower quality resulting from adverse harvesting conditions. The increase between September 1964 and September 1965 is also attributable to higher prices for all commodities.

October provincial indexes were: Prince Edward Island, 276.6 (219.3 in September); Nova Scotia, 249.2 (239.6); New Brunswick, 279.8 (225.8); Quebec, 308.0 (302.0); Ontario, 295.4 (293.0); Manitoba, 234.6 (239.1); Saskatchewan, 213.9 (217.1); Alberta, 243.9 (243.3); and British Columbia, 281.2 (279.5).

*32. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	December 16	December 9 (1956 = 100)	November 18
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	173.1	173.0	177.3
Industrials	77	178.5	178.0	183.1
Utilities	20	173.4	174.4	176.9
Finance (1)	14	146.1	146.3	148.8
Banks	6	133.9	134.4	134.5
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	108.9	110.8	112.5
Golds	16	124.8	129.9	130.1
Base metals	8	100.2	100.4	102.9
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	140.1	141.7	146.8
Primary oils and gas	6	99.6	100.9	102.0

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

R E L E A S E D T H I S I S S U E

Friday, December 24, 1965

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

- *1. Commodity Exports, October 1965
- 2. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,
3rd Quarter 1965, (67-001), 50¢/\$2.00
- *3. Corporation Profits, 3rd Quarter 1965
- 4. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, October
1965, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *5. Federal Government Employment, September 1965
- 6. Railway Carloadings, December 7, 1965, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- *7. New Motor Vehicle Sales, October 1965
- 8. Department Store Sales, December 4, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 9. Department Store Sales, November 1965, (63-004), \$1.00 a year
- 10. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, October 1965, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *11. Steel Ingot Production, December 18, 1965

MORE

- *12. Shipments, Inventories & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, October 1965
- 13. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, November 1965, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 14. Specified Chemicals, September 1965, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 15. Particle Board, August, September & October 1965, (36-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *16. Refined Petroleum Products, October 1965
- *17. Pulp & Paper, Veneer & Plywood Mills, British Columbia, 1964
- *18. Industry & Production Notes, 1963 & 1964
- *19. Fish Freezings & Stocks, November 1965
- 20. Vital Statistics (Preliminary Annual Report), 1964, (84-201), 50¢
- *21. Funeral Directors, 1964
- *22. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, August 1965
- 23. Salt, October 1965, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- 24. Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, September 1965, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- 25. Fluid Milk Sales, October 1965, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 26. Stocks of Meat & Lard, December 1965, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- 27. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, December 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- 28. Hospital Statistics: Vol. VI, Hospital Expenditures, 1963, (83-215), \$1.50
- 29. Hospital Statistics: Vol. I, Hospital Beds, 1963, (83-210), \$1.50
- 30. Trusteed Pension Plans Financial Statistics, 1964, (74-201), 75¢
- 31. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, October 1965, (62-003),
10¢/\$1.00
- *32. Weekly Security Price Indexes, December 16, 1965
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, December 1, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1962, (25-202), 50¢
 - Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, July 1965, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September 1965, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Silver-Lead-Zinc Mines, 1962, (26-216), 50¢
 - Distillers, 1963, (32-206), 50¢
 - Process Cheese Manufacturers, 1963, (32-210), 50¢
 - Macaroni Manufacturers, 1963, (32-219), 50¢
 - Foundation Garment Shipments, 3rd Quarter 1965, (34-002), 25¢/\$1.00
 - Civil Aviation, July 1965, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Shipping Report: Pt II, International Seaborne Shipping (By Port), 1964,
(54-203), \$1.00
 - Gas Utilities, September 1965, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Electric Power Statistics, 1963, (57-202), 75¢
 - Trade of Canada: Imports by Commodities, July 1965, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
 - DBS Service Bulletin: Foods & Beverages, Vol. I(16), December 16

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

Catalogue
No.

OR

Date _____ Signature _____

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the **Receiver General of Canada**. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.