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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) rose to 275.7 in September, advancing by 0.6% from the revised August level of 274.0. Both manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities contributed to the increase, advancing by 1.0% and 1.1% respectively. Mining declined by 1.7%. In manufacturing the gain came from a 2.6% increase in durables as non-durables fell by 0.4%. (Page 2)

External Trade: Preliminary estimates of commodity imports during October show a 20.5% hike to \$920,500,000 from last year's \$763,600,000 during the corresponding period, placing the ten-month total at \$8,071,200,000, 16.1% higher than the corresponding 1965 total of \$6,951,300,000. (Page 3)

Transportation: Total tonnage of cargo loaded and unloaded at Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping during 1965, rose 3.6% to 135,790,161 tons. This total, representing a record high, reflects the generally favourable conditions in foreign markets of Canadian products as well as business activity and demands in Canada. Revenue freight during the seven days ended November 21, declined 1.9% to 83,271 from the previous year but rose 9.2% from the preceding period. (Page 4)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot production for the week ending December 3 decreased 9.9% to 166,754 tons from 185,100 tons during the preceding week. Canada's coal mining industry employed a total of 9,076 persons working 2,233,447 man-days for wages and salaries of \$39,149,842 in 1965. Nova Scotia accounted for approximately two-thirds of this amount. (Page 6)

Labour: Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,405,000,000 in August, up 0.9% from July's \$2,383,000,000, and higher by 11.7% than last year's August total of \$2,153,000,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report, "Estimates of Labour Income,". This put the total for the January-August period at \$18,304,000,000, up 12.6% from \$16,250,000,000 a year ago. (Page 9)

Agriculture & Food: Preliminary honey production estimates place the 1966 crop at 43,711,000 pounds, 11% below that of 1965. Hop production in British Columbia during 1966 amounted to 1,782,600 pounds, 24% above the 1965 total of 1,432,332. (Page 10)

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1. September Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) rose to 275.7 in September, advancing by 0.6% from the revised August level of 274.0. Both manufacturing and electric power and gas utilities contributed to the increase, advancing by 1.0% and 1.1% respectively. Mining declined by 1.7%. In manufacturing the gain came from a 2.6% increase in durables as non-durables fell by 0.4%.

In durable manufactures 4 of the 6 major groups rose. Advancing, in order of contribution to the gain, were iron and steel products (+4%), non-ferrous metal products (+9%), transportation equipment (+3%), and non-metallic mineral products (+1%). Electrical apparatus and supplies and wood products fell 1%.

All components of iron and steel products, except one, rose. Much of the increase was due to gains of 10% and 12% respectively in primary iron and steel and iron castings. Gains in other components ranged from 1% to 4%. The September increase in primary iron and steel marks its first gain after a 5 month decline. In non-ferrous metal products nearly all of the 9% gain was due to a 15% rise in smelting and refining as that industry recovered from August industrial disputes. Motor vehicles, up 3%, was the major factor in the transportation equipment gain. In electrical apparatus and supplies the decline centered in telecommunication equipment and refrigerators and appliances. Declines of 2% and 7% respectively in these two industries were only partially offset by increases in the other members of the group.

Non-durable manufacturing presented a mixed picture in September as it fell 0.4%. Declines ranging from fractional to 8% in foods and beverages, chemical and allied products, paper products, printing, publishing and allied industries, and rubber products were only partially offset by gains of up to 11% in the remaining 5 major groups. The decline in foods and beverages of 0.3% was due to a near 5% drop in beverages, as foods, led by a 7% rise in canning and processing, moved up 2%. While all beverages components fell, distilleries, with an 8% decline, was the major contributor to the drop. In paper products, which fell 2%, nearly all of the decrease was due to a 3% decline in pulp and paper. In chemicals and allied products (-0.6%) the major factor in the fall was the 8% drop in acids, alkalies, salts and fertilizers. This was partially offset by generally sizeable increases in all but one of the remaining components. In textiles (+1.6%) the gain was entirely due to a 35% rise in cotton goods as that industry recovered from several months of labour disputes.

