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### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Balance Of Payments: Canada's international deficit on current account rose substantially from \$433 million in 1964 to \$1,136 million in 1965. From the peak of \$1,504 million set in 1959, the current deficit had declined fairly steadily to the low in 1964. (Pages 2-4)

External Trade: Commodity domestic exports from Canada were valued at \$795,-524,000 in December 1965, up by 11.4% from December 1964. This placed the total in the full year 1965 at \$8,522,953,000, a rise of 5.3% from the preceding year ... October commodity imports, valued at \$763,694,000, were up by 19.9% from a year earlier, putting the January-October value at \$6,952,-077,000, up by 12.9% from the comparable 1964 total. (Pages 4-5)

Labour: Employment increased between January and February by an estimated 32,000 to 6,766,000 in contrast to very little change in this period over the past three years. The labour force increased by 29,000 to 7,122,000, while unemployment at 356,000 was virtually unchanged. (Page 6)

Transportation: Railway revenue freight was loaded on 76,419 cars in the week of March 7, an increase of 8.8% from a year earlier. Freight in the period January 1-March 7 was loaded on 673,930 cars, up by 7.7% from a year ago. (Page 8)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 196,360 tons in the week ending March 19, up 2.4% from the preceding week ... More radios, television sets and record players were sold by producers in 1965 as compared to 1964 ... Vinyl-asbestos floor tile shipments were larger in January as compared to January last year. (Page 13)

Agriculture & Food: Commercial sales of milk were greater in January this year versus last, while output and sales of sugar were also larger in January as compared to a year ago. (Page 16)

Merchandising: In February this year, Canada's department stores had sales valued 10.8% above those of February last year. (Page 17)

Vital Statistics: Fewer births and deaths, but more marriages were registered in February this year as compared to last. (Page 17)

\*1. Canadian Balance Of International Payments Canada's international deficit on current account rose substantially from \$433 million in 1964 to a preliminary total of \$1,136 million in 1965, according to advance data that will be contained in the DBS report "Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments" for the fourth quarter of 1965. In the period preceding, the current deficit had declined fairly steadily from a peak of \$1,504 million in 1959. The adverse change in 1965 resulted from a continuing expansion of the current deficit with the United States, combined with a sharp contraction in the traditional surplus with overseas countries. This positive balance was exceptionally high in 1964, substantial exports of wheat and flour to Eastern Europe having been an important factor. Shipments of wheat on the second large contract with the U.S.S.R. began late in the third quarter of 1965.

Summary Statement

	1964	1965	1964		1965		
	(year)	(year)	IVQ	IQ	IIQ	IIIQ	IVQ
Merchandise trade balance .....	+ 700	+ 101	+161	- 42	- 28	+155	+ 16
Deficit on non-merchandise transactions .....	-1,133	-1,237	-322	-359	-339	-145	-394
Current account balance .....	- 433	-1,136	-161	-401	-367	+ 10	-378
Capital movements(1) .....	+ 796	+1,293	+342	+329	+368	+216	+380
Long-term forms .....	+ 853	+ 608	+493	+121	+ 90	+214	+183
Short-term forms .....	- 57	+ 685	-151	+208	+278	+ 2	+197
Change in official holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and net balance with International Monetary Fund .....	+ 363	+ 157	+181	- 72	+ 1	+226	+ 2

(1) Excluding change in official exchange holdings.

With economic activity reaching closer to the level of current capacity, foreign resources were drawn upon to a larger degree. While merchandise exports increased to a record high level, in response to generally buoyant demand abroad, the rise in imports was about \$600 million more, thereby cutting the trade surplus from \$700 million in 1964 to roughly \$100 million. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions also widened; and after an increase of some \$100 million in 1965, it exceeded the \$1,200 million level for the first time. Higher net payments on interest and dividends and on freight and shipping services together with increased official contributions accounted for one quarter as much again as the deficit rise for all non-merchandise transactions. An improvement in the balance on inheritances and migrants' funds was the principal offset.

Major Items in the Balance on Non-Merchandise Transactions

	1963	1964	1965	Change
	in 1965			
millions of dollars				
Gold production available for export .....	+ 154	+ 145	+ 138	- 7
Travel expenditures .....	+ 24	- 50	- 49	+ 1
Interest and dividends .....	- 630	- 665	- 733	- 68
Freight and shipping .....	- 85	- 40	- 80	- 40
Inheritances and migrants' funds .....	- 35	- 21	+ 5	+ 26
Official contributions .....	- 65	- 69	- 92	- 23
All other current transactions .....	- 408	- 433	- 426	+ 7
Balance on non-merchandise transactions ..	-1,045	-1,133	-1,237	-104

MORE

Demands for real resources found a counterpart in financial pressures, and there was a sharp increase in capital flows to Canada. The pressures deriving from the underlying economic situation were augmented by exogenous events. These included efforts by the United States Administration to strengthen the balance of payments position of that country, and a sharp shock to investor confidence arising from the default of a Canadian finance company and the subsequent revelation of widespread involvement of other companies. These external and domestic factors created problems of considerable delicacy for the monetary authorities.

Current Account Balances with Principal Countries and Areas

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Change in 1965</u>
	millions of dollars			
United States .....	-1,162	-1,655	-1,931	-276
Overseas:				
United Kingdom .....	+ 414	+ 607	+ 496	-111
Other Sterling Area .....	- 30	+ 106	+ 149	+ 43
Other O.E.C.D. Europe .....	- 100	- 112	- 193	- 81
Other countries .....	+ 336	+ 621	+ 343	-278
All Countries .....	- 542	- 433	-1,136	-703

The inflow of foreign direct investment capital turned upwards, after four years of decline, but inflows in some long-term forms were inhibited, while repurchases of outstanding equities, influenced probably by market developments as well as perhaps by the Interest Equalization Tax in the United States, occurred on an increasing scale. Very great pressures were therefore concentrated on the one remaining, substantial channel for long-term inflows (apart from direct investment), the sale to non-residents of new issues, which remained unimpeded until November when joint action caused large amounts of deliveries to be deferred until after the year-end. In the event, long-term forms of inflow over the year were equal to only 54% of the deficit on current account.

