

MAY 15 1966
Friday, May 13, 1966PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY

Vol. 34 -- No. 19

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: The consumer price index rose 0.5% to 143.2 at the beginning of April from 142.4 in March. The April index was 4.0% higher than the April 1965 index of 137.7. ... The general wholesale index moved down 0.6% to 258.1 in March from the February index of 259.6. (Pages 2 & 3)

Foreign Trade: Commodity imports in February are estimated at \$660,900,000, an increase of 20% over the \$551,000,000 recorded in February 1965. Exports for the month totalled \$694,700,000, 25% above the \$557,300,000 occurring a year earlier. (Page 4)

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit, both regular and seasonal, numbered 530,500 on February 28, almost 20,000 above the January 31 total of 511,800. (Page 5)

Merchandising: Sales by chain stores in February were estimated at \$325,572,000, an increase of 10.1% over last year's corresponding total of \$295,620,000 ... Value of department store sales in February reached \$123,079,000, an increase of 11.1% over a year earlier, while sales in the week ending April 23 were valued 19.1% higher than last year. (Page 6)

Construction: Starts on the construction of new dwellings in centres of 5,000 population and over in February this year eased down to 5,573 units from 5,753 in the corresponding month last year, while completions increased to 8,590 units from 8,060. (Page 6)

Production: The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose by 1.0% to 245.1 in February from the revised January level of 242.7. (Page 7)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ending May 7 totalled 190,051 tons, a decrease of 1.5% from the preceding week's 192,923 tons. (Page 7)

Transportation: Railway cars of revenue freight loaded in the last nine days in April totalled 102,370, an increase of 3.2% over a year earlier. (Page 11)

Public Utilities: Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March amounted to 13,615,747,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 9.8% over last year's like total of 12,402,802,000 kilowatt hours.

1. Price Movements The consumer price index (1949=100) rose 0.6% to 143.2 at the beginning of April from 142.4 in March. The April index was 4.0% higher than the April 1965 index of 137.7. In the current period, all seven main components increased, ranging from 0.2% for food to 1.3% for tobacco and alcohol. Increases in the non-food group indexes reflected the impact of the higher sales tax in Ontario.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights (1)	1966			1965
		April	March	February	April
All-items	100	143.2	142.4	142.1	137.7
Food	27	143.7	143.4	142.5	133.4
Housing(2).....	32	143.8	143.3	143.1	140.3
Clothing	11	125.3	124.2	123.3	121.2
Transportation	12	150.7	150.0	150.0	145.9
Health & personal care..	7	179.2	178.1	178.1	175.0
Recreation & reading ...	5	157.6	156.6	156.4	153.5
Tobacco & alcohol.....	6	125.0	123.4	123.4	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 edged up 0.2% to 143.7 from 143.4. Higher prices were reported for potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, eggs, dairy products, fats, bakery and cereal products, bananas, frozen strawberries, canned vegetables, chicken, and instant coffee. Prices were lower for pork, some cuts of beef, lettuce, celery, cabbage, and citrus fruits.

The housing index advanced 0.3% to 143.8 from 143.3 as a result of a fractional rise in the shelter index of 0.1% and an increase of 0.7% in the household operation index. The increase in the household operation index stemmed from higher prices for furniture, appliances, floor coverings, textiles, and household utensils and equipment. The clothing index rose 0.9% to 125.3 from 124.2. Indexes for men's wear, women's wear, piece goods, footwear, and jewellery moved up from March while the children's wear index decreased slightly.

The transportation index advanced 0.5% to 150.7 from 150.0. The increase resulted mainly from the effect of the Ontario sales tax on the purchase and operation of automobiles, outweighing lower automobile prices in western Canada.

The health and personal care index rose 0.6% to 179.2 from 178.1. Widespread increases were reported for doctors' and dentists' fees and optical care; prepaid medical care premiums decreased in British Columbia.

The recreation and reading index moved up 0.6% to 157.6 from 156.5. Scattered price increases were recorded for radios, television sets, phonograph records, and bicycles. The tobacco and alcohol index was 1.3% higher at 125.0 from 123.4 as a result of the general increase in Ontario prices and slightly higher prices for imported liquor in Montreal and Vancouver.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials, calculated as an unweighted geometric average, moved down 0.4% to 266.2 from 267.2 in the three-week period April 1 to April 22 this year. Prices declined for nine commodities, advanced for two and remained unchanged for nineteen. Principal changes included decreases for hogs, raw sugar, steers, beef hides and raw rubber, and increases for raw wool and oats. In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products moved down 1.4% to 242.5 from 246.0.

