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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in November 1964 were valued at \$674,600,000, up by 9.1% from a year earlier, placing the January-November total at \$6,835,700,000, greater by 13.9%. Exports totalled \$724,600,000 in the month and \$7,572,000,000 in the 11 months. There were export balances both in the month and cumulative period. (Page 2)

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Labour: Total employment in Canada declined by 167,000 to 6,447,000 between December 1964 and January this year. Unemployment rose by 123,000 in the month to 408,000. The labour force in January was 6,855,000 ... Hourly earnings in manufacturing rose in November from the preceding month, while average weekly wages fell. (Pages 5-6)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in seven of the 10 regional cities in January versus the preceding month, lower in one and unchanged in two. Movements ranged from an increase of 0.6% to a decrease of 0.4%. (Page 7)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 183,922 tons in the week ended February 13, up by 1.6% from the preceding week. Output in January, at 839,228 tons, was greater by 18.9% than a year ago ... Motor vehicle production fell by 10.2% in January this year versus last to 65,648 units ... More washing machines and automatic clothes dryers were shipped by producers in 1964 versus 1963. (Page 8)

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Food & Agriculture: Output of creamery butter, ice cream mix, evaporated whole milk, and margarine was smaller in January this year versus last, while production of cheddar cheese, process cheese, and skim milk powder was larger. (Page 10)

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Merchandising: Department store sales were higher in the weeks ending January 23 and 30 as compared to a year ago by 11.6% and 6.3%, respectively. (Page 11)

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Mining: Producers' shipments of asbestos in the full year 1964 amounted to 1,416,650 tons, greater by 11.0% than the 1963 total of 1,276,609 tons. Shipments from Quebec mines aggregated 1,284,882 in the year, up by 10.9% from the preceding year. (Page 13)

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*1. Imports & Exports In November Canada's commodity imports in November 1964 were valued at an estimated \$674,600,000, an increase of 9.1% from the November 1963 total of \$618,200,000. This brought the value in the January-November period to \$6,835,700,000, greater by 13.9% than the corresponding 1963 figure of \$6,001,800,000. Commodity exports were valued at \$724,600,000 in November versus \$686,200,000 a year earlier and at \$7,572,000,000 in the January-November period versus \$6,326,600,000.

There was an export balance on commodity account in November of \$50,000,000, slightly smaller than the November 1963 export balance of \$68,000,000. In the January-November period, the export balance was \$736,300,000, more than double 1963's 11-month export balance of \$324,800,000.

Imports from the United States increased 13.3% in November to \$442,900,000 from \$391,100,000 a year earlier and 15.6% in the January-November period to \$4,717,600,000 from \$4,080,600,000 in the corresponding period of 1963. Exports to the United States advanced 18.2% in the month to \$405,400,000 from \$343,000,000 and 12.8% in the 11 months to \$4,047,900,000 from \$3,587,200,000. The usual import balance with the United States was smaller in November at \$37,600,000 versus \$48,100,000, but larger in the January-November period at \$669,700,000 versus \$493,300,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom declined 4.3% in November to \$51,200,000 from \$53,500,000, but rose 10.0% in January-November to \$527,500,000 from \$479,400,000. Sales to Britain climbed 8.6% in the month to \$101,200,000 from \$93,200,000 and 17.2% in the 11 months to \$1,100,900,000 from \$939,400,000. The usual export balance on commodity account was greater in November at \$50,000,000 versus \$39,700,000 a year earlier and also in January-November at \$573,400,000 versus \$460,000,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries fell 3.3% in November to \$44,500,000 from \$46,000,000, but rose 2.0% in the January-November period to \$373,100,000 from \$365,700,000. Exports to these countries were up by 29.6% in the month at \$45,500,000 against \$35,100,000 and by 26.8% in the 11 months at \$454,600,000 against \$358,600,000. There was an export balance of \$1,100,000 in November as compared to an import balance of \$10,900,000 in the same month of 1963, and an export balance of \$81,500,000 in the January-November period versus an import balance of \$7,100,000 a year earlier.

Purchases from all other countries as a group rose 6.5% in November to \$136,000,000 from \$127,700,000 a year earlier and 13.1% in the January-November period to \$1,217,600,000 from \$1,076,100,000. Sales to this group decreased 19.7% in the month to \$172,600,000 from \$214,900,000, but increased 36.6% in the 11 months to \$1,968,700,000 from \$1,441,400,000. The export balance declined sharply in the month to \$36,600,000 from \$87,300,000 a year earlier, but climbed substantially in the 11 months to \$751,100,000 from \$365,200,000.

