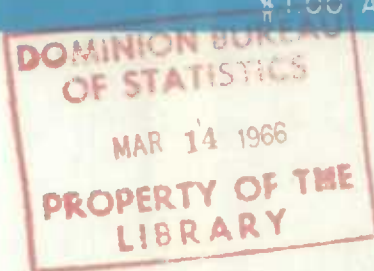


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



External Trade: Canada's domestic and re-exports were valued at \$743,600,000 in January this year, an increase of 26.7% from January 1964 ... Commodity imports in December were placed at \$791,500,000 and in the year 1965 at \$8,638,600,000, reflecting gains from the preceding year of 20.7% and 15.4%. Exports totalled \$818,200,000 in the month and \$8,764,500,000 in the full year, up by 11.7% and 5.6%, respectively. (Page 2)

Prices: Canada's consumer price index reached 142.1 in February, up by 0.6% from January and by 3.6% from February 1965. Six of the seven main indexes increased in the current period, with gains ranging from 0.1% for housing to 1.4% for food. The index for health and personal care was unchanged. (Page 3)

Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing declined in December from the preceding month to \$86.72 and average weekly hours to 39.9 hours, while the average weekly wages rose by 1¢ to \$2.17 ... Paid workers in Canada in December received \$2,158 million, down by 2.3% from the preceding month but up by 13.5% from a year earlier. Total received in the year 1965 was put at \$25,058 million, greater by 11.3% than in 1964 ... Canada's industrial composite index of employment stood at 140.1 in December, a decline of 2.5% from November. (Pages 4-6)

Merchandising: New passenger cars and commercial vehicles sold in December numbered 71,459 units, placing the total for the year 1965 at 830,843 units as compared to 725,879 in 1964. Retail value of these sales was placed at \$243,913,000 in the month and at \$2,738,434,000 in the year ... Department store sales were valued at \$1,910,836,000 in 1965, up by 8.1% from 1964 ... Wholesalers' sales reached \$12,318,270,000 in 1965. (Pages 6-7)

Industrial Production: Canada's index of industrial production in December was 242.2, up by 1.1% from November. The total 1965 index was nearly 8% higher than the 1964 index. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 192,659 tons in the week ending March 5, down by 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 197,265. (Page 7)

Business: Cheques cashed in clearing centres in the year 1965 were valued at \$491,027,941,000, an increase of 14.1% from the 1964 total of \$430,263,557,000, with all economic regions sharing in the advance. (Page 9)

*1. Commodity Exports In January Canada's total exports -- domestic and re-exports -- in January are estimated at \$743,600,000, an increase of 26.7% from \$586,800,000 the previous January, DBS reports. There were increases to all main geographic areas.

Exports to the United States in January rose 23.8% to \$416,900,000 from \$336,700,000 a year earlier, while shipments to the United Kingdom advanced 12.3% to \$101,000,000 from \$89,900,000. Exports to all other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries increased 4.4% to \$37,800,000 from \$36,200,000, and exports to all other countries as a group advanced 51.6% to \$187,900,000 from \$124,000,000.

Combining these figures, total exports to all Commonwealth and preferential rate countries rose 10.0% to \$138,800,000 from \$126,100,000 while those to all other countries increased 31.3% to \$604,800,000 from \$460,700,000.

*2. Commodity Imports & Exports Canada's commodity imports in December 1965 were valued at an estimated \$791,500,000, an increase of 20.7% from the December 1964 figure of \$656,000,000. This brought the value in the calendar year 1965 to a record \$8,638,600,000, greater by 15.4% than 1964's previous high of \$7,487,700,000. December commodity exports (domestic and re-exports) as announced February 21, increased 11.7% to \$818,200,000 from \$732,400,000, while the year's total climbed 5.6% to \$8,764,500,000 from \$8,303,500,000.

There was an export surplus on commodity account in December 1965 of \$26,700,000 as compared to one of \$76,400,000 in December 1964. The export balance in the year 1965 was \$125,800,000 as compared to \$815,800,000 in the preceding year.