Major Elements of the Net Capital Inflow to Canada in 1964 and 1965

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Change in 1965</u>
	millions of dollars		
Foreign direct investment in Canada .....	+ 255	+ 390	+ 135
Canadian direct investment abroad .....	- 140	- 115	+ 25
Net sales of Canadian securities .....	+ 745	+ 577	- 168
Net purchases of foreign securities .....	- 63	- 74	- 11
Bank balances and other short-term funds			
abroad (excluding official reserves)	- 526	+ 136	+ 662
Finance company short-term paper			
borrowings .....	+ 196	- 179	- 375
All other capital movements .....	+ 329	+ 558	+ 229
	+ 796	+1,293	+ 497

The shortfall was supplied in the first half of the year through heavy drawbacks of residents' funds employed by the Canadian banking system in the Eurodollar market. During the year there was a substantial repatriation of Canadian finance company paper but these institutions were on balance able to obtain funds from non-residents in other forms. The announcement in the third quarter of the second large sale of wheat to the U.S.S.R. gave promise of future export receipts and there were anticipatory inflows. As the year closed there were further large inflows of capital on open account. Over the year Canada's net external monetary assets rose.

2. Domestic Exports Canada's commodity domestic exports were valued at \$795,-524,000 in December 1965, an increase of 11.4% from the December 1964 total of \$714,083,000. This placed the value in the full year 1965 at \$8,522,953,000, greater by 5.3% than the 1964 total of \$8,094,360,000. The increased value in the year was primarily due to an advance in volume as that index (1948=100) rose 3.4% to 210.2 from 203.3 in the preceding year, while the price index, on the same base, rose 1.8% to 133.1 from 130.7.

Commodity domestic exports were higher in value in December and the year 1965 as compared to a year earlier to the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Italy, and lower to the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Communist China. Shipments were up in the month and down in the year to Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, while deliveries to the Netherlands were smaller in December and larger in the full year.

Among the 10 leading commodities, values of exports were above year-earlier levels both in December and the year 1965 for newsprint, wood pulp, softwood lumber, aluminum and alloys and crude petroleum, but were below for aircraft and parts. Exports of wheat were greater in December and smaller in 1965, while those of iron ores and concentrates, nickel and alloys and copper and alloys were down in the month and up in the full year.

SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS

	December		January-December	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Thousands			
<u>Total Domestic Exports</u> .....	\$714,083	\$795,524	\$8,094,360	\$8,522,953
<u>By Country</u>				
United States .....	375,707	446,612	4,271,059	4,838,668
United Kingdom .....	105,357	98,636	1,199,779	1,174,359
Japan .....	27,254	33,392	330,234	316,187
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	1,550	34,087	315,943	197,362
Germany, Federal Republic ..	23,294	19,524	211,501	189,493
Australia .....	15,080	9,664	145,812	140,372
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	11,310	12,456	100,535	128,011
Netherlands .....	12,676	10,910	101,582	127,766
China, Communist .....	10,298	9,584	136,263	105,131
Italy .....	4,174	9,173	62,236	93,223
<u>By Commodity</u>				
Newsprint .....	73,373	81,460	834,646	869,586
Wheat .....	80,491	80,932	1,023,516	840,175
Wood pulp .....	40,376	44,924	460,854	493,501
Lumber, softwood .....	32,109	36,166	449,732	457,967
Aluminum & alloys .....	30,304	37,684	317,937	360,965
Iron ores & concentrates ...	25,381	16,297	356,007	360,819
Petroleum, crude .....	22,063	24,633	262,023	279,956
Nickel & alloys .....	17,793	16,820	197,145	207,864
Aircraft & parts .....	22,510	16,058	248,784	207,037
Copper & alloys .....	17,089	15,452	190,363	194,850

3 & 4. Commodity Imports Commodity imports into Canada in October 1965 were valued at an estimated \$763,694,000, an increase of 19.9% from the October 1964 total of \$636,723,000. This placed the total in the January-October period at \$6,952,077,000, up by 12.9% from the corresponding 1964 figure of \$6,158,492,000. The gain in the month was due primarily to increased trading, as the index of volume (1948=100) climbed 18.6% to 266.4 from 224.6 while the index of prices rose only 1.2% to 131.4 from 129.9.

Purchases were greater both in October and January-October as compared to a year earlier from the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands and smaller from Venezuela. Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg were down in the month and up in the cumulative period.

Imports of industrial machinery, motor vehicle parts (except engines), aircraft and parts, passenger automobiles, tractors and parts, non-ferrous metals and alloys, and communication and related equipment were higher in value in October and the January-October period as compared to the preceding year, while those of crude petroleum were lower. Purchases of farm machinery and parts (except tractors) were down in the month and up in the 10 months, while imports of broadwoven fabrics (all textiles) were little changed in both periods.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

	<u>October</u>		<u>January-October</u>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Thousands			
Total Imports.....	\$636,723	\$763,694	\$6,158,492	\$6,952,077
<u>By Main Countries</u>				
United States .....	440,311	534,707	4,273,405	4,886,605
United Kingdom .....	46,186	54,550	476,172	500,219
Venezuela .....	23,083	18,475	225,852	208,305
Japan .....	14,437	18,254	137,769	184,185
Germany, Federal Republic .....	17,058	25,660	135,916	164,226
France .....	6,902	10,146	53,736	74,037
Italy .....	6,687	7,531	52,838	64,878
Belgium & Luxembourg .....	7,345	5,629	46,042	59,555
Sweden .....	2,872	4,443	30,881	44,393
Netherlands .....	3,810	3,923	32,263	43,871
<u>By Main Commodities</u>				
Industrial machinery .....	71,332	85,270	727,576	830,115
Motor vehicle parts (ex engines) .	41,207	60,572	450,685	535,800
Petroleum, crude .....	26,240	24,837	270,363	261,939
Aircraft & parts .....	10,304	15,005	107,669	175,245
Automobiles, passenger .....	12,471	30,454	108,636	174,770
Tractors & parts .....	13,545	15,826	159,374	165,839
Non-ferrous metals & alloys .....	11,532	17,131	115,172	149,397
Broadwoven fabrics (all textiles). .	13,918	13,667	147,282	148,345
Communication & related equipment. .	15,188	16,542	131,303	146,296
Farm machinery & parts(extractors)	8,168	7,512	129,129	134,505