2&3. Imports In The Third Quarter And First Nine Months Of 1964 Commodity imports into Canada in the third quarter of 1964 were 10.2% above those in the same period of the preceding year and were the second highest total recorded for any calendar quarter, according to final returns released today by DBS. Imports reached a peak in the second quarter of 1964 and there was also a sizable increase over the previous year in the first three months, so that total imports from all countries for January-September 1964 were valued at 16% above those for the same nine months of 1963. Greater arrivals from the United States were largely responsible, although there were gains from all main areas, except for the Middle East.

MORE

Imports in September 1964 amounted to \$617,200,000 an increase of 13.7% from the September 1963 figure of \$542,700,000 and also slightly more than the preliminary total published on December 15, 1964. Imports for the July-September quarter were \$1,821,300,000, compared with \$1,652,700,000 in the third quarter of 1963, while the accumulated total for the first nine months of 1964 reached \$5,524,000,000, as against \$4,763,500,000 during January-September 1963. The average level of import prices rose only fractionally during the third quarter while the average index of physical volume advanced over 9%, so that the general increase in the declared value of imports was caused apparently by the added volume of goods brought into the country.

In the nine months, January-September 1964, the United States supplied 69.4% of all imports, followed by the United Kingdom, from which 7.8% of our imports were derived. Other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries sent 5.4%, while the remaining 17.4% was accounted for mainly by 7.1% from Western Europe, 4.8% from South America and 2.6% from Asia. By countries, the leading shippers after the United States and Britain were Venezuela, Japan and West Germany, imports from each showing a considerable gain over those from the same source in the first nine months of 1963.

Among commodities, non-farm machinery was the principal one, advancing by 22.3% in the third quarter and by 29.3% for the nine months over imports in the corresponding periods of the preceding year. Automobile parts, excluding engines, were in second place, rising 18% in the quarter and 23% in the nine months. Electrical apparatus was third, advancing slightly in the quarter and by 8.3% for January-September. Crude petroleum arrivals were less, dropping nearly 8% in the third quarter and by 3.3% for the longer period. Imports of tractors increased by 15% during July-September 1964 and by nearly 30% in the first nine months over the corresponding totals in the preceding year. Engines followed, showing a gain of more than 41% in both periods and automobiles rose 21% in the quarter and 52.6% in the nine months. Farm equipment dropped slightly in the quarter, while still recording an increase in the total for nine months over 1963. Aircraft arrivals were 25% less in the quarter and 6.3% below the previous year's figure for nine months. Imports of steel plate and sheet rose nearly 37% in the quarter and by over 60% when nine-months totals were compared. The value of fresh fruits, berries and vegetables increased while sugar decreased and coffee advanced substantially. Glass, apparel, cotton fabrics, cotton, coal and aluminum ores showed rises but iron ore imports declined.

Imports from the United States were 13.3% greater in the third quarter of 1964 and 17.3% more in the first nine months than in the same periods of 1963. Non-farm machinery led and imports advanced 23.4% and 28.7%, respectively. Automobile parts took second place, rising 18.6% in the quarter and by 23.8% in the nine months. Electrical apparatus was third, increasing considerably in both periods: tractors came next, advancing 17.7% in the quarter while, assisted in particular by very large imports in the second quarter, the nine-months total was 34.3% above January-September 1963. Imports of engines were 41.6% higher in the nine months: these include gasoline and diesel types, also boilers. Farm equipment dropped slightly in the quarter but showed a moderate rise over the longer period. Aircraft and parts declined as did iron ore. Imports of steel plate, sheet and strip continued to increase, being one-third greater in the quarter and more than two-thirds in nine months. Scientific and educational equipment, coal, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, increased moderately. Automobiles, which had advanced substantially in the first two quarters, were slightly less in the third, but for the nine months were over 50% above 1963 imports. Imports of cotton, plastics, glassware and cotton fabrics increased.

Imports from the United Kingdom, which had increased by 20% in the first half of 1964, declined by 1.4% in the third quarter. However, the nine-month total for 1964 was 12.6% above that for January-September of the preceding year. Among leading commodities, losses exceeded gains when imports for July-September 1964 were compared with totals for the same three months of 1963, but over the nine-month periods of the two years only dropped for electrical apparatus, aircraft, tractors, pipes and automobile parts. Machinery remained the main item, declining 1.8% in the third quarter, but gaining nearly 20% in January-September. Automobiles, in second place, increased almost 40% in the quarter and were nearly 2 1/2 times as great for the first nine months of 1964 as compared to those in the same period of 1963. Electrical apparatus was one-fourth less in the three months and 8% for nine months. Wool fabrics gained 9.5% in the quarter and 2.3% over the longer period while platinum dropped two-thirds in the quarter but rose by 27% in nine months. Imports of aircraft in the third quarter of 1964 were valued at only one-half those in the same period of the preceding year and the total for nine months was 20% less. Engines, except aircraft engines, and boilers continued the increase noted earlier in the year and by the end of September, imports were valued at twice those for the same period of 1963. Steel plate arrivals also advanced substantially, rising over 70% by the end of September. Tractors were 12% less and apparel 15% more.

