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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Labour: Employment increased seasonally by an estimated 55,000 to 6,821,000 between February and March. Unemployment fell during the month by some 15,000 to 341,000, about the usual decrease for this time of year. The labour force increased by 40,000 to 7,162,000. Employment in March was 300,000 higher than a year earlier, and unemployment was 46,000 lower. The labour force, at 7,162,000, was 254,000, or 3.7% higher than in March 1965. . . . (Page 2)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 16 totalled 197,186 tons, a small increase (0.3%) from the preceding week's total of 196,610 tons... Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicle increased 22.6% in February this year to 76,269 units from 62,216 in the corresponding month last year. . . . (Pages 2 - 5)

Merchandising: 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 January this year as compared to last ... Department store sales during the week ending April 2 were valued 16.6% above those of a year earlier. . . . (Pages 5 & 6)

Transportation: Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada during the seven-day period ended April 7 totalled 79,815 cars, an increase of 13.3% over the same period last year . . . Cargo handled at Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping increased 3.0% in February. . . . (Page 6)

Prices: Consumer price indexes advanced in nine of the ten regional cities between February and March 1966 ... Canada's wholesale index rose 0.8% in February to 259.6 from the January index of 257.4. . . . (Pages 7 & 8)

Agriculture & Food: Production of creamer butter and cheddar cheese was smaller in March than in the corresponding month last year, while the month's output of ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger . . . Stocks of five major Canadian grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed) in all North American positions at March 31 this year are estimated at 1,223.5 million bushels, compared with 1,156.4 million at the same date in 1965. . . . (Pages 9 - 11)

Divorces: A record number of 8,941 divorces was granted during 1965 by provincial and territorial divorce courts and the Parliament of Canada. . . . (Page 12)

1. Canadian Labour Force: Employment & Unemployment Employment increased seasonally by an estimated 55,000 to 6,821,000 between February and March. Unemployment fell during the month by some 15,000 to 341,000, about the usual decrease for this time of year. The labour force increased by 40,000 to 7,162,000. Employment in March was 300,000 higher than a year earlier, and unemployment was 46,000 lower. The labour force, at 7,162,000 was 254,000, or 3.7%, higher than in March 1965.

Employment: Most of the 55,000 additional jobs during the month resulted from seasonal expansion in nonagricultural industries; farm employment showed little change. During the past few months there has been a noticeable strengthening in employment for both men and women. The number of employed men increased by 167,000 or 3.6% over the year. The number of employed women was 133,000, or 6.9% higher than a year earlier.

Total employment in March was 4.6% higher than a year earlier, compared with an average annual increase of 2.5% over the past decade. The largest increase occurred in service and construction. Farm employment, at 475,000, was 63,000 lower than in March 1965. Employment was noticeably higher than a year ago in all regions. The gains ranged from 3.9% in Ontario to 5.7% in British Columbia.

Unemployment Unemployment declined by 15,000 between February and March. The March estimate of 341,000 was 46,000 lower than a year earlier. The largest year-to-year decrease in unemployment was among men 25 to 44 years of age. Of the total unemployed in March, 285,000 were men and 56,000 were women. Some 234,000 or 69 percent of the total had been unemployed for less than four months. The remaining 107,000 had been unemployed for four months or more.

Unemployment in March represented 4.8% of the labour force, compared with 5.6% in March 1965 and 6.8% in March 1964. Rates were lower than a year ago in all regions. Seasonally adjusted, the March 1966 unemployment rate was 3.3%.

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

- *2. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ended April 16 totalled 197,186 tons, a small increase (0.3%) from the preceding week's total of 196,610 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 182,025 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 205 in the current week earlier and 189 a year ago.

3. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron Production of steel ingots in March amounted to 873,057 tons, an increase of 6.3% over last year's corresponding total of 821,743 tons. This followed gains of 6% in January and 8.6% in February, bringing the first quarter's output to 2,525,728 tons, up 6.6% from 2,368,270 a year earlier.

Output of pig iron rose 19.1% in March to 646,245 tons from 542,739 in the same month last year. With gains of 8.7% in January and 16.4% in February, cumulative production in the first quarter of this year rose 13.9% to 1,889,430 tons from 1,658,034 a year ago.

*4. 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.

Tobacco Products Manufacturers (Cat. 32-225): Factory shipments from the Tobacco Products Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$250,934,000 from \$245,333,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$133,017,000 from \$129,973,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$120,933,000 from \$116,221,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$117,622,000 to \$123,393,000.

Twenty-one establishments (21 in 1963) reported 8,956 employees (8,847) including 6,588 directly employed in manufacturing operations (6,664). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$43,261,000 (\$41,238,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$29,659,000 (\$28,642,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 12,747,000 versus 12,911,000 the previous year.

