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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: The consumer price index for Canada advanced 0.3% to 143.8 at the beginning of June from 143.4 at the beginning of May. The June index was 3.5% above June 1965 which stood at 139.0. Six of the seven main component indexes increased from 0.1% for housing, transportation and recreation and reading to 0.3% for food and health and personal care. The tobacco and alcohol index remained unchanged. (Page 2)

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production advanced marginally in April to 274.2, a gain of 0.1% from the revised March level of 274.0. (Page 4)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots in the week ending July 9 amounted to 180,928 tons, an increase of 4.8% over the preceding week's 172,626 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 192,978. (Page 5)

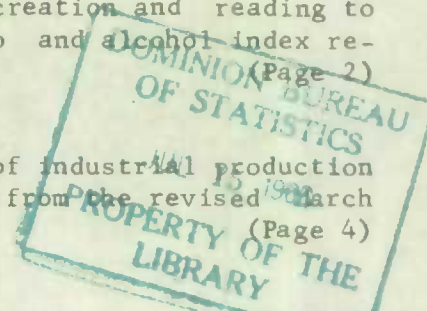
External Trade: Commodity imports in May are estimated at \$905,300,000, an increase of 22.8% over the \$736,900,000 recorded in the corresponding month last year. Exports for the month were worth \$933,300,000, up 21.8% from \$766,300,000. (Page 6)

Unemployment Insurance: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 413,900 on April 29, a decline of 84,000 from the 498,000 recorded on March 31. (Page 7)

Merchandising: Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada reached an all-time high during 1965. The number of new motor vehicles sold rose from 725,879 in 1964 to 830,995, an increase of 14.5%. (Page 7)

Education: Full-time enrolment in vocational courses in Canada which operate under the provisions of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act amounted to some 340,000 during the year 1964-65, an increase of about 51,000 over the enrolment for the preceding year. (Page 10)

Travel: Travellers' vehicle permits issued to admit foreign vehicles into Canada in May numbered 717,137, a decrease of 1.2% from last year, while cumulative entries totalled 2,395,408, an increase of 11.1%. (Page 13)



1. Price Movements The consumer price index for Canada advanced 0.3% to 143.8 at the beginning of June 1966 from 143.4 at the beginning of May. The June index was 3.5% above June 1965 which stood at 139.0. Six of the seven main component indexes increased from 0.1% for Housing, Transportation, and Recreation and Reading to 0.3% for Food and Health and Personal Care. The Tobacco and Alcohol index remained unchanged.

	Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)				
	Component Weights (1)	1966 June	1966 May	1966 April	1965 June
All-Items	100	143.8	143.4	143.2	139.0
Food	27	144.2	143.8	143.7	137.6
Housing (2).....	32	144.4	144.2	143.8	140.6
Clothing.....	11	125.3	125.0	125.3	121.1
Transportation	12	151.2	151.1	150.7	147.0
Health and Personal Care	7	181.2	180.7	179.2	175.4
Recreation and Reading	5	159.3	159.2	157.6	155.0
Tobacco and Alcohol	6	125.1	125.1	125.0	122.5

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

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

The Food index rose 0.3% to 144.2 from 143.8. Higher prices were reported in June for most dairy products, most fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, tea, coffee, infants' food, honey, most pork products, chicken and turkey. Lower prices were recorded for powdered skim milk, most fats, eggs, bananas, orange juice, cabbage, tomatoes, lettuce, most beef cuts, lamb, and wieners.

The Housing index edged up 0.1% to 144.4 from 144.2. The shelter component rose fractionally while the household operations remained unchanged. The Clothing index moved up 0.2% to 125.3 from 125.0. Higher prices for men's wear, footwear, piece goods and clothing services outweighed lower prices reported for women's and children's wear.

The Transportation index edged up 0.1% to 151.2 from 151.1. The fractional increase resulted from higher train fares and automobile operation costs outweighing lower prices for automobiles and inter-urban bus fares.

The Health and Personal Care index moved up 0.3% to 181.2 from 180.7 in May. Higher prices for men's haircuts moved the index. The Recreation and Reading index rose fractionally to 159.3 in June from 159.2 in May. Price increases for sports equipment outweighed sale prices for bicycles. The Tobacco and Alcohol index remained unchanged at 125.1.

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials, calculated as an unweighted geometric average (1935-39=100) decreased 0.6% to 264.4 from 266.0 in the three-week period June 3 to June 24. Prices declined for ten commodities, advanced for four and remained unchanged for sixteen. Principal changes included decreases for raw sugar, beef hides, raw rubber, steers, linseed oil and tin, and increases for oats, domestic wheat and hogs.

Security Price Indexes: The investors' index of common stock prices (1956=100) increased 1.3% from 169.5 to 171.7 in the four-week period May 26 to June 23. Among the three major groups, industrials and utilities rose 1.9% and 0.5% respectively, while finance eased down 1.0%.

*2. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities Between May and June 1966 the Consumer Price Indexes advanced in the ten regional cities. Movements ranged from an increase of 0.7% in Saint John to a fractional increase of 0.1% in Vancouver, Saskatoon-Regina, Winnipeg and Ottawa.

The component indexes exhibited mixed movements throughout the regional cities. Food indexes were higher in all cities. Housing indexes rose slightly in five cities, remained steady in three and fell in two. Clothing indexes rose in nine cities and remained unchanged in one. Transportation indexes advanced in six cities, held steady in two and dropped in two. Indexes for health and personal care were higher in three cities, unchanged in five and lower in two. Recreation and reading indexes also showed mixed movements with increases in five, decreases in two and no changes in three. The tobacco and alcohol indexes alone remained unchanged in all cities.

Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities of Canada

at the Beginning of June 1966 (1)
(Base 1949=100)

	All-Items		Group Indexes - June 1966						
	June 1966	May 1966	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco and Alcohol
St. John's (2)..	126.3	125.6	127.1	117.1	118.8	122.7	167.8	150.9	116.1
Halifax.....	138.1	137.7	139.3	135.8	134.0	141.0	176.6	174.5	127.0
Saint John.....	140.8	139.8	142.9	135.7	133.8	149.1	197.3	159.9	126.6
Montreal.....	142.2	141.6	150.1	138.5	116.0	168.4	187.3	162.0	128.0
Ottawa.....	143.7	143.5	140.4	139.5	129.9	166.1	190.5	154.1	132.8
Toronto.....	146.3	145.9	144.1	145.5	134.2	152.0	180.8	197.1	129.9
Winnipeg.....	139.3	139.1	143.1	130.6	132.1	141.4	195.0	148.4	138.5
Saskatoon-Regina	135.8	135.7	141.2	129.3	138.6	137.9	158.7	154.3	125.4
Edmonton-Calgary	134.1	133.7	134.7	129.2	134.9	135.4	182.7	149.2	121.2
Vancouver.....	138.3	138.1	140.1	135.7	127.9	152.0	159.9	156.7	123.9

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

(2) Index on the base June 1951=100.

St. John's - The all-items index rose 0.6% from 125.6 in May to 126.3 in June mainly as a result of higher food prices which rose from 125.5 to 127.1. The indexes for housing, clothing and transportation increased while recreation and reading, and tobacco and alcohol remained steady. The health and personal care index edged down fractionally.

Halifax: Higher food prices with fractional increases in housing, health and personal care, and recreation and reading combined to advance the all-items index 0.3% from 137.7 to 138.1. The indexes for clothing, transportation and tobacco and alcohol remained at the May levels.

Saint John: The all-items index rose 0.7% to 140.8 from 139.8. The food index rose 2.1% from 139.9 in May to 142.9 in June due largely to increases in fresh fruits and vegetables, and in milk prices. The clothing index advanced 1.1% from 132.4 to 133.8 and transportation edged up from 148.2 to 149.1. There were fractional decreases in the housing and recreation and reading indexes while health and personal care and tobacco and alcohol remained unchanged.

Montreal: The all-items index advanced 0.4% from 141.6 in May to 142.2 in June. Indexes were higher in food, housing, clothing and transportation and remained steady in health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol.

Ottawa: The all-items index moved up fractionally from 143.5 to 143.7, an increase of 0.1%. Increases were registered in food, clothing, transportation, and recreation and reading while the housing, health and personal care and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained unchanged.

Toronto: An increase of 0.3% in the all-items index, from 145.9 in May to 146.3 in June, resulted from upward movements in food, housing, clothing, transportation and recreation and reading. There was a fractional decrease in health and personal care while the tobacco and alcohol index remained at the May level.

Winnipeg: The all-items index moved up fractionally from 139.1 to 139.3. Increases in the health and personal care index of 1.1% in the clothing index of 0.5%, in recreation and reading, and in the food index outweighed a decrease in the transportation index. Housing and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained unchanged.

Saskatoon-Regina: A fractional increase of 0.1% occurred in the all-items index, which moved to 135.8 from 135.7. Upward movements were recorded in food, housing, clothing and recreation and reading indexes. Transportation, health and personal care and tobacco and alcohol remained steady at the May levels.

Edmonton-Calgary: A rise of 0.3% in the all-items index from 133.7 in May to 134.1 in June resulted from an increase in the food index, from 132.9 to 134.7, and the clothing index, from 134.6 to 134.9. Transportation showed a fractional decline while the housing, health and personal care, recreation and reading and tobacco and alcohol indexes remained constant.

Vancouver: The all-items index edged up 0.1%, from 138.1 to 138.3. Increases in health and personal care, clothing, food and transportation outweighed decreases in housing and recreation and reading with tobacco and alcohol unchanged.

I N D U S T R I A L P R O D U C T I O N

3. Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) advanced marginally in April to 274.2, a gain of 0.1% from the revised March level of 274.0. The advance was the result of gains in mining (0.4%) and manufacturing (0.2%), and a decline in electric power and gas utilities (1.5%). The advance in manufacturing was wholly due to a 0.8% rise in durables as non-durables fell 0.4%. In mining the increase was centred in fuels (5%) as metals and non-metals fell 1% and 5%, respectively. In electric power and gas utilities both components fell--electric power by 1.7% and gas by 0.4%.

*4. Steel Ingots Production of steel ingots in the week ending July 9 amounted to 180,928 tons, an increase of 4.8% over the preceding week's 172,626 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 192,978 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,107 tons equalling 100, was 138 in the current week, 180 a week earlier and 201 a year ago.

*5. Gypsum Products May output of gypsum products was larger than in the corresponding month last year for sheathing, and smaller for wallboard, lath and plasters. Month's totals follow: wallboard, 40,575,914 square feet (43,132,503 a year ago); lath, 14,633,525 square feet (21,346,480); sheathing, 2,232,800 square feet (865,848); and plasters, 16,950 tons (19,829).

*6. Refined Petroleum Products Output of refined petroleum products rose 16.5% in April to 30,325,764 barrels from 26,033,642 in the same month last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the April issue of the DBS report "Refined Petroleum Products".

*7. Garment Shipments

Shipments of Selected Items, Quarter Ended March 31, 1966

		Men's and youths'	Boys'
Suits, all types (except uniforms)....	No.	541,694	57,449
Overcoats.....	"	43,218	1,606
Topcoats.....	"	46,450	9,044
Raincoats.....	"	263,657	57,942
Pants and slacks.....	"	2,204,330	840,378
Pants, work.....	doz.	163,755	53,806
Shirts, work.....	"	56,845	1,970
Short coats.....	"	235,418	57,038
Shirts, dress or business.....	"	242,763	17,924
Shirts, sport.....	"	244,853	58,965
Shorts.....	"	21,878	17,761
Underwear.....	"	44,361	7,241
Pyjamas.....	"	36,957	13,053
		Women's and misses	Children's
Coats, regular models.....	No.	751,040	338,952
Short coats.....	"	189,600	434,211
Raincoats.....	"	377,826	72,696
Suits.....	"	453,998	89,955
Dresses.....	"	3,815,294	1,023,365
Housedresses.....	"	402,695	(1)
Skirts.....	"	986,224	182,123
Slacks (including slims and stretch pants).....	"	1,535,034	1,149,232
Jeans.....	"	236,155	318,788
Blouses.....	doz.	291,281	49,103
Slips and half slips.....	"	153,145	23,151
Shorts.....	"	67,604	56,806
Pyjamas.....	"	80,225	67,397
Nightgowns.....	"	92,879	8,998

