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## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: The consumer price index (1949=100) increased 0.2% to 142.4 at the beginning of March 1966 from 142.1 in February. The March index was 3.7% higher than the March 1965 index of 137.3. In the current period the increase was mainly a result of increases in the food and clothing indexes although the indexes for housing and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in February. (Page 2)

Balance of Payments: Canada's transactions in outstanding securities with other countries in January this year resulted in an appreciably higher net outflow of \$17.2 million, compared with December's figure of \$1.5 million. (Page 4)

Business: Seasonally adjusted profits before taxes of Canadian corporations showed a slight decline in the fourth quarter of 1965 to \$1,325 million from \$1,336 million. (Page 6)

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, 1949=100, stood at a record high level of 242.6 in January, up marginally from the December level of 242.3. The latest increase left the index of industrial production more than 45% higher than in January 1961 when the current production expansion began. (Page 7)

Merchandising: Department store sales in the week ending March 19 were valued 15.5% above those in the corresponding period last year ... Sales in January were valued at an estimated \$124,854,000, an advance of 9.5% from last year's January total of \$114,072,000. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Production of motor vehicles in March amounted to 95,175 units, an increase of 4.8% over last year's corresponding total of 90,836 units ... Production of steel ingots in the week ending April 9 totalled 196,610 tons, a small increase (0.5%) from the preceding week's 195,648 tons. (Page 9)

Public Utilities: Preliminary statistics indicate a 10.2% increase in the generation of electric energy in February as compared to the same month last year. (Page 12)

1. Price Movements The consumer price index (1949=100) increased 0.2% to 142.4 at the beginning of March 1966 from 142.1 in February. The March index was 3.7% higher than the March 1965 index of 137.3. In the current period the increase was mainly a result of increases in the food and clothing indexes although the indexes for housing and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in February. The indexes for transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol were unchanged.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights(1)	1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5
		March	February	January	March
All items .....	100	142.4	142.1	141.2	137.3
Food .....	27	143.4	142.5	140.6	133.3
Housing(2) .....	32	143.3	143.1	142.9	140.2
Clothing .....	11	124.2	123.3	122.7	120.4
Transportation .....	12	150.0	150.0	149.1	145.6
Health & personal care	7	178.1	178.1	178.1	173.5
Recreation & reading ..	5	156.6	156.4	155.4	153.4
Tobacco & alcohol .....	6	123.4	123.4	123.1	121.9

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

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

The food index of 143.4 was 0.6% above the February index of 142.5. Price movements for food were mixed. Higher prices for bread, eggs, most cuts of meat, most fresh vegetables, some fresh fruits, lard and shortening outweighed lower prices for sirloin and round steak, chicken, fresh tomatoes, bananas, oranges, and instant coffee.

The housing index edged up 0.1% to 143.3 from 143.1, with upward movements in both the shelter and household operation components. Within shelter, the rent and home-ownership components rose fractionally. The household operation component increased slightly as prices for furniture, carpets, and cotton sheets rose from last month's sales levels. Prices were higher for utensils and equipment and household supplies.

The clothing index advanced 0.7% to 124.2 from 123.3 as widespread price increases were reported for men's wear, women's wear, children's wear and footwear. Prices for laundry, dry cleaning and shoe repair services were also higher.

The transportation index was unchanged at 150.0. Lower prices for new automobiles were offset by scattered increases in repair items, tires, licenses, and gasoline.

The health and personal care index remained unchanged at 178.1 despite a slight decrease in the personal care supplies component.

The recreation and reading index edged up 0.1% to 156.6 from 156.4. The recreation component rose fractionally with higher prices for television repairs and bicycles. The reading component remained at its February level of 172.4.

The tobacco and alcohol index was unchanged at 123.4.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, decreased 1.1% to 266.9 from 269.8 in the four-week period February 25 to March 25, 1966. Prices declined for 12 commodities, advanced for three and remained unchanged for 15. Principal changes included decreases for hogs, beef hides, linseed oil, tin, raw sugar, steers, and raw rubber, and increases for cottonseed oil and raw wool.

In the same period, the price index of Canadian farm products moved down 2.6% to 247.3 from 254.0. The animal products index decreased 5.8% to 309.7 from 328.7, while the field products index rose 3.2% to 185.0 from 179.3.



