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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted Index of Industrial Production (1949=100) dropped 0.8% in July to 271.4 from the revised June level of 273.5, marking the third consecutive month of decline. Manufacturing showed little change but declines of 3.9% and 1.8% in mining, and in electric power and gas utilities, respectively, were reported. (Page 2)

External Trade: Canada's commodity imports in April were valued at \$775,075,000, an increase of 11% over last year's corresponding total of \$698,220,000. (Page 3)

Labour: Aggregate employment in eight commercial, non-agricultural industries in the establishment survey for May, 1966 was estimated at 4,497,000, an increase of 139,000 over April. (Page 4)

Manufacturing: Production of steel ingots during the week ending October 1 amounted to 204,300 tons, an increase of 1.1% from the preceding week's 202,094 tons. Production of pulpwood in July reached 1,605,724 cunits, an increase of 12% over last year's corresponding total of 1,433,290 cunits. (Page 5)

Merchandising: Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture and appliance and radio stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were higher at the end of June than at the same time last year. (Page 6)

Transportation: Six scheduled air carriers that accounted for over 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian carriers in January reported increases of 18.6% in operating revenues and 20.3% in operating expenses as compared with January of last year. (Page 7)

Agriculture & Food: Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia amounted to a record 1,918.1 million bushels during the 1965-66 crop year, some 5% more than the previous peak level of 1,827.1 million in 1963-64. (Page 8)

Tuberculosis: New reported cases of tuberculosis in July numbered 392, comprising 325 new active and 67 reactivated. This is a drop of 97 from June's 498 total. (Page 10)

Hospital: Total estimated Revenue Fund expenditure of all public hospitals (including mental and tuberculosis) in 1964 was \$1,194 million, marking a rise of 10.8% over the 1963 figure. (Page 11)

1. Industrial Production Index Canada's seasonally adjusted Index of Industrial Production (1949=100) dropped 0.8% in July to 271.4 from the revised June level of 273.5, marking the third consecutive month of decline. Manufacturing showed little change but declines of 3.9% and 1.8% in mining, and in electric power and gas utilities, respectively, were reported.

In the cumulative January-June period, the Index which measures about one-third of the economy, is 9% higher than in the corresponding period in 1965. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the July index is at virtually the same level as that attained in February of this year.

In mining, the decline was confined to metals, which fell by more than 13%, as fuels and non-metals each advanced by about 3%. Within the metal mining detail, much of the decrease was attributable to labour disputes affecting iron ore (-42%), nickel (-27%) and copper (-20%). These declines were partially offset by generally sizeable gains in the remaining metals. In fuels, the increase was due to a 5% advance in crude petroleum as both coal and natural gas fell. The decline in coal was largely due to decreased usage for thermal electric power generation following unusually high water levels.

Manufacturing recorded its third consecutive monthly decline, as the 0.5% drop in durables was almost entirely offset by the 0.4% increase in non-durables.

Six of the eleven major non-durables components advanced in July, but the bulk of the non-durables increase was confined to rubber products, (+10%), chemical and allied products, (+2%), and foods and beverages, (+1%). Major declines occurred in textiles, pulp and paper, and leather products.

Of the six major durables components, 4 advanced from June. Declines of 4% each in transportation equipment and non-ferrous metal products were partially offset by advances ranging from 1/2 to 2% in the remaining 4 major components. Within non-ferrous metal products nearly all of the decline occurred in smelting and refining which fell 7%, largely due to labour disputes. In transportation equipment motor vehicles fell nearly 9%. In electrical apparatus and supplies the major contribution to the 2% increase was made by telecommunication equipment, which advanced 6%, largely attributable to coloured television set production.

Both components contributed to the 2% decline in electric power and gas utilities, as they fell 2% and 1% respectively.

Real Domestic Product Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural real domestic product, at an index level of 231.7 for the second quarter of 1966, was 0.8% higher than in the preceding quarter, and 39% above the first quarter, 1961 cyclical low. Non-agricultural real output for the first six months of 1966 was 7.4% above the comparable 1965 figure.