48. Commodity Imports & Exports In May Commodity imports in May are estimated at \$905,300,000, an increase of 22.8% over the \$736,900,000 recorded in the corresponding month last year. Exports for the month were worth \$933,300,000, up 21.8% from \$766,300,000 a year earlier. The resulting export balance on the month's trade was \$28,000,000, slightly smaller than last year's \$29,400,000. In the first five months of this year imports rose 17.9% to \$3,860,600,000 from \$3,275,500,000, and exports 19.8% to \$3,930,600,000 from \$3,281,500,000. The export balance for the period was \$70,000,000 in contrast to \$6,000,000 in the same period last year.

Imports from the United States in May rose almost one-third (31.7%) to \$668,400,000 from \$507,700,000, while exports to that market increased by about the same percentage (31.5%) to \$558,900,000 from \$425,100,000. In the January-May period imports from the U.S. rose 20.7% to \$2,845,000,000 from \$2,356,600,000, and exports 25.9% to \$2,404,500,000 from \$1,910,600,000. The import balance was larger in the month at \$109,600,000 versus \$82,700,000, and slightly smaller in the five months at \$440,500,000 versus \$446,000,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom in May totalled \$55,900,000, larger by 3.4% than last year's \$54,100,000, while the month's exports declined 13.2% to \$104,600,000 from \$120,500,000. In the January-May period imports from the U.K. were larger than a year ago at \$267,900,000, up 10.5% from \$242,500,000, while exports were smaller by 1.4% at \$464,300,000 versus \$471,900,000. The import balance was smaller than a year ago, standing at \$48,700,000 in May versus \$66,500,000 and at \$197,500,000 in the five months versus \$229,500,000.

Commodity purchases from other commonwealth and preferential rate countries in May were worth \$38,000,000, up 15.4% from last year's \$32,900,000, bringing the five-month total to \$123,200,000, up 6.0% from \$120,900,000. Exports to the group in May were valued at \$49,600,000, an increase of 3.9% from \$47,700,000, while the five-month value was 6.0% lower than at year earlier at \$196,700,000 versus \$209,200,000. The export balance was \$11,500,000 in May versus \$14,800,000 and \$68,600,000 in the five-month period versus \$88,300,000.

Imports from all other countries taken together were up slightly (0.5%) in May to \$143,000,000 from \$142,200,000, placing the five-month total at \$619,500,000, larger by 11.5% than last year's \$555,500,000. The month's exports to the group increased 27.3% to \$220,300,000 from \$173,000,000, while the five-month value rose 25.3% to \$864,000,000 from \$689,700,000. The export balance rose in May to \$77,400,000 from \$30,800,000 and in the five months to \$244,500,000 from \$134,200,000.

9. Commodity Exports in March Canada's domestic exports in March were valued at \$768,660,000, higher by 12.1% than last year's corresponding total of \$685,528,000. Added to the substantial gains in January (27%) and in February (26.2%), the combined total for the first quarter this year increased 20.8% to \$2,166,130,000 from \$1,792,971,000 a year earlier. Exports were higher in value in the month to six of the ten leading markets and lower to four, while commodity totals were above year-earlier levels for seven out of the ten leaders.

Domestic exports to the United States in March were valued at \$499,123,000, up 27% from last year's \$392,402,000, while shipments to the United Kingdom, at \$79,337,000, were down 17% from \$95,480,000 a year ago. Exports to Japan--next highest in value--stood at \$31,604,000 versus \$23,175,000, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany at \$12,126,000 versus \$11,459,000.

March exports to the U.S.S.R. were valued at \$11,501,000 (\$27,000 in March last year); Netherlands, \$11,231,000 (\$8,219,000); Australia, \$9,008,000 (\$13,508,000); Italy, \$8,440,000 (\$10,483,000); India, \$8,368,000 (\$2,440,000); and Communist China, \$7,795,000 (\$10,972,000).

Newsprint paper--largest export commodity during the month--increased in March to \$75,252,000 from \$67,348,000 in the same month last year, followed by wheat with an increase to \$52,583,000 from \$45,462,000. Wood pulp and similar pulp was worth \$44,551,000 (\$49,065,000 a year earlier), passenger automobiles and chassis, \$43,150,000 (\$20,077,000); and softwood lumber, \$40,704,000 (\$42,801,000).

Exports of aluminum, including alloys, were valued at \$31,871,000 (\$26,301,000 in the same month last year); crude petroleum, \$26,118,000 (\$21,871,000); copper and alloys, \$20,025,000 (\$17,589,000); motor vehicle parts, except engines, \$18,887,000 (\$9,951,000); and nickel and alloys, \$16,505,000 (\$20,353,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

10. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 413,900 on April 29, a decline of 84,000 from the 498,000 recorded on March 31. Ninety per cent of the decline occurred among males. One year ago the claimant count was 463,000.

During April 119,900 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices across Canada, in comparison with 150,800 during April 1965. The March total was 159,000. About 70 per cent of the April total represented separations from employment during the month, in comparison with almost 75 per cent in March.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 398,200 for April 1966, 401,600 for March 1966 and 435,300 for April 1965. Benefit payments amounted to \$37.5 million during April 1966 in comparison with \$46.2 million in March 1966 and \$43.3 million one year ago. The average weekly payment was \$24.76 for April 1966, \$24.98 for March 1966 and \$24.87 for April 1965.