Security Price Indexes: The investors' index of common stock prices (1956=100) edged up 0.6% from 175.5 to 176.5 in the four-week period March 31 to April 28. Among the three major groups, both industrials and utilities edged up 0.8% and 0.3%, respectively, the former from 182.7 to 184.2 and the latter from 170.5 to 171.0, and finance eased down 0.5% from 146.6 to 145.9.

*2. General Wholesale Index The general wholesale index (1935-39=100) moved down 0.6% to 258.1 in March from the February index of 259.6, but was 4.6% higher than the March 1965 index of 246.8, according to advance data that will be contained in the March issue of the DBS report "Prices and Price Indexes". Four major group indexes were lower in March, while three advanced. The remaining one -- iron products group -- was unchanged at 266.5.

The animal products group index declined 2.8% in March to 295.2 from February index of 303.6, mainly on lower prices for livestock, fresh and cured meats, fishery products and hides and skins. An 0.6% downward movement in the vegetable products group index to 224.1 from 225.4 reflected lower prices for unmanufactured tobacco, rubber and its products, vegetable oils and their products, and sugar and its products. Decreases of 0.05% or less were recorded for the following major group indexes: wood products to 334.2 from 334.4, and non-ferrous metals products to 229.9 from 230.0.

Price increases for cotton fabrics, miscellaneous fibre products, cotton knit goods and imported raw wool were chiefly responsible for an advance of 0.8% in the textile products group index to 250.2 from 248.2. Minor increases occurred in the following two major group indexes: non-metallic minerals products to 193.7 from 193.6, and chemical products to 209.4 from 209.3.

Industry Selling Price Indexes In 42 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in March than in February, 6 more than the number of increases recorded in February when 36 industry indexes rose above January levels. Fourteen industry indexes were lower in March, 2 more than in the January-February period when 12 declined. Of the 102 industry indexes, 46 were unchanged in March, 8 less than in February when 54 remained the same. The average level of the 102 industry indexes in March was 111.0, just above the February average of 110.7. The median advanced to 111.3 from 110.8.

*3. Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	May 5/66	April 28/66 (1956=100)	April 6/66
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	173.2	176.5	177.4
Industrials	77	180.6	184.2	184.7
Utilities	14	167.3	171.0	172.7
Finance (1)	20	144.3	145.9	147.5
Banks	6	136.2	137.3	139.2
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index	24	118.5	121.1	120.2
Golds	16	136.9	137.1	136.5
Base metals	8	108.4	112.4	111.2
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	176.8	181.1	158.7
Primary oils and gas	6	104.6	107.3	112.9

(1) Composed of Banks, and Investment and Loan

4. Price Index Numbers Of Commodities
And Services Used By Farmers

Canada's composite index number of commodities and services used by farmers (1935-39-100) rose 0.1% to 295.0 in

January from the revised August 1965 index of 294.7 and was 4.4% higher than the January 1965 index of 282.7. Exclusive of the living component the composite index declined 0.2% to 328.5 from 329.2 in the period August-January but was 5.3% above the January 1965 index of 312.0. The farm family living component rose 0.7% to 244.6 in January from 242.8 in August.

F O R E I G N T R A D E

*5. Commodity Imports And
Exports In February

Commodity imports in February are estimated at \$660,900,000, an increase of 20% over the \$551,000,000 recorded in February, 1965. Exports for the month

totalled \$694,700,000, 25% above the \$557,300,000 occurring a year earlier. The export balance at \$33,800,000 was considerably higher than the \$6,300,000 achieved in February 1965. These relationships were similar to those shown by January statistics. In the first two months together, imports gained 23% to \$1,364,800,000, exports 26% to \$1,438,300,000 and the export balance on commodity trade rose from \$33,600,000 in 1965 to \$73,500,000 in 1966.

Both export and import totals for February appear to have been affected by the truckers' strike in Ontario. Preliminary indications are that import totals would have been higher by some \$40,000,000 in the absence of this strike. It is not possible to estimate the amount by which export values were affected, but this is also believed to have been substantial, though somewhat less than in the case of imports.

Imports from the United States, the source most affected by the truckers' strike, increased by only 16% in February to a total of \$473,000,000, compared to \$407,700,000 a year ago. Exports to that market increased by 26% in the month, reaching \$424,700,000, and the import balance on commodity trade with the United States was reduced to \$48,200,000 compared to \$71,100,000 in February 1965. In the first two months of the year imports from the United States totalled \$997,700,000, 22% higher than the year before, and exports reached \$841,700,000, 25% higher than in the first two months of 1965. In spite of the sharper increase in exports, the import balance of \$156,100,000 was slightly above the \$146,300,000 recorded for the first two months of last year.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in February totalled \$58,800,000, substantially higher than the \$40,600,000 recorded in February 1965. About two-thirds of this increase was due to non-recurrent deliveries of defence equipment. Exports to the United Kingdom at \$90,400,000 were moderately higher than the \$80,100,000 recorded in February 1965. The export balance for the month declined to \$31,500,000 from \$39,500,000 a year ago. For the first two months imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$103,400,000 and exports \$191,300,000. The export balance at \$88,000,000 was only slightly less than a year earlier.