The 3.5% gain in transportation was the largest single contributor to the second quarter increase in non-agricultural real output, followed by mining and forestry with 3.0% and 8.6% advances respectively. These three industry divisions accounted for more than two-thirds of the second quarter gain in non-agricultural production.

Manufacturing, usually the largest contributor to changes in aggregate real output, showed only a fractional increase from the first quarter, accounting for only about 17% of the total gain. Within manufacturing a 1% increase in non-durables was dampened by a 0.2% decline in durables. Trade was the only industry division to show a decline in the second quarter, with most of the decrease coming from a 4.1% decline in retail trade. Wholesale trade declined fractionally.

EXTERNAL TRADE

2.&3. Commodity Imports Canada's commodity imports in April were valued at \$775,075,000, an increase of 11% over last year's corresponding total of \$698,220,000. This brought the January-April value to \$2,980,681,000, up 17% from the year-earlier value of \$2,538,561,000. Among major sources there were increased purchases from the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden and Italy. Purchases from the United Kingdom and Venezuela declined.

Motor vehicle parts, excluding engines, new wheel tractors, aircraft and aircraft parts, new closed sedans, electronic computers, nickel and alloys, organic chemicals and soya beans were among the commodities registering increased values during the month, while steel plate, sheet and strip, crude petroleum and raw sugar were lower in value.

Imports from the United States in April were valued at \$574,291,000 (\$489,916,000 in the corresponding month last year); United Kingdom, \$50,889,000 (\$56,195,000); Federal Republic of Germany, \$19,694,000 (\$16,503,000); Japan, \$18,215,000 (\$17,590,000); Venezuela, \$14,882,000 (\$17,661,000); Sweden, \$10,871,000 (\$6,305,000); Italy, \$7,333,000 (\$6,185,000); France, \$7,185,000 (\$7,361,000); Belgium & Luxembourg, \$5,122,000 (\$5,999,000); Netherlands, \$4,823,000 (\$6,225,000).

Principal commodity imports during the month included the following: motor vehicle parts, including engines, \$65,905,000 (\$60,493,000); crude petroleum \$19,443,000 (\$22,267,000); closed sedans, new, \$16,538,000 (\$13,291,000); aircraft, complete with engines, \$12,909,000 (\$7,153,000); steel plate, sheet and strip, \$9,382,000 (\$15,291,000); nickel and alloys, \$9,084,000 (\$2,841,000); organic chemicals, \$9,078,000 (\$8,787,000); electronic computers, \$7,699,000 (\$3,567,000); aircraft parts, excepting engines, \$6,841,000 (\$5,279,000); machine tools, metal-working, \$6,654,000 (\$6,002,000).

CENSUS

4. Preliminary Population Counts of the 1966 Census The fifth and last release of a series showing preliminary population counts of the 1966 Census of Canada for incorporated cities, towns, villages and municipalities was released today by DBS.

In addition to providing provisional counts for 74 cities, 67 towns, 49 villages and 244 other municipal subdivisions (e.g. townships, municipal districts, local government districts, etc.), the present release also contains preliminary figures for census metropolitan areas and the Metropolitan Corporations of Toronto and Winnipeg. Final figures will be issued at a later date after adjustments for persons enumerated away from their usual homes, absentee households, etc., have been made.

*5. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry Aggregate employment in eight commercial, non-agricultural industries in the establishment survey for May, 1966 was estimated at 4,497,000 an increase of 139,000 over April, according to the advance summary of data to be contained in the May issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry".

Gains over April were recorded in all industries covered, particularly construction and manufacturing which increased by 36,000 and 34,000 respectively. In the two-month period between the end of March and the end of May, global employment in the industries covered increased by 207,000.

In the May, 1965 to May, 1966 comparison, aggregate employment in the industries specified increased by 238,000. Manufacturing gained 89,000, commercial services 50,000, trade 46,000, construction 26,000, transportation, communication and other utilities 16,000, finance, insurance and real estate 8,000, mines, quarries and oil wells 3,000. There was little change in forestry.