MERCHANDISING

11. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada reached an all-time high during 1965. The number of new motor vehicles sold rose from 725,879 in 1964 to 830,995, an increase of 14.5%. This marks the fourth consecutive year in which the year-to-year gain in sales has exceeded 10%. The total value of the new vehicles sold in 1965 was \$2,739,329,000, an increase of 17.2% over the preceding year. Overseas manufactured vehicles accounted for 9.3% of the sales, little changed from 9.4% in the preceding year.

As in 1964, sales of both passenger cars and commercial vehicles increased substantially -- passenger cars by 14.9% and commercial vehicles by 12.1% over the preceding year. In terms of dollar volume, expenditures on passenger cars and commercial vehicles rose by more than 17%. The larger increase in dollar volume as compared to the number of new motor vehicles sold is due, in part, to a higher average retail value per vehicle -- 1.9% more for passenger cars and 4.9% more for commercial vehicles.

*12. Retail Chain Stores The 578 retail chain organizations in Canada during 1964 transacted business to the extent of \$4,180,886,100 through 10,703 outlets. Compared with 1963, there was a net increase of 19 firms, an increase of 403 stores and a gain of 9.0% in sales. Retail chains increased their sales in all provinces during 1964, the largest increases occurring in Prince Edward Island (14.1%), British Columbia (12.8%) and Saskatchewan (10.9%). All trades with the exception of household appliance, radio and music stores experienced increased sales; the largest gains were registered by other food stores (17.1%), men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (15.1%) and furniture stores (13.1%).

*13. Major Appliances, May 1966

	Total Canada Sales	Exports Number of units	Stocks at end of month
Refrigerators (domestic).....	35,555	1,062	80,914
Home and farm freezers.....	11,729	1,975	17,992
Washing machines:			
Automatic.....	12,393	2	34,977
Conventional.....	17,703	3,518	36,151
Clothes dryers:			
Electric.....	7,336	3	29,303
Gas.....	477	-	4,258

MINING

*14. Crude Oil Requirements Crude oil requirements of Canadian oil refineries for the first nine months of 1966 are estimated to reach 1,039.9 thousand barrels per calendar day (M bbls/c.d.) an increase of 7.7% over the actual receipts for the same period during 1965 (965.7 M bbls/c.d.) This estimate falls closely in line with the estimate of 1,033.6 M bbls/c.d. for the entire 1966 year.

*15. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas The production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbon during 1965 amounted to 324.3 million barrels (888,447 barrels/day), an increase of 8.1% or 66,917 barrels/day over the preceding year. Propane and butane production amounted to an additional 17.3 million barrels to bring total liquid hydrocarbon production to 341.6 million barrels (935.890 barrels/day).

*16. Preliminary Review of the Coal Mining Industry, 1965 Production of coal in Canada in 1965 amounted to 11,588,616 tons, 2.3% more than the total of 11,319,323 tons produced in 1964. The increase was due mainly to a 21% increase in the production of Alberta sub-bituminous coal which amounted to 2,554,752 tons in 1965. This, combined with a 3.5% increase in Saskatchewan lignite production more than offset the decrease in production of bituminous coal in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. The most notable declines in production were 158,969 tons (down 3.7%) in Nova Scotia and 78,965 tons (down 7.5%) in British Columbia. Bituminous coal accounted for 60.1% of the 1965 production with Alberta sub-bituminous and Saskatchewan lignite accounting for 22.1% and 17.8% respectively.

*17. Revenue from Advertising & Form Subscriptions and Sales of Canadian Newspapers and Periodicals, by Classes, 1963-1964(1)

Categories	Newspapers And Periodicals		
	Advertising	Sales	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Newspapers, Daily			
(a) Retail	1964	101,654,278	...
	1963	96,418,990	...
(b) Classified.	1964	43,163,966	...
	1963	40,074,169	...
(c) National	1964	51,076,107	...
	1963	51,126,067	...
(d) Total	1964	195,894,340	71,519,652
	1963	187,619,226	67,459,658
			267,413,992
			255,078,884
Newspaper, National Week-end			
(a) Local	1964	1,863,928	...
	1963	2,412,455	...
(b) National	1964	13,844,149	...
	1963	14,626,972	...
(c) Total	1964	15,708,077	8,020,633
	1963	17,039,427	9,466,236
			23,728,710
			26,505,663
Newspaper, Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Tri-weekly, etc.			
(a) Local	1964	21,429,833	...
	1963	19,214,637	...
(b) National	1964	7,053,488	...
	1963	5,663,892	...
(c) Total	1964	28,483,321	6,300,568
	1963	24,878,529	5,739,521
			34,783,889
			30,618,050
Controlled Distribution Weeklies			
(a) Local	1964	855,460	...
	1963	634,709	...
(b) National	1964	66,104	...
	1963	62,150	...
(c) Total	1964	921,564	76,185
	1963	696,859	21,742
			997,749
			718,601
Magazines of general circulation			
	1964	17,817,894	8,747,712
	1963	17,319,948	8,122,157
			26,565,606
			25,442,105
Telephone and City directories(2)			
	1964	440,316	1,982,236
	1963	431,623	1,789,843
			2,422,552
			2,221,466
Trade, technical, professional and financial publications			
	1964	26,399,722	6,824,659
	1963	24,932,700	5,560,981
			33,224,381
			30,493,681
Agricultural publications			
	1964	5,551,268	949,413
	1963	5,617,089	941,673
			6,500,681
			6,558,762
Religions publications			
	1964	463,494	3,250,051
	1963	337,501	4,046,366
			3,713,545
			4,383,867
School and collegiate publications			
	1964	50,293	826,230
	1963	43,574	1,138,474
			876,523
			1,182,048
Fraternal publications			
	1964	375,416	418,158
	1963	402,188	401,931
			793,574
			804,119
Juvenile publications			
	1964	30,689	377,974
	1963	28,887	479,544
			408,663
			508,431
All other periodicals			
	1964	1,424,395	2,668,978
	1963	1,484,594	1,837,981
			4,093,373
			3,322,575
ALL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS			
	1964	293,560,789	111,962,449
	1963	280,832,145	107,006,107
			405,523,238
			387,838,252

... Not applicable.