Imports from the Commonwealth and other preferential rate countries, except Britain, amounted to \$112,200,000 in the third quarter, a drop of 4.5% and to \$299,300,000 for the first nine months of 1964, a rise of 9.2%, when compared with the same periods in 1963. Arrivals from Australia were the most important, rising 13% in the quarter and 21% in the nine months: Jamaica followed, with an increase of 8.7% in the quarter, which, however, was not sufficient to compensate for declines in the earlier quarters, so that the nine months total was 3.8% below that for 1963. Imports from British Guiana and Malaysia rose substantially while those from India declined considerably. Sugar is the main import from Commonwealth sources which supply around 90% of all imports: the total value was some 9% less in the first nine months of 1964 than in the same period of the preceding year, partly due to the return of prices to a lower level but mainly to a drop of nearly 20% in volume. Sugar from Australia was higher in value but less in quantity, from British Guiana greater in both value and volume, Jamaica slightly more in value and considerably more in volume, Republic of South Africa, less in both and practically none from India. Arrivals of bauxite were 1 1/2 times as great, the share from British Guiana increasing substantially, particularly in the third quarter. Alumina imports were slightly down, smaller amounts coming from both Jamaica and British Guiana. More petroleum came from Trinidad but less from Qatar. Nigeria supplied more rubber, Malaysia about 15% less. Tea imports from India and Ceylon remained at approximately the same levels as in the preceding year, more wool came from Australia and New Zealand, more cocoa from Nigeria and Ghana and more coffee from Uganda.

Imports from the remaining countries totalled \$961,300,000 for January-September 1964, an increase of 14.4% over the same period of 1963. The principal shares were supplied by Western Europe, at \$390,300,000, up 20.3%; South America, at \$267,000,000, up 14.8%; and Asia, at \$141,000,000, up 34.9%. Central America and the Antilles sent \$80,200,000, a gain of 3.2% and the Middle East \$53,700,000, a decline of 33.6%. Venezuela, Japan, West Germany, France and Italy were the main sources, all showing increases over the same nine months of 1963. Imports of petroleum from Venezuela increased considerably, Japan sent more electrical apparatus and West Germany more business machinery, electrical apparatus and automobiles. More bananas came from Ecuador, Costa Rica and Honduras and more coffee from Brazil and Columbia. Surinam supplied more bauxite.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>September</u>		<u>July - September</u>		<u>January-September</u>	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Millions of Dollars					
<u>Total Imports</u>	542.7	617.2	1,652.7	1,821.3	4,763.5	5,524.0
<u>By Main Countries</u>						
United States	352.2	420.1	1,078.3	1,221.9	3,266.8	3,833.2
United Kingdom	38.7	37.7	136.6	134.7	382.2	430.2
Venezuela	20.4	27.8	67.7	72.7	181.8	202.8
Japan	12.2	15.8	37.1	48.3	93.6	123.3
Germany, Federal Republic ..	14.5	15.9	36.5	42.5	98.1	118.9
France	4.8	4.4	15.7	17.2	40.4	47.1
Italy	4.8	6.4	14.9	18.9	38.1	46.2
Australia	6.3	6.5	15.8	17.9	35.9	43.5
Jamaica	4.8	2.1	13.4	14.6	41.6	40.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	4.3	5.2	13.7	16.6	31.5	38.7
<u>By Main Commodities</u>						
Machinery (non-farm)	52.5	64.3	165.7	202.7	499.9	646.5
Automobile parts	37.6	53.9	93.0	109.7	341.5	420.0
Electrical apparatus, n.e.s.	25.9	26.2	73.9	75.7	227.9	246.9
Petroleum, crude	28.7	31.5	89.3	82.2	252.4	244.1
Tractors and parts	13.0	13.3	42.7	49.1	136.3	176.9
Engines, except						
aircraft engines	11.5	14.8	29.9	42.2	102.9	145.6
Farm equipment						
except tractors	8.0	8.7	38.4	37.9	117.2	125.2
Automobiles, freight						
and passenger	11.1	13.2	26.9	32.6	76.0	116.0
Aircraft and parts	10.6	9.5	43.4	32.3	119.0	111.4
Plate, sheet & strip, steel.	7.2	9.0	22.3	30.6	57.3	91.8

LABOUR

4. The Canadian Labour Force: Total employment declined by 167,000 to 6,447,000 between December and January. This decrease was somewhat smaller than is usual for the time of year. Unemployment rose by 123,000 to 408,000 during the month, about the average increase for this period. The decline in the labour force of 44,000 was less than seasonal. Employment in January was 216,000 higher than a year earlier and unemployment was 58,000 lower. The labour force, at 6,855,000 was 158,000, or 2.4%, higher than in January 1964.