Security Price Indexes: The investors' index of common stock prices (1956=100) decreased 1.4% from 177.3 to 174.8 in the four-week period February 24 to March 24. Indexes for all three major groups decreased: finance, 4.1% from 149.0 to 142.9; utilities, 1.4% from 175.0 to 172.6; and industrials, 1.0% from 183.6 to 181.8. The index of mining stock prices declined 5.2% from 120.1 to 113.9.

\*2 Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	April 6 (1956= 100)	March 31 (1956= 100)	March 10
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index.....	111	177.4	175.5	175.2
Industrials .....	77	184.7	182.7	181.5
Utilities .....	20	172.7	170.5	174.0
Finance(1) .....	14	147.5	146.6	145.5
Banks.....	6	139.2	138.9	136.8
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index.....	24	120.2	119.7	115.7
Golds.....	16	136.5	140.6	136.1
Base metals.....	8	111.2	108.3	104.5
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums.....	6	158.7	153.0	153.0
Primary oils and gas.....	6	112.9	109.4	112.8

(1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and Loan

\*3. Urban Family Expenditure 1962 Information obtained from a sample of 1,072 urban families concerning their expenditure and income in 1962 shows that out of an average family expenditure of \$5,506, \$4,757 or 86.4% was taken by current consumption. Average food expenses amounted to \$1,288 (23.4%) and shelter expenses \$1,022 (18.6%).

The survey was designed to obtain spending patterns for a group of families approximately comparable to those surveyed in similar surveys in 1953, 1955 and 1957. In addition to an upward adjustment in the income range from \$2,500 - \$7,000 in 1957 to \$3,000 - \$8,000 in 1962, the family size controls were extended to include all families in the size range of two to six persons instead of selected types in that range. Family size averaged 3.49 persons (adjusted on the basis of 52 weeks = one year-equivalent person). The unadjusted number of persons per family was 3.55, comprising 2.31 adults and 1.24 children. Average money income before taxes was \$5,435, and average number of earners was 1.39 per family.

As might be expected, levels of dollar expenditure for consumption groups were generally higher than those recorded by the \$2,500 - \$7,000 income range surveyed in 1957. The furnishings and equipment group was exceptional in registering lower average dollar expenditures which reduced its relative importance in the budget to 4.3% in 1962. Declines in appliance prices contributed to this change which was evident at all income levels. Food took a smaller share of the family dollar even though price increases had raised the average dollar expenditure per family and per person. The percentage of total expenditure taken by medical care costs not covered by health insurance plans also lessened, although there was an increase in dollars spent.

These declines were balanced by increases in the percentage of expenditures taken by other consumption groups, the most noteworthy being an increase in the relative importance of shelter costs, reflecting increases in property taxes, mortgage interest and rents.

The importance of each city in the composite "All Families" average is indicated by the weighted percentage of families, which reflects the relative populations in cities of 30,000 and over in the province or region represented by each city. Variations in family characteristics among city samples are indicated in the form of averages and percentages.

Among the cities surveyed, total family expenditure ranged from \$5,078 in St. John's to \$5,750 in Edmonton. Average income ranged more narrowly from \$5,054 in St. John's to \$5,591 in Vancouver. It should be noted that expenditures includes all expenses incurred during the survey year, whether or not they were paid for in the survey period. Because of this fact as well as the difficulty of exact accounting for a year's expenditure on a recall basis, there is a tendency for reported expenditures to exceed income. Higher total expenditure for Edmonton, for example, is largely attributable to larger expenditures on durables (car purchase, furnishings and equipment) which may have been purchased out of savings or on credit.

Detailed information from this survey showing expenditures classified by income, family size, age of head and other family characteristics will appear later this year in a report entitled Urban Family Expenditure, 1962.

#### B A L A N C E O F P A Y M E N T S

4. Sales & Purchases Of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries Canada's transactions in outstanding securities with other countries in January this year resulted in an appreciably higher net outflow of \$17.2 million, compared with December's figure of \$1.5 million. Geographically, there were outflows of \$13.4 million, \$3.4 million and \$0.4 million to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries, respectively. The gross volume of transactions expanded to some \$299 million in January; the highest level since June 1962 and almost double the low volume reached in July 1965.