In mining, which fell by 1.7%, metals rose by 5% but fuels and non-metals fell by 4% and 5%. There were sizeable movements within the metal mining detail. Sizeable strike recovery-induced gains occurred in both nickel and copper; while lead and zinc were considerably lower. In fuels, natural gas rose nearly 4% while coal and petroleum fell 11% and 4% respectively. Declines in both coal and petroleum marked returns to more normal levels. In non-metals (-5%), both components fell.

Both components contributed to the 2% rise in electric power and gas utilities, electric power advancing fractionally and gas rising by 6%.

With 1966 now three quarters over, the following changes are shown below; in column 1 for the third quarter of 1966 from the second quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis, and in column 2 for the first nine months of 1966 over the first 9 months of 1965:

	(1)	(2)
	II Q.'66 - III Q.'66 Seasonally adjusted Percent change	1st 9 months '65 1st 9 months '66 Percent change
Index of Industrial Production.....	- 0.1	+ 3.4
Mining.....	- 2.9	+ 6.4
Manufacturing.....	+ 0.1	+ 8.2
Non-durable.....	-	+ 8.0
Durable.....	+ 0.3	+ 8.4
Electric Power and Gas Utilities.....	+ 2.3	+13.2

EXTERNAL TRADE

*2. Commodity Imports Preliminary estimates of commodity imports during October show a 20.5% hike to \$920,500,000 from last year's \$763,600,000 during the corresponding period, placing the ten-month total at \$8,071,200,000 16.1% higher than the corresponding 1965 total of \$6,951,300,000.

United States continued as Canada's biggest supplier, providing goods valued at \$660,100,000 up 23.5% from the October 1965 total of \$534,700,000. During the cumulative period purchases rose 19.3% to \$5,833,300,000 from \$4,888,400,000.

Purchases from the United Kingdom increased slightly, rising 0.3% to \$54,700,000 from \$54,500,000. This brought the January-October total for 1966 to \$539,700,000 up 7.9% from the previous year's total of \$500,100,000.

Commodity purchases from other commonwealth and preferential rate countries soared 54.7% during October 1966 to \$48,000,000 from \$31,000,000 in the 1965 period. The cumulative total at \$333,800,000 was 13.8% higher than the 1965 value of \$293,200,000.

Purchases from other countries at \$157,700,000 were up 10.0% from \$143,300,000 during the month and during the ten-month period rose 7.5% to \$1,364,500,000 from \$1,269,500,000.

TUBERCULOSIS

3. Tuberculosis A total of 450 tuberculosis cases were reported during September, of these 376 were new active and 74 reactivated. This compares with 382 cases reported in September 1965, of which 321 were new active and 61 reactivated. During the January-September period, the total of 3,500 cases reported comprised 2,976 new active and 524 reactivated, while during the corresponding period last year, the 3,972 cases reported included 3,359 new active and 613 reactivated.

*4. Advertising Agencies Billings of advertising agencies in 1965 advanced 14% to \$362,559,347 from \$318,140,339 in the preceding year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1965 issue of the DBS report "Advertising Agencies". Commissionable billings increased to \$353,317,090 from \$311,332,070 and billings for market surveys, research, production work done by staff and other fees to \$9,242,257 from \$6,808,269. Gross revenue from commissionable billings totalled \$52,883,006, up 13.5% from the 1964 total of \$46,596,607. Gross revenue from all agency business rose to \$62,327,631 from \$53,591,932 and the net, before deduction for income tax, advanced to \$5,712,001 from \$4,081,379.

Billings in 1965, for account of the various media, were as follows: publications, \$170,492,041 (17.9% production); television, \$120,097,242 (18.9% production); other visual (billboard, etc.), \$16,201,699 (18.2% production); radio, \$40,240,131 (8.3% production); and other, \$11,233,591 (97.7% production). Agencies employed 4,698 persons in 1965 as compared with 4,453 in 1964 and paid out \$37,049,736 in salaries and wages as against \$33,170,850 in the preceding year.

