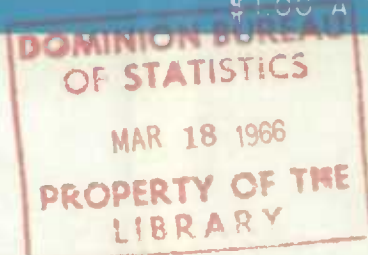


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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Securities Transactions: Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in 1965 produced a net capital inflow of \$503 million, down substantially from the inflow of \$682 million recorded in 1964 (Page 2)

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Prices: Consumer price indexes were higher in February as compared to the preceding month in each of the 10 regional cities. Advances ranged from 0.2% in St. John's to 0.8% in Montreal. (Pages 2-4)

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Education: Full-time enrolment in technician courses at the post-secondary level reached 21,741 in the fall of 1965, up from 19,600 a year earlier. This enrolment was reported by 42 institutes of technology, including a few related institutions, with all provinces except Prince Edward Island having at least one school of this type. (Page 5)

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Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban centres of 5,000 population and over numbered 138,779 units while completions totalled 125,475, reflecting gains from the full year 1964 of 1.9% and 1.3%, respectively. Units under construction at the end of 1965 numbered 101,786, a rise of 13.2% from a year earlier. (Page 5)

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Labour: Civilian staff strength of the Federal government numbered 346,000 at the end of November 1965. The November payroll was \$156 million, up by 9.6% from November 1964. Payroll in the January-November period aggregated \$1,659 million, 6.8% above a year earlier. (Page 6)

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Manufacturing: Steel ingot output in the week of March 12 totalled 191,764 tons, down by 0.5% from the preceding week. Output in February was 790,561 tons and in January-February was 1,657,731 tons, reflecting gains from the preceding year of 8.6% in the month and 7.1% in the two months ... Output of motor vehicles aggregated 84,047 units in February and 168,570 in the January-February period, reflecting respective advances of 30.0% and 29.5%. (Page 6)

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Agriculture & Food: Realized net income of farmers from farming operations in 1965 totalled \$1,716.7 million, up by 12.5% from 1964 and up by 23.5% from the five-year (1960-64) average ... Less creamery butter and evaporated whole milk but more cheddar and process cheese, margarine, skim milk powder and ice cream mix were produced in February this year versus last. (Pages 12-13)

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\*1. Transactions In Portfolio Securities Transactions in portfolio securities between Canada and other countries in 1965 produced a net capital inflow of \$503 million, substantially less than the inflow of \$682 million recorded in 1964, according to advance data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries".

The proceeds of new issues sold to non-residents were at about the same level in each year and the principal source of the change was a sharply increased outflow for the repurchase of outstanding Canadian stocks. Inflows from the sale of outstanding Canadian bonds were somewhat smaller than in 1964 and outflows for the retirement of Canadian issues and for the acquisition of foreign securities were somewhat larger.

Net sales (+) or purchases (-) by Canadians	1963	1964	1965
	millions of dollars		
Canadian securities:			
Trade in outstanding bonds, etc. ....	+ 39	+ 77	+ 64
Trade in outstanding stocks .....	-170	- 97	-241
New issues .....	+984	+1,123	+1,127
Retirements .....	-404	-358	-373
Foreign securities:			
Trade in outstanding issues .....	+ 40	- 46	- 42
New issues .....	- 39	- 27	- 54
Retirements .....	+ 21	+ 10	+ 22
TOTAL - All securities .....	+471	+682	+503

Transactions in short-term money market instruments (which are not included above) were dominated by outflows of \$179 million for the repatriation of Canadian finance paper; this represented a sharp reversal of \$375 million from the inflow of \$196 million recorded in 1964. Non-resident owned holdings of \$300 million at the end of 1965, a sixth of this held outside the United States, accounted for just over one third of the total outstanding short-term paper issued by Canadian finance companies. Holdings by non-residents of Canadian treasury bills increased by \$12 million in 1965 while transactions in Canadian commercial paper, provincially guaranteed paper and bankers' acceptances led to an inflow of \$11 million.

PRICES

\*2. Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes rose in all ten regional cities between January and February 1966, with increases ranging from 0.2% in St. John's to 0.8% in Montreal.

February prices advanced or remained steady in all cases except for housing in St. John's and Halifax, health and personal care in Vancouver, and tobacco and alcohol in Toronto. Food indexes were higher in all cities with increases ranging from 0.5% in St. John's to 1.8% in Montreal and Saint John. Housing indexes were slightly higher in six cities, decreased in two and held steady in two. Clothing indexes rose in seven cities, and were constant in three. Transportation indexes rose in eight cities, and remained unchanged in two. Health and personal care indexes moved up in six cities, decreased in one, and remained unchanged in three. Indexes for recreation and reading were higher in all ten cities. Tobacco and alcohol indexes rose in six cities, decreased in one, and were steady in three.