Imports from the United States increased 23.3% in December to \$553,600,000 from \$449,100,000 a year earlier and 17.1% in the year 1965 to \$6,049,200,000 from \$5,164,300,000. Exports to the United States advanced 18.9% in the month to \$463,400,000 from \$389,700,000, and 13.4% in the year to \$5,030,900,000 from \$4,437,000,000. The usual import balance with this country was larger in December at \$90,200,000 versus \$59,400,000 a year earlier and in the year at \$1,018,300,000 versus \$727,300,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in December rose 22.9% to \$57,700,000 from \$46,900,000, while the year's total advanced 8.0% to \$620,000,000 from \$574,000,000. Exports to the United Kingdom declined 5.5% in December to \$100,000,000 from \$105,900,000 and 1.8% in the year to \$1,185,400,000 from \$1,207,100,000. The usual export balance on commodity trade with the United Kingdom was lower in December at \$42,400,000 versus \$59,000,000 a year earlier and in the year at \$565,300,000 versus \$633,100,000.

Imports from other Commonwealth and preferential rate countries declined 10.0% in the month to \$30,400,000 from \$33,800,000 a year earlier and 8.0% in the year to \$373,300,000 from \$405,800,000. December exports to this group were down 9.2% to \$44,300,000 from \$48,700,000, while the year's total was up 1.8% to \$512,700,000 from \$503,400,000. There was an export balance in December of \$13,800,000 as compared to \$14,900,000 a year earlier, bringing the year's total to \$139,400,000 versus \$97,600,000.

December imports from all other countries as a group climbed 18.7% to \$149,800,000 from \$126,200,000, while the year's total climbed 18.8% to \$1,596,100,000 from \$1,343,600,000. Exports to this group were up 11.9% in December to \$210,500,000 from \$188,100,000, while the year's total was down 5.6% to \$2,035,500,000 from \$2,156,100,000. The export balance with this group for December was little changed at \$60,700,000 versus \$61,900,000 a year earlier, while the year's total was substantially smaller at \$439,400,000 versus \$812,500,000.

3. Price Movements The consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.6% to 142.1 at the beginning of February from 141.2 in January. The index for February was 3.6% above the February 1965 level of 137.2. Six of the seven indexes advanced in the current period, with changes ranging from 0.1% for housing to 1.4% for food. The health and personal care index remained unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights(1)	1 9 6 6		1 9 6 5	
		February	January	December	February
All-items	100	142.1	141.2	140.8	137.2
Food	27	142.5	140.6	139.6	133.1
Housing(2)	32	143.1	142.9	142.4	140.1
Clothing	11	123.3	122.7	123.8	119.5
Transportation	12	150.0	149.1	148.8	146.3
Health & personal care.	7	178.1	178.1	177.9	173.5
Recreation & reading ..	5	156.4	155.4	155.4	153.4
Tobacco & alcohol	6	123.4	123.1	122.3	121.8

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

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

The food index increased 1.4% to 142.5 from 140.6, reflecting generally higher prices. Prices advanced for all foods except eggs, oranges, canned and frozen orange juice, apple juice, celery, canned peas, macaroni, cake mix, cookies and a few miscellaneous grocery items. Increases among major food groups included a 3.1% rise for fats (including butter), 3.0% for meats, fish and poultry, and 2.9% for vegetables.

The housing index edged up fractionally to 143.1 from 142.9, as both the shelter and household operation components rose slightly. Higher prices for insurance, fuels, some utensils and equipment and household supplies outweighed lower prices for floor coverings and some furniture. The clothing index rose 0.5% to 123.3 from 122.7. Prices were higher for men's and women's wear, footwear and piece goods, but were lower for children's wear. The return to regular prices from January sales for several clothing items outweighed February sales prices reported for men's and boys' overcoats and sweaters, boys' shirts, girls' winter coats and women's overshoes.