Employment: The decrease of 159,000 in non-farm employment between December and January was less than seasonal. Farm employment showed little change. Construction employment was down less than usual for the month, and manufacturing employment was well maintained. Employment in trade decreased as is customary, following the release of temporary workers hired for the Christmas season. Total employment in January showed a rise of 216,000, or 3.5%, from a year earlier. Non-farm employment was up by 276,000, or 4.9%. Farm employment was 60,000 lower than in January 1964. In non-farm industries, the largest employment gains over the year occurred in service and manufacturing. Smaller gains took place in construction and mining.

MORE

Employment among men has shown a strong over-the-year increase as a result of marked strengthening in the goods-producing industries. In January 1965 the number of employed men was 140,000, or 3.2%, higher than the year before. Employment among women increased by 76,000, or 4.2%, compared with a year earlier.

Unemployment:- Unemployment increased by 123,000 to 408,000 between December and January. The change was about in line with the usual seasonal pattern. Compared with a year earlier, unemployment was down 58,000. Of the 408,000 unemployed in January, some 320,000, or about four-fifths of the total, had been unemployed for three months or less. An estimated 44,000 had been unemployed from four to six months and 44,000 for seven months or more. The unemployment rate in January represented 6.0% of the labour force, compared with 7.0% in January 1964 and 8.3% in January 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the January 1965 unemployment rate was 4.3%.

*5. Man-Hours And Hourly Earnings Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose to \$2.04 in November from \$2.03 in October; average weekly wages fell to \$84.09 from \$84.35 due to a decrease in average weekly hours, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Compared with November 1963, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages were 6¢ and \$2.18 higher, and average weekly hours were 0.2 hours shorter.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings increased in November to \$2.21 from \$2.20. Average weekly wages and average weekly hours decreased to \$92.10 from \$92.93 and to 41.7 from 42.2. While wage increases in smelting and refining, overtime in shipbuilding and repairing and less activity at below-average rates in wood products made some contribution to an increase in average hourly earnings, the most dominant increasing factor was the return to work following layoffs in the motor vehicles industry.

Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Specified Industries
Nov. and Oct. 1964 and Nov. 1963

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Nov. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1963	Nov. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1963	Nov. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1963
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	41.3	41.6	41.5	2.04	2.03	1.98	84.09	84.35	81.91
Durable goods ...	41.7	42.2	42.2	2.21	2.20	2.15	92.10	92.93	90.87
Non-durable goods	40.9	41.0	40.7	1.86	1.86	1.80	76.11	76.13	73.31
Mining	43.0	43.0	42.6	2.34	2.33	2.25	100.78	100.29	95.94
Electric and motor transportation ..	44.5	44.9	44.1	2.10	2.10	2.04	93.54	94.47	89.73
Construction	41.7	42.9	40.8	2.31	2.30	2.16	96.13	98.62	88.34
Building & general engineering	41.2	42.4	40.8	2.52	2.52	2.36	103.81	106.73	96.07
Building	40.5	41.3	39.9	2.53	2.52	2.38	102.27	103.79	94.85
Gen. engineering.	46.1	48.8	45.5	2.47	2.54	2.27	113.79	123.80	103.12
Highways, bridges and streets	42.6	44.0	41.0	1.90	1.89	1.79	80.87	83.33	73.21
Service	36.8	37.0	37.3	1.24	1.23	1.18	45.48	45.54	43.81

Index of average hourly earnings in heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949=100) Nov. 1964; Oct. 1975.

- *6. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities Consumer price indexes for the ten regional cities exhibited mixed movements between December 1964 and January 1965 as January indexes were higher in seven cities, unchanged in two, and lower in one. Movements ranged from an increase of 0.6% in Vancouver to a decrease of 0.4% in Ottawa.

Food indexes rose in five cities, declined in two, and remained constant in three. Changes ranged from an increase of 0.4% in Saint John to a decrease of 1.6% in Toronto. Indexes for housing rose in three cities, fell in three and remained unchanged in four. Clothing indexes were lower in eight cities with no change recorded for Saint John and Saskatoon-Regina. Transportation indexes increased in nine cities and decreased fractionally in one. Health and personal care indexes were slightly higher in four cities, lower in two, and unchanged in four. Recreation and reading indexes moved up in eight cities and down in two. Tobacco and alcohol indexes were steady in seven cities and fractionally lower in two while the Winnipeg index experienced a 2.3% increase.