MORE

Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Of Canada  
At The Beginning Of February 1966(1)

(Base 1949=100)

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES - FEBRUARY 1966						
	Feb- ruary 1966	Jan- uary 1965	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's(2)	124.4	124.1	123.0	116.5	117.1	121.9	167.3	149.8	116.1
Halifax .....	136.0	135.5	134.8	134.9	132.4	139.3	173.7	174.3	126.5
Saint John ..	138.7	137.8	137.4	135.3	132.2	147.7	194.8	158.8	126.6
Montreal ....	141.2	140.1	149.3	137.3	115.3	167.6	184.1	159.3	127.9
Ottawa .....	141.5	140.6	144.6	138.3	126.2	163.3	186.8	150.5	128.7
Toronto .....	143.8	143.1	142.7	143.3	130.8	149.4	177.5	192.2	125.7
Winnipeg ....	138.1	137.3	140.4	131.0	130.2	141.3	191.1	145.5	138.5
Saskatoon-									
Regina ....	134.0	133.3	137.0	129.1	135.0	137.2	155.6	153.8	125.3
Edmonton -									
Calgary ...	132.5	131.9	131.2	128.6	132.9	135.9	179.0	146.4	120.9
Vancouver ...	137.5	136.6	139.0	135.1	126.1	152.3	159.1	157.0	123.5

- (1) All-Items Indexes for February and January and February group index detail are shown in the above table. These indexes show changes in retail prices of goods and services in each city. They do not indicate whether it costs more or less to live in one city than another.
- (2) Index on the base June 1951=100.

St. John's: The all-items index increased by 0.2% to 124.4 from 124.1. Five of the seven indexes advanced between 0.1% and 1.1%; the housing index decreased fractionally and the tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged.

Halifax: Higher prices for food, clothing, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol moved the all-items index up 0.4% to 136.0 from 135.5. The transportation and health and personal care indexes were unchanged while the housing index showed a fractional decline.

Saint John: The all-items index increased 0.7% to 138.7 from 137.8. The food index advanced 1.8%; recreation and reading rose 0.8% with fractional increases for housing, transportation and health and personal care. The clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged.

Montreal: An increase of 0.8% in the all-items index to 141.2 from 140.1 resulted mainly from increases in the food, clothing, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol indexes. Housing, transportation and health and personal care indexes edged up slightly.

Ottawa: The all-items index advanced 0.6% to 141.5 from 140.6 reflecting higher prices in the food, transportation, recreation and reading, housing and health and personal care indexes. The clothing and tobacco and alcohol indexes were constant.

Toronto: The all-items index rose 0.5% to 143.8 from 143.1. Five of the seven main components advanced. The tobacco and alcohol index decreased slightly while no change occurred in the health and personal care index.

Winnipeg: An increase of 0.6% to 138.1 from 137.3 in the all-items index reflected increases in food, housing, clothing, transportation, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol indexes. The health and personal care index in February was unchanged from the January level.

MORE

Saskatoon-Regina: Higher prices for food, housing, health and personal care, reading and recreation, and tobacco and alcohol advanced the all-items index by 0.5% to 134.0 from 133.3. The other two indexes, clothing and transportation, remained unchanged.

Edmonton-Calgary: An increase of 0.5% to 132.5 from 131.9 reflected increases in six of the main component indexes. The housing index was unchanged.

Vancouver: The all-items index of 137.5 was up 0.7% from the January level of 136.6. The food, clothing, transportation, recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol indexes increased. There was a fractional decrease in the health and personal care index and the housing index was constant.

\*3. WEEKLY SECURITY PRICE INDEXES

	Number Stocks Priced	March 10/66	March 3/66	Feb. 10/66
(1956 = 100)				
<u>INVESTORS PRICE INDEX</u>				
Total index .....	111	175.2	176.9	182.0
Industrials .....	77	181.5	183.9	188.6
Utilities .....	20	174.0	174.0	179.0
Finance(1) .....	14	145.5	146.2	153.3
Banks .....	6	136.8	137.8	143.2
<u>MINING STOCKS PRICE INDEX</u>				
Total index .....	24	115.7	118.5	122.9
Golds .....	16	136.1	140.2	146.1
Base metals .....	8	104.5	106.6	110.2
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY INDEXES</u>				
Uraniums .....	6	153.0	148.5	156.3
Primary oils and gas .....	6	112.8	120.0	118.7

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

\*4. General Wholesale Index Canada's general wholesale index (1935-39=100 rose to 257.2 in January this year, up 0.7% from the December 1965 index of 255.5, and 4.2% higher than the January 1965 index of 246.8, according to advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". Seven of the eight major group indexes advanced in January, while one declined.

The non-ferrous metals products group index rose 3.3% to 229.9 in January from the December index of 222.6 on higher prices for copper and its products and tin ingots. Price increases for drugs and pharmaceuticals, and fertilizer materials were chiefly responsible for a rise of 1.8% to 208.5 from 204.8 in the chemical products group index. The vegetable products group index advanced 1.2% to 222.2 from 219.5 in December, due to price increases for grains, sugar and its products, tobacco, vegetable oils and products, and fresh fruits.