Commodity purchases from other commonwealth and preferential rate countries totalled \$22,500,000 in February, an increase of 35% over February 1965. Exports at \$33,000,000 were up by 5%. For the two months together, imports increased 23% to \$45,800,000 and exports 5% to \$70,800,000. The export balance on commodity trade with these countries was moderately lower in both February and the first two months.

Trade with all other countries taken together also rose substantially in both the month and the first two months. Imports in February gained 24% to \$106,700,000, from \$86,100,000 in 1965. February exports rose 34% to \$146,700,000 from \$109,300,000. Total imports for the first two months reached \$217,900,000, a gain of 25% over the \$174,900,000 recorded in 1965, while exports increased 43% to \$334,600,000 from \$233,200,000. The increase in the export balance with these countries was primarily responsible for the overall increase in the export balance in both the month and the first two months.

6 & 7. Commodity Imports Canada's commodity imports in December 1965 were valued at \$786,866,000, an increase of about 20% over the preceding year's corresponding total of \$655,978,000. This brought the value for the full year 1965 to \$8,633,430,000, up 15% from \$7,487,708,000 in 1964.

Purchases from the United States during the year were valued at \$6,045,105,000 (\$5,164,285,000 in 1964); United Kingdom, \$619,288,000 (\$573,995,000); Venezuela, \$254,670,000 (\$270,621,000); Japan, \$230,204,000 (\$174,388,000); Federal Republic of Germany, \$209,517,000 (\$170,392,000); France, \$95,936,000 (\$68,687,000); Italy, \$80,279,000 (\$67,462,000); Belgium and Luxembourg, \$72,027,000 (\$59,198,000); Netherlands, \$56,274,000 (\$39,933,000); and Sweden, \$55,568,000 (\$38,794,000).

Main commodity imports during the year included the following: motor vehicle parts, excluding engines, \$683,025,000 (\$539,777,000); crude petroleum, \$312,259,000 (\$320,637,000); passenger automobiles, \$238,380,000 (\$138,729,000); steel plates, sheet and strip, \$155,745,000 (\$121,587,000); coal, \$126,200,000 (\$86,472,000); fuel oil, \$109,395,000 (\$76,988,000); organic chemicals, \$106,649,000 (\$93,918,000); metal working machine tools, \$84,439,000 (\$63,845,000); motor vehicle engine parts, \$80,797,000 (\$72,315,000); and wheel tractors, diesel type, \$80,769,000 (\$75,263,000).

LABOUR

8. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit, both regular and seasonal, numbered 530,500 on February 28, 1966, almost 20,000 above the January 31 total of 511,800. On February 26, 1965, the total was 559,200. Males totalled about 400,000 on February 28, in comparison with approximately 385,000 on January 31 and 430,000 on February 26, 1965. Thus, almost all of the month-to-month increment as well as the year-over-year decline was accounted for by the male segment of the claimants. The female count was between 125,000 and 130,000 at each of these dates.

A total of 150,300 initial and renewal claims were filed at local offices across Canada during February, down 75,000 from the January total of 225,000. During February 1965 the total was 160,000. Claims arising from separations from employment during the month accounted for 122,000 of the total, the residual 28,000 being requests for re-establishment of credits, most of which are transitional from regular to seasonal benefit. The current low claim volumes reflect the continuing improvement in unemployment conditions.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 440,600 for February 1966, more than 20% higher than the January 1966 estimate of 361,200. One year ago this figure was 454,800. Benefit payments amounted to \$44.3 million in February 1966 in comparison with \$35.9 million in January 1966 and \$45.3 million in February 1965. The average weekly payment was \$25.14 for February 1966, \$24.86 for January 1966 and \$24.92 for February 1965.

9. Chain Store Sales & Stocks Sales by chain stores in Canada in February were estimated \$325,572,000, an increase of 10.1% over last year's corresponding total of \$295,620,000, while beginning-of-February stocks were valued (at cost) at \$499,849,000, up 7.8% from the year-earlier total of \$463,691,000.

February's sales for the 11 specified chains for which figures are available were (in thousands): grocery and combination, \$162,440 (\$152,190 in February 1965); variety, \$24,360 (\$21,163); men's clothing, \$2,667 (\$2,075); family clothing, \$5,465 (\$4,054); women's clothing, \$5,923 (\$5,064); shoe, \$3,982 (\$3,586); hardware, \$5,753 (\$4,631); lumber and building material, \$7,114 (\$6,390); furniture, radio and appliance, \$7,029 (\$6,492); drug, \$5,957 (\$5,199); jewellery, \$3,016 (\$2,654); and all others, \$91,866 (\$82,122).