## EDUCATION

5. Student Retention In Canada's Schools There has been a marked increase in the retention of students through various levels of the regular graded school systems and to university, according to a report released by DBS entitled "Student Progress Through the Schools by Age and Grade".

Experience of students in the 1950's and early 1960's indicates that, of those who started elementary schooling, nearly 90% were reaching high school and about 50% were reaching the junior leaving year. Considerable differences among the provinces were evident.

About 18% of the boys and 8% of the girls were entering degree programmes at universities, of whom slightly less than three-quarters were graduating with a first degree.

6. Canadian Labour Force: Employment increased between January and February  
Employment & Unemployment by an estimated 32,000 to 6,766,000. In the past  
three years, there has been very little change in  
employment during this period. The labour force increased by 29,000 to 7,122,000  
during the month. Unemployment, at 356,000, was virtually unchanged from January.

Since last spring, the labour force has grown rapidly. The rate of increase  
in the male labour force has been considerably greater than at any time in recent  
years. The year-over-year increase in the male labour force, averaged over the last  
three months, was 128,000; the average annual increase for the last ten years was  
72,000. The number of women in the labour force averaged 126,000 higher than a year  
earlier, compared with an average annual increase of 81,000 during the last decade.

Employment in February was estimated at 6,766,000, an increase of 306,000, or  
4.7% over a year earlier; unemployment was down 41,000. The labour force, at 7,-  
122,000, was 265,000, or 3.9% higher than a year earlier.

Employment: The employment advance between January and February was mainly in  
manufacturing. In all other industries, employment was maintained at about the same  
level. The construction industry was very active for the season, reflecting con-  
tinuing strength in both residential and non-residential construction.

Compared with a year earlier, total employment was up 306,000, or 4.7%. Non-  
farm employment increased by 350,000, or 5.9%. Service and construction continued  
to show the largest gains. Farm employment in February was estimated at 469,000,  
down 44,000 from February 1965. Employment was noticeably higher than a year ago in  
all regions. The gains ranged from 3.5% in the Prairie region to 7.2% in the  
Atlantic region.

Unemployment: Unemployment remained virtually unchanged between January and  
February; changes in the past three years were also relatively small. The February  
estimate was 41,000 lower than a year earlier.

Of the total unemployed in February, 300,000 were men and 56,000 were women.  
Some 276,000, or three-quarters of the total, had been unemployed for less than four  
months. The remaining 80,000 had been unemployed for four months or more.

Unemployment in February represented 5.0% of the labour force, compared with  
5.8% in February 1965, and 7.0% in February 1964. Unemployment rates were lower than  
a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the February 1966 unemployment rate  
was 3.5%.

7. Benefit Periods Established Canada's insured population as at June 1, 1964  
And Terminated In 1964 increased by 57,000 from 1963 and reached a level  
of 4.2 million. The improved employment picture

was reflected in the number of regular benefit periods established which fell by  
almost 100,000 from 1963 and reached the lowest total since 1956. In addition,  
seasonal benefit periods fell from 360,000 in 1963 to 317,000 in 1964, continuing  
a downward trend evident for the past few years. As a result, payments declined  
from 1963 both for regular and seasonal benefit, the former from \$297.0 million to  
\$250.5 million and the latter from \$86.9 million to \$75.1 million. The average  
weekly payment was \$25.45 for regular claimants and \$23.91 for seasonal claimants.  
Corresponding payments for the preceding year were \$25.36 and \$23.61, respectively.

\*8. Municipal Government Employment and Payrolls One hundred and forty-three  
urban municipalities with  
populations over 10,000 (1961 Census) employed some 84,215 persons in their depart-  
mental services at the end of December, 1965. Payrolls for the last quarter of 1965  
amounted to \$103,267,000, a decrease of 3.1 per cent from the preceding quarter.  
The following tables do not include information relative to municipal enterprises,  
school boards and municipally-owned hospitals.

MORE

Number of Employees and Gross Payrolls of Urban Municipalities with Populations Greater than 10,000 - Departmental Services

TABLE 1. By Province - October - December 1965

Province	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		October	November	December	October	November	December	Total
thousands of dollars								
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island(1) . . . .	4	820	814	694	254	261	227	742
Nova Scotia . . . . .	8	2,305	2,275	2,243	808	781	797	2,386
New Brunswick . . . . .	8	1,839	1,783	1,754	621	559	636	1,816
Quebec(2) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario . . . . .	73	47,930	48,123	48,425	18,806	18,821	20,886	58,513
Manitoba . . . . .	12	5,547	5,453	5,274	2,269	2,222	2,851	7,342
Saskatchewan . . . . .	7	4,401	3,632	3,378	1,571	1,426	1,505	4,502
Alberta . . . . .	7	9,335	9,131	8,840	3,558	3,402	5,014	11,974
British Columbia . . . . .	24	11,611	11,995	13,607	5,030	5,019	5,943	15,992
Totals . . . . .	143	83,788	83,206	84,215	32,917	32,491	37,859	103,267

(1) Summerside, which had a population less than 10,000 (1961 Census), has been included in order to strengthen the data for Prince Edward Island.