Canvas Products Industry (Cat. 34-202): Factory shipments from the Canvas Products Industry increased in 1964 to \$21,705,000 from \$20,699,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$12,546,000 from \$11,323,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$9,713,000 from \$9,333,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$9,826,000 to \$10,254,000.

One hundred and thirty-nine establishments (143 in 1963) reported 1,898 employees (1,807), including 1,447 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,357). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,886,000 (\$5,519,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,818,000 (\$3,501,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,016,000 versus 2,849,000 the previous year.

Other Knitting Mills (Cat. 34-215): Factory shipments from Other Knitting Mills increased in 1964 to \$203,205,000 from \$180,658,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$122,686,000 from \$108,519,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$84,287,000 from \$73,994,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$73,981,000 to \$84,181,000.

Two hundred and twenty-two establishments (212 in 1963) reported 15,497 employees (14,608) including 13,473 directly employed in manufacturing operations (12,649). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$48,047,000 (\$42,497,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$36,513,000 (\$32,050,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 28,982,000 versus 26,748,000 the previous year.

Truck Body And Trailer Manufacturers (Cat. 42-217): Factory shipments from the Truck Body And Trailer Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$82,709,000 from \$64,740,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$48,563,000 from \$39,867,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$35,274,000 from \$25,082,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$26,028,000 to \$37,139,000.

One hundred and forty-eight establishments (131 in 1963) reported 4,845 employees (4,129), including 3,554 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,979). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$21,578,000 (\$17,836,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$14,347,000 (\$11,692,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 7,237,000 versus 6,124,000 the previous year.

Mineral Wool Manufacturers (Cat. 44-212): Factory shipments from Mineral Wool Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$23,988,000 from \$20,548,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$9,166,000 from \$7,915,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$14,924,000 from \$12,740,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$12,923,000 to \$14,961,000.

Nine establishments (eight in 1963) reported 987 employees (866), including 714 directly employed in manufacturing operations (617). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,057,000 (\$4,388,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,697,000 (\$3,068,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,587,000 versus 1,378,000 the previous year.

Lubricating Oils & Greases (Cat. 45-205): Factory shipments from the Lubricating Oils and Greases Industry increased in 1964 to \$25,191,000 from \$22,728,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$13,920,000 from \$12,702,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$11,910,000 from \$9,654,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$9,882,000 to \$12,386,000.

Fifteen establishments (15 in 1963) reported 373 employees (353), including 195 directly employed in manufacturing operations (192). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$2,045,000 (\$1,856,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$1,014,000 (\$912,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 428,000 versus 402,000 the previous year.

5. Motor Vehicle Shipments Shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles increased 22.6% in February this year to 76,269 units from 62,216 in the corresponding month last year. February's shipments of domestically-produced passenger cars rose to 61,852 units from 51,904 a year earlier, and commercial vehicles to 14,417 units from 9,928.

6. Steel Wire January's shipments of uncoated, plain round wire amounted to 14,833 tons (12,921 in the same month last year); welded or woven wire farm fencing, 1,436 tons (1,618); welded or woven steel wire mesh for concrete reinforcement or purposes other than fencing, 4,537 tons (3,823); and iron and steel wire nails, 6,884 tons (7,781).
7. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal Dealers' stocks of non-ferrous scrap metal at the end of September 1965 included the following: aluminum, 4,147,922 pounds (2,653,809 a year ago); copper, 11,004,589 pounds (11,481,910); tin-lead, 6,530,407 pounds (6,764,686); nickel, 540,007 pounds (610,932); and zinc, 3,236,291 pounds (2,222,916).
- *8. Production Of Coal & Coke February production of coal amounted to 1,112,266 tons, an increase of 3.4% over last year's corresponding total of 1,075,823 tons, according to advance data that will be contained in the February issue of the DBS report "Coal and Coke Statistics." Coke production during the month rose to 343,259 tons from 325,547 a year earlier.
9. Supplies of Coke Supplies of coke available for consumption amounted to 408,883 tons in January, compared with 386,911 in the corresponding month last year. Month's output totalled 375,259 tons versus 374,053, while stocks on hand at month's end amounted to 203,889 tons versus 217,751.
10. Production Of Soft Drinks Production of soft drinks in February amounted to 15,808,051 gallons, an increase of 14.6% over last year's corresponding total of 13,780,891. With January's output up 3.7%, production in the January-February period rose 9.8% to 27,270,614 gallons from 24,837,331 a year earlier.
11. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents. Factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents in January were valued at \$9,188,824, an increase of 4.1% over last year's corresponding total of \$8,827,036.