10. Department Store Sales In February Value of department store sales in February reached \$123,079,000, an increase of 11.1% over the preceding year's corresponding total of \$110,807,000, while end-of-February stocks had a selling value of \$472,655,000, up 6.4% from \$444,046,000 a year ago.

All provinces shared in the sales gain in February. Totals follow: Atlantic Provinces, \$7,832,000 (\$7,354,000 a year ago); Quebec, \$21,698,000 (\$19,184,000); Ontario, \$42,715,000 (\$37,404,000); Manitoba, \$9,722,000 (\$9,485,000); Saskatchewan, \$4,942,000 (\$4,640,000); Alberta, \$13,841,000 (\$12,606,000); and British Columbia \$22,329,000 (\$20,134,000).

11. Department Store Sales Department store sales during the week ending April 23 were valued 19.1% higher than in the corresponding week last year, with all provinces sharing in the increase, as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 5.3%; Quebec, 32.2%; Ontario, 10.8%; Manitoba, 17.6%; Saskatchewan, 22.8%; Alberta, 19.3%; and British Columbia, 27.8%.

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

12. New Residential Construction Starts on the construction of new dwellings in centres of 5,000 population and over in February this year eased down to 5,573 units from 5,753 in the corresponding month last year, while completions increased to 8,590 units from 8,060. Units in various stages of construction at month's end were also higher than a year earlier at 98,034 units versus 87,514.

Starts in these centres in Ontario in February fell to 1,812 units from 2,070 and in Quebec to 1,799 units from 1,804. Totals for the other provinces: Newfoundland, 66 (13 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, Nil (3); Nova Scotia, 72 (61); New Brunswick, 18 (4); Manitoba, 197 (124); Saskatchewan, 138 (147); Alberta, 478 (726); and British Columbia, 993 (801).

13. Industrial Production The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949-100) rose by 1.0% to 245.1 in February from the revised January level of 242.7. The latest gain was the result of contributions by all three components, as mining rose 4.1%, manufacturing by 0.4%, and electric power and gas utilities by 1.1%. Within mining, all three major groups moved up -- metals by 3%, fuels by 4%, and non-metals by 1%. Both non-durables and durables shared in the 0.4% gain in manufacturing, rising by 0.3% and 0.4%, respectively.

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

- *14. Steel Ingot Output Production of steel ingots in the week ending May 7 totalled 190,051 tons, a decrease of 1.5% from the preceding week's 192,923 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 194,617 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 198 versus 201 a week earlier and 202 a year ago.
15. Iron Castings Producers' shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings in February amounted to 58,816 tons, an increase of nearly 25% over last year's corresponding total of 47,203 tons. This brought the combined January-February total to 112,150 tons, larger by close to 21% than last year's 92,881 tons.
16. Floor Tile Production of vinyl-asbestos floor tile in February amounted to 15,087,637 square feet, a decrease of 6% from last year's corresponding total of 15,902,499. The combined January-February output was 5.5% larger than a year earlier at 31,636,859 square feet versus 29,993,586.
17. Hardboard Shipments of hardboard in February declined to 25,809,167 square feet from 37,506,313 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the combined total for the January-February period to 50,581,343 square feet versus 70,385,873. February's domestic shipments moved up to 20,018,316 square feet from 17,864,491, while export shipments dropped to 5,790,851 square feet from 19,641,822.
- *18. Veneers & Plywoods Shipments of veneers rose 22% in February to 157,174 M square feet from 128,607 M in the corresponding month last year, while shipments of plywood advanced by the same percentage to 175,283 M square feet from 142,991 M, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the February issue of the DBS report "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods." End-of-February stocks of veneers were up 6% to 128,159 M square feet from 120,374 M, while stocks of plywood were up 11% to 184,176 M from 165,612 M.
19. Rigid Insulating Board Canadian producers shipped 28,224,373 square feet of rigid insulating board in February, smaller by some 7% than last year's like total of 30,325,962. Domestic shipments were slightly higher than last year at 26,299,759 square feet versus 26,179,361, while export shipments were down to 1,924,614 versus 4,146,601.

20. Asphalt Roofing Producers' shipments of asphalt shingles in February declined to 122,678 roof squares from 125,010 in the corresponding month last year, and mineral surfaced roll roofing to 12,637 roof squares from 14,018, while shipments of smooth surfaced roll roofing increased to 29,246 roof squares from 22,724, and roll type sidings to 717 roof squares from 665.

21. Clay Products Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays in February were valued at \$2,517,942, an increase of approximately 30% over last year's corresponding total of \$1,942,043. This brought the January-February value to \$4,645,775, up 24% from \$3,736,881 a year ago. Sales of building brick were valued at \$1,592,805 in February (\$1,089,019 a year ago), and \$2,967,169 (\$2,215,247).