(2) Insufficient information available. There were 63 Quebec municipalities in this group. .. Figures not available.

TABLE 2. By Metropolitan Area - October - December 1965

Metropolitan area	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		October	November	December	October	November	December	Total
thousands of dollars								
Montreal . . . . .	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toronto . . . . .	18	23,040	23,382	23,524	8,950	10,295	10,002	29,247
Vancouver . . . . .	10	8,740	9,001	10,634	3,863	3,780	4,665	12,308
Winnipeg . . . . .	9	5,054	4,980	4,825	2,123	2,081	2,722	6,926
Ottawa(1) . . . . .	4	3,470	3,352	3,428	1,310	1,312	1,856	4,478
Hamilton . . . . .	5	3,822	3,839	3,866	1,847	1,321	1,448	4,616
Quebec . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edmonton . . . . .	3	4,803	4,728	4,511	1,788	1,711	2,414	5,913
Windsor . . . . .	4	1,757	1,763	1,877	899	654	802	2,355
Halifax . . . . .	3	1,741	1,737	1,713	621	620	618	1,859
Kitchener . . . . .	4	1,355	1,381	1,349	575	455	563	1,593
Victoria . . . . .	4	1,464	1,494	1,507	636	663	705	2,004
Saint John . . . . .	4	989	937	943	367	302	366	1,035
Others(2) . . . . .	4	7,187	7,101	6,898	2,890	2,594	3,760	9,244

(1) Does not include the Quebec portion (2 municipalities) of metropolitan Ottawa.

(2) Includes metropolitan areas of Calgary, London, Sudbury and St. John's not shown separately in order to avoid identifying data for individual municipalities. .. Figures not available.

TABLE 3. By Population Group - October - December 1965(1)

Population group	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		October	November	December	October	November	December	Total
thousands of dollars								
10,000-24,999 . . . . .	78	9,823	9,862	9,824	3,489	3,302	3,821	10,612
25,000-49,999 . . . . .	30	9,754	9,799	9,772	3,594	3,445	4,047	11,086
50,000 and over . . . . .	35	64,211	63,545	64,619	25,834	25,744	29,991	81,569
Totals . . . . .	143	83,788	83,206	84,215	32,917	32,491	37,859	103,267

(1) Quebec not included.

\*9. Federal Government Employment Civilian employment and payrolls of the Canadian Government changed little in December from that of November 1965, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the DBS report "Federal Government Employment".

There was a decline of 0.4% in employees to 344.7 thousand with an associated payroll of \$155.2 million, 0.4% less than in November. Annual payroll for 1965 was \$1.81 billion compared to \$1.69 billion for 1964.

There were 136.7 thousand persons employed by Agency and Proprietary Corporations and Other Agencies on the last day of December, a decrease of 0.9 thousand from November 30, 1965. Monthly payroll was \$66.8 million in December and \$67.8 million in November, down 1.6%. Payrolls aggregated \$784.2 million for 1965 compared to \$737.8 million for 1964.

Staff in Departmental Branches, Services and Corporations totalled 208.1 thousand at the end of December, slightly below the November figure, but 2.9% more than that of December 1964. Total payroll for the month at \$88.4 million was up 0.5% from November 1965 and 9.6% from December 1964. Cumulative payroll for the year was \$1.03 billion for 1965 compared to \$0.96 billion for 1964.

## T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

10. Railway Carloadings Cars of revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada during the seven-day period ended March 7 totalled 76,419, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding seven days and an increase of 8.8% over 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 1.0% to 26,712 cars.

Commodities showing significant increases in the seven-day period included the following: wheat, 6,181 (versus 3,046 in 1965); pulpwood, 3,685 (3,137); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,931 (1,443); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 2,024 (1,314); and fertilizers, 2,098 (1,497). Among commodities requiring fewer cars were: coal, 2,161 (2,950); iron ore, 5,556 (6,025); and miscellaneous commodities. 8,930 (9,433).

From the beginning of the year to March 7, total cars of revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada increased 7.7% from a year earlier to 673,930 cars, while receipts from connections rose 7.1% to 235,794 cars. Commodities moved in more cars: wheat, 47,711 (39,028); "other" grains, 17,708 (14,369); iron ore, 56,164 (49,989); manufactured iron and steel products, 16,613 (12,923); and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 15,353 (10,609).

11. Oil Pipelines Operating revenues of oil pipelines in 1964 amounted to \$138.5 million, an increase of 7.7% over the preceding year, and were the main sources of funds to finance the operations and expansion of the industry. Operating expenses were \$32.1 million, an increase of 5.6%. Interest on long term debt at \$13.7 million decreased 6.2% from \$14.6 million in 1963. Net income after providing for allowances for depreciation and income taxes was \$46.0 million, an increase of 17.0% from 1963's \$39.3 million.

## M I N I N G

12. Salt Canadian producers shipped or used 288,819 tons of dry salt in January (237,421 in the corresponding month last year), and 133,635 tons of salt content of brine used or shipped (116,688), making a total of 422,454 tons (354,109).



- \*13. Production Of Lumber And Ties In British Columbia Production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia in January amounted to 518,232,000 feet board measure, up slightly (0.7%) from last year's corresponding total of 514,314,000 feet board measure, according to advance figures that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS monthly report. "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills In British Columbia".

## 1 9 6 1 C E N S U S

14. Occupation And Industry Trends Over the twenty-year period between 1941 and 1961 when the total experienced labour force increased by 54% the numbers in goods-producing industries rose by only 12% while the numbers in service-producing industries more than doubled. These and other facts on occupation and industry trends between 1941 and 1961 for Canada and the provinces, by sex, with data for broader occupational trends by age and for females, by marital status for Canada are contained in special report SL-1 of the 1961 Census, Catalogue No. 94-551, released today by DBS.