The transportation index moved up 0.6% to 150.0 from 149.1, reflecting higher prices for automobile operation and local transportation. Increased automobile insurance rates, combined with higher gasoline and motor oil prices, and increased taxi fares more than balanced a seasonal decline in train fares.

The health and personal care index remained at the January level of 178.1. Mixed price movements were recorded in both pharmaceutical and personal care items. The recreation and reading index advanced 0.6% to 156.4 in February from 155.4 in January. While slightly higher prices for camera films and bicycles were insufficient to move the recreation component, the reading component increased as a result of higher magazine subscription rates. The tobacco and alcohol index moved up 0.2% to 123.4 from 123.1, as a result of increased cigarette prices. Prices for alcoholic beverages were unchanged from January.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, edged up 0.3% to 269.9 from 269.1 in the three-week period January 28 to February 18. Prices advanced for nine commodities, declined for four, and remained unchanged for 17. Principal changes included increases for beef hides, oats, domestic wheat and raw rubber, and decreases for raw sugar and tin.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up 0.6% to 255.0 from 253.5. The animal products index advanced 0.7% to 331.4 from 329.2, and the field products index rose 0.5% to 178.6 from 177.7.

MORE

Security Price Indexes: The investors' index of common stock prices (1956=100) decreased 3.1% to 177.3 from 182.9 in the four-week period January 27 to February 24. Indexes for all three major groups declined, with finance falling by 5.3%, utilities by 3.8% and industrials by 2.5%. In the same period, the index of mining stock prices decreased 1.6% to 120.1 from 122.1, reflecting a decrease of 3.0% for base metals and a rise of 0.2% for golds. The price index for primary oils and gas advanced by 13.8% in the period, while that for uraniums declined by 1.1%.

*4. WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	Number Stocks Priced	March 3/66	Feb. 24/66	Feb. 3/66
		This week	Week ago	Month ago
(1956 = 100)				
<u>INVESTORS PRICE INDEX</u>				
Total index	111	176.9	177.3	181.8
Industrials	77	183.9	183.6	187.5
Utilities	20	174.0	175.0	180.7
Finance(1)	14	146.2	149.0	154.6
Banks	6	137.8	139.2	144.2
<u>MINING STOCKS PRICE INDEX</u>				
Total index	24	118.5	120.1	124.0
Golds	16	140.2	141.3	147.3
Base metals	8	106.6	108.5	111.3
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY INDEXES</u>				
Uraniums	6	148.5	146.7	148.0
Primary oils and gas	6	120.0	126.9	110.3

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

LABOUR

*5. Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages for manufacturing decreased to \$86.72 in December from the November level of \$89.67, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages". Average hourly earnings rose 1 cent while average weekly hours were 1.6 hours shorter. Compared with December 1964, average hourly and weekly earnings were 9 cents and \$6.13 higher, respectively, with average weekly hours 1.1 hours longer.

Durable goods manufacturing show a decrease of \$4.67 in average weekly wages from the November level of \$98.93, while average hourly earnings declined by 2 cents to \$2.33. Average weekly hours are 40.4 compared with 42.2 in November. Reduced overtime in the automotive and shipbuilding industries, where rates are above average, contributed to the reduction in average hourly earnings.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings rose to \$2.00 from \$1.96 in November. Average weekly hours were 1.5 hours shorter with average weekly wages declining by \$1.34 to \$78.57. The gain in average hourly earnings resulted mainly from seasonal lay-offs of lower-paid employees in food and beverages and short time and lay-offs at below average rates in clothing products. Increased employment in chemical products, where rates are above average, also contributed.