22. Cement Canadian producers shipped 413,152 tons of Portland cement and masonry and other cement in February, a sharp increase of 37% over last year's corresponding total 301,265. Stocks on hand at the end of the period were moderately larger than a year earlier at 851,169 tons versus 826,527.

23. Refrigerators & Freezers Production of domestic refrigerators and home and farm freezers increased in February as compared with a year earlier. Month's output of refrigerators rose 11.9% to 33,739 units from 30,139, while production of home and farm freezers increased 31.7% to 15,407 units from 11,423.

24. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents Factory shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents in February were valued at \$8,624,722, an increase of 15% over last year's corresponding total of \$7,493,128. Combined January-February sales were valued at \$17,813,546, larger by 9% than last year's like total of \$16,320,164.

*25. Sales of Major Appliances, February 1966

	Total Canada Sales	Exports	Stocks at End of Month
	Number of Units		
Gas ranges and ovens.....	\$387,928 *	-	-
Electric ranges.....	26,624	-	-
Electric wall ovens.....	1,109	-	-
Electric drop in ranges.....	1,176	-	-
Washing machines			
automatic.....	15,939	132	28,703
conventional.....	22,561	2,141	33,449
Clothes dryers			
electric.....	11,238	2	20,237
gas.....	928	-	4,368

* Value only

*26 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.

Soft Drink Manufacturers (Cat. 32-208): Factory shipments from the Soft Drink Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$218,452,000 from \$203,595,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$81,982,000 from \$76,095,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$137,027,000 from \$127,556,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$129,703,000 to \$141,010,000.

Four hundred and eighty one establishments (492 in 1963) reported 13,454 employees (13,316), including 5,226 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,163). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$57,460,000 (\$53,788,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$19,196,000 (\$18,204,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 11,597 versus 11,427 the previous year.

Cotton and Jute Bag Industry (Cat. 34-204): Factory shipments from the Cotton and Jute Bag Industry increased in 1964 to \$30,848,000 from \$30,444,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$23,615,000 from \$23,447,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$7,387,000 from \$7,050,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$7,410,000 to \$7,722,000.

Thirty establishments (29 in 1963) reported 1,086 employees (1,029), including 918 directly employed in manufacturing operations (852). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,765,000 (\$3,511,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,475,000 (\$2,233,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,831 versus 1,750 the previous year.

Men's Clothing Contractors (Cat. 34-216): Factory shipments and work done from Men's Clothing Contractors increased in 1964 to \$19,894,000 from \$17,445,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$2,359,000 from \$2,061,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$17,553,000 from \$15,413,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$15,440,000 to \$17,654,000.

One hundred and thirty seven establishments (128 in 1963) reported 5,543 employees (5,454), including 5,374 directly employed in manufacturing operations (5,300). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$13,800,000 (\$12,633,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,029,000 (\$11,921,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 10,826,000 versus 10,565,000 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Corrugated Boxes (Cat. 36-213): Factory shipments from Manufacturers of Corrugated Boxes increased in 1964 to \$179,183,000 from \$166,333,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$114,854,000 from \$107,246,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$64,861,000 from \$58,963,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$58,824,000 to \$64,947,000.

Forty-eight establishments (46 in 1963) reported 7,117 employees (7,010), including 5,147 directly employed in manufacturing operation (5,036). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$35,829,000 (\$33,006,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$23,841,000 (\$21,903,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 11,439 versus 11,018 the previous year.

Small Electrical Appliances Manufacturers (Cat. 43-203): Factory shipments from small Electrical Appliances Manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$97,260,000 from \$87,513,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$47,875,000 from \$43,644,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$50,331,000 from \$45,665,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$46,150,000 to \$51,857,000.

Fifty-nine establishments (56 in 1963) reported 4,755 employees (4,572), including 3,478 directly employed in manufacturing operations (3,371). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$20,861,000 (\$19,083,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$13,208,000 (\$12,321,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 6,684,000 versus 6,601,000 the previous year.

Thread Mills (Cat. 34-220): Factory shipments from the Thread Mills increased in 1964 to \$16,658,000 from \$15,224,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$9,360,000 from \$8,359,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$7,452,000 from \$7,089,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$7,221,000 to \$7,534,000.

Seventeen establishments (17 in 1963) reported 962 employees (955), including 652 directly employed in manufacturing operations (656). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$3,650,000 (\$3,437,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$2,052,000 (\$1,910,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,339,000 versus 1,301,000 the previous year.

M I N I N G

27. Asbestos Producers' shipments of asbestos in February this year amounted to 101,834 tons, a sharp increase over last year's corresponding total of 72,385. This brought January-February shipments to 186,184 tons as compared to 130,955 a year ago. Quebec producers shipped 86,048 tons in February (60,172 a year ago), and 164,254 tons in the two-month period (110,670).