The direction of trading in outstanding Canadian securities was again reversed in January, when a net outflow of \$4.2 million was recorded following an inflow of \$4.7 million in December. For the first time since July 1964, non-residents became net purchasers of outstanding Canadian equities when they acquired a net \$2.9 million. Dealings in outstanding Canadian bonds resulted in a repurchase balance by residents of \$7.1 million. In contrast, December showed a sales balance of \$9.9 million. The January figure does not include the Government of Canada's exceptional repurchase of some \$40 million of its outstanding bonds from United States residents.

Trading in outstanding foreign securities gave rise to net capital exports of \$13.0 million in January, or \$6.8 million more than in the previous month. Purchase balances of \$13.7 million and \$0.8 million with the United States and other countries, respectively, were partially offset by net sales of \$1.5 million to the United Kingdom. Gross transactions in outstanding United States common and preference stocks climbed to a record high of \$148 million in January and led to a net outflow of \$13.6 million, most of which went to United States residents.



5. Passenger Bus Statistics Passengers carried by intercity and rural bus lines in January this year numbered 3,860,340, an increase of 6.1% from last year's January total of 3,639,767. More persons were carried on regular services and fewer on chartered services in the month versus a year ago. Total operating revenue in January climbed 18.4% to \$4,182,608 from \$3,531,232.

6. Moving & Storage Of Household Goods Two hundred and twenty-eight establishments engaged primarily in the moving and storage of household goods had 33,888,412 cubic feet of storage space in 1964 as compared with 36,303,850 cubic feet reported by 227 establishments in the preceding year. Average occupancy in 1964 was 70.6% versus 68.9% in 1963. Operating revenue was \$45,565,248 versus \$45,860,927 in 1963, and operating expenses \$43,395,634 versus \$44,051,416. Revenue equipment included 1,718 trucks (1,874 in 1963); 797 road tractors (824); 867 semi-trailers (803); and 26 full trailers (169).

\*7. Railway Freight Traffic Twenty-five railways operating in Canada carried 17.3 million tons of revenue freight during December 1965, up 11.3% from the previous year's total for twenty-three railways, according to an advance release of data to be contained in the December issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Freight Traffic". Canadian loadings in the 1965 month (including imports from lake or ocean ports) rose 13.4% to 15.2 million tons, while receipts from U.S. rail connections for delivery in Canada were 16.2% heavier at 950 thousand tons. Overhead movements from U.S. to U.S. points fell 12.3% to 1.2 million tons.

During the year 1965, rail freight traffic totalled 205.2 million tons, up 3.5% from the previous year. The table below presents a provincial and commodity group breakdown of the December 1965 rail traffic.

Province	Loaded	Received from U.S. rail	Total carried	Unloaded	Delivered to U.S. rail
			- tons -		
Newfoundland .....	437,996	-	437,996	133,646	-
Prince Edward Island ..	31,431	-	31,431	24,948	-
Nova Scotia .....	962,735	-	962,735	917,293	-
New Brunswick .....	365,372	13,319	378,691	416,610	23,190
Quebec .....	3,745,125	255,629	4,010,754	4,124,578	506,963
Ontario .....	4,220,555	1,657,027	5,877,582	5,142,031	1,837,127
Manitoba .....	761,008	47,342	808,350	587,889	351,257
Saskatchewan .....	1,800,775	17,543	1,818,318	390,422	164,078
Alberta .....	1,473,476	42,262	1,515,738	699,483	14,450
British Columbia .....	1,414,243	86,499	1,500,742	1,738,568	229,103
Canada .....	15,212,716	2,129,621	17,342,337	14,175,468	3,126,168
<u>Commodity Groups</u>					
Products of agriculture	2,717,993	300,353	3,018,346	2,750,034	230,569
Animals and products ..	85,705	50,210	135,915	82,814	52,088
Products of mines .....	6,301,657	629,308	6,930,965	6,351,774	579,797
Products of forests ...	1,450,612	124,120	1,574,732	1,085,709	474,646
Manufactures and miscellaneous .....	4,578,121	1,020,149	5,598,270	3,823,829	1,785,706
L.C.L. ....	78,628	5,481	84,109	81,308	3,362
Total .....	15,212,716	2,129,621	17,342,337	14,175,468	3,126,168