(1) "Publishing and Printing" and "Publishing Only" Industries.

(2) Exclude the telephone directories published by the telephone companies.

*18. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-three common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$129.7 million for the month of March 1966, up 11.6% over the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the March issue of the DBS report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Excluded from both years are details of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Railway line and Cartier Railway Company, which are not available. Operating expenses rose 9.2% during the same period to \$118.4 million, and, as a result, net operating income increased to \$11.4 million from \$7.9 million in 1965.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income,
March, 1966

	Total 23 railways \$	C.N.R. \$	C.P.R. \$
Operating Revenues	129,731,335	68,242,652	48,709,131
Freight	116,521,000	59,461,826	45,055,850
Passenger	4,184,728	3,132,543	962,467
Operating Expenses	118,364,490	63,743,778	43,016,574
Road and equipment			
Maintenance	45,513,727	24,654,289	16,333,814
Transportation	47,954,198	27,973,946	16,397,492
Net Income	11,366,845	4,498,874	5,692,557
Operating ratio %	91.24	93.41	88.31

Canadian railways in February 1966 operated an average of 44,088 miles of track; handled 16.8 million tons of revenue freight; and generated 7.3 billion ton-miles. Commuter travel during February 1966 increased 18.0% over the previous year, more than offsetting a 11.7% decline in non-commuter traffic. The total number of passengers carried in the month under review rose by more than 73,000 to 2.0 million. Railway employment at 128,673 declined 1.2% from February 1965.

19. Urban Transit Initial passenger fares, excluding transfers, collected by urban transit systems during April fell 2.7% to 81,978,599 from last year's corresponding total of 84,242,405. This brought the January-April total to 339,125,209 versus 342,170,410 in the same period a year earlier. Operating revenue for the month rose to \$13,489,995 from \$13,285,327 and in the cumulative period to \$54,929,963 from \$51,625,016.

EDUCATION

*20. Full-time Enrolment in Vocational Courses Full-time enrolment in vocational courses in Canada which operate under the provisions of the Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act amounted to some 340,000 during the year 1964-65, an increase of about 51,000 over the enrolment for the preceding year. Details relating to these courses are shown in a special release issued by the Technical and Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in collaboration with the Education Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Of the 340,000 total enrolments, the majority (190,400) were students in vocational high schools under Program No. 1 of the Federal-Provincial Agreements. Some 19,500 were enrolled in full-time post-secondary courses of two years duration or longer in institutes of technology (Program No. 2). About 60,000 enrolments were reported across Canada in special courses for the unemployed, as authorized under Program No. 5, and a further 36,500 were reported enrolled in full-time trade and other occupational courses in provincial trade schools, private trade schools, business colleges, etc. under Program No. 3 of the Agreements. In addition, some 16,000 apprentices (outside of Quebec) were enrolled full-time in classes operating under the Apprenticeship Training Agreement. In Quebec apprenticeship training is reported under Programs 3 and 5. Training of employees in co-operation with industry (Program No. 4) continued to expand with a reported enrolment of nearly 11,000 in 1964-65, compared with an enrolment of about 8,000 the previous year.

Enrolments are classified in this release according to the nature of the course or field of specialization into some 90 categories ranging from accounting and aeronautics to welding and woodworking.

The largest number of the unemployed (26,425) were enrolled in courses designed to provide them with basic training in such subjects as English, mathematics and science in order to bring them to a level of development which would enable them to proceed with further training for specialized occupations. Significant enrolment increases were reported among the unemployed for the following courses (last year's enrolments shown in brackets): basic training -- 26,425 (16,140); bookkeeping and accounting -- 569 (336); building maintenance -- 519 (294); business practice -- 11,027 (9,971); power sewing -- 1,629 (1,091); and textile occupations -- 519 (265). On the other hand, sizable reductions in enrolments were reported for the following courses: carpentry -- 590 (790); draughting -- 860 (1,017); electrical construction -- 147 (550); machine shop practice -- 931 (1,039); merchandising and salesmanship -- 554 (1,130); nursing assistants -- 1,188 (1,461); plumbing and pipefitting -- 388 (598); sheet metal and warm air heating -- 242 (623); and waiter-waitress training -- 447 (780).

The numerically largest fields of training for apprentices were in automobile mechanics (4,540), electrical construction (2,561), plumbing and pipefitting (1,790), carpentry (1,263), auto body repair (871), sheet metal and warm air heating (840), and heavy duty mechanics (743). All of these showed an increased enrolment over the previous year except plumbing and pipefitting.

*21. Current and Capital Expenditures of Universities and Colleges, 1964-65 Canadian universities spent close to \$563 million for current and capital purposes in the academic year ending in 1965, according to an advance release of information that will be contained in the DBS publication "Canadian Universities, Income and Expenditure, 1964-65". Compared with the previous year current operating expenditures increased 19.1%, capital expenditure 50.2%. Current expenditure per full time student increased by 5.8%.

In 1963-64, because of lack of information, cost per student in non-reporting institutions (about 75% of these being in Quebec) were overestimated. In 1964-65 having obtained more accurate information on small colleges, especially from classical colleges in Quebec, it appears that the cost per student in this type of institution was less than previously estimated. As a result the cost per student in small institutions for 1964-65 seemingly decreased by 8.5%. This overestimate of the cost in smaller colleges in 1963-64 is also responsible for a relatively modest increase of only 0.8% in the cost per student for Quebec as a whole.

Details of both current and capital expenditure are shown by region and size of institution in the following table.