An 0.7% rise to 296.0 from 293.8 in the animal products group index was mainly due to higher prices for livestock, fresh meats, and milk and its products. Increases of 0.1% or less occurred in the following 3 major group indexes in January: iron products to 266.5 from 266.3, non-metallic minerals products to 193.6 from 193.4, and textile products to 247.2 from 247.1. A decline of 0.4 per cent to 332.8 from 334.1 in the wood products group index reflected lower prices for newsprint.

MORE

Industry Selling Price Indexes: In 44 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in January than in December, 17 more than in the November-December period when 27 industry indexes rose from November levels. Industry indexes which declined in January numbered 21, an increase of 7 from the 14 decreases recorded in December. Of the 102 industries, 37 were unchanged in January, 24 less than in December when 61 remained the same. The average of 102 industry indexes was 110.2 in January, up from the December average of 109.8. The median also rose to 109.8 from 109.4 in December.

## E D U C A T I O N

5. Fall Enrolment in Post-Secondary Courses for Technicians Full-time enrolment in technician courses at the post-secondary level reached 21,741 in the fall of 1965, compared with about 19,600 one year earlier. This enrolment was reported by 42 institutes of technology (including a few related institutions). These facts are contained in a joint release by the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled: "Canadian Institutes of Technology and Some Related Institutions - Full-time Post-secondary Enrolment as of October 1965".

All provinces except Prince Edward Island have at least one school of this type. Enrolments by province in technician courses at the post-secondary level were reported as follows: Newfoundland (381); Nova Scotia (112); New Brunswick (319); Quebec (9,628); Ontario (6,468); Manitoba (755); Saskatchewan (534); Alberta (2,652); British Columbia (892).

About 77% of the students were taking courses in engineering and medical technologies, etc., while the remainder were enrolled in business and administration courses and applied arts. The largest enrolments were in the following fields: electronic technologies (3,270); mechanical technologies (2,928); business administration, merchandising and hotel administration (2,501); electrical technologies (2,063); chemical technologies (1,920); and civil technologies (1,343).

About 11% of the total enrolment were female students. Most of these were enrolled in applied arts, business courses, journalism, and such. A few, however, were enrolled in such courses as drafting, medical and industrial laboratory, biochemical technology and electronics.

## C O N S T R U C T I O N

6. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in centres of 5,000 population and over in December rose to 12,389 units from 12,163 in the corresponding month in 1964, boosting the total for the full year 1965 to 138,779 units from 136,206 in 1964. Completions were up in December to 9,384 units from 7,807 a year earlier, bringing the year's total to 125,475 units as against 123,902. Units in various stages of construction at the end of the year numbered 101,786, up from 89,950.

Starts in these centres in Ontario in the full year 1965 moved up to 59,829 from 57,446 in the preceding year, and Quebec to 39,264 units from 37,409. Totals for the other provinces were as follows: Newfoundland, 692 (600 in 1964); Prince Edward Island, 86 (126); Nova Scotia, 2,047 (2,060); New Brunswick, 1,746 (2,038); Manitoba, 4,377 (4,682); Saskatchewan, 4,912 (4,647); Alberta, 9,465 (9,541); and British Columbia, 16,361 (17,657).

\*7. Federal Government Employment Civilian staff strength of the Federal Government, including its agencies and corporations, was 346 thousand at the end of November 1965, according to advance data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment."

Total payroll at \$156 million, was 1.2% higher than the October payroll of \$154 million and 9.6% above November 1964. Cumulative payroll for the eleven months, January 1 to November 30, 1965 was \$1,659 million, 6.8% above the same eleven months of 1964.

Employees of Agency and Proprietary Corporations and Other Agencies numbered 137.5 thousand at the end of November, 1.1% down from October (139.1 thousand). Total payroll for the month was \$67.8 million, 1.9% above October and 8.4% higher than the November 1964 payroll of \$62.6 million. Payroll for the period January 1 to November 30 totalled \$717.4 million, 6.4% above the previous year.

The number of employees in Departmental Branches, Services and Corporations increased slightly to 208.6 thousand from 208.4 thousand for October 1965 and was 5.2 thousand more than at the end of November 1964. Total payroll for this group amounted to \$87.9 million, 0.7% higher than the October payroll, and 10.5% above that of November a year ago. Payroll for the first eleven months of 1965 totalled \$941.4 million compared to \$879.8 million for the same period of 1964. For the first eight months of the 1965-66 fiscal year, payroll amounted to \$700.5 million compared to \$646.1 million for the same period of 1964-65, an increase of 8.4%.

## M A N U F A C T U R I N G

\*8. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 12 totalled 191,764 tons, a decrease of 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 192,659 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 181,475 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 200 a week earlier and 189 a year ago.

9. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots in February amounted to 790,561 tons, an increase of 8.6% over last year's corresponding total of 728,054 tons. This followed a rise of 6% in January, bringing the January-February output to 1,657,731 tons, up 7.1% from 1,546,527 a year earlier.

Output of pig iron rose 16.4% in February to 597,969 tons from 513,619 in the same month last year. With January's output up 8.7% from a year earlier, production in the January-February period advanced 12.2% to 1,251,919 tons from 1,115,295 in 1964.