\*8. Corporation Profits Seasonally adjusted profits before taxes of Canadian corporations showed a slight decline in the fourth quarter from \$1,336 million to \$1,325 million according to advance data that will be contained in the DBS quarterly report "Corporation Profits".  
4th Quarter, 1965

	Seasonally Adjusted				Not Seasonally Adjusted			
	1965				1965			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells .....	142	153	155	152	126	158	160	158
Manufacturing Industries:								
Food and Beverage Industries .....	93	93	92	92	77	85	105	103
Rubber Industries .....	7	7	8	10	1	12	7	12
Textile Industries .....	22	21	23	20	21	21	17	27
Wood Industries .....	27	25	32	35	14	27	49	29
Paper and Allied Industries .....	65	62	58	50	55	69	58	53
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	23	24	21	20	21	29	19	19
Primary Metal Industries .....					51	60	66	57
Metal Fabricating Industries .....					23	33	37	57
Machinery Industries .....	194	189	203	192	41	41	35	43
Transportation Equipment Industries ...					83	112	4	35
Electrical Products Industries .....	28	24	28	31	20	24	24	43
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Ind. ....	20	27	25	24	5	29	35	27
Petroleum & Coal Products Industries ..	31	35	35	30	31	28	35	37
Chemical & Chemical Products Industries	51	56	57	56	38	70	64	48
Other Manufacturing Industries <sup>1</sup> .....	26	26	25	28	21	25	24	35
TOTALS .....	587	589	607	588	502	665	579	625
Transportation .....					32	71	88	115
Storage .....	121	127	132	156	2	1	8	5
Communication .....					48	50	58	58
Electric Power, Gas and Water Utilities..	22	21	24	25	43	20	5	24
Wholesale Trade .....	89	93	92	104	64	104	95	115
Retail Trade .....	72	77	86	77	46	79	74	113
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	167	159	175	159	152	193	175	140
Service Industries .....	37	36	41	38	29	40	52	31
Other Non-Manufacturing <sup>2</sup> .....	23	23	24	26	11	28	36	21
TOTALS, All Industries .....	1,260	1,278	1,336	1,325	1,055	1,409	1,330	1,405

1 Includes Tobacco, Leather and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.  
 2 Includes Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction.



9. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, 1949-100, stood at a record high level of 242.6 in January, up marginally from the December level of 242.3. This latest increase left the index of industrial production more than 45% higher than in January 1961 when the current production expansion began.

In January manufacturing rose by 0.5% and electric power and gas utilities by 3.9%. These gains from December were, however, almost completely offset by a 4.4% drop in mining. Both durables and non-durables contributed to the rise in manufacturing, advancing 0.5% and 0.6%, respectively.

At an index level of 216.3 for the fourth quarter of 1965, seasonally adjusted real domestic product less agriculture was almost 2 1/2% higher than in the preceding quarter. This brought the annual average for the year 1965 to a level 6 1/2% above that of the preceding year.

More than two-thirds of the fourth quarter gain in non-agricultural real output came from the goods-producing industries. Manufacturing alone accounted for about 40% of this gain in aggregate non-agricultural production, while construction and electric power and gas utilities, with increases of 3 1/2% and 7 1/2%, respectively, contributed another 23%.

The larger part of the gain in the output of the service-producing industries came from trade and the transportation, storage and communication group which jointly accounted for almost a quarter of the increase in non-agricultural real output. The remaining service-producing industry groups showed gains ranging from one-half of one per cent in public administration and defence to just over one per cent for the community, recreation, business and personal service group.

#### MERCHANDISING

10. Department Store Sales Department store sales in the week ending March 19 were valued 15.5% above those in the corresponding period last year. Increases were common to all provinces and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 13.3%; Quebec, 8.1%; Ontario, 22.6%; Manitoba, 26.0%; Saskatchewan, 5.6%; Alberta, 17.0%; and British Columbia, 7.1%.

11. Department Store Sales Department stores in Canada had sales in January this year valued at an estimated \$124,854,000, an advance of 9.5% from last year's January total of \$114,072,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the January issue of the DBS report "Department Store Sales and Stocks". End-of-January stocks had a selling value of \$451,683,000, greater by 8.4% than last year's comparable total of \$416,754,000.