MERCHANDISING

12. Credit Statistics 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 January this year as compared to last.

End-of-January balances outstanding (in millions) were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,135 (\$1,019 at the end of January 1965); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$642 (\$584); small loan companies for cash loans, \$958 (\$849); small loan companies for instalment credit, \$67 (\$56); department stores, \$538 (496); furniture and appliance stores, \$206 (\$197); and chartered banks for personal loans, \$2,786 (\$2,319).

13. Department Store Sales Department store sales during the week ending April 2 were valued 16.6% above those of a year earlier, with all provinces sharing in the advance, as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 16.2%; Quebec, 17.0%; Ontario, 16.8%; Manitoba, 16.3%; Saskatchewan, 16.2%; Alberta, 13.4%; and British Columbia, 18.1%.

*14. Vending Machine Operators, 1964 Sales made through automatic merchandise vending machines operated by vending machine operators continued to increase at a substantial rate, rising to \$78,561,760 in 1964, an advance of 16.2% over the preceding year, according to advance data that will be contained in the DBS report "Vending Machine Operators."

As of December 31, 1964, vending machine operators had 74,611 machines on location. Industrial plants continued to be the most popular location with 17,797 machines, followed in second place by hotels, motels, restaurants, taverns and mess halls with 14,085.

Tobacco products continued to be the most popular commodity sold through vending machines with sales of \$43,884,342, with hot drinks (coffee, tea, hot chocolate and cup-vending soup) in second place with \$12,121,452.

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

15. Railway Carloadings Revenue freight loaded on railway lines in Canada during the seven-day period ended April 7 totalled 79,815 cars, an increase of 13.3% over the same period last year. A strike affecting some fifty trucking companies in Ontario, which began January 20, continued into the period under review. From the beginning of the year to April 7 loadings increased 8.3% to 1,027,962. Receipts from connections dropped 0.4% in the seven days to 25,978, while the cumulative total increased 7.3% to 358,609 cars.

Commodities showing significant increases in the first seven days in April included the following: wheat, 5,147 (versus 3,372 in 1965); "other" grain, 1,995 (1,255); lumber, timber and plywood, 4,385 (3,585); manufactured iron and steel products, 1,911 (1,460); newsprint paper, 3,518 (2,732); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 1,982 (1,475); fertilizers, 2,573 (1,552); and merchandise l.c.l., 6,296 (5,786).

*16. Shipping Statistics Cargo handled at Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping increased 3.0% in February this year to 4,140,060 tons from 4,020,622 in February last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the February issue of the DBS report "Shipping Statistics". Loadings in the month declined slightly (0.3%) to 3,044,222 tons from 3,054,714, while unloadings rose 11.5% to 1,095,838 tons from 983,138.

Commodities loaded in greatest volume in international seaborne shipping in February included: wheat, 690,513 tons (603,742 in February 1965); iron ore, 506,566 (865,051); lumber and timber, 371,677 (349,268); gypsum, 193,426 (136,707); and newsprint, 184,602 (112,722). Commodities unloaded in greatest volume included: crude petroleum, 311,202 tons (429,542 a year ago); fuel oil, 277,631 (185,163); alumina and bauxite ore, 60,731 (65,502); bituminous coal, 52,494 (nil); and raw sugar, 39,057 (12,600).

Canadian ports handling the largest volume of freight in February were: Vancouver, 1,193,296 tons (989,678 in February 1965); Saint John, 528,528 (503,877); Halifax, 461,627 (584,357); Port Cartier, 298,383 (598,740); and Hantsport, 123,733 (101,371).

- *17. Consumer Price Indexes For Regional Cities Consumer price indexes advanced in nine of the ten regional cities between February and March 1966. Movements ranged from increases of 0.7% in Halifax and Saskatoon-Regina to a decrease of 0.1% in Montreal.

Mixed price movements occurred throughout the regional cities. Food indexes were higher in nine cities and lower in one. Housing indexes moved up slightly in seven cities, edged down in one, and were constant in two. Clothing indexes rose in nine cities and remained steady in one. Indexes for transportation advanced in seven cities and fell in three. Changes in the health and personal care indexes were fractional with decreases in four cities and increases in two while four showed no change. Recreation and reading indexes rose in five cities fell in two, and held steady in three. Tobacco and alcohol indexes were unchanged in all cities.