LIBRARIES

5. Libraries Information collected on 889 public libraries in 1964 showed a total bookstock of 18,981,077 volumes or almost one book per capita of the total population. This compares with 0.88 per capita in 1963. Total circulation amounted to 76,177,759 or 4.0 per capita compared with 3.7 per capita in 1963. Current operating payments were \$27,012,250 or \$1.40 per capita, against \$1.28. Capital and debenture payments amounted to \$2,729,398. The total full-time staff of the libraries was 3,204 of whom 779 or 24.3% were professional librarians.

TRANSPORTATION

6. Shipping Total tonnage of cargo loaded and unloaded at Canadian ports in international seaborne shipping during 1965, rose 3.6% to 135,790,161 tons. This total, representing a record high, reflects the generally favourable conditions in foreign markets of Canadian products as well as business activity and demands in Canada.

Tonnages loaded for foreign countries slipped slightly to 82,145,421 tons, a 1.6% decline from 1964's 83,510,707 tons. Cargoes unloaded from foreign countries increased 12.8% to a new record of 53,644,740 tons.

Iron ore and concentrates were loaded in greatest volume. However, 1965 loadings of this commodity declined 920,057 tons to 33,460,919 tons. In 1964 loadings had increased 31.9%. Wheat loadings, second largest in volume, also declined in 1965 to 13,457,870 tons from 14,513,782 tons in the previous year.

Coal continued to be the commodity unloaded in greatest volume at Canadian ports. Unloadings expanded 12.5% to 15,306,625 tons from 13,610,132 tons in 1964. Crude petroleum rising 9.7% to 7,918,365 tons, ranked second.

Canadian-registered vessels loading or unloading cargo in international seaborne shipping carried 9.2% more tonnage, and a greater share of the total volume handled at Canadian ports in 1965 than in 1964. A total of 34,825,598 tons or 25.6% of aggregate tonnage was carried aboard Canadian-registered vessels, compared to 31,895,820 tons or 24.3% in 1964.

*7. Civil Aviation The six scheduled air carriers that accounted for almost 90% of the total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers showed an increase of 14.4% in operating revenues and 18.3% in operating expenses in May 1966 compared with May 1965. Their net income after taxes was \$1,076,913 for the month while the net deficit for the first five months was \$3,441,368, compared with \$1,719,214 net income for May 1965, and a net deficit of \$2,707,488 for 1965's cumulative total.

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - May

		May		January-May	
		1966	1965	1966	1965
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	23,330	22,327	105,762	99,110
Hours flown	"	31,470	29,643	140,289	127,844
Miles flown	'000	8,612	7,806	37,994	33,230
Passengers carried	"	567	494	2,584	2,237
Goods carried	tons	10,317	9,023	48,277	41,359
<u>Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	millions	244	213	1,073	916
International	"	203	182	958	806
<u>Passenger-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	millions	3	2	12	8
International	"	41	34	67	58
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	6,493	4,983	30,431	23,781
International	"	4,709	3,261	21,300	15,669
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	'000	411	798	1,748	2,276
International	"	-	4	4	15
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues	\$'000	33,454	29,254	147,666	125,081
Operating expenses	"	31,426	26,555	147,325	123,596
Operating income (loss)	"	2,029	2,699	341	1,484
Net Income (deficit)	"	1,077	1,719	(3,441)	(2,707)