The drop by 40% in the numbers of persons in the agriculture sector from 1,074,064 in 1941 to 640,729 in 1961 and by 32% in fishing and trapping from 50,691 in 1941 to 34,576 was more than compensated for by the rise in construction from 220,159 in 1941 to almost double that level at 430,366 in 1961 and the 55% increase, from 905,516 in 1941 to 1,404,624 persons in 1961, in the manufacturing portion of goods-producing industries.

Among service-producing industries the rise by more than 4 times of the numbers reporting public administration, of finance, insurance and real estate by 2 1/2 times and the doubling in size of trade are notable changes that occurred over the 1941 to 1961 period. Table I gives the numbers and the decade-to-decade percentage increase in the industry divisions for Canada, 1941-1961.

Occupationally, the decrease in the agriculture industry was reflected in the 46% decrease in farmers and farm workers from 1,056,092 in 1941 to 573,042 in 1961, and a 40% decrease in the numbers of males in primary occupations. In contrast the numbers of female farmers and farm workers rose by 4 times from 18,812 in 1941 to 75,868 in 1961, producing a change of about the same magnitude in primary occupations as a whole. The change from the gainfully occupied concept of 1941 to the labour force concept of 1951 and 1961 and the better reporting of female unpaid family workers in agricultural occupations in 1961 were partially responsible.

Male white-collar workers more than doubled over the twenty-year period and female white-collar workers rose by 2 3/4 times. The professional and technical and managerial portions showed greater increases for males and the managerial and clerical for females. The numbers of males in service and recreation occupations rose by about 2 3/4 times while females were only 39% more numerous in these occupations in 1961 than in 1941, all of this increase taking place in the 1951 to 1961 decade as there was a decrease between 1941 and 1951.

Males in transportation and communications occupations increased by 77% from 200,141 in 1941 to 353,641 in 1961 and the numbers of females in these occupations rose by 2 7/10 times from 13,971 in 1941 to 37,928 in 1961. The increase of 57% in the number of male blue-collar workers from 1,049,897 in 1941 to 1,645,510 in 1961 was found mainly in the craftsmen portion while the 48% increase in female blue-collar workers originated in both the craftsmen and labourers sectors. Table 2 gives the number and decade-to-decade percentage increase in occupation divisions by sex for Canada, 1941-1961.

MORE

Table 1.- Labour force, 15 years of age and over, by industry divisions as of 1961, for Canada<sup>(1)</sup>, 1941-1961 Censuses showing the decade-to-decade percentage increase

Industry division (as of 1961)	Numbers			Percentage increase		
	1941	1951	1961	1941-1961	1941-1951	1951-1961
All industries	4,183,557	5,276,639	6,458,156	54.4	-26.1	22.4
Goods-producing industries	2,437,118	2,728,144	2,738,492	12.4	11.9	0.4
Agriculture	1,074,064	823,553	640,729	-40.4	-23.3	-22.2
Forestry	93,656	129,625	108,497	15.8	38.4	-16.3
Fishing and trapping	50,691	50,464	34,576	-31.8	-0.4	-31.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	93,032	103,839	119,700	28.7	11.6	15.3
Manufacturing industries	905,516	1,301,674	1,404,624	55.1	43.7	7.9
Construction industry	220,159	318,989	430,366	95.5	44.9	34.9
Service-producing industries	1,700,474	2,481,144	3,561,491	109.4	45.9	43.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	313,634	498,650	601,415	91.8	59.0	20.6
Trade	496,406	746,210	990,598	99.6	50.3	32.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	89,647	143,959	228,811	155.2	60.6	58.9
Community, business and personal service industries	685,176	790,893	1,260,959	84.0	15.4	59.4
Public administration and defence	115,611	301,427	479,708	314.9	160.7	59.1

(1) Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories; includes Newfoundland in 1951 and 1961.

Table 2.- Labour force, 15 years of age and over, by occupation divisions as of 1961 and sex, for Canada<sup>(1)</sup>, 1941-1961 Censuses showing the decade-to-decade percentage increase

Occupation division (as of 1961)	Numbers						Percentage increase					
	1941		1951		1961		1941-1961		1941-1951		1951-1961	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All occupations	3,352,428	831,129	4,114,407	1,162,232	4,694,294	1,763,862	%	%	%	%	%	%
White-collar workers	685,926	360,006	1,042,083	627,902	1,423,860	985,477	108	174	52	74	37	57
Managerial occupations	220,051	16,752	381,927	38,254	480,586	57,545	118	244	74	128	26	50
Professional and technical occupations	157,864	130,511	218,043	166,735	355,761	271,863	125	108	38	28	63	63
Clerical occupations	160,079	153,953	255,599	322,538	324,439	508,734	103	230	60	110	27	58
Sales occupations	147,932	58,790	186,514	100,375	263,074	147,335	78	151	26	71	41	47
Blue-collar workers	1,049,897	152,646	1,444,477	210,290	1,645,510	226,052	57	48	38	38	14	8
Craftsmen, production and related workers	795,270	141,022	1,114,099	189,460	1,322,002	205,127	66	45	40	34	19	8
Labourers	254,627	11,624	330,378	20,830	323,508	20,925	27	80	30	79	- 2	0
Transport and communication occupations	200,141	13,971	297,908	32,982	353,641	37,928	77	172	49	136	19	15
Service and recreation	151,410	283,643	268,890	245,522	399,046	395,069	164	39	78	-13	48	61
Primary occupations	1,255,371	19,149	1,010,229	32,410	749,810	76,262	-40	298	-20	69	-26	135
Farmers and farm workers	1,056,092	18,812	793,924	32,169	573,042	75,868	-46	303	-25	71	-28	136

(1) Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories; includes Newfoundland in 1951 and 1961.