MORE

Non - Manufacturing Industries Average hourly earnings declined by one cent in construction as a result of lay-offs and short time in the building and general engineering industry.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1964
Manufacturing	39.9	41.5	38.8	2.17	2.16	2.08	86.72	89.67	80.65
Durable goods	40.4	42.2	39.3	2.33	2.35	2.23	94.26	98.93	87.77
Non-durable goods..	39.3	40.8	38.2	2.00	1.96	1.92	78.57	79.91	73.36
Mining	41.9	43.1	39.9	2.51	2.49	2.37	104.95	107.51	94.59
Electric and motor transportation	43.4	44.6	43.3	2.22	2.22	2.12	96.33	98.93	91.64
Construction	36.4	41.8	33.7	2.54	2.55	2.29	92.54	106.60	77.27
Building & general eng.	35.4	41.6	32.1	2.76	2.77	2.51	97.48	115.30	80.65
Building	34.7	40.6	31.4	2.76	2.76	2.54	95.76	112.03	79.56
General engineering	39.0	46.5	36.6	2.74	2.84	2.40	106.89	132.14	87.70
Highways, bridges and streets	38.9	42.3	37.1	2.05	2.04	1.89	79.89	86.11	70.05
Services	36.1	36.2	36.1	1.34	1.34	1.24	48.52	48.57	44.80

Index of average hourly earnings in the heavy electrical apparatus and equipment industry (1949 = 100) December 204.0; November 204.5.

*6. Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,158 million in salaries and wages in December 1965, a decrease of 2.3% from the preceding month's \$2,209 million and an increase of 13.5% over the December 1964 total of \$1,901 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". This placed the year's total at \$25,058 million, up 11.3% from \$22,507 million in 1964.

The table following contains data on the unadjusted base for December, November and the year 1965 and December and the year 1964, together with seasonally adjusted data for December and November 1965.

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	January to December	December	November
	1965	1965	1964	1965	1965	1965
	Millions of Dollars					
Newfoundland	33	35	28	392	341	34
Prince Edward Island	5	6	5	67	62	6
Nova Scotia	57	58	53	668	612	57
New Brunswick	45	46	40	522	468	45
Quebec	579	593	514	6,690	6,029	587
Ontario	904	917	795	10,406	9,376	918
Manitoba	90	92	83	1,071	994	93
Saskatchewan	66	69	60	780	717	68
Alberta	140	144	124	1,663	1,482	144
British Columbia ...	232	243	195	2,728	2,362	244
CANADA	2,158	2,209	1,901	25,058	22,507	2,203

*7. Employment and Weekly Earnings Canada's unadjusted industrial composite index number of employment for December (1949=100) stood at 140.1, a decline of 2.5% from November, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Advance of Employment and Weekly Earnings". Seasonally-adjusted, the index continued to advance, with an increase of 0.6% to 142.2.

MORE

The main influences on the seasonally-adjusted indexes were gains over November in manufacturing and construction. In manufacturing an increase of 0.8% reflected advances in both durables (1.0%) and non-durable (0.7%). All the component durable industries contributed to the gain. Less than seasonal declines in iron and steel and non-metallic minerals and a contra-seasonal increase in transportation equipment were particularly important. In non-durables, the main influence was a smaller than usual decline in foods and beverages which arose largely in fruit and vegetable processing. In construction, employment declines were less than normal in both building and general engineering.

In the other industry divisions, the greatest change from last month was a 7.2% increase in the forestry adjusted index. Other changes ranged from a 0.8% decrease in transportation, storage and communication (mainly the result of an above-average decrease in water transport) to a 0.4% gain in service.

All regions except the Atlantic Region contributed to the higher seasonally-adjusted composite index. British Columbia rose 1.1%, Quebec 1.0%, Ontario 0.5%, and the Prairies Region 0.1%. All three prairie provinces shared in the gain in the Prairie Region. A 1.2% decrease in the Atlantic Region originated in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The industrial composite figure for average weekly wages and salaries declined \$2.18 to \$91.35 in December, mainly because of short-time associated with the year-end holiday. The latest figure is \$5.82 above December 1964.

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

8. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new passenger cars and commercial vehicles in December totalled 71,459 units, sharply above the preceding year's corresponding total of 46,314 units. For the year 1965 the number of units sold was 830,843, an increase of 14.5% over 1964's 725,879 units. Retail value of sales rose in December to \$243,913,000 from \$154,865,000 a year earlier, and in the year (17.1%) to \$2,738,434,000 from \$2,337,802,000.