28. Stocks of Canned Foods Cannery's stocks of canned fruit at the end of January this year included the following: solid pack apples, 6,662,000 Pounds (10,049,000 a year ago); apple juice, 105,051,000 pounds (73,708,000) apple sauce, 23,442,000 (18,604,000); apricots, 3,707,000 (5,584,000); sour cherries, 2,671,000 (3,723,000); sweet cherries, 892,000 (2,790,000); peaches, 17,613,000 (30,578,000); bartlett pears, 9,079,000 (13,908,000); kieffer pears, 12,966,000 (12,034,000); plums, 3,896,000 (6,606,000); raspberries, 1,722,000 (1,806,000); and strawberries, 515,000 (1,425,000).

End-of-January canners' stocks of canned vegetables included the following: asparagus, 2,669,000 pounds (1,748,000); green beans, 22,271,000 (22,874,000); wax beans, 16,042,000 (29,444,000); beets, 12,873,000 (14,426,000); whole kernel corn, 25,806,000 (25,826,000); cream style corn, 38,712,000 (41,758,000); peas 77,031,000 (55,751,000); tomatoes, 36,820,000 (26,172,000); and tomato juice, 159,262,000 (120,613,000).

TRANSPORTATION

29. Carloadings Railway cars of revenue freight loaded in the last nine days in April totalled 102,370, an increase of 3.2% over a year earlier. This brought loadings in the month to 328,486 cars, up 9.2% from a year earlier. A strike affecting some fifty trucking companies in Ontario, which began January 20 continued into the period. In the first four months of this year loadings aggregated 1,276,633 cars, up 8.3% from the same period last year. Receipts from connections dropped 6.1% in the nine-day period to 31,919 cars, and rose 2.3% in April to 109,892 cars and 6.5% in the four months to 442,523.

*30. Shipping Statistics Cargo handled in international seaborne shipping during March at Canadian ports increased 2.6% to 5,073,622 tons from 4,943,687 tons in March 1965, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the D.B.S. report "Shipping Statistics". Loadings in the month declined 1.2% to 3,780,998 tons from 3,825,298 tons in the corresponding month of 1965, while unloadings rose 15.6% to 1,292,624 tons from 1,118,389 tons.

During March, the commodities loaded in greatest volume in international seaborne shipping were: wheat, 914,482 tons (625,139 tons in March 1965); iron ore, 757,352 tons (1,107,251); lumber and timber 322,854 tons (324,864); gypsum, 284,393 tons (336,406); and newsprint paper, 234,570 tons (188,761). Commodities unloaded in greatest volume included: crude petroleum, 720,900 (518,173); fuel oil, 143,611 tons (138,604); alumina and bauxite ore, 47,428 tons (34,057); and bituminous coal, 30,973 tons (6,178).

Canadian ports handling the largest volume of freight in March were: Vancouver, 1,275,339 tons (1,002,834 tons in March 1965); Halifax, 739,659 tons (718,417); Saint John, 624,989 tons (691,667); Port Cartier, 506,419 tons (955,685); and Sept Iles, 203,526 tons (46,682).

During the three-month period from January to March, the volume of cargo handled in international seaborne shipping contracted slightly to 13,444,872 tons from 13,450,866 tons in the previous year.

*31. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$1,370.7 million for the year 1965, up 3.6% over those of twenty-two lines a year earlier, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the annual issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Operating expenses rose 3.8% during the same period to \$1,288.1 million, and, as a result, net operating income increased to \$82.6 million from \$81.5 million.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income,
Year, 1965

	Total 24 railways	C.N.R.	C.P.R.
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Revenues	1,370,706,625	680,847,477	518,877,288
Freight	1,209,350,350	588,587,080	461,192,418
Passenger	65,730,879	39,076,695	23,946,514
Operating Expenses	1,288,132,072	667,159,144	478,395,077
Road and equipment			
maintenance	532,483,606	290,837,101	188,726,967
Transportation	493,453,435	264,989,658	185,745,787
Net income	82,574,553	13,688,333	40,482,211
Operating ratio%	93.98	97.99	92.20

Canadian railways in the year 1965 operated an average of 44,222 miles of track; handled 227.0 million tons of revenue freight; and generated 87.1 billion ton-miles. Commuter travel during the year 1965 increased 15.1% over the previous year and non-commuter traffic rose 0.4%. The total number of passengers carried in the year under review increased 7.4% to 24.6 million. Railway employment at 133,992 declined 0.1% from 1964.