Current Expenditures of Universities, Classified by Region and Size(1) of Institution, 1964-65(2)

Dépenses courantes des universités, selon la région et la taille(1) de l'institution, 1964-65(2)

	Atlantic Provinces -- Provinces de l'Atlantique	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces -- Provinces de l'Ouest	Total	Small insti- tutions -- Petites insti- tutions	Medium sized insti- tutions -- Insti- tutions moyennes	Large insti- tutions -- Grandes insti- tutions
--	---	--------	---------	--	-------	--	---	--

thousand of dollars -- Milliers de dollars

Instruction -- Enseignement	14,967	55,343	64,071	55,559	189,940	29,416	26,351	134,173
Library -- Bibliothèque	1,552	5,149	7,460	5,454	19,615	3,736	3,286	12,593
Assisted research -- Recherche aidée ...	2,074	12,845	19,634	13,060	47,613	219	1,450	45,944
Administration	1,605	8,853	8,736	5,368	24,562	7,069	6,646	10,847
Alumni, public relations -- Anciens élèves, relations extérieures	228	658	1,425	610	2,921	215	509	2,197
Plant maintenance -- Entretien	2,947	9,692	13,103	9,967	35,709	6,069	6,708	22,932
Scholarships, bursaries, etc. -- Bourses, etc.	910	998	1,474	1,149	4,531	589	1,011	2,931
Miscellaneous -- Divers	772	2,544	2,617	1,399	7,332	1,990	1,010	4,332
Extraordinary operating expenditures -- Dépenses d'administration extra- ordinaires	728	3,271	4,815	4,185	12,999	4,531	1,084	7,384
Total	25,783	99,353	123,335	96,751	345,222	53,834	48,055	243,333
Ancillary services (gross) -- Services auxiliaires (brutes)	6,405	11,880	12,421	16,143	46,849	9,957	9,339	27,553

Indicators -- Indicateurs

Full-time enrolment -- Inscriptions à temps complet	No.	17,736	59,400	50,793	50,309	178,238	44,818	32,092	101,328
Cost per student -- Coût par étudiant:									
Instruction -- Enseignement	\$	844	932	1,261	1,104	1,066	656	821	1,324
Administration	\$	90	149	172	107	138	158	207	107
Plant maintenance -- Entretien ...	\$	166	163	258	198	200	135	209	226
Total expenditure -- Dépenses totales	\$	1,453	1,673	2,428	1,923	1,937	1,201	1,497	2,401
Increase over previous year in -- Hausse sur l'année précédente dans:									
Full-time enrolment -- Inscrip- tions à temps complet	%	11.8	10.8	14.9	12.5	12.5	16.0	5.3	18.0
Total expenditure -- Dépenses totales	%	16.1	11.7	25.3	20.5	19.1	6.1	4.9	25.8
Cost per student -- Coût per étudiant	%	3.7	0.8	9.0	7.1	5.8	8.5	10.7	6.6
Percentage universities' current expenditures is to: -- Pourcentage de dépenses universitaires courantes par rapport à:									
Personal income -- Revenue personnel	%	0.95	1.00	0.80	0.91	0.89	-	-	-
Total education expenditure -- Dépenses totales de l'ensei- gnement	%	-	-	-	-	12.25	-	-	-
National income -- Revenue national	%	-	-	-	-	0.89	-	-	-
Gross national expenditure -- Dépense nationale brute	%	-	-	-	-	0.66	-	-	-
Capital expenditure -- Dépenses capitales:									
Land -- Terrains		926	2,475	4,362	2,124	9,887	3,034	1,843	5,010
Buildings -- Constructions		12,714	64,295	79,500	51,350	207,859	41,182	39,062	127,615
Total		13,640	66,770	83,862	53,474	217,746	44,216	40,905	132,625

(1) Small institutions are those with annual current expenditures of less than \$1,500,000; medium-sized institutions, \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000; large institutions, over \$5,000,000. -- Les petites institutions sont celles dont les dépenses courantes annuelles sont inférieures à \$1,500,000; les institutions moyennes, de \$1,500,000 à \$5,000,000; les grandes institutions, de plus de \$5,000,000.

(2) Includes the Canadian Services Colleges. -- Comprend les collèges des Services canadiens.

*22. Electric Energy Statistics Net generation of electric energy in Canada increased 12.8% to 12,817,538 thousand in May 1966 from 11,365,398 thousand kwh. generated one year ago. Following the trend of the past few months the output from hydro-electric plants contributed the major portion of the increase. During the first five months of 1966, net generation amounted to 65,571,617 thousand kwh., up 10.6% from the corresponding period in 1965. Hydro-electric generation in the January-May period increased 12.9% while generation from thermal plants was up 0.9 per cent.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

23. Exports Of Coarse Grains Total exports of oats as grain, barley and rye during the first three-quarters of the 1965-66 crop year, at 40.1 million bushels, were 24% above the 32.4 million exported during the same period of 1964-65 but declined from the ten-year (1954-55--1963-64) August-April average of 48.0 million bushels. Current crop year exports of the three grains to April 30, in millions of bushels, with figures for the corresponding period of 1964-65 and the ten-year August-April averages, respectively, in brackets, were as follows: oats, 13.2 (6.7, 9.0); barley, 21.7 (22.3, 36.1); and rye, 5.2 (3.4, 2.9).

24. Production Of Eggs Estimated production of eggs in May amounted to 36.9 million dozen, 4.8% less than the 38.7 million dozen produced in the same month last year. This brought the January-May total to 180.1 million dozen, a decrease of 5.4% from the 190.3 million in the same period last year.

TRAVEL

25. Highway Traffic Travellers' vehicle permits issued to admit foreign vehicles into Canada in May numbered 717,137, a decrease of 8,706 or 1.2% from last year's corresponding total of 725,843. Cumulative entries for the January-May period totalled 2,395,408, an increase of 239,730 or 11.1% over 1965's like count of 2,155,678.