The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada in May was up 16.9% over the same month in 1965, while cargo carried increased 56.4% in weight and mail by 16.5%. Canadian carriers transported 168,019 passengers, 2,607 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 240 tons of mail while reporting foreign carriers transported 137,307 passengers, 2,140 tons of cargo and excess baggage and 190 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers ('000)		Cargo and excess baggage (tons)		Mail (tons)	
	May		May		May	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	99.6	88.5	551.0	309.8	85.3	69.2
Europe	36.7	33.4	555.1	333.5	74.0	65.2
All other countries	8.2	4.9	165.4	102.4	14.1	13.4
Total	144.5	126.8	1,271.5	745.7	173.4	147.8
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	107.0	95.4	1,939.5	1,294.0	144.8	125.0
Europe	43.0	31.2	1,354.7	927.9	93.3	81.2
All other countries	10.8	7.8	181.5	67.1	18.2	14.9
Total	160.8	134.4	3,475.7	2,289.0	256.3	221.1

8. Carloadings Revenue freight during the seven days ended November 21, declined 1.9% to 83,271 from the previous year but rose 9.2% from the preceding period. During the cumulative period carloadings increased 2.3% to 3,618,509 from the preceding 1965 period. Receipts from Canadian and United States connections increased 0.9% to 25,320 during the current period and 0.4% to 1,117,598 cars during the cumulative period. Piggyback loadings continued to decline from previous year levels, dropping 19.4% to 3,798 and 17.8% to 168,544 during current and cumulative periods respectively.

Commodities recording increased movements included: wheat, 8,942 (8,178 in 1965); iron ore, 9,624 (9,096); copper-nickel ores and concentrates, 1,256 (830) and pulpwood, 3,121 (2,113). Those requiring fewer cars were: coal, 2,772 (4,288); fuel oil, 2,642 (3,367) and miscellaneous carload commodities, 8,880 (9,707).

9. Urban Transit Initial passenger fares, excluding transfers, collected by urban transit systems during September rose to 83,475,558, up 1.4% from the corresponding 1965 total of 82,340,716. Initial passenger fares collected on motor buses rose to 59,953,543 from 56,550,967 in September 1965. Trolley coaches reported 9,377,642 (11,026,920); street cars, 7,514,723 (10,483,552); and subway cars, 5,766,811 (3,210,637). Total operating revenues rose to \$13,979,645, a 4.3% increase from \$13,402,292 during September 1965.

PRICES

*10. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Dec. 1/66	Nov. 24/66	Nov. 3/66
(1956=100)				
Investors Price Index				
Total index.....	114	152.6	152.5	151.2
Industrials.....	80	159.0	158.9	157.1
Utilities.....	20	148.0	148.1	146.1
Finance(1).....	14	126.9	126.8	128.7
Banks.....	6	122.8	123.3	123.9
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index.....	24	94.5	94.4	100.0
Golds.....	16	114.8	112.5	118.7
Base metals.....	8	83.3	84.5	89.7
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums.....	6	187.0	192.7	202.0
Primary oils and gas....	6	139.3	133.5	124.5

(1) Composed of banks, and investment and loan.

MANUFACTURING

*11. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production for the week ending December 3 decreased 9.9% to 166,754 tons from 185,100 tons during the preceding week. Output during the same week in 1965 was 190,695 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 174 during the current week, 193 a week earlier and 198 a year ago.

*12. Pulpwood and Wood Residue September pulpwood production soared 39% to 1,657,302 cunits from the corresponding 1965 total of 1,189,879 cunits. Consumption at 1,268,895 cunits, was 13% higher than the previous year's September total of 1,119,760 cunits, while the closing inventory showed a 4% drop from 10,696,873 cunits to 10,240,583 cunits. Wood residue receipts were down 13% from 384,571 cunits in September 1965 to 336,411 cunits this year.

*13. Industry & Production Notes, 1965 -- Advance Releases

The following summarized statistics for the manufacturing, mining and forestry industries will appear later in detail in regular publications of the Industry Division. Concepts and definitions employed together with an account of recent changes will also be included in each report.

Coffin & Casket Industry (Cat. 35-210): Factory shipments from the Coffin & Casket Industry increased in 1965 to \$13,685,000 from \$12,825,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year 1965 to \$6,222,000 from \$5,697,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$7,572,000 from \$7,156,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$7,422,000 to \$7,827,000.