C E N S U S

32. Transportation, Storage & Communication Industries Surveyed by the 1961 Census D.B.S. has released figures for 16 transportation, storage and communication industries surveyed by the census of 1961. There were 29 business locations primarily engaged in aircraft servicing with 1961 receipts of \$15,839,100, 280 cold storage locker rental locations \$14,374,100, 50 freight forwarding and packing service businesses \$22,206,200, 629 parking lots \$17,890,400, 33 stevedoring businesses \$50,858,300, 4,989 taxicab operations \$60,140,100 and 441 travel and ticket agencies \$14,561,500. Other industries in the survey were airport bus or limousine service ambulance service, boat storage, school bus service, sightseeing conveyances, steamship agencies, storage and parking garages, sufferance warehousing and telegraph and cable, teletype, wirephoto, closed circuit services (other than C.N. and C.P.).

Principal statistics of these industries are given by province and city of 30,000 population and over. The standard census tabulations make comparisons with 1951 for five of the industries, give information about form of organization, the size of the businesses surveyed, type of occupancy and employment. Operating expenses are given for seven industries.

33. Travel Between Canada And Other Countries The high level of Canadian travel expenditures abroad and in the United States that was re-established in 1964 was maintained in 1965. The Canadian dollar devaluation and reduced customs exemption which curbed travel expenditures in 1963 had greatly modified effects in 1964 and 1965 with the result that in both years Canada returned to a deficit position.

In 1965 the estimated receipts from all foreign visitors to Canada amounted to \$737 million, 11.3% or \$75 million more than was received in 1964. Expenditures by visitors from the United States rose 10.2% or \$60 million for a total of \$650 million while the \$87 million spent by overseas visitors represented an increase of 20.8% or \$15 million. This \$87 million total includes payments made to Canadian carriers for transoceanic transportation.

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian expenditures on travel in other countries amounted to \$786 million in 1965, an increase of 10.4% or \$74 million over the \$712 million spent in 1964. Payments made to the United States and to other foreign countries both increased by 10.4% but in the case of travel in the United States, expenditures rose \$50 million to \$531 million while the overseas travel payments of Canadians advanced \$24 million for a total of \$255 million. This latter total also includes payments made to foreign carriers (excluding those of the United States) for transoceanic transportation.

Canada's balance of payments position on travel account was virtually unchanged from that of 1964 as the net deficit amounted to \$49 million, only one million dollars less than that of the previous year's \$50 million deficit. However, there were definite changes in the individual components. Net receipts from the United States, which had fallen from \$161 million in 1963 to \$109 million in 1964, rose to \$119 million, an advance of 9.2%. However, as occurred in previous years (with the exception of the surplus in 1963), the credit balance on the Canadian-American travel account was offset by a deficit from overseas travel which in 1965 rose 5.7% or \$9 million to \$168 million.

Travel Expenditures Between Canada and Other Countries
1961-65

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965(1)	Change in 1965
	millions of dollars					
Receipts:						
United States	435	512	549	590	650	+ 60
Overseas	47	50	60	72	87	+ 15
All countries	482	562	609	662	737	+ 75
Payments:						
United States	459	419	388	481	531	+ 50
Overseas	183	186	197	231	255	+ 24
All Countries	642	605	585	712	786	+ 74
Balance:						
United States	- 24	+ 93	+161	+109	+119	+ 10
Overseas	-136	-136	-137	-159	-168	- 9
All Countries	-160	- 43	+ 24	- 50	- 49	+ 1

(1) Subject to revision

34. Canadian Citizenship Statistics Certificates of Canadian Citizenship were granted to 63,844 persons in 1965, slightly fewer than the 64,334 granted in 1964. In the 10-year period (1956-1965) 1,281,701 persons immigrated to Canada, while 694,911 persons who had formerly owed allegiance to other countries became Canadian citizens, a little better than 1 naturalization for every 2 arrivals.

Former citizens of British Commonwealth countries received 12,069 Canadian citizenship certificates (19%) during 1965. Former citizens of Italy (10,549) accounted for 17%. Following in terms of Canadian citizenship granted were former citizens of Germany (8,054), Netherlands (5,960), Hungary (3,456) and Greece (3,394).

Ontario, which is the province of destination of about 50% of immigrants to Canada, was the province of residence of 54% or 34,801 persons granted certificates of Canadian citizenship in 1965. Residents of Quebec received 11,509, or 18%, followed by 8,864 residents of the Prairie Provinces (14%), 7,470 residents of British Columbia (12%). Two per cent, or 893 recipients, were residents of the Atlantic Provinces and 161 were residents of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Only 13% of those naturalized in 1965 lived in rural areas; the 87% urban residents were found mainly (71%) in the largest size of urban communities, those with over 100,000 population.