January sales of department stores were above year-earlier levels in all provinces. Month's provincial totals (in thousands) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$6,923 (\$6,482 in January 1965); Quebec, \$21,715 (\$19,996); Ontario, \$43,490 (\$39,286); Manitoba, \$10,845 (\$9,868); Saskatchewan, \$4,771 (\$4,471); Alberta, \$13,956 (\$12,863); and British Columbia, \$23,154 (\$21,106).

\*12. Production And Consumption Of Eggs And Poultry Meat In 1965 Net production of eggs in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) decreased by 1.2% to an estimated 432,795,000 dozen in 1965 from 437,906,000 dozen in 1964, according to figures that will appear in the 1965 issue of the Bureau's annual report "Production of Poultry and Eggs". Average number of layers on farms decreased to an estimated 26,147,000 from 26,399,000 in the preceding year, and the rate of lay decreased to 200 eggs per hen from 201.

Egg exports totalled the equivalent of 5,250,000 dozen in the year compared to 6,900,000 in the preceding year and imports amounted to 5,861,000 dozen versus 2,114,000. Domestic consumption was estimated at 418,562,000 dozen versus 414,820,000, however, per capita consumption declined to 21.4 dozen from 21.5 due to the rise in population.

Poultry meat production increased 6.6% to 696,953,000 pounds from 653,739,000 in 1964 (eviscerated weight). Production of fowl and chicken meat, accounting for the major part of total output, increased to 502,547,000 pounds from 483,349,000. Output of turkey meat increased to 186,299,000 pounds from 162,448,000 pounds, duck meat to 4,974,000 pounds from 4,922,000 and goose meat from 3,133,000 pounds to 3,020,000.

Per capita consumption of poultry meat in 1965 (1964 figures in brackets) was as follows: fowl and chicken, 26.0 pounds (25.4); turkey, 9.5 pounds (8.6); goose, 0.15 pounds (0.15); and duck, 0.35 pounds (0.32).

Poultry Meat & Eggs: Supply & Disposition 1965 & 1964  
(Poultry Meats on eviscerated basis)

1 9 6 5	Total Meat	Fowl and Chicken			Turkey	Goose	Duck	Eggs
		Fowl	Chicken	Total				
		'000 pounds						'000 doz.
Stocks at January 1 ...	41,419	7,527	11,355	18,882	21,845	154	538	6,900
Production(1) .....	696,953	71,300	431,247	502,547	186,299	3,133	4,974	432,795
Imports .....	12,988	4,506	3,390	7,896	3,496	-	1,596	5,861
Total Supply .....	751,360	83,333	445,992	529,325	211,640	3,287	7,108	445,556
Exports .....	1,922	-	1,015	1,015	800	97	10	1,117
Stocks at December 31..	42,413	6,017	11,781	17,798	24,195	152	268	5,250
Domestic Disappearance	707,025	77,316	433,196	510,512	186,645	3,038	6,830	439,189
Less Used for Hatching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,627
Domestic Consumption	707,025	77,316	433,196	510,512	186,645	3,038	6,830	418,562
				pounds				dozen
Per Capita Consumption	36.0	3.9	22.1	26.0	9.5	0.15	0.35	21.4
1 9 6 4								
Stocks at January 1 ...	37,246	7,933	12,307	20,240	16,206	199	601	4,260
Production(1) .....	653,739	78,331	405,018	483,349	162,448	3,020	4,922	437,906
Imports .....	16,366	2,749	2,473	5,222	9,909	-	1,235	2,114
Total Supply .....	707,351	89,013	419,798	508,811	188,563	3,219	6,758	444,280
Exports.....	680	-	451	451	134	91	4	2,374
Stocks at December 31 .	41,419	7,527	11,355	18,882	21,845	154	538	6,900
Domestic Disappearance	665,252	81,486	407,992	489,478	166,584	2,974	6,216	435,006
Less Used for Hatching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,186
Domestic Consumption	665,252	81,486	407,992	489,478	166,584	2,974	6,216	414,820
				pounds				dozen
Per Capita Consumption	34.5	4.2	21.2	25.4	8.6	0.15	0.32	21.5

(1) Production estimates do not include Newfoundland.



13. Grain Milling Production of wheat flour in February amounted to 3,733,000 cwt., an increase of 1% over the preceding month's 3,703,000 cwt., and an advance of 8% over last year's corresponding total of 3,460,000 cwt. Output in August-February period of the present crop year was 26,520,000 cwt., 16% greater than the year-earlier figure of 22,922,000 cwt.