Fifty-six establishments (58 in 1964) reported 1,438 employees (1,428), including 1,152 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,139). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,376,000 (\$5,092,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,823,000 (\$3,620,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,595 versus 2,550 the previous year.

Sugar Refineries Industry (Cat. 32-222): Factory shipments from the Sugar Refineries Industry decreased in 1965 to \$152,765,000 from \$228,272,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity declined in the year 1965 to \$98,428,000 from \$171,514,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity rose (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$51,995,000 from \$46,879,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$46,831,000 to \$51,907,000.

Thirteen establishments (13 in 1964) reported 3,192 employees (3,205), including 2,392 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,459). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$17,197,000 (\$16,859,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$11,244,000 (\$11,333,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 5,360 versus 5,456 the previous year.

14. Mineral Production Production of Canada's leading minerals during September, with corresponding 1965 totals in brackets, was as follows: asbestos, 117,555 tons (136,352); cement, 1,004,483 tons (940,558); coal, 926,718 tons (949,585); copper, 39,583 tons (42,371); gold, 255,195 troy ounces (290,952); gypsum, 567,940 tons (637,990); iron ore, 5,026,958 tons (4,128,250); lead, 23,340 tons (27,010); lime, 118,469 tons (141,591); molybdenum, 1,936,804 pounds (446,929); nickel, 18,804 tons (20,053); potash, 191,262 tons (145,249); salt, 401,229 tons (370,566); silver, 2,770,709 troy ounces (3,043,079); uranium, 639,223 pounds (1,078,653); zinc, 73,311 tons (67,379).

15. Gypsum Products Factory shipments of gypsum products during October were as follows: wallboard, 46,661,383 square feet (45,466,280 square feet in the previous year); lath, 16,273,539 square feet (18,594,000); sheathing, 1,217,598 square feet, (928,248); plasters, 18,337 tons (20,797). Shipments during the January-October period totalled: wallboard, 504,563,589 square feet (487,331,152); lath, 183,126,966 square feet (205,464,638); sheathing, 12,078,244 square feet (10,421,274); plasters, 204,550 tons (206,904).

16. Coal Mining Canada's coal mining industry employed a total of 9,076 persons working 2,233,447 man-days for wages and salaries of \$39,149,842 in 1965. Nova Scotia accounted for approximately two-thirds of this amount.

Production during the year totalled 11,588,616 tons, a 2.3% rise over the 1964 total of 11,319,323 tons. The increase was mainly due to a 21% jump in the production of Alberta sub-bituminous coal, which combined with a 3.5% rise in Saskatchewan lignite production more than offset decreases in production of bituminous coal in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta & 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.

Exports of Canadian coal decreased 5.1% to 1,225,994 tons during the year while value of exports rose 5.3% to \$12,671,785. Of this amount, 33% of the exported coal was shipped to Japan.

Consumption of coal by industrial consumers rose 12.2% to 15,523,982 tons from 13,835,963 tons the previous year. There was a slight rise in coke consumption by industrial consumers. Total stocks of coal in Canada rose approximately 710,000 tons during the year to about 9,200,000 tons at December 31. Stocks of coke remained virtually unchanged at 340,000 tons.

17. Gold Production Gold production in Canada during September totalled 255,195 troy ounces, down 12.1% from the corresponding 1965 total of 290,952 troy ounces. The cumulative total of 2,456,569 troy ounces, was 8.9% below the previous year's 2,699,102. Provincial production during September was as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 2,245 troy ounces (2,199 in 1965); Quebec, 76,286 (74,090); Ontario, 127,593 (145,460); Prairie Provinces, 7,508 (7,933); British Columbia, 9,281 (7,916); Northwest Territories, 32,282 (42,662).

18. Cement September shipments of cement totalled 1,004,483 tons, a rise from the corresponding 1965 total of 940,558 tons, bringing the cumulative total to 6,879,288 tons, an increase over the previous year's total of 6,229,823 tons. Stocks on hand at the end of September totalled 682,687 tons compared with 562,637 tons last year.