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

(Base 1949=100)

	ALL-ITEMS		GROUP INDEXES - MARCH 1966						
	March 1966	Feb-ruary 1966	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans- port- ation	Health & Personal Care	Recre- ation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol
St. John's(2)	124.8	124.4	123.7	116.6	118.3	122.3	167.3	150.6	116.1
Halifax.....	136.9	136.0	137.1	135.1	133.2	141.0	173.7	174.3	126.5%
Saint John .	138.8	138.7	138.5	135.3	132.2	146.6	195.0	158.8	126.6
Montreal....	141.1	141.2	148.3	137.5	116.2	167.5	184.0	159.3	127.9
Ottawa	142.0	141.5	145.2	138.6	128.2	163.6	186.8	150.6	128.7
Toronto.....	144.5	143.8	144.2	143.9	131.3	149.7	177.5	192.5	125.7
Winnipeg....	138.8	138.1	142.9	130.6	131.0	141.4	191.3	145.9	138.5
Saskatoon- Regina	135.0	134.0	139.9	129.1	137.4	137.4	155.5	153.5	125.3
Edmonton -.. Calgary	132.9	132.5	131.7	129.0	133.7	135.8	178.8	147.6	120.9
Vancouver ..	137.9	137.5	139.8	135.3	126.3	152.6	159.0	156.7	123.5

- (1) All-Items Indexes for March and February and March 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: With higher indexes for five of the main component groups, the all-items index advanced 0.3%, to 124.8 from 124.4. The indexes for health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol remained at February levels.

Halifax: An increase of 0.7% in the all-items index, to 136.9 from 136.0, resulted from increases in food, housing, clothing and transportation indexes. The other three main component indexes were unchanged.

Saint John: The all-items index edged up 0.1% to 138.8 from 138.7. Increases in the food and health and personal care indexes outweighed a decrease in the transportation index.

Montreal: A decrease of 0.1% in the all-items index, to 141.1 from 141.2, reflected lower indexes for food, transportation, and health and personal care, with slightly higher housing and clothing indexes. The indexes for recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol were constant.

Ottawa: The all-items index rose 0.4% to 142.0 from 141.5. Five of the main component groups registered upward movements. The indexes for health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Toronto: The all-items index of 144.5 was up 0.5% from the February level of 143.8. Five of the main component indexes advanced. The health and personal care, and the tobacco and alcohol indexes were constant.

Winnipeg: The all-items index increased 0.5% to 138.8 from 138.1. The food index rose 1.8%. The indexes for clothing, transportation, health and personal care, and recreation and reading were slightly higher than in February while the housing index was fractionally lower. There was no change in the tobacco and alcohol index.

Saskatoon-Regina: The all-items index rose 0.7% to 135.0 from 134.0. Increases in the food, clothing, and transportation indexes outweighed decreases in the indexes for health and personal care, and recreation and reading.

Edmonton: An increase of 0.3% in the all-items index, to 132.9 from 132.5, resulted from higher indexes for food, housing, clothing, and recreation and reading. The transportation index and the health and personal care index declined fractionally.

Vancouver: The all-items index rose 0.3% to 137.9 from 137.5. Increases in food, housing, clothing, and transportation indexes outweighed decreases in health and personal care, and recreation and reading indexes.

*18. General Wholesale Index Canada's wholesale index (1935=39=100) rose 0.8% in February to 259.6 from the January index of 257.4 and was 5.4% higher than the February 1965 index of 246.4, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the February issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". Five of the eight major group indexes were higher in February while three were unchanged.

The animal products group index rose 2.8% in February to 303.6 from the January index of 295.4, on higher prices for livestock, fresh and cured meats, fishery products, and furs. An advance of 1.4% to 225.4 from 222.2 in the vegetable products group index reflected higher prices for unmanufactured tobacco, grains, potatoes, and livestock and poultry feeds. The textile products group index moved up 0.5% to 248.2 from 247.0 on price increases for woollen hosiery and knit goods, and cotton knit goods. Increases of less than 0.1% occurred in the following major group indexes: wood products to 334.4 from 334.2; and non-ferrous metals products to 230.0 from 229.9.

Three major group indexes remained the same in February: iron products at 266.5; non-metallic minerals products at 193.6; and chemical products at 209.3.

Industry Selling Price Indexes: In 26 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in February than in January, 23 less than the 49 increases recorded in the December-January period. Decreases were recorded for eight industry indexes in February, whereas in January, 21 industry indexes declined from December levels. Of the 102 industries, 68 were unchanged in February, 36 more than in January when 32 remained the same. The average level of the 102 industry indexes in February was 110.6, up slightly from the January average of 110.4. The median was unchanged at 110.6.