\*15. Fish Freezings & Stocks

	<u>February Freezings</u>		<u>February 28 Stocks</u>	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	thousand pounds			
Halibut Pacific -				
dressed .....	(2)	-	4,868	3,939
fillets .....	(2)	25	172	45
steaks .....	(2)	(2)	43	47
Salmon Pacific .....	61	62	7,054	4,872
Fillets -				
Atlantic cod .....	2,480	2,116	2,010	1,395
Haddock .....	919	803	1,322	723
Ocean Perch .....	795	1,104	2,300	1,393
Soles(1) .....	492	677	2,895	1,004
Blocks and slabs .....	5,937	5,148	4,229	6,717
Fish sticks .....	435	(2)	656	562
Portions .....	(2)	(2)	493	524
Scallops .....	(2)	(2)	373	1,471
Other frozen fish & shellfish ....	2,608	3,949	11,099	12,297
Total frozen fresh .....	13,727	13,884	37,514	34,989
Total smoked .....	72	838	1,436	1,239
Total bait and animal feed ....	1,454	2,860	11,798	15,943
TOTAL .....	15,253	17,582	50,748	52,171

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

\*16. Advance Release Of Fish Landings, February 1966

Major species	<u>Maritimes</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> <u>'000 lb.</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>\$'000</u>
Groundfish -		
Cod .....	11,356	573
Lingcod .....	-	-
Haddock .....	6,622	525
Pollock .....	2,062	86
Hake .....	38	1
Redfish .....	417	14
Halibut .....	465	218
Flounders & soles .....	3,015	118
Other unspecified .....	551	15
TOTAL .....	24,526	1,550
Pelagic & Estuarial -		
Herring .....	-	-
Mackerel .....	-	-
Salmon .....	-	-
Swordfish .....	-	-
Other unspecified .....	1,208	106
TOTAL .....	1,208	106
Molluscs & Crustaceans -		
Crabs .....	-	-
Lobster .....	80	87
Oysters .....	-	-
Scallops .....	628	252
Other unspecified .....	85	7
TOTAL .....	793	346
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES .....	26,527	2,002

- \*17. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended March 19 totalled 196,360 tons, an increase of 2.4% from the preceding week's total of 191,764 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 184,563 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 204 in the current week versus 200 a week earlier and 192 a year ago.
18. Steel Wire Shipments of uncoated, plain round wire in the year 1965 amounted to 212,033 tons, up from 204,664 in the preceding year; welded or woven wire steel mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing, 77,237 tons (76,183 a year ago); wire rope and wire strand, 52,511 tons (46,506); and iron and steel wire nails, 102,680 tons (100,660).
19. Sales Of Radios & TVs Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets increased 20.4% in December 1965 to 121,741 units from 101,130 in the same month of 1964, television receiving sets 6.6% to 55,560 units from 52,118 and record players 0.3% to 41,851 units from 41,743. Sales of radios increased 14.7% in the full year 1965 to 989,133 units from 862,593 in the preceding year, television receiving sets 5.9% to 555,589 units from 524,602 and record players 14.2% to 250,132 units from 218,984.
20. Supplies Of Coke Supplies of coke made available for consumption in Canada during 1965 amounted to 4,567,629 tons, an increase of 4.9% over the preceding year's 4,353,122 tons. Production during the year totalled 4,368,791 tons (4,342,982 in 1964), while imports totalled 217,066 tons (29,174).
21. Asphalt Roofing Shipments of asphalt shingles, smooth and mineral surfaced rolls and roll-type sidings were larger in January than in the corresponding month last year. The totals: asphalt shingles, 99,134 roof squares (91,811 a year ago); smooth surfaced rolls, 26,935 roof squares (17,637); mineral surfaced rolls, 8,141 roof squares (6,502); and roll-type sidings, 472 roof squares (377).
22. Floor Tile Manufacturers' shipments of vinyl-asbestos floor tile rose sharply in January to 13,588,170 square feet from 8,702,799 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments of asphalt tile increased to 108,351 square feet from 60,565. Shipments of all vinyl or homogeneous vinyl tile amounted to 2,680,761 square feet (figures not available for January 1965).
- \*23. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear decreased 2.7% in January to 3,702,945 pairs from 3,806,186 in the corresponding month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Production of Leather Footwear". January output of leather footwear for men, boys and youths increased slightly (0.4%) to 1,183,266 pairs from 1,178,266, while production in sizes for women, growing girls and misses decreased 2.0% to 2,060,182 pairs from 2,102,794, and for children, little gents, babies and infants 12.4% to 459,497 pairs from 524,765.

\*24. 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.

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Embroidery, Pleating & Hemstitching Manufacturers (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from the Embroidery, Pleating and Hemstitching Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$12,307,000 from \$11,257,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$3,667,000 from \$3,274,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$8,632,000 from \$7,999,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$8,126,000 to \$8,794,000.

One hundred thirty-five establishments (129 in 1963) reported 1,802 employees (1,774), including 1,521 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,495). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,439,000 (\$5,137,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,163,000 (\$3,832,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,168,000 versus 3,166,000 the previous year.

Agricultural Implement Industry (Cat. 42-202): Factory shipments from the Agricultural Implement Industry increased in 1964 to \$243,963,000 from \$182,767,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$137,670,000 from \$99,516,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$114,022,000 from \$87,275,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$100,029,000 to \$122,153,000.

Ninety-four establishments (82 in 1963) reported 12,411 employees (11,160), including 9,569 directly employed in manufacturing operations (8,623). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$68,107,000 (\$58,380,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$51,496,000 (\$44,054,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 20,488,000 versus 18,354,000 the previous year.

Battery Manufacturers (Cat. 43-208): Factory shipments from the Battery Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$49,377,000 from \$46,074,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$26,868,000 from \$25,394,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$2,978,000 from \$1,872,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$21,915,000 to \$26,501,000.

Twenty-six establishments (25 in 1963) reported 2,214 employees (2,143), including 1,504 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,449). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$10,463,000 (\$9,902,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$6,225,000 (\$5,992,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,198,000 versus 3,046,000 the previous year.