LABOUR

19. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 165,000 on September 30, a decline of more than 22,000 from the 187,200 recorded at the end of August. On September 30, 1965 the total was 157,300.

A total of 73,000 initial and renewal claims were filed in local offices across Canada during September, virtually unchanged from the same period one year ago, but representing a decline of more than 10,000 from August 1966.

The average weekly estimate of beneficiaries was 122,000 in September, in comparison with 113,800 in August and 116,300 one year ago. Benefit payments amounted to \$12,300,000 in September, \$11,800,000 in August and \$11,500,000 in September 1965. The average weekly benefit payment was \$23.93 for September 1966, \$23.60 for August 1966 and \$23.55 for September 1965.

*20. Estimates of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,405,000,000 in August, up 0.9% from July's \$2,383,000,000, and higher by 11.7% than last year's August total of \$2,153,000,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the August issue of the DBS report, "Estimates of Labour Income." This put the total for the January-August period at \$18,304,000,000, up 12.6% from \$16,250,000,000 a year ago.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	August 1966	July 1966	August 1965	January to August 1966	August 1965	August 1966	July 1966
	millions of dollars						
Newfoundland.....	40	41	37	292	251	37	37
Prince Edward Island.	7	7	6	48	43	6	6
Nova Scotia.....	61	62	57	475	437	60	61
New Brunswick.....	51	52	46	337	337	49	50
Quebec.....	643	625	574	4,382	4,334	632	620
Ontario.....	987	971	879	7,568	6,755	975	975
Manitoba.....	99	101	93	761	700	96	98
Saskatchewan.....	77	77	68	570	504	74	74
Alberta.....	162	163	147	1,219	1,083	156	157
British Columbia.....	272	277	240	2,050	1,761	262	266
CANADA.....	2,405	2,383	2,153	18,304	16,250	2,352	2,348

*21. Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries The unadjusted composite index of employment (1961=100) rose 1.4% from 123.9 in July to 125.6 in August and was 4.9% higher than in August of last year. Seasonally-adjusted the index declined 0.1% from 120.5 last month to 120.4.

Seasonally-adjusted employment indexes In manufacturing, the adjusted index fell 0.1% from July as an increase in non-durables was more than offset by a slight decline in durables. All other industry divisions recorded declines, except mining, and service. The large increase in mining (9.0%) was mainly the result of the settlement of an industrial dispute in the nickel-copper component.

Among the regions, changes from last month in the seasonally-adjusted employment indexes ranged from a 1.4% decline in British Columbia to a 0.5% increase in Ontario. Quebec recorded a 0.1% decline, the Atlantic region fell 1.1%, and the Prairie region remained unchanged.

Average Weekly Wages and Salaries Average weekly wages and salaries at the industrial composite level fell \$2.11 from \$96.67 in July to \$94.56 in August. The decrease was largely attributable to the industrial dispute in railways, which began in the latter part of the reference week and resulted in a \$16.51 decline in transportation, communication and other utilities. All other industry divisions recorded increases except service and trade, where there were slight declines.

All regions showed lower average weekly wages and salaries ranging from an 88 cent decline in Ontario to a \$5.55 decrease in the Prairie region.

The latest composite figure was \$3.44 above August last year. In the year-over-year comparison, the largest industrial gain was in construction (\$13.34) and the largest regional increase was in Quebec (\$4.86).

*22. Fish Freezings and Stocks

	October Freezings		October 31 Stocks	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	thousand pounds			
Halibut Pacific				
dressed.....	203	--	8,744	9,483
fillets.....	26	--	122	285
steaks.....	(2)	(2)	48	27
Salmon Pacific.....	427	596	11,402	10,809
Fillets				
Atlantic Cod.....	2,058	1,950	2,269	4,509
Haddock.....	636	(2)	1,477	2,646
Ocean Perch.....	3,185	3,636	4,245	7,419
Soles(1).....	4,703	4,798	3,206	4,251
Blocks and slabs.....	8,070	5,450	15,151	27,705
Fish sticks.....	542	520	487	537
Portions.....	292	467	528	773
Scallops.....	1,211	1,282	2,538	1,999
Other frozen fish & shellfish	5,723	7,320	19,731	23,182
Total frozen fresh.....	27,076	26,019	69,948	93,625
Total smoked.....	362	374	1,672	1,599
Total bait and animal feed..	7,171	7,987	18,619	19,144
Total.....	34,609	34,380	90,239	114,368

(1) Including all small flatfish.