*19 Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	April 14/66	April 6/66	March 17/66
(1956 = 100)				
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index.....	111	178.3	177.4	172.8
Industrials.....	77	186.0	184.7	179.1
Utilities.....	20	173.3	172.7	171.3
Finance (1).....	14	147.2	147.5	143.5
Banks.....	6	139.6	139.2	135.9
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index.....	24	120.5	120.2	113.7
Golds.....	16	136.1	136.5	132.9
Base metals.....	8	112.0	111.2	103.2
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums.....	6	171.6	158.7	151.8
Primary oils and gas.	6	112.1	112.9	110.6

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

20. Farm Prices of Agricultural Products Canada's index of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) for February stands at 283.2, 5.6 points above the revised January figure of 277.6. This increase reflects higher prices for livestock and potatoes. Provincial indexes follow: Prince Edward Island, 294.8 (276.0 for January); Nova Scotia, 260.5 (252.6); New Brunswick, 277.7 (263.5); Quebec, 331.9 (326.5); Ontario, 326.1 (320.9); Manitoba, 250.3 (245.2); Saskatchewan, 224.2 (220.7); Alberta, 265.0 (257.4); and British Columbia, 300.8 (295.2).

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

21. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese was smaller in March than in the corresponding month last year, while the month's output of ice cream mix and skim milk powder was larger. Month's totals (in thousands): creamery butter, 17,988 pounds (18,491 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 8,125 pounds (8,475); ice cream mix, 2,010 gallons (1,838), evaporated whole milk, 23,109 pounds (23,112); and skim milk powder, 13,588 pounds (12,329). First quarter totals (in thousands): creamery butter, 44,384 pounds (45,950); cheddar cheese, 19,139 (18,586); ice cream mix, 4,794 (4,438); evaporated whole milk, 59,097 (55,644); and skim milk powder, 32,325 (29,249).

22. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products Cold storage holdings of creamery butter, evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry were smaller at April 1 this year as compared to a year earlier, while holdings of cheddar cheese were larger. April 1 stocks (in thousands) were: creamery butter, 37,097 pounds (56,195 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 57,336 (49,247); evaporated whole milk, 14,985 (15,014); skim milk powder, 17,904 (20,092); and poultry 36,389 (37,340).
23. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat at April 1 this year aggregated 91,785,000 pounds as compared to 86,630,000 a month earlier and 94,065,000 a year ago. First-of-April stocks of cold storage frozen meat were 58,213,000 pounds (59,920,000 a year ago); fresh meat, 24,619,000 (24,070,000); cured meat, 8,953,000 (10,075,000); lard, 5,903,000 (6,163,000); and tallow, 4,275,000 (4,449,000).
24. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of potatoes, carrots, cabbage and fruit (frozen and in preservatives), were smaller on April 1 this year than last while holdings of vegetables (frozen and in brine), apples and onions were larger. No changes were shown for celery and pears. April 1 stocks: potatoes, 7,135,000 cwt. (8,497,000 a year ago); onions, 451,000 bushels (242,000); carrots, 77,000 bushels (80,000); cabbage, 41,000 bushels (48,000); celery, 20,000 crates (20,000); apples, 2,415,000 bushels (1,979,000); pears, 23,000 bushels (23,000); fruit, frozen and in preservatives, 40,916,000 pounds (44,407,000); and vegetables, frozen and in brine, 53,648,000 pounds (52,188,000).
- *25. Process Cheese Production of process cheese from a cheddar or other hard or cream cheese base increased 15.0% in March to 8,339,177 pounds from 7,254,337 in the corresponding month last year; total make from a cheddar base rose to 8,267,104 pounds from 7,199,054. Production in the first quarter this year rose 9.5% to 20,774,931 pounds from 18,947,441, including 20,563,408 pounds cheddar base versus 18,777,633. Stocks of process cheese on hand at the end of March amounted to 4,064,541 pounds versus 3,778,291 a year ago.
26. Margarine Production of margarine increased 3.3% in March to 15,611,000 pounds from 15,111,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing output in the first three months of the year to 45,536,000 pounds, up 7.3% from last year's 42,457,000. April 1 stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses aggregated 11,353,000 pounds as compared to 10,318,000 a month earlier and 12,527,000 a year ago.
- *27 Pack of Fruit & Vegetables Pack of fruit as reported up to the end of March included the following: solid pack apples, 398,419 cases; plain apple juice, 85,944 cases; vitaminized apple juice, 4,699,872 cases; and apple sauce, 943,238 cases. Pack of frozen solid pack apples totalled 9,286,807 pounds. Pack of beets aggregated 513,541 cases.
28. Consumption of Meats Per capita disappearance of red meats in 1965 declined by 2.8 pounds to 146.3 from 149.1 pounds in 1964 but remained 2.6% above the five-year (1960-1964) average. Consumption in 1965 by kinds on a per capita basis follows: beef, 78.7 pounds (78.5 in 1964); veal, 8.0 (6.9); mutton and lamb, 2.8 (3.4); pork, 49.2 (52.0); offal, 3.4 (3.8); and canned meats, 4.2 (4.5).