About 77% of the males (26,355 out of 34,282) granted Canadian citizenship in 1965 were in the Canadian labour force. Craftsmen, production process and related workers occupations accounted for 44%, service and recreation occupations accounted for 12%, professional and technical occupations also for 12% and managerial occupations for 6%. Among the females naturalized last year (13,610) were homemakers and about one-third (9,614) were in the labour force.

M E N T A L H E A L T H

35. Mental Health Statistics At the end of 1963, 75,767 or one out of every 252 persons in Canada were enrolled in 149 psychiatric institutions, according to Volume II of the annual DBS report on Mental Health Statistics. Of these, 65,195 were actually in hospital. These constitute 41% of all hospital patients in Canada. The remainder were in boarding homes, on probation or temporarily absent. One-fifth of the patients had been admitted during the year, almost one-half prior to 1957, i.e. they had been under care for seven years and 15,799 (21%) patients had been in hospital for over twenty years. Schizophrenia (34%) and mental deficiency (31%) were the commonest diagnoses.

P U B L I C U T I L I T I E S

*36. Electric Energy Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March amounted to 13,615,747,000 Kwh., an increase of 9.8% over last year's like total of 12,402,802,000 Kwh. Following the trend of the past few months, almost all of the increased generation occurred in hydro-electric plants. March 1966 imports of electric energy declined 27% from March 1965, while exports rose slightly.

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. Price Movements, April 1966 (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
2. Department Store Sales by Regions, April 16, 1966 (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- *2. General Wholesale Index, March 1966
- *3. Security Price Indexes, May 5, 1966
4. Price Index Numbers of Commodities & Services Used by Farmers, January 1966 (62-004), 25¢/75¢
- *5. Commodity Imports & Exports In February 1966
6. Summary of Foreign Trade, December 1965 (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
7. Summary of Imports, December 1965 (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
8. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, February 1966 (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
9. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, February 1966 (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Department Store Sales & Stocks, February 1966 (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Department Store Sales by Regions, April 23, 1966 (63-003) \$2.00 a year.
12. New Residential Construction, February 1966 (64-002), 30¢/\$3.00
13. Index of Industrial Production, February 1966 (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
14. Steel Ingot Production, May 7, 1966
15. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, February 1966 (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
16. Asphalt & Vinyl-Asbestos Floor Tile, February 1966 (47-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Hardboard, February 1966 (36-001), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Veneers & Plywoods, February 1966
19. Rigid Insulating Board, February 1966 (36-002), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Asphalt Roofing, February 1966 (45-001), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Products Made From Canadian Clays, February 1966 (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Cement, February 1966 (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
23. Domestic Refrigerators & Freezers, February 1966 (43-001), 10¢/\$1.00
24. Soaps & Synthetic Detergents, February 1966 (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
25. Sales of Major Appliances, February 1966
- *26. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
27. Asbestos, February 1966 (26-001), 10¢/\$1.00
28. Stocks of Canned Foods, January 1966 (32-011), 20¢/\$2.00
29. Carloadings, April 30, 1966 (52-001), \$3.00 a year
30. Shipping Statistics, March 1966
- *31. Railway Operating Statistics, 1965
32. Transportation, Storage & Communication -- Location & Establishment Statistics, 1961 Census (97-543), 75¢
33. Travel Between Canada & The United States, Calendar Year & December 1965 (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
34. Canadian Citizenship Statistics 1965 (91-205), 50¢
35. Mental Health Statistics -- Volume II - Patients in Institutions, 1963 (83-208), 75¢
- *36. Electric Energy, March 1966
 - Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1966 (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Electric Power Statistics, 1964 (57-202), \$1.00
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, April 20, 1966 (22-004), \$3.00 a year
 - Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, February 1966 (24-002), 30¢/\$3.00.

RELEASED THIS WEEK (concluded)

- Imports by Commodities, December 1965 (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
- Service Bulletin -- Food & Beverage Processing -- IND-SB-1 (28)
- Service Bulletin -- Energy Statistics -- IND - SB-2 (12)
- Railway Operating Statistics, December 1965 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
Summarized April 28
- Railway Operating Statistics, December 1965 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Pulpwood & Wood Residue Statistics, February 1966 (25-001),
10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized April 29
- Coal & Coke Statistics, February 1966 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00 --
Summarized April 22
- Federal Government Employment December 1965 (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00
Summarized April 1.
- Petroleum Refineries, 1963 (45-205), 50¢
- Canned Foods Summary 1961 (32-211), 50¢
- Federal Government Employment in Metropolitan Areas, September 1965
(72-205), 50¢ -- Summarized February 25
- Railway Freight Traffic, December 1965 (52-002), 30¢/\$3.00 --
Summarized April 15
- Domestic Washing Machines & Clothes Dryers, February 1966
- Refined Petroleum Products, February 1966 (45-094), 30¢/\$3.00 --
Summarized May 6

Prepared in the Information Division
0804-501