(2) Confidential figures, included with "other".

*23. Skim Milk Powder Production of dry skim milk powder, packed in consumer size containers of one to 24 pounds, dropped 20.5% in October to 2,733,654 pounds from 3,440,681 pounds, while the total for the January-October period rose 7.2% to 30,529,563 pounds from 28,490,302. Stocks on hand at the end of the period were 3,471,823 pounds, a drop of 3.6% from 3,600,965 a year earlier.

*24. Hop Production Hop production in British Columbia during 1966 amounted to 1,782,600 pounds, 24% above the 1965 total of 1,432,332. Acreage was the same for both years. In 1966 the average yield per acre was 1,736 pounds, a 24% increase over the average per acre yield in 1965 of 1,395 pounds.

*25. Production and Inventory of Shortening

	Produced During Month			Inventory at End of Month	
	Retail (20 lbs. and less	Industrial (over 20 lbs.)	Bulk (Tank cars, trucks, etc.)	Retail (20 lbs. and less)	Industrial (over 20 lbs.)
	pounds			pounds	
September	3,625,441	10,556,283r	6,342,367r	1,339,496	4,202,205
October	5,714,946	12,562,122	7,225,123	2,198,357	7,198,510

r: revised figures

*26. Honey Production Preliminary honey production estimates place the 1966 crop at 43,711,000 pounds, 11% below that of 1965. The average yield per colony stood at 102 pounds this year, against last season's 119 pounds. Colony numbers totalled 429,870 in 1966, significantly above the 1965 total of 413,030.

27. Sugar Production & Sales Production of refined beet and cane sugar in October rose to 247,587,000 pounds, from 239,829,000 pounds in the corresponding period last year, bringing the January-October total to 1,574,574,000 pounds, a rise from the 1965 cumulative total of 1,484,871,000 pounds. Sales were also higher, climbing from 155,928,000 pounds to 177,114,000 pounds in October 1966, and from 1,641,507,000 pounds to 1,741,298,000 pounds in the cumulative period. Stocks in companies' hands at the end of October were down to 138,472,000 pounds from 159,979,000 pounds in 1965. Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar dropped in October 1966 from 170,404,000 pounds to 165,679,000 pounds, and in the January-October period rose to 1,514,205,000 pounds from 1,447,316,000 pounds.

*28. Production and Inventory of Salad and Cooking Oils

	Produced During Month				Inventory at End of Month	
	Retail (20 lbs. and less)	Industrial (over 20 lbs.)	Bulk		Retail (20 lbs. and less)	Industrial (over 20 lbs.)
			Bottlers	other		
	pounds				pounds	
September	2,322,890	2,095,081r	1,764,636	3,311,152r	3,583,342	1,195,830r
October	1,625,999	1,526,250	2,097,822	5,190,626	3,176,783	1,158,213

r: revised figures

29. Department Store Sales Department store sales in Canada for the week ending November 19 were up 3.4%. Increases of 4.5% in the Atlantic Provinces, 15.8% in Quebec, 0.4% in Alberta and 11.7% in British Columbia were reported. Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported declines of 4.4%, 2.4% and 1.0% respectively.

30. Radio and Television Producers' domestic sales of record players increased, while those of radios and television sets declined during September, and during the cumulative period. September sales were as follows: radios, 91,771 units (103,125 units during the corresponding 1965 period); record players, 36,461 (28,107); television sets, 59,653 (72,343); January-September sales: radios, 603,394; (650,565); record players, 142,594 (121,285); television 347,996 (373,381).