10. Motor Vehicle Production Production of motor vehicles in February this year amounted to 84,047 units, a sharp increase of 30.0% over last year's corresponding total of 64,632 units. This followed an increase in January of 27.5%, thus bringing the January-February output to 168,570 units, up 29.5% from 130,930 a year earlier.

Passenger car output in February totalled 69,819 units as compared to 53,926 in the same month last year, placing production in the January-February period at 138,107 units versus 110,103. February's output of commercial vehicles totalled 14,228 units versus 10,706, bringing the two-month total to 30,463 units versus 20,827.

11. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts in January this year amounted to 33,515,776 square feet (35,667,156 in the same month last year), granulated wool 653,867 cubic feet (737,903), and bulk or loose wool, 106,703 cubic feet (89,817).

\*12. Sales & Stocks Of Major Appliances, January 1966

	Total		Stocks at End of Month
	Canada sales	Exports Number of units	
Refrigerators (domestic) .....	25,779	317	67,080
Home and farm freezers .....	9,877	1,180	14,983
Washing machines:			
Automatic .....	14,353	37	28,505
Conventional .....	14,431	1,348	31,273
Clothes dryers:			
Electric .....	14,649	1	20,031
Gas .....	978	-	4,336

\*13. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins held by Packers, Dealers and Tanners

On hand	Held by			Total
	Packers	Dealers	Tanners	
January 31, 1966				
Cattle hides:				
Domestic - Packer .....	77,190	119,313	63,989	260,492
Country .....	24,841	41,436	6,263	72,540
Imported .....	-	(2)	31,588(3)	31,588
Total cattle hides .....	102,031	160,749	101,840	364,620
Calf and kip skins:				
Domestic - Packer .....	33,329	76,980	(1)	110,309
Country .....	2,596	12,737	(1)	15,333
Imported .....	-	29,556	(1)	39,556
Total calf and kip skins .....	35,925	129,273	(1)	165,198

(1) Included with dealers.

(2) Small amount included with Tanners.

(3) Includes small amount of Cattle hides held by dealers.

14. Specified Chemicals Production of chemicals in 1965 included the following: hydrochloric acid, 68,654,373 pounds (57,136,521 in 1964); sulphuric acid, 2,164,799 tons (1,960,393); anhydrous ammonia, 737,363 tons (674,213); ammonium nitrate, 518,428 tons (426,094); ammonium sulphate, 291,689 tons (318,645); chlorine, 569,094 tons (480,858); ethylene, 589,128,995 pounds (545,920,470); mixed fertilizers, 1,055,018 tons (1,086,238); formaldehyde, 111,724,917 pounds (100,107,908); and sodium hydroxide, 643,060 tons (549,183). Shipments of synthetic resins (actually made as such) included: polyethylene type, 195,750,340 pounds (190,746,576); polystyrene type, 75,336,433 pounds (74,738,782); vinyl chloride type, 72,383,111 (76,215,484). Production of urea amounted to 170,450 tons (179,283).

15. Products Made From Canadian Clays Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays declined 9.1% in December to \$3,262,797 from the preceding year's corresponding total of \$3,587,647, bringing total sales for the year 1965 to \$41,407,215, larger by 4.7% than 1964's \$39,534,170. Sales of building brick dropped in the month to \$2,142,818 from \$2,495,082, while the year's total rose to \$26,001,853 from \$24,643,222.

16. Gypsum Products January's production of gypsum wallboard rose to 54,140,540 square feet from 44,119,194 in the corresponding month last year, gypsum sheathing to 1,676,744 square feet from 1,289,543, and gypsum plasters to 20,308 tons from 15,956, while production of gypsum lath declined to 15,724,090 square feet from 19,360,888.

\*17. Industry & Production Notes, 1964

The following advance releases will later appear in regular publications of the Industry Division. As in the 1963 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 1964 reports, an account of present practice and explanation of recent changes can be found in the 1962 Industry Division publication.

Wineries (Cat. 32-207): Factory shipments from Wineries in Canada decreased in 1964 to \$21,097,000 from \$21,110,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$11,226,000 from \$10,849,000 in the preceding year while value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) fell to \$10,940,000 from \$11,219,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$11,847,000 to \$11,571,000.

Seventeen establishments (19 in 1963) reported 702 employees (683), including 393 directly employed in manufacturing operations (387). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,627,000 (\$3,409,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,670,000 (\$1,572,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 844,000 versus 804,000 the previous year.

Pressed and Punched Felt Mills (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from the Pressed and Punched Felt Mills increased in 1964 to \$8,996,000 from \$8,219,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$5,690,000 from \$5,203,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$3,649,000 from \$3,063,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing) advanced from \$3,048,000 to \$3,694,000.

Thirteen establishments (12 in 1963) reported 470 employees (463), including 382 directly employed in manufacturing operations (367). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$1,944,000 (\$1,986,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,432,000 (\$1,455,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 857,000 versus 899,000 the previous year.

Hat and Cap Industry (Cat. 34-214): Factory shipments from the Hat and Cap Industry decreased in 1964 to \$29,354,000 from \$32,159,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$13,007,000 from \$13,987,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$16,508,000 from \$18,440,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$18,627,000 to \$16,708,000.