Distilleries (Cat. 32-206): Factory shipments from distilleries in Canada increased in 1964 to \$208,305,000 from \$187,239,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$68,191,000 from \$62,770,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$145,623,000 from \$129,424,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$129,103,000 to \$145,239,000.

Twenty establishments (20 in 1963) reported 4,660 employees (4,591), including 2,742 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,688). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$26,403,000 (\$24,804,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$14,001,000 (\$13,097,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,838,000 versus 5,710,000 the previous year.

25. Farm Prices Of Agricultural Products The index of farm prices of agricultural products for Canada (1935-39=100) is estimated at 277.2 for January, 2.5 points above the revised estimate of 274.7 for December 1965 and 31.5 points higher than the figure of 245.7 for January 1965. The increase between December and January is due almost entirely to higher prices for livestock; offsetting this gain to some extent were lower prices for eggs. The increase between January 1965 and January 1966 reflects higher prices for livestock, dairy and poultry products.

Provincial indexes follow: Prince Edward Island, 261.8 (262.1 for December 1965); Nova Scotia, 251.8 (249.9); New Brunswick, 262.7 (258.9); Quebec, 326.0 (324.0); Ontario, 320.0 (319.0); Manitoba, 244.8 (241.4); Saskatchewan, 220.7 (217.4); Alberta, 257.4 (253.8); and British Columbia, 294.9 (294.6).

\*26. Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	March 17/66	March 10/66 (1956 = 100)	Feb. 17/66
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index .....	111	172.7	175.2	180.7
Industrials .....	77	179.0	181.5	187.0
Utilities .....	20	171.3	174.0	178.4
Finance(1) .....	14	143.5	145.5	132.7
Banks .....	6	135.9	136.8	143.2
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index .....	24	113.7	115.7	121.0
Golds .....	16	132.9	136.1	144.5
Base metals .....	8	103.2	104.5	108.1
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums .....	6	151.8	153.0	152.1
Primary oils and gas .....	6	110.6	112.8	121.6

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

\*27. Wholesale Price Indexes

	Feb.* <u>1966</u>	Jan.* <u>1966</u>	Feb.* <u>1965</u>	Jan.* <u>1965</u>
	(1935 - 1939 = 100)			
<u>General Wholesale Index</u> .....	259.6	257.2	246.4	246.8
Vegetable Products .....	225.4	222.2	218.3	223.7
Animal Products .....	303.6	296.0	256.2	251.5
Textile Products .....	248.2	247.2	247.9	248.0
Wood Products .....	334.4	332.8	333.1	333.0
Iron Products .....	266.5	266.5	258.2	259.3
Non-ferrous Metals .....	230.0	229.9	212.3	212.6
Non-metallic Minerals .....	193.6	193.6	192.2	188.9
Chemical Products .....	209.3	208.5	192.4	192.8
Iron and Non-ferrous Metals (excluding gold) .....	292.3	292.3	274.3	275.2

\* These indexes are preliminary.

28. Exports Of Coarse Grains Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first half of the 1965-66 crop year, at 24.7 million bushels, increased 20% over the year-earlier total of 20.6 million but declined from the period's ten-year (August-January) average of 29.9 million bushels. Current crop year exports for the half-year period follow in millions, with 1964-65 figures in brackets: oats, 7.1 (3.3); barley, 14.7 (15.2); and rye 3.0 (2.1).
29. Sales Of Fluid Milk Commercial sales of milk, including standard, special and 2% milk, but excluding skim milk, buttermilk and chocolate drink in January amounted to 127,244,000 quarts, an increase of 2% over a year earlier. Month's sales by provinces follow, with percentage change from a year earlier in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 422,000 quarts (+2%); Nova Scotia, 4,836,000 (+2%); New Brunswick, 3,217,000 (+6%); Quebec, 34,151,000 (-1%); Ontario, 53,288,000 (+2%); Manitoba, 6,038,000 (+1%); Saskatchewan, 4,724,000 (+5%); Alberta, 8,850,000 (+4%); and British Columbia, 11,718,000 (+5%).
30. Sugar Output & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar rose 13.0% in January this year to 131,355,000 pounds from 115,945,000 in the corresponding month last year, while sales rose 5.6% to 133,194,000 pounds from 126,031,000. Company-held stocks at month's end were slightly lower than a year earlier at 391,140,000 pounds versus 394,243,000. Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar during January increased to 126,161,000 pounds from 93,376,000.
31. Biscuits & Confectionery Production of plain and fancy biscuits, soda biscuits, chewing gum, cocoa powder for sale, cooking chocolate, chocolate coatings, solid chocolate confectionery, sugar confectionery, marshmallows, and penny goods was greater in the year 1965 than in 1964.
- The year's production totals for these items were: plain and fancy biscuits, 241,586,935 pounds (219,893,777 in 1964); soda biscuits, 55,682,267 pounds (53,545,378); chewing gum, 20,406,813 pounds (19,709,856); cocoa powder for sale, 8,040,044 pounds (7,548,349); cooking chocolate, 5,733,639 pounds (5,277,611); chocolate coatings, 17,708,828 pounds (13,885,784); solid chocolate confectionery, 43,475,368 pounds (37,221,452); coated chocolate confectionery, 60,019,704 pounds (53,047,672); sugar confectionery, 57,263,532 pounds (48,164,072); marshmallows, 11,013,919 pounds (9,270,115); roasted and salted peanuts, 26,591,762 pounds (26,952,357); and penny goods, 18,444,348 pounds (17,172,617).
32. Bread Industry shipments of bread in the year 1965 amounted to 1,666,303,000 pounds valued at \$231,117,000 as compared with 1,677,717,000 pounds valued at \$234,559,000 in the preceding year. The average industry selling value of all types of bread amounted to 13.9¢ during 1965 versus 14.0¢ in 1964.
- \*33. Packs Of Fruits & Vegetables Commercial pack of fruits up to the end of February this year included 353,862 cases of solid pack apples, 82,246 cases of plain apple juice, 4,503,626 cases of vitaminized apple juice, and 935,596 cases of apple sauce. Pack of frozen apples (solid pack) amounted to 7,377,039 pounds. The pack of beets amounted to 509,339 cases.
34. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, onions and vegetables (frozen and in brines) held in cold or common storage were larger at March 1 this year as compared to last, while holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), potatoes, carrots, cabbage and celery were smaller. March 1 stocks of fruit were: apples, 3,667,000 bushels (3,141,000 a year ago); pears, 26,000 bushels (28,000); and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 45,819,000 pounds (48,742,000).
- Beginning-of-March stocks of vegetables were: potatoes, 9,970,000 cwt. (11,241,000 a year ago); onions, 754,000 bushels (428,000); carrots, 116,000 bushels (230,000); cabbage, 47,000 bushels (49,000); celery, 20,000 crates (21,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 67,727,000 pounds (67,402,000).