29. Sugar Production & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar rose 7.7% in February this year to 116,089,000 pounds from 107,729,000 in the corresponding month last year, while sales decreased 3.2% to 133,748,000 pounds from 138,111,000. Company-held stocks at month's end were larger at 372,148,000 pounds versus 362,714,000. Meltings and sales of raw can sugar during February increased to 113,012,000 pounds from 102,639,000 a year ago.

30. Stocks Of Canadian Grain Stocks of five major Canadian grains (wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed) in all North American positions at March 31 this year are estimated at 1,223.5 million bushels, compared with 1,156.4 million at the same date in 1965, the record of 1,512.2 million set in 1957 and the ten-year (1956-65) average of 1,221.5 million.

This year's March 31 stocks of these grains, in millions, with last year's and the ten-year (1956-65) averages, respectively in brackets, follow: wheat, 750.0 (717.7, 752.1); oats, 247.1 (241.4, 258.9); barley, 191.7 (171.5, 184.8); rye, 16.0 (11.8, 13.0); and flaxseed, 18.6 (14.0, 12.8).

Data for these estimates were obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' annual March 31 survey of grains held on farms, from mill returns, and from information supplied by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada relative to grain in commercial positions at the close of business on March 31, 1965.

*31. Advance Release Of Fish Landings, March 1966

	<u>Newfoundland</u>		<u>Maritimes</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000	<u>Quantity</u> '000 lb.	<u>Value</u> \$'000
Groundfish -				
Cod.....	17,149	682	13,006	702
Lingcod.....	-	-	-	-
Haddock.....	1,255	53	18,866	1,329
Pollock.....	125	2	2,297	90
Hake.....	5	--	28	1
Redfish.....	4,392	106	263	9
Halibut.....	196	33	420	166
Flounders and Soles...	4,712	138	3,758	168
Other unspecified.....	103	3	1,192	37
TOTAL.....	27,937	1,017	39,830	2,502
Pelagic & Estuarial -				
Herring.....	11,182	116	4,468	71
Mackerel.....	-	-	"	-
Salmon.....	-	-	"	-
Swordfish.....	-	-	-	-
Other unspecified.....	-	-	163	30
TOTAL.....	11,182	116	4,631	101
Molluscs & Crustaceans -				
Crabs.....	-	-	-	-
Lobster.....	-	-	433	423
Oysters.....	-	-	-	-
Scallops.....	-	-	1,379	548
Other unspecified.....	-	-	164	15
TOTAL.....	-	-	1,976	986
TOTAL - ALL SPECIES.....	39,119	1,133	46,437	3,589

*32. Canadian Divorces, 1965 A record number of 8,941 divorces was granted during 1965 by provincial and territorial divorce courts and the Parliament of Canada, according to preliminary figures released by D.B.S.

There were increases over 1964 in all provinces except Newfoundland, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta accounted for four out of five of the 1965 divorces.

The 1965 divorce rate was 45.7 (per 100,000 population), as compared with 44.8 and 40.7 for the two preceding years. The rate has been rising steadily since 1961 when it stood at 36.0, the lowest since 1944.

The number of divorces and rates for each year since World War II are as follows:

1946 - 7,757 (63.1)	1951 - 5,270 (37.6)	1956 - 6,002 (37.3)	1961 - 6,563 (36.0)
1947 - 8,213 (65.4)	1952 - 5,650 (39.1)	1957 - 6,688 (40.3)	1962 - 6,768 (36.4)
1948 - 6,978 (54.4)	1953 - 6,160 (41.5)	1958 - 6,279 (36.8)	1963 - 7,686 (40.7)
1949 - 6,052 (45.0)	1954 - 5,923 (38.7)	1959 - 6,543 (37.4)	1964 - 8,623 (44.8)
1950 - 5,386 (39.3)	1955 - 6,053 (38.6)	1960 - 6,980 (39.1)	1965 - 8,941 (45.7)

The number of divorces (and rates), by province, for the past 5 years are shown in the following table.