PRICES

*6. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Sept. 29/66	Sept. 22/66 (1956=100)	Sept. 1/66
Investors Price Index				
Total index.....	114	150.5	152.8	154.5
Industrials.....	80	156.0	158.3	160.0
Utilities.....	20	148.2	149.8	153.0
Finance(1).....	14	126.1	129.4	129.3
Banks.....	6	119.3	123.1	124.0
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index.....	24	106.4	106.9	108.4
Golds.....	16	135.1	133.1	133.7
Base metals.....	8	90.7	92.5	94.5
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums.....	6	192.2	189.6	185.2
Primary oils and gas.....	6	122.6	120.5	107.4

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

MANUFACTURING

7. Concrete Products Production of ready-mixed concrete in July increased to 1,535,703 cubic yards from 1,396,098 in the corresponding month last year, placing the total for the January-July period at 7,754,008 cubic yards against 6,659,230 last year. Production of other concrete products in July: brick, 9,040,066 (9,892,010 in July last year); blocks, 19,380,067 (20,737,644); and concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile 116,357 tons (144,423 tons).

- *8. Steel Ingots Production of steel ingots during the week ending October 1 amounted to 204,300 tons, an increase of 1.1% from the preceding week's 202,094 tons. Output in the corresponding week last year was 196,553 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 213 in the current week, 210 a week earlier and 204 a year ago.
9. Cement Showing the first decline this year, shipments of Portland cement eased down 1% in July to 979,714 tons from 988,926 in the corresponding month last year, while shipments in the January-July period increased 11% to 4,803,067 tons from 4,327,184. Producers' stocks at the end of July were one-fifth larger than a year earlier at 928,001 tons versus 770,742.
10. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings Producers' shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings in July fell to 54,067 tons from last year's corresponding total of 58,312 tons, while the total for the January-July period rose to 446,716 tons from 423,760 a year earlier. Shipments of steel pipes, tubes and fittings fell in the month to 53,227 tons from 68,426, and in the cumulative period to 415,836 tons from 462,787.
11. Rubber Consumption Consumption of rubber -- natural, synthetic and reclaimed -- rose 11.4% in July to 24,609,000 pounds from 22,088,000 in the corresponding month last year, bringing the year's January-July total to 224,474,000, larger by 14.4% than last year's 196,144,000 pounds.
12. Soft Drinks Canadian manufacturers produced 25,267,869 gallons of soft drinks in August, an increase of 24% over last year's corresponding total of 20,455,111 gallons. This brought production for the first eight months of 1966 to 148,586,510 gallons, up 13% from 126,835,300 gallons for the same period last year.
- *13. Production, Consumption and Stocks Of Pulpwood and Wood Residue Production of pulpwood in July reached 1,605,724 cunits, an increase of 12% over last year's corresponding total of 1,433,290 cunits, according to advance data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics". The amount consumed during the month was 1,232,905 cunits (8% above last year's 1,136,925 cunits), while the closing inventory totalled 9,571,503 cunits (down 6% from 10,218,149). Receipts of wood residue rose 11% from 353,685 cunits to 391,830.
- *14. Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear decreased 5.4% in July to 2,489,213 from 2,630,739 during the same month last year, according to an advance release of data to be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Production of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-July period to 27,182,255 pairs, a slight increase of 1.3% from last year's 26,836,935. July's output comprises 835,277 pairs in sizes for men's, boys' and youths' (849,443 last year); 1,353,289 pairs in sizes for women's, growing girls' and misses' (1,444,073) and 300,647 pairs in sizes for children's, little gents', babies' and infants (337,223).

15. Credit Balances outstanding on the books of sales finance companies for both consumer and commercial goods, small loan companies for both cash loans and instalment credit, department stores, furniture and appliance and radio stores, and chartered banks for personal loans were higher at the end of June than at the same time last year.

End-of-June balances outstanding (in millions) were: sales finance companies for consumer goods, \$1,200 (\$1,099 a year ago); sales finance companies for commercial goods, \$661 (\$634); small loan companies, cash loans, \$1,011 (\$912); small loan companies, instalment credit, \$70 (63); department stores, \$512 (\$465); furniture, appliance and radio stores, \$201 (191); and chartered banks, \$2,938 (\$2,657).