The May total for Ontario was 543,887 (559,858 in May last year), Quebec 56,276 (57,212), British Columbia 56,018 (49,577), and New Brunswick 41,509 (40,375). Month's totals for the other provinces: Manitoba, 8,648 (8,836) Saskatchewan, 4,946 (4,655); Alberta, 3,452 (3,190); Yukon Territory, 2,071 (1,747); Nova Scotia, 306 (318); and Newfoundland, 24 (75). Entries via Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are by vessel.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

*26. Municipal Government Employment Two hundred four urban municipalities with populations over 10,000 (1961 Census) employed some 115,000 persons in their departmental services at the end of March, 1966. Payrolls for the first quarter of 1966 amounted to \$136,973,000. The following tables do not include information relative to municipal enterprises, school boards and municipally-owned hospitals.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS (concluded)

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

TABLE 1. By Province - January - March 1966

Province	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island(1)	4	732	685	718	255	232	256	743
Nova Scotia	8	2,227	2,237	2,236	809	788	830	2,427
New Brunswick	8	1,682	1,724	1,645	551	567	604	1,722
Quebec	63	32,673	31,989	31,068	13,542	13,677	13,417	40,636
Ontario	71	48,915	48,987	48,448	18,847	18,377	18,771	55,995
Manitoba	12	5,124	5,135	6,029	2,033	1,978	2,162	6,173
Saskatchewan	7	3,424	3,360	3,388	1,334	1,292	1,339	3,965
Alberta	7	8,947	8,799	8,976	3,382	3,489	3,276	10,147
British Columbia	24	11,834	12,086	12,580	5,025	5,000	5,140	15,165
Totals	204	115,558	115,002	115,088	45,778	45,400	45,795	136,973

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

TABLE 2. By Metropolitan Area - January - March 1966

Metropolitan area	Number of municipalities	Number of employees at end of the month			Gross payrolls			
		January	February	March	January	February	March	Total
thousands of dollars								
Montreal	23	23,428	22,565	21,868	10,244	10,319	9,779	30,342
Toronto	18	23,843	23,969	23,505	10,067	9,389	9,638	29,094
Vancouver	10	8,862	9,062	9,459	3,815	3,802	3,806	11,423
Winnipeg	9	4,682	4,703	5,587	1,896	1,846	2,024	5,766
Ottawa-Gull	6	3,848	3,860	3,766	1,494	1,624	1,782	4,900
Hamilton	5	3,955	3,892	3,968	1,376	1,453	1,418	4,247
Quebec	7	2,890	2,862	2,793	977	978	1,015	2,970
Edmonton	3	4,684	4,492	4,633	1,616	1,619	1,614	4,849
Halifax	3	1,727	1,710	1,713	641	624	658	1,923
Kitchener	4	1,383	1,412	1,407	439	449	514	1,402
Victoria	4	1,481	1,474	1,478	657	633	672	1,962
Saint John	4	868	885	867	304	304	296	904
Others(1)	6	8,878	8,981	8,942	3,392	3,506	3,368	10,266

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

LABOUR

*27. Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing The following statistical summary tables are derived from approximately 11,500 returns to the annual survey of earnings of employees and their hours at work, or while absent with pay, in manufacturing establishments employing 15 or more persons in the last week of October 1965.

TABLE A. Average Hours and Earnings of Reported Wage-Earners and Salaried Employees in Manufacturing, Last Week in October, 1965

	Wage-earners									Salaried employees					
	Av. weekly hours			Av. hourly earnings			Av. weekly wages			Av. weekly hours			Av. weekly earnings		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Canada:															
Manufacturing	41.8	42.7	38.9	2.13	2.33	1.41	89.32	99.38	54.85	38.6	39.0	37.4	120.27	139.00	69.31
*Durable goods	42.6	42.9	39.7	2.32	2.39	1.63	98.95	102.63	64.49	39.5	39.9	38.2	125.59	141.60	71.14
Non-durable goods	41.1	42.5	38.7	1.95	2.24	1.35	80.27	95.15	52.33	37.7	38.1	36.9	115.45	136.38	68.08
Food and beverages	41.5	42.8	38.0	1.87	2.03	1.36	77.53	86.97	51.64	38.4	38.9	37.1	106.81	122.14	65.78
Tobacco and tobacco products	37.7	38.1	37.4	2.39	2.55	2.24	90.31	97.40	83.87	37.2	37.4	36.8	123.29	149.35	81.68
Rubber products	42.1	43.1	38.8	2.25	2.44	1.53	94.96	105.14	59.27	38.8	39.1	37.9	115.69	130.48	69.39
Leather products	39.9	41.0	38.8	1.49	1.74	1.23	59.43	71.24	47.77	38.5	39.3	37.0	95.22	113.36	60.54
Textile products (except clothing)	42.7	43.9	40.4	1.66	1.79	1.38	70.79	78.48	55.84	38.1	38.5	37.2	107.12	127.35	61.37
Clothing (textile & fur)	39.2	41.9	38.4	1.43	1.89	1.28	56.00	79.10	49.06	38.8	39.6	37.7	94.02	117.12	65.27
*Wood products	42.6	42.7	41.3	1.91	1.95	1.40	81.41	83.22	57.65	39.8	40.5	37.7	112.93	127.94	64.66
Paper products	42.4	42.7	39.8	2.50	2.61	1.46	105.86	111.17	58.00	36.9	37.1	36.3	136.27	155.92	73.44
Printing, publishing and allied industries	39.1	39.7	37.0	2.61	2.89	1.52	101.95	114.88	56.42	36.3	36.6	35.7	106.80	131.61	66.87
*Iron and steel products	42.3	42.5	38.9	2.45	2.49	1.63	103.83	105.80	63.43	39.0	39.4	37.8	123.10	139.20	69.35
*Transportation equipment	43.1	43.3	39.7	2.59	2.64	1.81	111.57	114.12	71.71	41.4	41.8	39.8	136.50	151.22	79.66
*Non-ferrous metal products	41.8	42.0	40.0	2.39	2.47	1.35	99.79	103.58	53.80	37.8	38.0	37.0	130.58	146.42	71.06
*Electrical apparatus and supplies	41.7	42.9	39.5	2.14	2.37	1.68	89.22	101.58	66.29	39.3	39.6	38.3	124.91	142.61	70.92
*Non-metallic mineral products	45.0	45.5	38.9	2.24	2.28	1.69	100.84	103.81	65.89	38.9	39.4	37.0	118.65	132.99	67.31
Products of petroleum and coal	42.3	42.3	--	2.97	2.98	--	125.43	125.97	--	36.0	36.1	35.7	151.10	175.22	79.76
Chemical products	41.6	42.2	38.7	2.30	2.46	1.49	95.89	103.79	57.78	37.6	37.7	37.4	127.03	149.47	71.67
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	42.0	43.4	40.1	1.69	1.94	1.29	70.80	84.26	51.87	38.5	38.9	37.6	114.29	135.04	68.49

The above table sets out hours and earnings' data for the principal classes of employees in manufacturing by its two main industrial divisions and its 17 major industry sub-divisions.