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

	All-Items		Group Indexes - January 1965						
	Jan. 1965	Dec. 1964	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's*	122.0	121.9	117.3	116.2	115.2	121.1	165.4	150.5	116.4
Halifax ...	132.6	132.5	126.8	133.7	129.6	138.9	168.6	171.9	125.2
Saint John.	135.5	135.1	131.6	133.7	128.2	145.8	190.7	156.4	125.4
Montreal ..	136.3	136.2	138.9	135.6	110.1	163.3	183.4	155.3	124.9
Ottawa	136.7	137.2	133.0	137.4	123.6	158.7	180.9	150.9	126.5
Toronto ...	138.2	138.2	130.6	141.1	126.5	145.0	172.3	191.0	123.9
Winnipeg ..	134.0	133.8	130.6	129.7	125.5	139.2	187.7	143.0	138.3
Saskatoon-Regina	130.5	130.5	129.5	128.8	132.8	135.6	149.3	149.9	120.9
Edmonton-									
Calgary ...	128.8	128.4	123.6	127.4	128.1	133.7	171.4	145.3	120.5
Vancouver .	134.5	133.7	131.6	136.1	123.0	147.8	156.2	153.6	123.3

(1) All-Items indexes for January 1965 and December 1964 and January 1965 group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.

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

*7. <u>Weekly Security Price Indexes</u>	Number of Stocks Priced	Feb. 11	Feb. 4 (1956 = 100)	Jan. 14
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	107	175.5	180.3	175.5
Industrials	73	179.5	184.1	178.9
Utilities	20	169.4	175.3	173.4
Finance (1)	14	163.7	167.6	161.0
Banks	6	151.3	155.4	148.6
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	116.0	117.0	118.6
Golds	16	136.3	135.7	141.2
Base metals	8	104.8	106.8	106.2
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	112.7	113.4	99.7
Primary oils and gas	7	90.4	91.1	90.6

(1) Composed of Banks and Investment and Loan.

- * 8. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 13 amounted to 183,922 tons, an increase of 1.6% from the preceding week's total of 180,937 tons. Output in the corresponding 1964 period was 169,173 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 191 in the current week versus 188 a week earlier and 176 a year ago.
9. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots continued to be greater than a year earlier in January, rising 18.9% to 839,228 tons from 705,824 in the same month of 1964. Month's output of pig iron was also larger than a year ago, increasing 15.4% to 601,252 tons from 521,046.
10. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles declined 10.2% in January this year to 65,648 units from 73,097 in January last year. Passenger car output dropped 10.8% in the month to 55,629 units from 62,369 a year ago and commercial vehicle production 6.6% to 10,019 units from 10,728.
11. Domestic Washing Machines & Automatic Clothes Dryers Factory sales of domestic washing machines increased in December to 27,235 units from 25,913 in December 1963 and automatic clothes dryers to 20,080 units from 19,715. Sales of washing machines in the full year 1964 advanced 12.9% to 384,033 units from 340,015 in 1963 and automatic clothes dryers 5.4% to 152,005 units from 144,156. End-of-December stocks were larger than a year earlier for washing machines at 45,425 units versus 41,441 and also for clothes dryers at 23,408 units versus 22,233.
12. Rubber Consumption Consumption of all types of rubber aggregated 30,325,000 pounds in December 1964, greater by 17.5% than the December 1963 total of 25,818,000 pounds. This brought total consumption in the year 1964 to 339,380,000 pounds, an increase of 8.6% from the 1963 figure of 312,386,000 pounds.
- December consumption of rubber was greater than a year earlier for all types. Month's totals were: natural, 7,823,000 pounds (6,541,000 in December 1963); synthetic, 18,735,000 (15,890,000); and reclaimed, 3,767,000 (3,387,000). Consumption in the year 1964 was larger than in the preceding year for natural and synthetic and smaller for reclaimed. Year's totals: natural, 88,746,000 pounds (80,707,000 in 1963); synthetic, 208,291,000 (187,585,000); and reclaimed, 42,343,000 (44,094,000).
13. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents were valued at \$7,404,500 in December 1964, up by 11.5% from the December 1963 total of \$6,640,000. This brought the value in the year 1964 to \$99,525,300, higher by 5.3% than the 1963 total of \$94,553,800. Shipments of all soaps were lower in value in 1964 as compared to the preceding year, while those of all synthetic detergents were higher.
- *14. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Production of pulpwood declined 9% in December 1964 to 1,380,732 cunits (cunit equals 100 cubic feet of solid wood) from 1,517,576 in the same month of 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". Consumption rose 4% in the month to 1,116,095 cunits from 1,068,147 a year earlier and end-of-December stocks 3% to 11,875,897 cunits from 11,548,501. Receipts of wood residue climbed 18% in December to 255,690 cunits from 216,612 a year earlier.

15. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, and smooth and mineral surfaced rolls were greater in December and the full year 1964 as compared to 1963, while those of roll type sidings were up in the month and down in the year. December totals were: shingles, 263,172 roof squares (159,111 in December 1963); smooth surfaced rolls, 50,541 (35,853); mineral surfaced rolls 21,161 (18,091); and roll type sidings, 2,031 (1,920). Year's shipments were: shingles, 3,265,828 roof squares (2,884,432 in 1963); smooth surfaced rolls, 850,095 (695,982); mineral surfaced rolls, 664,145 (656,137); and roll type sidings, 88,216 (91,506).

16. Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by firms that normally account for all but a small part of total Canadian production increased in December to \$12,311,600 from \$8,293,000 in December 1963, placing the full-year total at \$173,227,800, greater by 10.7% than the 1963 figure of \$156,478,400. Both trade and industrial sales were greater than a year earlier in December and the full year 1964.

*17. Industry & Production Notes, 1962

The following advance releases give figures which have recently become available from the annual compilations of the Industry Division and which will appear at a later date in regular publications. Users should be aware that coverage of the statistics was extended to total activity (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) of manufacturing establishments. In previous publications the data covered manufacturing activity only. In addition, for a number of industries, adjustments have been made to the 1961 data on manufacturing activity which were published in the 1961 industry reports. These were required to bring the statistics in line with reporting procedures followed in the 1962 Census. Consequently the 1961 statistics on manufacturing activity listed below are not entirely comparable with those published in the 1961 reports. A complete account of recent changes will be contained in the 1962 industry reports when these become available.

Iron Foundries (Cat. 41-226): Factory shipments from iron foundries increased in 1962 to \$107,453,000 from \$94,625,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$44,889,000 from \$39,680,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$63,732,000 from \$53,655,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$54,881,000 to \$65,359,000. One hundred and thirty-three establishments (140 in 1961) reported 8,546 employees (8,178), including 7,246 directly employed in manufacturing operations (6,862). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$37,409,000 (\$34,612,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$30,116,000 (\$27,461,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 15,326,000 versus 14,308,000.

Gypsum Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-217): Factory shipments from manufacturers of gypsum products increased in 1962 to \$35,744,000 from \$34,343,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell during the year from \$15,907,000 to \$14,813,000 while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose from \$18,713,000 in 1961 to \$20,749,000 in 1962. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) rose from \$19,145,000 to \$21,464,000. Thirteen establishments (14 in 1961) reported 1,524 employees (1,528), including 1,157 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,159). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,497,000 (\$6,708,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,684,000 (\$4,901,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,349,000 versus 2,529,000 the previous year.

Refractories Manufacturers (Cat. 44-214): Factory shipments from refractories manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$20,047,000 from \$17,885,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$10,277,000 from \$9,364,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$9,991,000 from \$8,788,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$9,452,000 to \$10,670,000.

Sixteen establishments (16 in 1961) reported 748 employees (745), including 483 directly employed in manufacturing operations (472). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,564,000 (\$3,319,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,066,000 (\$1,961,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,022,000 versus 1,048,000 the previous year.

Asbestos Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-203): Factory shipments from asbestos product manufacturers increased in 1962 to \$36,683,000 from \$35,735,000 in 1961. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$15,622,000 from \$15,571,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$21,110,000 from \$20,054,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$21,286,000 to \$22,378,000.

Fifteen establishments (15 in 1961) reported 2,422 employees (2,445), including 1,658 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,624). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$12,220,000 (\$11,819,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$7,907,000 (\$7,377,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,811,000 versus 3,652,000.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

18. Dairy Factory Production Less creamery butter, ice cream mix, and evaporated whole milk but more cheddar cheese and skim milk powder were produced in January this year as compared to last. Month's totals, in thousands, were: creamery butter, 14,679 pounds (15,168 in January 1964); cheddar cheese, 5,474 pounds (4,941); ice cream mix, 1,298 gallons (1,320); evaporated whole milk, 15,797 pounds (19,377); and skim milk powder, 8,846 pounds (8,425).

19. Margarine Production of margarine declined 8.2% in January this year to 14,412,000 pounds from 15,699,000 in January last year. Stocks of margarine held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses amounted to an estimated 13,099,000 pounds at February 1, down from the revised January 1 total of 13,175,000 but up from last year's February 1 figure of 10,997,000 pounds.

*20. Process Cheese Output of process cheese from a cheddar or other hard or cream cheese base totalled 5,520,636 pounds in January, up by 10.4% from the 1964 January total of 4,996,706. Amount made from a cheddar base increased in the month to 5,504,102 pounds from 4,884,052 a year ago. Manufacturers' stocks at the end of February were 9.1% smaller than a year ago at 4,432,469 pounds versus 4,879,668; stocks of cheddar-based were down to 4,396,366 pounds versus 4,766,324.

21. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter and evaporated whole milk were smaller at February 1 this year versus last, while holdings of cheddar cheese, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger. February 1 stocks, in thousands, were: creamery butter, 82,103 pounds (124,780 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 55,614 pounds (53,731); evaporated whole milk, 27,749 pounds (33,202); skim milk powder, 24,756 pounds (17,933); and poultry meat, 43,137 pounds (40,111).

22. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at February 1 this year amounted to 92,220,000 pounds, down from the revised January 1 total of 93,753,000 pounds and last year's first of February total of 95,171,000 pounds. Beginning-of-February stocks of cold storage frozen meat amounted to 58,948,000 pounds versus 62,598,000 a year ago, fresh meat 25,477,000 pounds versus 23,910,000 and cured meat 7,795,000 pounds versus 8,663,000.

Stocks of lard at February 1 aggregated 5,592,000 pounds as compared to 6,925,000 at January 1 and 4,871,000 at February 1 last year, while February 1 holdings of tallow amounted to 4,284,000 pounds versus 3,397,000 a month earlier and 4,051,000 a year ago.

23. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, potatoes, onions, carrots, cabbage and celery were smaller at February 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives) and vegetables (frozen and in brine) were larger. February 1 stocks of fruit were: apples, 4,676,000 bushels (5,381,000 a year ago), pears, 56,000 bushels (38,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 52,337,000 pounds (44,922,000).

Beginning-of-February holdings of vegetables were: potatoes, 13,133,000 cwt. (15,280,000 at February 1, 1964); onions, 728,000 bushels (1,128,000); carrots, 504,000 bushels (539,000); cabbage, 50,000 bushels (99,000); celery, 25,000 crates (34,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 74,059,000 pounds (65,910,000).

*24. Stocks Of Honey Stocks of honey held by packers and wholesalers at the end of December 1964 aggregated 17,183,135 pounds, larger by 1.9% than the December 31, 1963 total of 16,864,985 pounds. Of the December 31, 1964 total, 2,603,965 pounds were packed in containers of less than 25 pounds and 14,579,170 pounds in containers of 25 pounds and over.

25. Oils & Fats Production of margarine, shortening (package and bulk), lard, and tallow (edible and inedible) was larger in December and the year 1964 as compared to a year earlier, while output of refined oils (coconut, and salad and cooking) was smaller in both periods. December output (in thousands) was as follows: margarine, 13,751 pounds (11,932 in December 1963); shortening, 15,487 (13,727); refined oils, 6,238 (7,375); lard, 9,394 (8,678); and tallow, 20,233 (16,922). Production in the full year 1964 (in thousands) was: margarine, 175,417 pounds (171,914 in 1963); shortening, 193,265 (184,522); refined oils, 86,222 (94,783); lard, 112,814 (100,038); and tallow, 248,241 (216,601).

MERCHANDISING

26 & 27. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ended January 23 were valued 11.6% above those in the corresponding week last year. A decline of 0.7% in the Atlantic Provinces was more than offset by gains in the other provinces, which were as follows: Quebec, 13.8%; Ontario, 17.5%; Manitoba, 1.7%; Saskatchewan, 2.2%; Alberta, 2.8%; and British Columbia, 16.5%.

Sales in the week of January 30 were up 6.3% in value as compared to a year ago. Increases of 8.8% in Quebec, 6.6% in Ontario, 6.9% in Alberta and 15.7% in British Columbia more than counterbalanced decreases of 1.4% in the Atlantic Provinces, 7.4% in Manitoba and 2.4% in Saskatchewan.

28. Steel Warehousing Sales by 80 steel warehousing firms that are considered to account for approximately 90% of total steel warehousing business in October last included the following items: concrete reinforcing bars, 8,654 tons (6,101 in October 1963); other hot rolled bars, 10,396 (8,975); plates, 17,117 (12,671); sheet and strip, 19,827 (18,185); galvanized sheet and strip, ternplate, 7,587 (6,850); heavy structural beams, 8,612 (6,776); bar size structural shapes, 4,465 (5,050); and other structural shapes, 7,382 (7,148).

BUSINESS

29. Credit Statistics Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for cash loans, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were larger at the end of November 1964 as compared to a year earlier. Month-end outstandings on the books of small loan companies for instalment credit were smaller.

End-of-November balances outstanding, in millions, were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$979 (\$873 a year earlier); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$580 (\$518); small loan companies for cash loans, \$825 (\$738); small loan companies for instalment credit, \$54 (\$56); department stores, \$463 (\$420); furniture and appliance stores, \$195 (\$192); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,301 (\$1,893).

SAWMILLING

*30. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in provinces East of the Rockies increased 26% in December to 182,948,000 feet board measure from 145,433,000 in the same month of 1963 and 13% in the full year 1964 to 3,274,441,000 feet board measure from 2,896,153,000 in 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". December 31 stocks amounted to 394,924,000 feet board measure, larger by 7% than the corresponding year-earlier total of 367,433,000.

*31. Sawmills In British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia decreased 4% in December 1964 to 463,161,000 feet board measure from 480,467,000 in the same month of 1963, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia". Output in the full year 1964 amounted to 6,665,540,000 feet board measure, greater by 4% than the 1963 total of 6,395,628,000 feet board measure.