One hundred and twenty-three establishments (128 in 1963) reported 3,549 employees (3,888), including 2,948 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,199). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$11,977,000 (\$13,015,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$8,477,000 (\$9,012,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,704,000 versus 6,223,000 the previous year.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers (Cat. 42-209): Factory shipments from the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$1,678,817,000 from \$1,516,297,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,213,253,000 from \$1,048,483,000 in the preceding year, while the value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) eased down to \$491,675,000 from \$492,628,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$539,570,000 to \$547,977,000.

MORE



Eighteen establishments (18 in 1963) reported 36,026 employees (31,727), including 24,860 directly employed in manufacturing operations (21,543). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$234,551,000 (\$208,236,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$153,790,000 (\$137,091,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 55,921,000 versus 50,851,000 the previous year.

Abrasives Manufacturers (Cat. 44-202): Factory shipments from the Abrasives Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$51,499,000 from \$45,777,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$25,494,000 from \$22,914,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$26,281,000 from \$21,715,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$23,712,000 to \$27,132,000.

Twenty-one establishments (21 in 1963) reported 2,580 employees (2,464), including 1,803 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,701). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$14,697,000 (\$13,545,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$9,410,000 (\$8,602,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,922,000 versus 3,673,000 the previous year.

Asbestos Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-203): Factory shipments from the Asbestos Products Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$42,961,000 from \$35,668,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$18,079,000 from \$15,148,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$24,876,000 from \$20,637,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$21,706,000 to \$26,150,000.

Sixteen establishments (15 in 1963) reported 2,570 employees (2,360), including 1,877 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,695). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,422,000 (\$12,236,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$9,427,000 (\$8,324,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 4,221,000 versus 3,884,000 the previous year.

Glass Manufacturers (Cat. 44-207): Factory shipments from the Glass Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$81,213,000 from \$78,123,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$27,611,000 from \$28,016,000 in the preceding year and while its value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$54,400,000 from \$51,644,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$51,968,000 to \$54,798,000.

Thirteen establishments (12 in 1963) reported 7,221 employees (7,293), including 5,900 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,873). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$34,457,000 (\$32,675,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$27,513,000 (\$25,724,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 13,244,000 versus 12,910,000 the previous year.

Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries (Cat. 45-207): Factory shipments from the Other Petroleum and Coal Products Industries increased in 1964 to \$21,997,000 from \$20,775,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$11,667,000 from \$10,820,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$10,609,000 from \$9,972,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$10,949,000 to \$11,312,000.

Thirty-three establishments (29 in 1963) reported 726 employees (635), including 438 directly employed in manufacturing operations (376). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,751,000 (\$3,285,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,889,000 (\$1,617,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 928,000 versus 794,000 the previous year.

Broom, Brush and Mop Industry (Cat. 47-201): Factory shipments from the Broom, Brush and Mop Industry increased in 1964 to \$30,871,000 from \$28,682,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$14,315,000 from \$13,194,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$17,348,000 from \$15,933,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$18,575,000 to \$20,193,000.

Eighty-six establishments (89 in 1963) reported 2,598 employees (2,475), including 1,716 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,674). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$11,334,000 (\$10,162,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,044,000 (\$4,545,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,604,000 versus 3,448,000 the previous year.

Signs And Displays Industry (Cat. 47-209): Factory shipments from the Signs and Displays Industry increased in 1964 to \$47,171,000 from \$42,639,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$18,058,000 from \$16,584,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$29,353,000 from \$26,789,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$38,237,000 to \$42,230,000.

Three-hundred and ninety-five establishments (387 in 1963) reported 4,617 employees (4,391), including 3,340 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,123). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$21,921,000 (\$19,939,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,942,000 (\$12,419,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,979,000 versus 6,594,000 the previous year.

Jewellery and Silverware (Cat. 47-211): Factory shipments from the Jewellery and Silverware Industry increased in 1964 to \$74,257,000 from \$68,984,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$41,966,000 from \$39,844,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$33,078,000 from \$29,617,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$31,714,000 to \$34,621,000.

Two hundred and fifty-nine establishments (242 in 1963) reported 4,994 employees (4,916), including 3,742 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,493). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$20,534,000 (\$18,975,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,324,000 (\$12,097,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 7,886,000 versus 7,238,000 the previous year.

Biscuit Manufacturers (Cat. 32-202): Factory shipments from the Biscuit Manufacturers decreased in 1964 to \$97,674,000 from \$98,451,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$47,807,000 from \$49,702,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) increased to \$50,088,000 from \$48,711,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$49,086,000 to \$50,265,000.

Forty-five establishments (46 in 1963) reported 6,415 employees (6,766), including 4,739 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,045). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$24,766,000 (\$24,991,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$15,262,000 (\$15,462,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 9,520,000 versus 10,125,000 the previous year.

Leather Tanneries (Cat. 33-202): Factory shipments from the Leather Tanneries increased in 1964 to \$59,263,000 from \$57,777,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$35,713,000 from \$32,972,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$24,420,000 from \$23,116,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$23,066,000 to \$24,353,000.