31. Department Store Sales Department store sales in Canada during September totalled \$190,350,000, an 8.3% increase over last year's September total of \$175,774,000. This brought the January-September total to \$1,354,301,000 up 8.2% from the 1965 corresponding total of \$1,251,873,000. Increases reported during the month were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 6.6%; Quebec, 14.5%; Ontario, 8.5%; Manitoba, 1.2%; Alberta, 3.4%; British Columbia, 12.3%. Saskatchewan declined 6.2%.

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, September 1966, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *2. Commodity Imports, October 1966
3. Incidence of Tuberculosis, September 1966, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *4. Advertising Agencies, 1965
5. Survey of Libraries, Part I: Public Libraries, 1964, (81-205), 75¢
6. Shipping Report: Part 1, International Seaborne Shipping, 1965,
(54-202), \$1.50
- *7. Civil Aviation, May 1966
8. Carloadings, November 21, 1966, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
9. Urban Transit, September 1966, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *10. Weekly Security Price Indexes, December 1, 1966
- *11. Steel Ingots, December 3, 1966
- *12. Pulpwood & Wood Residue, September 1966
- *13. Industry & Production Notes, 1965
14. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, September 1966, (26-007), 10¢/\$1.00
15. Gypsum Products, October 1966, (44-003), 10¢/\$1.00
16. The Coal Mining Industry, 1965, (26-206), \$1.00
17. Gold Production, September 1966, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
18. Cement, September 1966, (44-001), 10¢/\$1.00
19. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act,
September 1966, (73-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *20. Estimates of Labour Income, August 1966
- *21. Employment & Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, August 1966
- *22. Fish Freezings and Stocks, October 1966
- *23. Dry Skim Milk Powder, October 1966
- *24. Hop Production, 1966
- *25. Production and Inventory of Shortening, October 1966
- *26. Honey Production, 1966
27. The Sugar Situation, October 1966, (32-013), \$1.00 a year
- *28. Production and Inventory of Salad and Cooking Oils, October 1966
29. Department Store Sales by Regions, November 19, 1966, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
30. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, September 1966, (43-004), 20¢/\$2.00
31. Department Store Sales and Stocks, September 1966, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Plastic Fabricators, N.E.S., 1964, (47-208), 50¢
 - Miscellaneous Furniture Industries, 1964, (35-213), 50¢
 - Hardware, Tool and Cutlery Manufacturers, 1964, (41-208), 50¢
 - Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers, 1964, (42-210), 50¢
 - Summary of Canal Statistics, August 1966, (54-001), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Coal and Coke Statistics, September 1966, (45-002), 20¢/\$2.00
 - Manufacturers of Folding Cartons and Set-up Boxes, 1964, (36-214), 50 cents
 - Manufacturers of Miscellaneous Electrical Products, 1964, (43-210), 50 cents
 - Fur Goods Industry, 1964, (34-213), 50¢
 - Explosives and Ammunition Manufacturers, 1964, (46-218), 50 cents
 - Stoves & Furnaces, September 1966, (41-005), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Refined Petroleum Products, August 1966, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00
 - Manufacturers of Soap and Cleaning Compounds, 1964, (46-214), 50 cents
 - Paper and Plastic Bag Manufacturers, 1964, (36-207), 50¢
 - Sporting Goods and Toy Industry, 1964, (47-204), 50 cents

RELEASED THIS WEEK (concluded)

- Iron Foundries, 1964, (41-226), 50 cents
- Miscellaneous Textile Industries, 1964, (34-210), 75 cents
- Trade of Canada: Imports by Commodities, June 1966, (65-007), 75¢/\$7.50
- Grain Statistics Weekly, November 16, 1966, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,
September 1966, (35-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- Refined Petroleum Products, 1965, (45-204), \$1.50
- Pulp and Paper Mills, 1964, (36-204), 50 cents.

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