New passenger car sales rose in December to 60,328 units from 39,022 a year earlier, boosting the year's total to 708,640 units from 616,759. The retail value was up in the month to \$199,233,000 from \$126,567,000, and in the year to \$2,267,146,000 from \$1,936,258,000. Commercial vehicle unit sales were up in December to 11,131 units from 7,292 and in the year to 122,203 from 109,120; the month's value was \$44,680,000 versus \$28,298,000, bringing the year's total to \$471,288,000 versus \$401,544,000.

For vehicles manufactured in Canada and the United States, December sales of passenger and commercial vehicles rose to 66,923 units from 42,591, while the value moved up to \$234,179,000 from \$146,987,000. The year's sales increased to 753,652 units from 657,577 and the value to \$2,573,956,000 from \$2,192,022,000.

For overseas manufactured vehicles, sales for December moved up to 4,536 units from 3,723 a year earlier, bringing the year's total to 77,191 units from 68,302. The month's retail value was \$9,734,000 (\$7,878,000 a year ago), while the year's total was \$164,478,000 (\$145,780,000).

9. Department Store Sales Value of department store sales in December reached \$268,217,000, an increase of 6.0% from the December 1964 total of \$253,130,000. This placed the value for the year 1965 at \$1,910,836,000, higher by 6.1% than the preceding year's \$1,801,178,000. End-of-December stocks had a selling value of \$439,535,000 as compared to the year-earlier total of \$402,747,000.

10. Wholesale Trade Sales of Canadian wholesalers in December 1965 were valued at \$1,134,077,000, an increase of 14.6% over the preceding year's corresponding total of \$989,420,000. This put the value for the year 1965 at \$12,318,270,000, up 10.5% from \$11,148,008,000 in 1964. All of the 18 specified trades showed sales gains in 1965, ranging from 0.4% for hardware to 16.7% for meat and dairy products.
- *11. Natural Gas Sales Sales of natural gas in December 1965 increased 8.5% to 64,134,000,000 cubic feet as compared to a year earlier, placing sales in the full year 1965 at 101,137,000,000 cubic feet. Revenue from these sales in December aggregated \$42,526,000, up by 5.4% from a year earlier, putting the year's total at \$369,306,000, up by 12.6%. Full details will be contained in the December issue of "Sales of Manufactured and Natural Gas", Catalogue number 45-005, which will be issued shortly.
- *12. Farm Implements & Equipment Sales Sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) were valued at wholesale in the year 1965 at \$424,270,000, an increase of 11.6% over the preceding year's \$380,133,000, according to advance figures that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS monthly report "Farm Implement and Equipment Sales". Sales of repair parts, included in total sales, rose 3.4% to \$54,944,000 from \$53,156,000. Dealers' sales to users in 1965, included the following farm machines: wheel-type tractors, 26,466 units (27,506 in 1964); crawler type tractors, 110 units (170); pull-type combines, 2,767 units (2,580); and self-propelled type combines, 8,795 units (7,194).

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

13. Index of Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) rose by 1.1% from the revised November level of 239.5, closing out the year at the record level of 242.2. The latest gain left the total 1965 index nearly 8% higher than in 1964. Manufacturing was the major contributor to the gain in December as mining rose fractionally and electric power and gas utilities fell by 2.5%. Both durables and non-durables contributed to the gain in manufacturing, rising by 1.9% and 1.6%, respectively.

For the year as a whole the following increases from 1964 are now shown for the principal components of the industrial production index: mining, 6.3%; manufacturing, 7.9%; non-durables, 5.3%; durables, 10.6%; and electric power and gas utilities, 10.5%.