Forty-two establishments (41 in 1963) reported 3,520 employees (3,425), including 3,125 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,042): Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$14,952,000 (\$14,026,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$12,292,000 (\$11,538,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,709,000 versus 6,536,000 the previous year.

Cement Manufacturers (Cat. 44-204): Factory shipments from the Cement Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$133,299,000 from \$122,179,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$35,947,000 from \$34,212,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$95,403,000 from \$87,816,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$87,881,000 to \$95,098,000.

Twenty establishments (20 in 1963) reported 3,592 (3,566), including 2,502 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,526). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$21,289,000 (\$20,558,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,942,000 (\$13,534,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,521,000 versus 5,549,000 the previous year.

Musical Instrument & Sound Recording Industry (Cat. 47-203): Factory shipments from the Musical Instrument and Sound Recording Industry decreased in 1964 to \$24,469,000 from \$26,219,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$8,078,000 from \$8,564,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$16,128,000 from \$18,311,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$18,375,000 to \$16,520,000.

Twenty-six establishments (25 in 1963) reported 1,687 employees (1,768), including 1,339 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,437). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$7,012,000 (\$7,297,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,084,000 (\$5,369,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,855,000 versus 3,081,000 the previous year.

## M I N I N G

18. Iron Ore Producers' shipments of iron ore in December declined to 1,686,339 tons from the preceding year's corresponding total of 2,384,322 tons. This put shipments in the full year 1965 at 37,705,514 tons, smaller by 4.5% than 1964's tonnage of 38,422,755. End-of-December stocks were larger at 4,429,286 tons versus 2,568,442. Export shipments were smaller than a year earlier both in December and the full year, while shipments to Canadian consumers were greater in both periods.

19. Farm Net Income In 1965 Realized net income of farmers from farming operations for the year 1965 amounted to \$1,716.7 million, 12.5% above the 1964 estimate of \$1,526.1 million and 23.5% above the average of \$1,389.8 million for the five-year period 1960-64. During 1965 record high farm cash receipts more than offset a continued rise in farm operating expenses. Realized net income represents that part of income from farming operations which is immediately available to farmers for family living and investment. It is calculated by adding together cash receipts, income in kind and supplementary payments, and deducting operating expenses and depreciation charges.

Total farm net income which is used to calculate the contribution of agriculture to national income is estimated by adjusting realized net income to take into account the value of changes occurring in farm inventories of livestock and grain between the beginning and end of the year. This estimate for 1965 is \$1,785.3 million. It is about 25% above the estimate of \$1,432.0 million for 1964 and 25.2% above the average of \$1,425.9 million for the five years 1960 to 1964, inclusive. The increase in total farm net income between 1964 and 1965 is due not only to an increase in farm cash receipts, but also to a substantial rise in farm inventories of grains in the Prairie Provinces as a result of the higher level of production in 1965.

20. Wheat Exports & Supplies At the halfway mark of the current Canadian crop year shipments of wheat -- including flour in terms of wheat -- from the four traditional major exporters amounted to a record 935.7 million bushels, exceeding by 9% the previous peak total of 857.6 million exported during the same six months in 1963-64 and 29% more than the 725.3 million shipped during the comparable period last year. This year's August-January exports were also sharply above the ten-year (1954-55 -- 1963-64) average shipments for the same period of the crop year of some 516.0 million bushels.

Although wheat shipments from each of the four major countries -- United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia -- were at higher levels this year than last, exports from Canada recorded the largest increase of some 82.4 million bushels to 300.2 million from 217.8 million. Exports from the United States were 387.6 million (353.4 a year earlier); Argentina, 144.4 million (67.6); and Australia, 103.5 million (86.5).

Supplies of wheat held by the four major exporters at February 1 this year for export and for carry over at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,036.0 million bushels, 14% below the 2,376.8 million at the same time a year ago.

Although supplies were larger in Canada this increase was more than offset by declines in the totals for United States, Argentina and Australia. February 1 supplies follow, in millions: United States, 1,012.5 (1,125.6 a year earlier); Canada, 742.6 (696.5); Argentina, 119.4 (296.1); and Australia, 161.5 (258.6).

21. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and evaporated milk was smaller in February than in the corresponding month last year, while the output of cheddar cheese, ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger. Month's totals (in thousands); were: creamery butter, 12,855 pounds (12,917 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 4,724 pounds (4,663); ice cream mix, 1,399 gallons (1,336); evaporated milk, 16,473 pounds (16,732); and skim milk powder, 9,312 pounds (8,087).

22. Margarine Production of margarine increased 13.3% in February to 14,653,000 pounds from 12,934,000 a year earlier and 9.4% in the January-February period to 29,925,000 pounds from 27,346,000 a year ago. March 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses aggregated 9,978,000 pounds as compared to 9,809,000 at February 1 and 12,493,000 at March 1 last year.

\*23. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar or other hard or cream cheese base increased 12.8% in February to 6,964,402 pounds from 6,172,648 in the corresponding month last year; total make from a cheddar base rose to 6,894,123 pounds from 6,074,477. End-of-February manufacturers' stocks were up slightly (0.8%) to 4,055,400 pounds from 4,021,967.