16. Department Store Sales Department store sales during the week ending September 17 were valued 11.2% higher than in the corresponding week last year. Sales increased 5.7% in the Atlantic Provinces, 8.0% in Quebec, 3.2% in Ontario, 48.7% in Manitoba, 4.7% in Alberta and 20.9% in British Columbia. An 0.4% decline was reported in Saskatchewan.

17. Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in July, valued at \$432,983,000, were up 5.3% over last year's corresponding total of \$411,070,000. This is down from the June 1966 total of \$436,968,000.

Stocks at cost at the first of the month were valued at 12.4% higher than a year earlier at \$556,033,000 as against \$494,755,000. Sales advances ranging from 0.1% in jewellery to 17.6% in family clothing were posted for eight kinds of businesses. Sales declines were reported for shoe, 0.4%; lumber and building material, 1.3%; and furniture, radio and appliances, 5.4%.

18. Sales Of Radios & TV's Producers' domestic sales of radios and television sets were smaller in June and the January-June period this year than last, while sales of record players were larger. June sales: radios, 59,893 (68,734 in June last year); television sets, 32,573 (36,032); and record players, 13,283 (10,530). January-June sales: radios, 412,778 units (445,419); television sets, 206,871 (219,759); and record players, 72,122 (63,708).

19. Paints, Varnishes and Lacquer Sales Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers in July 1966 dropped an estimated \$30,000 to \$16,297,339, from the \$16,325,535 total reported during the corresponding period last year. January-July sales totalled \$114,237,297, an increase of almost \$8,000,000 over the 1965 seven-month total of \$106,324,921.

20. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new motor vehicles declined 7.6% in July to 60,887 units from 65,893 in the corresponding month last year, comprising 51,054 new passenger cars (55,388 a year ago), and 9,833 new commercial vehicles (10,505). In the January-July period the sales eased down 1.1% to 508,396 units from 513,853, comprising 424,611 passenger cars (439,043), and 83,785 commercial vehicles (74,810). The retail value of sales in July was \$205,595,000, a decrease of 4.2% from \$214,519,000 a year ago, placing the seven-month total at \$1,725,631,000, up 2.5% from \$1,682,859,000 a year earlier.

*21. Civil Aviation Six scheduled air carriers that accounted for over 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian carriers in January reported increases of 18.6% in operating revenues and 20.3% in operating expenses as compared with January of last year, according to the January issue of the DBS report "Civil Aviation".

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - January

		January	
		1966	1965
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>			
Departures	No.	20,335	18,221
Hours flown	"	27,270	23,944
Miles flown	'000	7,405	6,292
Passengers carried	"	493	421
Goods carried	Tons	7,728	6,004
<u>Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)</u>			
Domestic	Mil.	197	170
International	"	177	143
<u>Passenger-miles (Bulk)</u>			
Domestic	"	2	1
International	"	6	8
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>			
Domestic	'000	4,532	3,786
International	"	3,759	2,667
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>			
Domestic	"	220	301
International	"	-	1
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>			
Operating revenues	\$'000	27,236	22,972
Operating expenses	"	28,554	23,733
Operating income (loss)	"	(1,318)	(761)
Net Income (deficit)	"	(2,169)	(1,579)

Canadian and Foreign Carriers The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada during January increased by 15.9%, cargo and excess baggage by 43.1% and mail by 12.2% compared with the same month in 1965. Canadian carriers transported 145,675 revenue passengers, 2,040 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 229 tons of mail in international traffic. Foreign carriers transported 96,605 passengers, 1,554 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 163 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	<u>Passengers</u>		<u>Cargo & Excess Baggage</u>		<u>Mail</u>	
	January		January		January	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
	('000)		tons		tons	
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States ...	89.8	81.7	386.5	238.6	73.8	60.0
Europe	10.8	8.6	409.9	303.6	66.9	59.1
All other countries	14.9	10.9	147.6	80.5	18.6	80.5
Total	115.5	101.2	944.0	522.7	159.3	199.6
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States ...	90.6	79.2	1,527.5	1,033.9	131.0	126.9
Europe	19.4	15.3	1,046.7	809.2	83.3	75.0
All other countries	16.6	13.2	75.5	45.8	17.6	12.4
Total	126.6	107.7	2,649.7	1,888.9	231.9	214.3

22. Carloadings Revenue freight cars loaded on railway lines in Canada during the seven days ended September 21 numbered 88,952, an increase of 2.0% over the same period last year. This brought loadings from the beginning of the year to September 21 to 2,875,555, up 2.5% from last year. Receipts from Canadian and United States connections declined 16.4% in the seven day period to 19,679 and rose 0.6% in the cumulative period to 904,862.