Wheat flour exports in January amounted to 1,936,000 cwt., in contrast to the 833,000 cwt., exported during December and the adjusted January 1965 total of 984,000 cwt. Total shipments during the first half of the current crop year amounted to 7,624,000 cwt., 14% greater than the 6,716,000 cwt., exported in the same period of the preceding crop year.

\*14. Salad & Cooking Oils Production of salad and cooking oils in retail-size containers (20 pounds or less) totalled 2,044,810 pounds in February this year (1,694,240 in January), in industrial-size containers (over 20 pounds) aggregated 1,860,716 pounds (1,696,674), and in bulk (bottlers and others) amounted to 5,115,313 pounds (5,746,942). End-of-February stocks, by size groups, were as follows: retail, 1,787,033 pounds; industrial, 1,201,437 pounds; and bulk, 616,087 pounds.

\*15. Shortening & Shortening Oils Production of shortening in retail-size (20 pounds or less) packages amounted to 4,822,646 pounds in February (3,970,244 in January), in industrial-size containers (over 20 pounds) aggregated 11,219,164 pounds (9,495,900) and in bulk (tank cars, trucks, etc.) totalled 6,230,490 pounds (4,709,110). February 28 stocks of shortening and shortening oils were: retail-size containers, 3,575,836 pounds; industrial, 11,402,074 pounds; and bulk, not available.

#### MANUFACTURING

16. Production Of Motor Vehicles Production of motor vehicles in March amounted to 95,175 units, an increase of 4.8% over last year's corresponding total of 90,836 units. This followed advances of 27.5% in January and 30.0% in February, thus bringing the January-March output to 263,745 units, up 18.9% from 221,766 a year earlier.

\*17. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ending April 9 totalled 196,610 tons, a small increase (0.5%) from the preceding week's 195,648 tons. Output in the comparable 1965 period was 185,441 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 205 versus 204 a week earlier and 193 a year ago.

18. Sales Of Radios & TVs Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets, and record players were smaller in January this year as compared to last. Month's totals were: radios, 71,897 units (87,831 in January 1965); television sets, 31,106 units (38,480); and record players, 8,895 units (12,047).

19. Mineral Wool Shipments of mineral wool batts in February this year amounted to 31,813,283 square feet (23,322,396 in the same month last year); granulated wool, 603,671 cubic feet (658,926); and bulk or loose wool, 105,014 cubic feet (86,439).

\*20. 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.

Process Cheese Manufacturers (Cat. 32-210): Factory shipments from Process Cheese Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$65,462,000 from \$58,196,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$42,273,000 from \$37,570,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$23,157,000 from \$20,531,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$37,937,000 to \$42,682,000.

Nine establishments (nine in 1963) reported 1,594 employees (1,633), including 890 directly employed in manufacturing operations (914). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$9,103,000 (\$8,869,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,097,000 (\$4,049,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,011,000 versus 1,985,000 the previous year.

Sausage & Sausage Casings Industry (Cat. 32-221): Factory shipments from the Sausage and Sausage Casings Industry increased in 1964 to \$58,840,000 from \$55,312,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$39,742,000 from \$36,735,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$19,494,000 from \$18,747,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$19,156,000 to \$20,090,000.

Ninety-five establishments (90 in 1963) reported 2,395 employees (2,347), including 1,626 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,666). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$10,665,000 (\$9,513,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$6,267,000 (\$5,850,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,630,000 versus 3,639,000 the previous year.

Leaf Tobacco Processing (Cat. 32-225): Factory shipments from Leaf Tobacco Processing establishments decreased in 1964 to \$97,877,000 from \$110,648,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$87,168,000 from \$92,426,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$14,929,000 from \$17,638,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$17,958,000 to \$15,773,000.

Eighteen establishments (17 in 1963) reported 1,905 employees (2,164), including 1,625 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,919). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,374,000 (\$6,800,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$4,629,000 (\$5,246,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,292,000 versus 3,869,000 the previous year.

MORE



Boot & Shoe Findings Manufacturers (Cat. 33-203): Factory shipments from Boot and Shoe Findings Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$12,943,000 from \$12,502,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$6,510,000 from \$6,216,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$6,513,000 from \$6,326,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,403,000 to \$6,656,000.