MANUFACTURING

- *14. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 5 totalled 192,659 tons, a decrease of 2.3% from the preceding week's total of 197,265 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 187,326 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 200 in the current week versus 205 a week earlier and 195 a year ago.
15. Hardboard Manufacturers' shipments of hardboard in January this year amounted to 24,772,176 square feet, a marked decrease from last year's corresponding total of 32,028,460 square feet. The month's total comprised domestic shipments at 19,927,745 square feet (16,523,790 a year earlier), and export shipments at 4,844,431 square feet (15,504,670).

*16. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements Crude oil requirements by refineries located in Canada have been forecast to reach the million barrels per day mark in 1966. This is an increase of 3.4% from the actual 1965 receipts of 352.8 million barrels (958,400 barrels per day). These data were previously released in "Canadian Crude Oil Requirements", catalogue number 45-003, which has been discontinued. Future releases of this type of information will be made in the Energy Statistics Service Bulletin.

F I S H E R I E S

*17. Advance Release Of Fish Landings, January 1966

	<u>British Columbia</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Groundfish —		
Cod	492	30
Lingcod	10	1
Haddock	-	-
Pollock	-	-
Hake	-	-
Redfish	-	-
Halibut	-	-
Flounders & soles	76	5
Other unspecified	20	2
TOTAL	598	38
Pelagic & Estuarial —		
Herring	43,537	718
Mackerel	-	-
Salmon	-	-
Swordfish	-	-
Other unspecified	147	4
TOTAL	43,684	722
Molluscs & Crustaceans —		
Crabs	95	16
Lobster	-	-
Oyster	1,333	74
Scallops	-	-
Other unspecified	446	30
TOTAL	1,874	120
TOTAL — ALL SPECIES	46,156	880

M I N I N G

*18. Production & Consumption Of Coal Canadian production of coal in 1965 amounted to 11,588,541 tons, an increase of 2.4% over the preceding year's 11,319,323 tons, according to advance figures that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Coal and Coke Statistics". The 1965 value was estimated at \$72,526,861. Landed imports increased to 16,277,333 tons in 1965, compared with 14,738,542 in 1964. Industrial consumption of coal and coke during 1965 increased to 15,523,982 tons and 5,585,844 tons, respectively, from 13,835,963 tons and 5,340,577 tons in 1964.

19. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres Value of cheques cashed in 51 clearing centres in December totalled \$47,766,087,000, an increase of 5.1% from the December 1964 total of \$45,432,477,000. This brought the value of cheques cashed in the year 1965 to \$491,027,941,000, greater by 14.1% than the preceding year's \$430,263,557,000.

Debits were higher in value as compared to a year earlier in all five economic regions both in December and the year 1965. Month's values, in thousands, were (percentage increases in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, \$1,153,605 (21.9%); Quebec, \$14,189,244 (3.5%); Ontario, \$22,532,161 (2.6%); Prairie Provinces, \$6,433,902 (9.0%); and British Columbia, \$3,457,175 (18.5%);

The year's totals, in thousands: Atlantic Provinces, \$11,858,358 (17.3%); Quebec, \$148,165,614 (13.8%); Ontario, \$229,053,833 (14.8%); Prairie Provinces, \$68,303,393 (11.9%); and British Columbia, \$33,646,743 (14.6%).

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

20. Grain Milling Production of wheat flour in January amounted to 3,703,000 cwt., a decrease of 2% from the December output of 3,787,000 cwt., and an increase of 24% over the January 1965 total of 2,977,000 cwt. Output in the August-January period of the present crop year amounted to 22,787,000 cwt., 17% above the 19,462,000 cwt., produced in the same period a year earlier.

Wheat flour exports in December amounted to 833,000 cwt., 54% lower than the 1,827,000 cwt., exported during November and 14% less than the adjusted December 1964 total of 965,000 cwt. Total shipments during the first five months of the 1965-66 crop year amounted to 5,689,000 cwt., compared with 5,732,000 a year earlier.

21. Milk Production Production of milk in January this year is estimated at 1,055,000,000 pounds, a small decrease of 0.5% from a year earlier, DBS report. Revised data put milk output in December at 1,164,527,000 pounds versus 1,177,490,000 a year earlier, placing the total for the full year 1965 at 18,321,891,000 pounds versus 18,505,371,000.