Commodities moved in increased numbers of cars in the seven days included the following: wheat, 7,737 (versus 5,713 in 1965); aluminum ore and concentrates, 1,066 (551); pulpwood, 3,464 (2,605); automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 1,338, (933). Among items requiring fewer cars were: "other" grain, 2,513 (4,038) and other mine products (non-metallic), 2,269 (2,638).

*23. Shipping Statistics Cargo handled in international seaborne shipping at Canadian ports during July totalled 15,393,577 tons, virtually identical to the volume recorded in July 1965, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the July issue of the DBS report "Shipping Statistics". Loadings in the month declined 3.1% to 8,832,705 tons from 9,117,912 tons in the corresponding month of 1965, while unloadings rose 4.5% to 6,560,872 tons from 6,275,408 tons.

During July, the commodities loaded in greatest volume in international seaborne shipping were: iron ore, 2,941,298 tons (4,647,306 tons in July 1965); wheat, 1,983,755 tons (836,298); gypsum, 512,558 tons (433,796); newsprint paper, 424,323 tons (347,173); and lumber and timber, 359,546 tons (369,515). The commodities unloaded in greatest volume were: bituminous coal, 1,851,958 tons (1,550,626); fuel oil, 879,650 tons (719,890); iron ore, 802,892 tons (970,430); alumina and bauxite ore, 711,209 tons (368,072); and crude petroleum, 649,528 tons (842,315).

Canadian ports handling the greatest volume of freight in July were: Montreal, 1,925,820 tons (1,044,096 tons in July 1965); Sept Iles, 1,049,524 tons (2,481,097); Vancouver, 1,031,519 tons (728,965); Hamilton, 934,983 tons (1,043,575); Port Alfred, 832,295 tons (476,519); and Port Cartier, 795,324 tons (829,211).

During the seven-month period from January to July, the volume of freight handled in international seaborne shipping declined 1.3% to 67,843,751 tons from 68,730,428 tons during the same period last year.

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

24. Wheat Exports & Supplies Total exports of wheat and flour in terms of wheat from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia amounted to a record 1,918.1 million bushels during the 1965-66 crop year, some 5% more than the previous peak level of 1,827.1 million in 1963-64, 23% above the 1964-65 figure of 1,555.9 million and 72% greater than the ten-year (1954-55 -- 1963-64) average of 1,117.9 million.

Exports from the four major exporting countries during the 1965-66 crop year, with the previous year's figures in brackets, follow: United States, 859.0 million (736.9 million in 1964-65); Canada, 582.8 (399.6); Argentina, 283.0 (174.3); and Australia, 193.3 (245.1).

Supplies held by the four countries on or about August 1 for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years follow: United States, 1,105.1 million (1,332.6 million); Canada, 422.9 (513.0); Argentina, 30.2 (230.2); and Australia, 71.8 (100.1).

25. Farm Cash Receipts Farmers' total cash receipts from farming operations reached an estimated \$1,919.2 million during the first half of 1966. This is up 11% over the figure of \$1,727.7 million realized in 1965 and 16.3% higher than the 1964 estimate of \$1,650.7 million. These estimates include cash receipts from the sale of farm products, Canadian Wheat Board participation payments on previous years' grain crops, net cash advances on farm-stored grains in Western Canada, and deficiency payments made by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. They make no allowances for the cost of production of commodities sold.

The increase in total farm cash receipts between the first half of 1965 and the first half of 1966 is largely attributable to substantial increases in cash receipts from the sale of wheat, oil seed crops, tobacco, cattle, calves, hogs and poultry products. A reduction in total returns from the sale of potatoes, increased repayments of cash advances on farm-stored grain in Western Canada, and smaller Canadian Wheat Board participation payments partially offset these gains.