UTILITIES

32. Electric Power Statistics Total net generation of electric power increased 10.0% in December 1964 to 12,544,182,000 kilowatt hours from 11,415,292,000 kwh. in December 1963. Imports of electric energy rose in the month to 268,293,000 kwh. from 224,516,000 kwh. a year earlier, while exports fell to 301,821,000 kwh. from 323,546,000 kwh.

33. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos increased sharply (40.4%) in December to 149,144 tons from 106,198 in the same month of 1963, placing the total in the year 1964 at 1,416,650 tons, greater by 11.0% than the 1963 total of 1,276,609 tons. Shipments from mines in Quebec were up substantially in the month at 137,163 tons versus 89,556, and were larger by 10.9% in the full year at 1,284,882 tons versus 1,158,318.

34. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production of crude oil and equivalent amounted to 25,137,300 barrels in October 1964, up by 5.7% from the October 1963 total of 23,784,197 barrels; output of pentanes plus totalled 2,102,984 barrels in the month. Natural gas production aggregated 108,539,787,000 cubic feet in October, greater by 17.0% than the corresponding 1963 total of 92,752,114,000 cubic feet.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

35. Financial Statistics Of Municipal Governments Gross current revenue and expenditure of municipal governments in Canada continued to rise moderately in 1963 and 1964, according to the annual DBS report "Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, Revenue and Expenditure, Preliminary 1963, Estimates 1964". Total gross current expenditures at \$2,268,910,000 in 1963 rose to \$2,418,265,000 in 1964, due predominately to increased expenditures on education, protection services, and debt charges. These greater expenditures on services were provided for largely by higher taxation revenue. Estimates of gross debenture debt at December 31 for the years 1963 and 1964, amounting to \$5,456,689,000 and \$5,891,478,000, respectively, indicate a continuation of increases experienced in previous years.

1961 CENSUS

36. Introductory Report For Vol. II (Pt. I) 1961 Census An introductory report containing textual material to complete the contents of the 1961 Census, Volume II (Part I) - Households and Families, was released today by DBS. This report mainly comprises definitions of census terms and concepts relating to general household and family characteristics. A reproduction of the Population Questionnaire, from which the data in Volume II (Part I) are derived, is included.

RELEASED THIS ISSUE

Friday, February 19, 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 Imports & Exports, November 1964
- 2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, September 1964, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 3. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, September 1964, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- 4. The Labour Force, January 1965, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *5. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings, November 1964

MORE

- *6. Consumer Price Indexes For 10 Regional Cities, January 1965
- *7. Weekly Security Price Indexes, February 11, 1965
- *8. Steel Ingot Production, February 13, 1965
- 9. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, January 1965, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 10. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, January 1965,
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 11. Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, December 1964, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 12. Consumption, Production & Inventories of Rubber, December 1964, (33-003),
20¢/\$2.00
- 13. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, December 1964, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, December 1964
- 15. Asphalt Roofing, December 1964, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 16. Sales of Paints, Varnishes & Lacquers, December 1964, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *17. Industry & Production Notes, 1962
- 18. Dairy Factory Production, January 1965, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 19. Margarine, January 1965, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Process Cheese, January 1965
- 21. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, February 1965, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- 22. Stocks of Meat & Lard, February 1965, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- 23. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, February 1965, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- *24. Stocks of Honey, December 31, 1964
- 25. Oils & Fats, December 1964, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- 26. Department Store Sales, January 23, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 27. Department Store Sales, January 30, 1965, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 28. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, October 1964, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- 29. Credit Statistics, November 1964, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- *30. Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1964
- *31. Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1964
- 32. Electric Power Statistics, December 1964, (57-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 33. Asbestos, December 1964, (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 34. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, October 1964, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
- 35. Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, Revenue & Expenditure,
Preliminary 1963, Estimates 1964, (68-203), 50¢
- 36. Households & Families: Introductory Report to Vol. II (Part I), 1961 Census,
(93-522), 50¢
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, January 27, 1965, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
 - Inventories, Shipments & Orders in Manufacturing Industries, November 1964,
(31-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of January 29
 - Textile Dyeing & Finishing Plants, 1962, (34-206), 50¢
 - Fibre Preparing Mills, 1962, (34-219), 50¢
 - Boatbuilding & Repair, 1962, (42-205), 50¢
 - Explosives & Ammunition Manufacturers, 1962, (46-218), 50¢
 - Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers, 1962, (46-220), 50¢
 - Button, Buckle & Fastener Industry, 1962, (47-202), 50¢
 - Musical Instrument & Sound Recording Industry, 1962, (47-203), 50¢
 - Trade of Canada: Imports By Commodities, September 1964, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50

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