Production totals for the provinces for the year 1965 follow, with those for 1964 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 233,527,000 pounds (230,418,000 in 1964); Nova Scotia, 346,848,000 (347,985,000); New Brunswick, 349,504,000 (363,512,000); Quebec, 6,101,064,000 (6,117,532,000); Ontario, 6,896,717,000 (6,795,248,000); Manitoba, 954,611,000 (1,010,569,000); Saskatchewan, 953,665,000 (1,067,462,000); Alberta, 1,641,221,000 (1,719,425,000); and British Columbia, 844,734,000 (853,220,000).

22. Food Preparations Production of tea bags, roasted and blended coffee, ready-to-serve cereals, food drink powders, dry macaroni, vermicelli and noodles, prepared mixes, and process cheese and salad dressing and mayonnaise was greater in the year 1965 than in 1964. Production of blended tea, instant coffee and peanut butter was smaller.

Output of these foodstuffs in 1965 was as follows: blended tea, 10,117,000 pounds (11,212,000 in 1964); tea bags, 38,691,000 pounds (34,325,000); blended and roasted coffee, 97,976,000 pounds (96,394,000); instant coffee, 18,967,000 pounds (19,834,000); ready-to-serve cereals, 120,725,351 pounds (118,931,723); food drink powders, 22,066,408 pounds (19,357,803); dry macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, 150,049,601 pounds (132,695,395); peanut butter, 45,169,450 pounds (45,210,530); prepared mixes, 150,435,925 pounds (147,586,636); process cheese, 75,489,892 pounds (69,498,291); and salad dressing and mayonnaise, 50,834,322 pounds (46,000,786).

23. Carloadings Railway freight cars loaded in Canada during the seven days ending February 21 totalled 74,367, a decline of 2.4% from the preceding seven-day period and an increase of 6.8% from a year earlier. A strike affecting some fifty trucking companies in Ontario, which began January 20, continued into the period under review. Receipts from connections rose 7.6% to 26,037 cars.

Commodities showing significant increases during the seven days ending February 21 included the following: "other" grain, 2,250 (versus 1,303 in 1965); iron ore, 5,851 (5,329); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,667 (3,242); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,857 (1,424); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 1,957 (1,206); and merchandise, l.c.l., 5,680 (5,222). Reduced movements were shown in the following: "other" mine products (non-metallic), 2,233 (2,544); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 8,682 (9,234).

24. Urban Transit Initial passenger fares -- excluding transfers -- collected by urban transit systems in December fell 2.2% to 88,514,942 from the preceding year's corresponding total of 90,521,454, while the total for the year 1965 eased down to 983,877,886 from 987,720,045. Operating revenues for the month rose to \$14,354,622 from \$13,036,262, bringing the total for the 12 months to \$155,499,078 versus \$144,496,094.

*25. Oil Pipelines Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent liquified petroleum gases and petroleum products through Canadian oil pipeline during 1965 rose 5.2% to 483,820,824 barrels from 459,852,943 in 1964, according to advance figures that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Oil Pipeline Transport". The principal receipts were 315,623,651 barrels of crude oil and equivalent (up 6.0%), 92,234,607 barrels of imported crude (down 2.1%), and 64,399,381 barrels of L.P.G.'s and products from refineries and bulk plants (up 5.1%). December receipts of Canadian pipelines were up 5.0% to 44,973,427, with imported crude receipts up 11.1%.

UTILITIES

26. Indexes Of Domestic Electricity Bills Canada's index number of electricity bills for domestic service for 1963, based on electricity rates in effect at year's end and on the 1949 base, stood at 114.5, down 1.8% from the preceding year's 116.6. Provincial indexes at the end of 1963 were as follows: Newfoundland, 102.3 (102.3 in 1962); Prince Edward Island, 103.4 (103.4); Nova Scotia, 106.1 (126.9); New Brunswick, 101.8 (101.8); Quebec, 99.6 (101.2); Ontario, 130.8 (130.9); Manitoba, 98.3 (98.3); Saskatchewan, 99.4 (99.4); Alberta, 109.6 (109.6); and British Columbia, 124.3 (128.2).