All provinces, except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, shared in the increase in total cash receipts. The greatest absolute increase occurred in Ontario as a result of fairly substantial increases in returns from the sale of tobacco, cattle, hogs and poultry products. The declines in total cash receipts recorded for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reflect a cut-back in total returns from the sale of potatoes. Smaller total Canadian Wheat Board participation payments account for most of the reduction in Saskatchewan.

Other farm income included supplementary payments amounting to \$7.4 million during the first half of 1966, as against \$10.8 million for the same period last year. Payments for the 1965 period are made up entirely of payments made under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, whereas those to the end of June 1966 include, in addition to P.F.A.A. payments, an amount of \$2.5 million paid to eligible milk and cream producers. When added together farmers' cash receipts from farming operations and supplementary payments totalled \$1,926.6 million for the 1966 period, about 11% above the 1965 level of \$1,738.5 million.

Provincial farm cash receipts (excluding supplementary payments) are as follows in thousands of dollars for the first six months of 1966 with comparable 1965 data in brackets: Prince Edward Island, 19,412 (21,966); Nova Scotia 23,882 (21,258); New Brunswick, 28,096 (32,443); Quebec, 250,679 (217,111); Ontario 553,651 (473,167); Manitoba 168,374 (141,090); Saskatchewan, 436,690 (443,339); Alberta 368,346 (318,260); British Columbia, 70,035 (59,084).

26. Hogs on Farms Hogs on farms in Canada at September 1, 1966 numbered an estimated 5,968,000, up 11% from 5,370,000 at September 1, 1965 and 8% above the 1961-65 average of 5,531,000. Numbers are up 12% in the east and 10% in the west.

Farrowings in the third quarter (June, July and August) 1966 are estimated at 300,700, up 12% from the corresponding period last year.

The forecast of farrowings for the period September, October and November, based on farmers' replies, is 301,400. If realized, it would be 25% above the fourth quarter farrowing of 1965.

27. Commercial Production of Fruits Second estimates place this year's apple crop at 20,200,000 bushels, 13% below last year's 22,292,000 bushels. The pear crop is estimated at 1,920,000 (1,063,000 last year); plums and prunes, 578,000 (519,000); peaches, 2,162,000 (1,606,000); apricots, 271,000 (2,000); cherries, sweet, 433,000 (241,000); cherries, sour, 278,000 (444,000); strawberries, 26,334,000 quarts (17,282,000); raspberries, 13,606,000 quarts (13,365,000); loganberries, 1,101,000 pounds (991,000); grapes, 112,380,000 pounds (126,012,000) and blueberries, 34,307,000 pounds (18,139,000).

28. Livestock and Animal Products Statistics Statistical data on numbers and values of livestock, slaughterings, marketings, stocks, prices, and imports and exports as well as freight rates for livestock and meats, is included in the 1965 report on livestock and animal products. Detailed information on production, prices, imports and exports of wool and hides and skins, is also offered.

Information in the report, the 47th in an annual series, was assembled from various departmental sources. Commercial marketing and inspected slaughter of livestock statistics were provided by the Production and Marketing Branch of the Department of Agriculture and freight rate data relating to rail movement of livestock and meat by the Board of Transport Commissioners.

Within DBS, information on the livestock industry was prepared by the Prices Division, the Industry and Merchandising Divisions, the International Trade Division, and the Agriculture Division. Basic data pertaining to numbers, prices and value of livestock and the production of animal products came from the Agriculture Division, co-ordinating agency for the annual report.

29. Production Of Eggs Egg production during August reached an estimated 32.4 million dozen, only 0.4% less than the 32.6 million dozen produced in August, 1965.

Market egg sales during August are estimated at 28.1 million dozen against 28.2 million dozen in the same month last year. The monthly survey showed an average price to producers of 46.3 cents per dozen in August and 39.5 cents per dozen in July. In 1965 corresponding prices for August and July were 37.0 and 32.2 cents.

Preliminary estimates place egg production during the first eight months of 1966 at 279.2 million dozen, down 5.0% from the 294.0 million dozen produced during the corresponding period in 1965.