Divorces, and rates (per 100,000 population), by province, 1961-65

	1 9 6 5		1 9 6 4		1 9 6 3		1 9 6 2		1 9 6 1	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Nfld.**	3	0.6	7	1.4	8	1.7	-	-	6	1.3
P.E.I.	16	14.8	5	4.7	8	7.5	5	4.7	8	7.6
N.S.	323	42.4	315	41.4	271	35.8	229	30.7	245	33.2
N.B.	237	38.0	210	34.0	172	28.0	181	29.8	194	32.4
Que.**	226	4.0	834	15.0	491	9.0	-	-	348	6.6
Ont.	4,054*	60.2*	3,508 ^r	53.3 ^r	3,237	50.2	3,140	49.5	2,739	43.9
Man.	443	46.0	418	43.6	369	38.8	339	36.3	312	33.9
Sask.	312	32.8	315	33.4	331	35.5	281	30.2	251	27.1
Alta.	1,348	92.9	1,389	97.0	1,268	90.2	1,084	79.1	1,039	78.0
B.C.	1,961	109.6	1,596	91.8	1,516	89.4	1,490	89.8	1,397	85.8
Yukon	12	80.0	24	150.0	13	86.7	14	93.3	24	164.1
N.W.T.	6	24.0	2	8.0	2	8.3	5	20.8	-	-
CANADA	8,941*	45.7*	8,623 ^r	44.8 ^r	7,686	40.7	6,768	36.4	6,563	36.0

*Preliminary;** Granted by the Parliament of Canada. No Bills of divorce were passed by the House of Commons during the 1962 Sessions of Parliament; 1964 figures include Bills of divorce passed during the 2nd Session of the 26th Parliament 1964-1965; those for 1965, during the 3rd Session of the 26th Parliament, 1965. (r) Revised from previously released figures.

*33. University Salaries In 1965-66 Median salaries of full-time lay teaching staff at 17 selected universities and colleges in 1965-66 increased markedly over previous years, according to a DBS advance release. The 1965-66 median for deans was \$18,556 (up 6.9% over 1964-65 and 15.1% over 1963-64), for professors \$14,981 (5.8% and 11.3%), for associate professors \$11,435 (7.5% and 13.1%), for assistant professors \$8,957 (6.8% and 11.9%), and for lecturers and instructors \$7,157 (6.1% and 11.5%). For all full-time teaching staff at the 17 institutions, including a small group of ungraded professors, the 1965-66 median was \$10,250, up 6.0% over 1964-65, 12.6% over 1963-64, and 15.2% over 1962-63.

The median salary for all staff included from institutions in the Western Provinces was \$10,585 (up 8.4% from 1964-65 and 17.0% from 1963-64), in Central Canada \$10,283 (3.3% and 8.8%), and in the Atlantic Provinces \$8,902 (5.7% and 12.4%).

Total full time teaching staff at 16 of the 17 institutions (excluding one university which employed both lay and religious staff) increased 12.9% from 1964-65 to 1965-66 and 27.3% from 1963-64 to 1965-66. The increase in full-time university-grade enrolment at these 16 institutions was slightly less (up 11.1% from 1964-65 to 1965-66 and 24.8% from 1963-64 to 1965-66).

Median Salaries (1) of Full-Time Teaching Staffs (2) at 17 Universities and Colleges (3), by Rank and Region, 1965-66

Rank	Region				Total Staff Members
	Atlantic Provinces	Central Canada	Western Provinces	Total	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Deans.....	15,000	19,150	19,036	18,556	134
Professors.....	12,531	15,102	15,210	14,981	1,476
Associate Professors.....	9,779	11,050	11,995	11,435	1,851
Assistant Professors.....	8,050	8,715	9,345	8,957	2,367
Instructors and Lecturers.	6,449	7,079	7,423	7,157	1,210
All ranks (4).....	8,902	10,283	10,585	10,250	7,074 (4)
Percentage increase in median for all ranks:					
1964-65 to 1965-66....%	5.7	3.3	8.4	6.0	..
1963-64 to 1965-66....%	12.4	8.8	17.0	12.6	..
1962-63 to 1965-66....%	22.8	12.4	17.8	15.2	..

- (1) Medians calculated from salary intervals of \$500.
- (2) Religious staff paid on a scale less than that for lay staff are excluded.
- (3) Institutions included: Atlantic Provinces: Acadia, Dalhousie, St. Francis Xavier, Mount Allison, New Brunswick; Central Canada: Bishop's, McGill, Queen's, Toronto, Trinity, Victoria, McMaster, Western Ontario; Western Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta (including Calgary and Edmonton Campuses), British Columbia.
- (4) Includes 36 ungraded professors not distributed above.

34. Library Education Canada's five library schools graduated 1,363 professional librarians with B.L.S. degrees, in the six years from 1960 to 1965, according to the Survey of Libraries, Part III: Library Education, just released. During the period facilities expanded at the universities of Montréal, McGill, Ottawa, Toronto and British Columbia, and the number graduating in 1965 was three times that in 1960.