1961 CENSUS

27. Women By Age & Number of Children Born DBS released today a report which presents estimated distribution of women ever married, 15 years of age and over, by number of children ever born, for Canada, the provinces and territories, urban, rural non-farm and farm. The data include information on the age of women at the 1961 Census date, their age at first marriage, and their place of birth.

28. Introductory Report For Volume III (Pt. 3) 1961 Census An introductory report containing textual material to complete the contents of Volume III (Part 3) - Wage-earners: Earnings and Employment - of the 1961 Census, was released today by DBS. This report contains definitions of census terms and concepts relating to labour force characteristics, such as the concepts of employment status, wage-earners and earnings.

(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 In January, 1966
- * 2. Commodity Imports & Exports, December 1965
- 3. Price Movements, February 1966, (62-001), 10c/\$1.00
- * 4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 3, 1966
- * 5. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, December 1965
- * 6. Labour Income, December 1965
- * 7. Employment & Weekly Earnings, December 1965
- 8. New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1965, (63-007), 20c/\$2.00
- 9. Department Store Sales & Stocks, December 1965, (63-002), 10c/\$1.00
- 10. Wholesale Trade, December 1965, (63-008), 10c/\$1.00
- *11. Natural Gas Sales, December 1965
- *12. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, 1965
- 13. Index of Industrial Production, December 1965, (61-005), 20c/\$2.00
- *14. Steel Ingot Production, March 5, 1966
- 15. Hardboard, January 1966, (36-001), 10c/\$1.00
- *16. Canadian Crude Oil Requirements, 1966
- *17. Advance Release of Fish Landings, British Columbia, January 1966
- *18. Production and Consumption of Coal, December 1965
- 19. Cheques Cashed In Clearing Centres, December 1965, (61-001), 20c/\$2.00
- 20. Grain Milling Statistics, January 1966, (32-003), 10c/\$1.00
- 21. The Dairy Review, January 1966, (23-001), 20c/\$2.00
- 22. Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Quarter Ended December 31, 1965, (32-018),
25c/\$1.00
- 23. Carloadings, February 21, 1966, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 24. Urban Transit, December 1965, (53-003), 10c/\$1.00
- *25. Oil Pipelines, December 1965
- 26. Electricity Bills for Domestic, Commercial & Small Power Service, 1963,
(57-203), 50c
- 27. Population Sample: Women by Age & Number of Children Born (1961 Census),
(98-507), \$1.00
- 28. Labour Force: Introductory Report to Volume III (Part 3), 1961 Census,
(94-547), 50c
- Paper Bag Manufacturers, 1963, (36-207), 50c
- Employment & Payrolls, November 1965, (72-002), 30c/\$3.00
- Service Bulletin - Energy Statistics -- IND-SB-2 (5)
- Railway Operating Statistics, November 1965, (52-003), 10c/\$1.00 --
Summarized in issue of January 7, 1966
- Soft Drink Manufacturers, 1963, (32-208), 50c
- Refined Petroleum Products, December 1965, (45-004), 30c/\$3.00
- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1965, (43-003), 10c/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, February 16, 1966, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Fisheries Statistics, Manitoba, 1964, (24-210), 50c
- Stone Products Manufacturers, 1963, (44-213), 50c
- Confectionery Manufacturers, 1963, (32-213), 50c
- Rubber Industries, 1963, (33-206), 50c
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, November 1965,
(72-003), 30c/\$3.00 -- Summarized February 18, 1966
- Service Bulletin -- Energy Statistics -- IND-SB-2 (6)
- Import Commodity Classification, Volume III - Alphabetic Index -- Revised
Pages, January 1, 1966, (12-526)

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