TUBERCULOSIS

30. Tuberculosis New reported cases of tuberculosis in July numbered 392, comprising 325 new active and 67 reactivated. This is a drop of 97 from June's 489 total, of which 415 were new active and 74 reactivated.

New active cases account for 2,216 (2,698 last year) and reactivated 395 (490) in the January-July total of 2,611 (3,188).

31. Hospital Expenditures Total estimated Revenue Fund expenditure of all public hospitals (including mental and tuberculosis) in 1964 was \$1,194 million, marking a rise of 10.8% over the 1963 figure. General hospitals accounted for 76%, mental hospitals 15%, chronic-convalescent-rehabilitation hospitals 5.1%, tuberculosis 2.2% and other types 1.7%. Cost per patient-day of care in all hospitals increased by 15.8% to \$19.69, being \$31.00 in general hospitals, \$14.77 in chronic-convalescent-rehabilitation, \$16.67 in tuberculosis, \$7.10 in mental and \$37.28 in other types of hospitals.

Public hospitals (excluding mental and tuberculosis) expenditure per rated bed in 1964 was up by 7.0% to \$8,663 and cost per adult and child separation climbed 9.2% to \$335. An 8.6% gain was noted as the cost per patient-day in public hospitals reached \$29.18, of which some \$18.82 was in the form of gross salaries and wages. Revenue Fund expenditure per available bed-day amounted to \$23.67. Per capita outlay by public hospitals in 1964 was \$51.36 compared with \$46.80 the previous year.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

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

1. Index of Industrial Production, July 1966, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
2. Trade of Canada: Summary of Imports, April 1966, (65-005), 20¢/\$2.00
3. Trade of Canada: Summary of Foreign Trade, April 1966 (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
4. Census of Canada 1966: Preliminary Release No. 5
- *5. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, May 1966 (72-008)
- *6. Weekly Security Price Indexes, September 29, 1966
7. Concrete Products, July 1966 (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *8. Steel Ingots, October 1, 1966 (41-002)
9. Cement, July 1966 (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
10. Iron Castings & Cast Iron Pipes & Fittings, July 1966 (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
11. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, July 1966 (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
12. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, August 1966 (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *13. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, July 1966 (25-001)
- *14. Leather Footwear, July 1966
15. Credit Statistics, June 1966 (61-004), 20¢/\$2.00
16. Department Store Sales by Regions, September 17, 1966 (63-003), \$2.00
17. Chain Store Sales and Stocks, July 1966, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Radio and Television Receiving Sets, June 1966 (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
19. Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers, July 1966, (46-001), 10¢/\$1.00
20. New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1966 (63-007), 20¢/\$2.00
- *21. Civil Aviation, January 1966 (51-001)
22. Carloadings, September 21, 1966, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- *23. Shipping Statistics (54-002), July 1966
24. The Wheat Review, August 1966 (22-005), \$3.00 a year
25. Farm Cash Receipts, June 1966, (21-001), 25¢/\$1.00
26. Report of Livestock Surveys: Hogs, September 1, 1966 (23-005), \$1.00 per year
27. Second Estimate of the Commercial Production of all Fruits, 1966 (22-003), \$1.00 for 1966 series
28. Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1965, (23-203), \$1.00
29. Production of Eggs, August 1966 (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
30. Incidence of Tuberculosis, July 1966 (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
31. Hospital Statistics: Volume VI - Hospital Expenditures, 1964 (83-215), \$1.50

- Imports by Commodities, February 1966 (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
- Service Bulletin: Food & Beverage Processing -- IND-SB-1 (39)
- Grain Statistics Weekly, September 14, 1966 (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Railway Operating Statistics, May 1966 (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods, June 1966 (35-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Prices & Price Indexes, July 1966 (62-002), 40¢/\$4.00
- Advance Statement of Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, May 1966 (72-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Stoves and Furnaces, July 1966 (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
- Survey of Higher Education: Part I, Fall Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 1965-1966 (81-204), 75 cents
- Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, April 1966 (72-008), 10¢/\$1.00
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, July 1966 (24-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- Civil Aviation, January 1966, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Federal Government Employment, April 1966 (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- Estimates of Labour Income, April 1966 (72-005), 20¢/\$2.00