Information collected on the graduates indicates that 27.3% were men, 72.7% were women, and the median age of all the graduates was 26. Almost half (49.2%) secured positions in Ontario, and university libraries across the country provided positions for 45.2% of the graduates. The median beginning salaries of library school graduates rose from \$4,450 in 1960 to \$5,493 in 1965.

The publication also contains details on the backgrounds of the graduates, and destinations by area, type of work and type of library.

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

35. Births, Deaths & Marriages Birth registrations in provincial offices in March decreased to 36,273 from 37,151 in the corresponding month last year and marriages to 6,793 from 7,156, while deaths increased to 13,659 from 13,560. In the January-March period the number of births registered declined to 101,369 from 106,700, marriages to 21,557 from 21,605, and deaths to 39,280 from 39,511.

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

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

1. The Labour Force, March 1966 (71-001), 20c/\$2.00
- * 2. Steel Ingot Output April 16, 1966
3. Steel Ingots & Pig Iron, March 1966 (41-002), 10c/\$1.00
- * 4. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
5. Motor Vehicle Shipments, February 1966 (42-002), 10c/\$1.00
6. Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, January 1966 (41-006), 10c/\$1.00
7. Non-Ferrous Scrap Metal, Quarter Ending September 30, 1965 (41-007),
25c/\$1.00
- * 8. Production of Coal & Coke, February 1966.
9. Coal & Coke Statistics, January 1966 (45-002), 20c/\$2.00
10. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1966 (32-001), 10c/\$1.00
11. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, January 1966 (46-003), 10c/\$1.00
12. Credit Statistics, January 1966 (61-004), 20c/\$2.00
13. Department Store Sales by Regions, April 2, 1966 (63-003), \$2 a year
- *14. Vending Machine Operators, 1964
15. Carloadings, April 7, 1966 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- *16. Shipping Statistics, February 1966
- *17. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, March 1966
- *18. General Wholesale Index, February 1966
- *19. Weekly Security Price Indexes, April 14, 1966
20. Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, February 1966
(62-003), 10c/1.00
21. Dairy Factory Production, March 1966 (32-002), 10c/\$1.00

- 22. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, April 1, 1966 (32-009), 20c/\$2.00
- 23. Stocks of Meat & Lard, April 1 (32-012), 30c/\$3.00
- 24. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, April 1 (32-010), 20c/\$2.00
- *25. Process Cheese, March 1966
- 26. Margarine, March 1966 (32-005), 10c/\$1.00
- *27. Pack of Fruit & Vegetables, March 1966
- 28. Estimates Of Production & Consumption of Meats, 1965 (32-220), 25c
- 29. The Sugar Situation, February 1966 (32-013), 10c/\$1.00
- 30. Stocks of Grain at March 31, 1966 (22-002), 20c/\$4.00
- *31. Advance Release of Fish Landings, March 1966 -- Newfoundland And
- *32. Canadian Divorces, 1965
- *33. University Salaries In 1965-66.
- 34. Survey of Libraries: Part III - Library Education, 1960-1965
(81-532), 50c
- 35. Vital Statistics, March 1966 (84-001), 10c/\$1.00
 - Survey of Elementary & Secondary Education, 1962-63 (81-210), \$1.50
 - Miscellaneous Food Industries, 1963 (32-224), 50c
 - The Peat Industry, 1963 (26-212), 50c
 - Refined Petroleum Products, January 1966 (45-004), 30c/\$3.00 --
Summarized April 1, 1966
 - Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, January 1966 (25-001), 10c/\$1.00
-- Summarized April 1, 1966
 - Production, Shipments & Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British
Columbia, January 1966 (35-003), 20c/\$2.00 --
Summarized 25 March 1966
 - Particle Board, January 1966 (36-003), 10c/\$1.00
 - Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1966 (43-003),
10c/\$1.00
 - Trade of Canada: Imports by Commodities, November 1965, (65-007),
75c/\$7.50
 - Production of Leather Footwear, January 1966 (33-002), 20c/\$2.00
 - Prices & Price Indexes, January 1966 (62-002), 40c/\$4.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, March 30, 1966 (22-004), \$3.00 a year
 - Raw Hides, Skins & Finished Leather, January 1966 (33-001), 10c/\$1.00
Summarized 18 March 1966
 - Service Bulletin Electric Energy -- IND-SB-2 (9)
 - Retail Trade: Establishments -- Analysis of Sales by Commodity --
1961 Census (97-507), \$1.00
 - Trade of Canada: Export Commodity Classification, Volume II, Numeric
Index (Second Edition, in Effect January 1, 1966), (12-522), \$3.00

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