Thirty-eight establishments (35 in 1963) reported 1,338 employees (1,308), including 1,090 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,086). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,334,000 (\$3,869,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,171,000 (\$2,837,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,387,000 versus 2,291,000 the previous year.

Clay Products Manufacturers (From Imported Clays) (Cat. 44-216): Factory shipments from Clay Products Manufacturers (From Imported Clays) increased in 1964 to \$30,189,000 from \$25,228,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$10,844,000 from \$9,340,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$18,845,000 from \$16,336,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$16,363,000 to \$19,225,000.

Thirty-five establishments (33 in 1963) reported 2,004 employees (1,857), including 1,641 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,514). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$9,442,000 (\$8,370,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$7,381,000 (\$6,438,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,589,000 versus 3,219,000 the previous year.

Gypsum Products Manufacturers (Cat. 44-217): Factory shipments from Gypsum Products Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$40,245,000 from \$37,573,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$16,275,000 from \$15,854,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$23,320,000 from \$22,007,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$22,534,000 to \$24,580,000.

Fourteen establishments (14 in 1963) reported 1,443 employees (1,466), including 1,130 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,139). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$7,134,000 (\$6,588,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,364,000 (\$4,743,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,509,000 versus 2,339,000 the previous year.

Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturers (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$23,588,000 from \$21,909,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$11,299,000 from \$10,298,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$12,554,000 from \$11,744,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$14,357,000 to \$14,965,000.

Seventy-seven establishments (78 in 1963) reported 2,531 employees (2,506), including 1,788 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,698). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$9,465,000 (\$8,932,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,622,000 (\$5,071,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,770,000 versus 3,545,000 the previous year.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

\*21. Electric Energy Preliminary statistics indicate a 10.2% increase in the generation of electric energy in February as compared to the same month last year according to advance data that will be contained in the DBS monthly report "Electric Power Statistics". Virtually all of the increase was in hydro-electric generation. There was no significant changes in exports, imports or secondary energy used.

RELEASED THIS ISSUE

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

1. Price movements, March 1966, (62-001), 10c/\$1.00
- \*2. Weekly Security Price Indexes, April 6, 1966
- \*3. Urban Family Expenditure 1962.
4. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, January 1966, (67-002), 20c/\$2.00
5. Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), January 1966, (53-002), 10c/\$1.00
6. Moving & Storage, Household Goods, 1964, (53-221), 50c
- \*7. Railway Freight Traffic, December 1965
- \*8. Corporation Profits, 4th Quarter, 1965
9. Index of Industrial Production, January 1966, (61-005), 20c/\$2.00
10. Department Store Sales by Regions, March 19, 1966 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
11. Department Store Sales & Stocks, January 1966, (63-002), 10c/\$1.00
- \*12. Production & Consumption of Eggs & Poultry Meat, 1965
13. Grain Milling Statistics, February 1966, (32-003), 10c/\$1.00
- \*14. Salad & Cooking Oils, February 1966
- \*15. Shortening & Shortening Oils, February 1966
16. Preliminary Report on the Production of Motor Vehicles, March 1966 (42-001), 10c/1.00
- \*17. Steel Ingot Output, April 9, 1966
18. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, January 1966 (43-004), 20c/\$2.00
19. Mineral Wool, February 1966 (44-004), 10c/\$1.00
- \*20. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
- \*21. Electric Energy, February 1966
  - Service Bulletin -- Energy Statistics -- IND-SB-2 (8)
  - Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1965, (67-001), 50c/\$2.00 -- Summarized March 25, 1966
  - Miscellaneous Wood Industries, 1963, (35-208), 50c
  - Hosiery & Knitting Mills, 1963, (34-215), 50c
  - Sash, Door & Planing Mills (Excluding Hardwood Flooring), 1963, (35-205), 50c
  - Financial Statistics of Municipal Governments, 1964 and 1965 -- Revenue & Expenditure (68-203), 50c
  - Shipping Statistics, January 1966, (54-002), 20c/\$2.00 -- Summarized April 1, 1966
  - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 23, 1966, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
  - Manufacturing Industries of Canada: Section E - Prairie Provinces 1962, (31-207), 75c
  - Statistics of Criminal & Other Offences, 1963 (85-201), \$2.00