24. Production Of Soft Drinks Production of soft drinks in January amounted to 11,462,563 gallons, an increase of 3.7% over last year's corresponding total of 11,056,440. Output in the year 1965 totalled 184,985,686 gallons, up 2.9% from 179,809,902 in 1965.

25. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Cold storage holdings of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk and skim milk powder were smaller at March 1 this year versus last, while holdings of cheddar cheese and poultry meat were larger. March 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 44,760 pounds (69,059 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 58,308 pounds (50,760); evaporated whole milk, 13,198 pounds (18,030); skim milk powder, 19,006 pounds (21,881); and poultry meat, 41,642 pounds (41,170).

26. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at March 1 this year aggregated 85,220,000 pounds as compared to the revised February 1 total of 85,807,000 and last year's March 1 figure of 88,546,000 pounds. Beginning-of-March stocks of cold storage frozen meat declined to 53,640,000 pounds from 55,945,000 a year ago, fresh meat to 24,185,000 pounds from 24,285,000 and cured meat to 7,395,000 pounds from 8,316,000. Stocks of lard amounted to 3,877,000 pounds at March 1 versus 3,381,000 at February 1 and 5,331,000 at March 1 last year, while holdings of tallow aggregated 4,223,000 pounds at March 1 versus 4,512,000 a month earlier and 5,078,000 a year ago.

27. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations Production of fruit preparations in the year 1965 included the following commodities: glace cherries, 3,319,347 pounds (3,476,896 in 1964); maraschino cherries, 4,457,094 pounds (3,922,497); crystallized and glace (except cherries), 2,521,989 (1,763,147); jams, 95,135,172 pounds (91,712,837); jellies, 10,877,221 pounds (9,022,485); marmalades, 22,304,417 (21,069,400); and peel, 3,255,031 pounds (3,190,905).

Output of vegetable preparations in the year: baked beans and beans with pork (meat content less than 50%), 120,658,309 pounds (119,030,596); canned mushrooms, 7,860,532 (9,458,288); bottled olives, 1,098,611 gallons (1,117,900); pickles, 9,999,441 gallons (10,314,950); relishes, 2,511,564 (2,380,103); canned soups (except frozen), 34,704,599 dozen tins (32,045,508); and tomato catsup, 76,923,895 pounds (61,180,034).

## BUSINESS

\*28. Credit Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture and appliance stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were higher at the end of December 1965 as compared to a year earlier.

End-of-December balances outstanding (in millions) were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,140 (\$1,035 a year earlier); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$649 (\$586); small loan companies, cash loans, \$962 (\$850); small loan companies, instalment credit, \$67 (\$54); department stores, \$565 (\$508); furniture and appliance stores, \$209 (\$201); and chartered banks, personal loans, \$2,801 (\$2,324).

29. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending February 19 were valued 12.4% above those in the corresponding 1965 period. Gains were common to all provinces and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 11.9%; Quebec, 15.8%; Ontario, 9.8%; Manitoba, 13.2%; Saskatchewan, 13.5%; Alberta, 16.7%; and British Columbia, 10.5%.

In the week of February 26, sales were up by 14.9% as compared to a year ago. Increases were common to all provinces and were: Atlantic Provinces, 4.3%; Quebec, 13.2%; Ontario, 29.5%; Manitoba, 3.3%; Saskatchewan, 3.9%; Alberta, 9.8%; and British Columbia, 5.3%.

30. Steel Warehousing Sales by 80 firms that are considered to account for approximately 90% of Canada's steel warehousing business included the following items in the year 1965: concrete reinforcing bars, 91,448 tons (79,526 in 1964); other hot rolled bars, 134,646 tons (115,821); plates, 253,089 tons (187,874); sheet and strip, 299,342 tons (218,152); galvanized sheet and strip, tern-plate, 95,866 tons (76,961); heavy structural beams, 112,030 tons (87,231); bar size structural shapes, 69,479 tons (48,499); and other structural shapes, 97,187 tons (86,423).

F I S H E R I E S

\*31. Advance Release Of Fish Landings, February 1966

	<u>Newfoundland</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Groundfish —		
Cod .....	14,158	576
Lingcod .....	-	-
Haddock .....	198	8
Pollock .....	139	2
Hake .....	3	--
Redfish .....	3,942	96
Halibut .....	38	6
Flounders & soles .....	1,121	32
Other unspecified .....	96	3
TOTAL .....	19,695	723
Pelagic & Estuarial —		
Herring .....	4,857	62
Mackerel .....	-	-
Salmon .....	-	-
Swordfish .....	-	-
Other unspecified .....	-	-
TOTAL .....	4,857	62
Molluscs & Crustaceans —		
Crabs .....	-	-
Lobster .....	-	-
Oyster .....	-	-
Scallops .....	-	-
Other unspecified .....	-	-
TOTAL .....	-	-
TOTAL — ALL SPECIES .....	24,552	785

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

32. Railway Carloadings Railway cars of revenue freight loaded in Canada in the last seven days in February numbered 78,047, an increase of 5.0% over the preceding seven-day period and an advance of 13.9% over the same period last year. A strike affecting some 50 trucking companies in Ontario, which began January 20 continued into the period under review. Receipts from connections rose 15.7% to 27,507 cars.