35. Department Store Sales Department store sales in February this year were valued 10.8% above those in February last year. All provinces shared in the advance, with increases as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 6.4%; Quebec, 13.0%; Ontario, 14.0%; Manitoba, 1.7%; Saskatchewan, 6.4%; Alberta, 9.4%; and British Columbia, 10.6%.

## V I T A L   S T A T I S T I C S

36. Births, Marriages & Deaths Fewer births and deaths were registered in provincial offices in February than in the corresponding month last year, while there was an increase in marriages. Month's totals were: births, 31,160 (31,525 a year ago); marriages, 6,993 (6,383); and deaths, 11,885 (12,285).

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

Friday, March 25, 1966

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

- \*1. Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1965
- 2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Exports, December 1965, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 3. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, October 1965, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 4. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, October 1965, (65-005), 20¢/42.00
- 5. Student Progress Through The Schools By Age & Grade, 1965, (81-530), 75¢
- 6. The Labour Force, February 1966, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- 7. 23rd Annual Report on Benefit Periods Established & Terminated Under The  
Unemployment Insurance Act, 1964, (73-201), 75¢
- \*8. Municipal Government Employment & Payrolls, December 1965
- \*9. Federal Government Employment, December 1965
- 10. Railway Carloadings, March 7, 1966, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 11. Oil Pipeline Transport, 1964, (55-201), 75¢
- 12. Salt, January 1966, (26-009), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*13. Production of Lumber & Ties, British Columbia, January 1966
- 14. The Labour Force (1961 Census): Occupation & Industry Trends, (94-551),  
\$1.50
- \*15. Fish Freezings & Stocks, February 1966
- \*16. Advance Release of Fish Landings, Maritimes, February 1966
- \*17. Steel Ingot Output, March 19, 1966
- 18. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, December 1965, (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- 19. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, December 1965, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
- 20. Coal & Coke Statistics, December 1965, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- 21. Asphalt Roofing, January 1966, (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 22. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, January 1966, (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*23. Leather Footwear, January 1966
- \*24. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
- 25. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, January 1966,  
(62-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- \*26. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 17, 1966
- \*27. Wholesale Price Indexes, February 1966

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- 28. Coarse Grains Quarterly, February 1966, (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
- 29. Fluid Milk Sales, January 1966, (23-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 30. The Sugar Situation, January 1966, (32-013), 10¢/\$1.00
- 31. Biscuits & Confectionery, Quarter Ended December 31, 1965, (32-016), 25¢/\$1.00
- 32. Bread & Other Bakery Products, 4th Quarter 1965, (32-015), 25¢/\$1.00
- \*33. Packs of Fruit & Vegetables, February 1966
- 34. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1, 1966, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- 35. Department Store Sales By Regions, February 1966, (63-004), \$1.00 a year
- 36. Vital Statistics, February 1966, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Silver, Lead & Zinc Production, December 1965, (26-008), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Gold Production, December 1965, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, December 1965, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Farm Implement & Equipment Sales, January to December 1965, (63-009), 10¢/\$1.00  
-- Summarized March 11
  - Estimates of Employees by Province & Industry, December 1965, (72-008),  
10¢/\$1.00
  - Shipping Statistics, November 1965, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized March 4
  - Concrete Products Manufacturers, 1963, (44-205), 50¢
  - Explosives & Ammunition Manufacturers, 1963, (46-218), 50¢
  - Police Administration Statistics, 1963, (85-204), \$1.00
  - Steel Pipe & Tube Mills, 1963, (41-220), 50¢
  - Talc & Soapstone Mines, 1963, (26-218), 50¢
  - Cement Manufacturers, 1963, (44-204), 50¢
  - Manufacturers of Major Appliances (Electric & Non-Electric), 1963, (43-204),  
50¢
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 2, 1966, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
  - Credit Statistics, December 1965, (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized March 18
  - Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas Production, October 1965, (26-006), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies,  
December 1965, (35-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized February 25
  - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,  
December 1965, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Summarized February 25
  - Copper & Nickel Production, December 1965, (26-003), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Canadian Statistical Review, March 1966, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
  - Oil Pipeline Transport, December 1965, (55-001), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Gas Utilities, December 1965, (55-002), 20¢/\$2.00
  - Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, January 1966, (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
  - Bakeries, 1963, (32-203), 50¢
  - Asbestos Mines, 1963, (26-205), 50¢
  - Gypsum Mines, 1963, (26-221), 50¢
  - Quarterly Stocks & Consumption of Unmanufactured Tobacco, December 1965,  
(32-014), 50¢/\$2.00
  - Production of Leather Footwear, December 1965, (33-002), 20¢/\$2.00 -- Sum-  
marized March 4
  - Primary Iron & Steel, December 1965, (41-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized  
March 4
  - Civil Aviation, October 1965, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized March 4

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