Employment in manufacturing as reported in the survey was 5.7% higher in 1965 than in 1964. Increases of over 5% were reported for both men and women wage-earners as well as salaried employees. The advance of 7.8% in employment in the durable goods industries, however, exceeded the 3.7% gain in the non-durables sector. Provincially, Ontario and the three westernmost provinces recorded average hourly earnings of wage-earners of both sexes in excess of the national average of \$2.13 but because of varying weekly hours only Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported average weekly wages higher than the \$89.32 national average for the same class of employee, a rise of 5.9% since 1964. While the levels of average weekly earnings of salaried employees of both sexes in Ontario and British Columbia, at \$123.13 and \$130.49, respectively, were mainly responsible for the 4.1% increase in the general level of these incomes to \$120.27, the sharpest gain over the year was noted in New Brunswick where the advance was 7.6%.

This year the survey also included a distribution of wage-earners by hours paid for in the survey week, similar to surveys undertaken in 1952, 1955 and 1958. The following is a table covering these four years showing percentage distribution of wage-earners by sex among 12 classes of weekly hours.

Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing by weekly hours, last week in October 1952, 1955, 1958 and 1965 for Canada

Class range in hours	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	1952	1955	1958	1965	1952	1955	1958	1965	1952	1955	1958	1965
	per cent											
30 hours or less	6	6	6	7	5	4	5	5	12	12	12	12
31-34 hours	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	6	6	7	7
35-39 "	3	8	10	11	7	7	8	9	14	14	15	18
40 "	26	32	38	32	27	34	40	34	21	25	31	27
41-43 "	12	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	14	13	12	11
44 "	7	6	5	5	6	6	4	5	7	6	5	5
45-47 "	14	12	9	10	14	11	9	10	14	12	10	9
48 "	8	7	5	6	8	7	6	7	4	4	3	4
49-53 "	9	7	6	7	9	8	7	8	5	5	4	5
54 "	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
55-64 "	5	5	3	5	7	6	4	6	2	2	1	2
65 hours and over	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-

The complete report which will provide greater industrial detail for all areas and historical comparisons as well as additional tables on the percentage distributions of wage-earners by hours will be available by September.

28. Hospital Revenues The total estimated revenue fund income of Canadian public general and allied special hospitals amounted in 1964 to \$945,710,000, a rise of 11.5% over 1963. Net earnings from services to patients were up slightly, accounting for 93.5% of the total. Income per patient-day in public hospitals was \$27.93, an increase of 8.3% compared with 1963, and income of \$8,293 per rated bed represented a gain of 6.8%. Payments from provincial hospital insurance plans in 1964 were 93.9% of the gross earnings from general services, up by 1.0% over the 1963 value. Differential charges for private and semi-private accommodation amounted to 97.8% of the gross earnings from additional services, roughly the same proportion as in 1963.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

1. Price Movements, June 1966 (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *2. Consumer Price Indexes for Regional Cities, June 1966
3. Index of Industrial Production, April 1966 (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *4. Steel Ingots, July 9, 1966
- *5. Gypsum Products, May 1966 (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *6. Refined Petroleum Products, April 1966
- *7. Garment Shipments, Quarter ended March 31, 1966
- *8. Commodity Imports & Exports in May
9. Summary of Exports, March 1966 (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
10. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, April 1966 (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
11. New Motor Vehicle Sales, 1965 (63-208), 50¢
- *12. Retail Chain Stores, 1964.
- *13. Major Appliances, May 1966
- *14. Crude Oil Requirements, First Nine Months, 1966
- *15. Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas, 1965
- *16. Preliminary Review of the Coal Mining Industry, 1965
- *17. Revenue from Advertising & Form Subscriptions & Sales of Newspapers & Periodicals, by Classes, 1963-1964
- *18. Railway Operating Statistics, March 1966
19. Urban Transit, April 1966 (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *20. Full-time Enrolment in Vocational Courses, 1964-65
- *21. Current & Capital Expenditures of Universities & Colleges, 1964-65
- *22. Electric Energy Statistics, May 1966
23. Coarse Grains Quarterly, May 1966 (22-001), 50¢/\$2.00
24. Production of Eggs, May 1966 (23-003), 10¢/1.00
25. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, May 1966 (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *26. Municipal Government Employment, First Quarter 1966
- *27. Earnings & Hours in Manufacturing, October 1965
28. Hospital Statistics -- Volume V -- Hospital Revenues, 1964 (83-214), 75¢
- Exports by Commodities, March 1966 (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Fur Production, Season 1964-65 (23-207), 50¢
- Motor Transport Traffic by Commodities, Second Quarter 1965 (53-004), 50¢/\$2.00
- Service Bulletin -- Energy Statistics -- IND-SB-(2)-19
- Prices & Price Index, March 1966 (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00
- First Estimate of the Commercial Production of Strawberries, Raspberries & Cherries, 1966 (22-003), 10¢/\$1.00

- Coal & Coke Statistics, April 1966 (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Steel Wire & Specified Wire Products, April 1966 (41-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1966 (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, June 22, 1966 (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, April 1966 (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00
- Service Bulletin -- Food & Beverages Processing -- IND-SB-1 (32)
- Advance Statement on Employment & Average Weekly Wages & Salaries, February
1966 (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized June 30
- Civil Aviation, December 1965 (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Service Bulletin -- Food & Beverage Processing -- IND-SB-1 (33)
- Service Bulletin -- Energy Statistics -- IND-SB-(2)-20

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