During the first two months of the current year 597,579 railway cars were loaded in Canada, up 7.6% from 1965. Receipts from connections rose 7.9% to 209,011 cars. In the two months loadings of wheat totalled 41,506 cars (35,982 in 1965); "other" grain, 16,103 (12,773); iron ore, 50,608 (43,964); manufactured iron and steel products, 14,756 (11,480); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 13,329 (9,295); and coal, 23,040 (25,297).

\*33. Shipping In December Freight handled at Canadian ports during December 1965, increased 0.7% to 16,016,691 tons from 15,905,597 tons in December 1964, according to advance release data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Shipping Statistics". Cargo loaded in international seaborne shipping showed a slight decline to 4,964,596 tons from 5,172,757 tons in the corresponding month last year, while the cargo unloaded rose 11.7% to 3,150,860 tons from 2,822,071 tons in 1964. In coastwise shipping cargo unloaded rose 8.7% to 4,377,801 tons from 4,027,954 tons last year.

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight during December were: Vancouver, 1,805,417 tons (1,796,998 tons in December 1964); Montreal, 1,803,009 tons (1,254,112); Port Arthur-Fort William, 1,260,182 tons (1,151,275); Sept Iles, 559,315 tons (514,484) and Saint John, 511,368 tons (614,013).

During the year 1965 the volume of freight handled at Canadian ports totalled 242,241,030 tons compared with 232,952,022 tons handled during the same period in 1964. Cargo loaded and unloaded in international seaborne shipping rose 3.8% to 135,914,079 tons from 130,962,823 tons while the tonnage handled in coastwise shipping rose 4.3% to 106,326,951 tons from 101,989,199 tons in 1964.

RELEASED THIS ISSUE

Friday, March 18, 1966

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

- \*1. Transactions in Portfolio Securities, 1965
- \*2. Consumer Price Indexes for 10 Regional Cities, February 1966
- \*3. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 10, 1966
- \*4. General Wholesale Price Index, January 1966
- 5. Fall Enrolment in Post-Secondary Courses For Technicians, 1965
- 6. New Residential Construction, December 1965, (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- \*7. Federal Government Employment, November 1965
- \*8. Steel Ingot Production, March 12, 1966
- 9. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, February 1966, (41-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 10. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, February 1966,  
(42-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 11. Mineral Wool, January 1966, (44-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*12. Sales & Stocks of Major Appliances, January 1966
- \*13. Stocks of Raw Hides & Skins Held by Packers, Dealers & Tanners, January 1966
- 14. Specified Chemicals, December 1965, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00

MORE

- 15. Products Made From Canadian Clays, December 1965, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 16. Gypsum Products, January 1966, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*17. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
- 18. Iron Ore, December 1965, (26-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- 19. Farm Net Income, 1965, (21-204), 25¢
- 20. The Wheat Review, February 1966, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
- 21. Dairy Factory Production, February 1966, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Margarine, February 1966, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*23. Process Cheese, February 1966
- 24. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1966, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 25. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, March 1, 1966, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- 26. Stocks of Meat & Lard, March 1, 1966, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
- 27. Fruit & Vegetable Preparations, 4th Quarter 1965, (32-017), 25¢/\$1.00
- \*28. Credit Statistics, December 1965
- 29. Department Store Sales by Regions, February 19 & 26, 1966, (63-003),  
\$2.00 a year
- 30. Monthly Survey of Steel Warehousing, December 1965, (63-010), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*31. Advance Release of Fish Landings, Newfoundland, February 1966
- 32. Carloadings, February 28, 1966, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
- \*33. Shipping Statistics, December 1965
  - Manufacturing Industries of Canada (Section F): British Columbia, Yukon &  
Northwest Territories, 1962, (31-208), 50¢
  - Trade of Canada: Exports By Commodities, November 1965, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
  - Communications Equipment Manufacturers, 1963, (43-206), 50¢
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, February 23, 1966, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
  - Motor Transport Traffic, Ontario, 1964, (53-210), 50¢
  - Men's Clothing Industry, 1963, (34-216), 50¢
  - Sporting Goods & Toy Industry, 1963, (47-204), 50¢
  - Manufacturers of Mixed Fertilizers, 1963, (46-220), 50¢
  - Feed Manufacturers, 1963, (32-214), 50¢
  - Miscellaneous Machinery & Equipment Manufacturers, 1963, (42-214), 50¢
  - Advance Statement on Employment & Weekly Earnings, December 1965, (72-001),  
10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized March 11, 1966
  - Imports By Countries, January-September 1965, (65-006), 75¢/\$7.50
  - Fish Freezings & Stocks, January 1966, (24-001), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized  
February 25, 1966
  - Peeler Logs, Veneers & Plywoods, December 1965, (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00 --  
Summarized February 25, 1966
  - Federal Government Employment, October 1965, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00 --  
Summarized February 4, 1966
  - Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, December 1965, (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00 --  
Summarized February 25, 1966

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