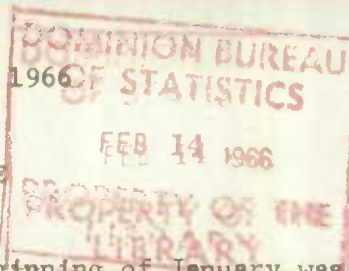


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Prices: Canada's consumer price index at the beginning of January was 141.2, up by 0.3% from December and higher by 3.1% as compared to January 1965. In the current period, increases were registered in food, housing, transportation, health and personal care, and tobacco and alcohol, and a decrease in clothing; recreation and reading was unchanged. (Pages 2-3)

Securities: Trade in outstanding securities between Canada and other countries led to a net capital outflow of \$31.1 million, mainly attributable to net purchases from residents of the United States of \$30.1 million. (Page 3)

Travel: Some 8,462,398 travellers' vehicle permits were issued during 1965 to admit foreign vehicles into Canada. This was an increase of 4.9% from the preceding year. (Pages 3-4)

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production reached 239.2 in November, a rise of 1.2% from the revised October index. In the January-November period, the index was 7.5% higher than that in the corresponding 1964 period. (Page 4)

Labour: Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 244,600 at the end of November, as compared to 170,400 at the end of October and 274,500 at the end of November 1964 ... Paid workers in Canada received \$2,206 million in November and \$22,897 million in January-November, reflecting increases from a year earlier of 12.8% and 11.1%, respectively. (Pages 4-5)

Population: Population estimates for major metropolitan areas as at June 1, 1965, show totals of 2,321,000 for Montreal and 2,066,000 for Toronto ... Canada's population at January 1 this year was estimated at 19,785,000, a rise of 1,547,000 from the census of June 1, 1961. (Pages 6-7)

Manufacturing: Steel ingot output aggregated 186,133 tons in the week ending February 5, down by 2.0% from the preceding week ... Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles numbered a record 852,779 units during 1965, up by 27.4% from 1964's previous high. (Page 8)

1. Price Movements The consumer price index (1949=100) for Canada increased 0.3% to 141.2 at the beginning of January from 140.8 in December. The index for January was 3.1% above the January 1965 level of 136.9. Increases in food, housing, and tobacco and alcohol indexes in the current period outweighed a decrease in the clothing index. The transportation and health and personal care indexes edged up fractionally, while the recreation and reading index was unchanged.

The food index rose 0.7% to 140.6 from 139.6 in December. Higher prices were reported for beef, pork, fish, chicken, most fruits and vegetables, tea, coffee, butter and shortening. Price decreases occurred for eggs, oranges, orange juice, tomatoes, celery, most bakery and cereal products, evaporated milk and turkey. The housing index rose 0.4% to 142.9 from 142.4. Within shelter, price increases were reported for rent and home-ownership costs, including mortgages and repairs. In household operation, higher prices for furniture, electricity, household help and some household supplies outweighed lower prices for appliances, floor coverings, cotton sheets, and soap flakes.

The clothing index declined 0.9% to 122.7 from 123.8, reflecting generally lower prices for men's, women's and children's wear, and piece goods. Special January sale prices were reported for clothing and piece goods which outweighed higher prices for footwear, men's shirts, boys' trousers and pyjamas. The transportation index moved up 0.2% to 149.1 from 148.8. A more than seasonal increase of 14.0% in train fares outweighed slightly lower prices for new cars. The health and personal care index edged up 0.1% to 178.1 from 177.9 as a result of increased prices for personal care items. The recreation and reading index remained at the December level of 155.4. Increased prices for newspapers and bicycles were offset by lower prices for radios, televisions, and phonograph records. The tobacco and alcohol index advanced 0.7% to 123.1 from 122.3 as a result of higher prices for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco.

Consumer Price Indexes (1949=100)

	Component Weights(1)	1966		1965	
		January	December	November	January
All-items	100	141.2	140.8	140.2	136.9
Food	27	140.6	139.6	138.2	132.5
Housing(2)	32	142.9	142.4	142.0	139.8
Clothing	11	122.7	123.8	123.7	119.2
Transportation	12	149.1	148.8	148.7	146.3
Health & personal care	7	178.1	177.9	177.9	173.3
Recreation & reading	5	155.4	155.4	155.0	154.0
Tobacco & alcohol	6	123.1	122.3	122.3	121.7

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

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

Wholesale Price Indexes: The price index of 30 industrial materials (1935-39=100), calculated as an unweighted geometric average, moved up 1.4% to 267.9 from 264.3 in the three-week period December 31, 1965 to January 21, 1966. Prices advanced for 11 commodities, declined for four and remained unchanged for 15. Principal changes included increases for copper, raw sugar, linseed oil, oats, beef hides, sisal, steers, tin and hogs, and decreases for raw rubber and raw wool.

In the same three-week period, the price index of Canadian farm products at terminal markets moved up 1.3% to 251.6 from 248.3. The field products index rose 1.4% to 176.4 from 174.0 and the animal products index 1.3% to 326.8 from 322.7.

Security Price Indexes: The investors' index of common stock prices, on the base 1956=100, advanced 4.0% to 182.9 from 175.9 in the four-week period December 30, 1965 to January 27, 1966. All three major group indexes advanced, with industrials rising by 4.3% to 188.3 from 180.6, finance by 3.7% to 157.4 from 151.8 and utilities by 3.2% to 181.9 from 176.3. In the same period, the index of mining stock prices rose 9.9% to 122.1 from 111.1, reflecting increases of 10.4% for golds and 9.6% for base metals. The price indexes for both primary oils and gas and uraniums increased by 10.9% and 5.0%, respectively.

*2. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number of Stocks Priced	February 3	January 27	January 6
(1956 = 100)				
<u>Investors' Price Index</u>				
Total Index	111	181.8	182.9	180.4
Industrials	77	187.5	188.3	186.0
Utilities	20	180.7	181.9	180.4
Finance(1)	14	154.6	157.4	152.7
Banks	6	144.2	147.5	143.1
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total Index	24	124.1	122.1	115.9
Golds	16	147.4	141.0	130.9
Base metals	8	111.3	111.8	107.7
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums	6	148.0	148.4	144.6
Primary oils and gas	6	110.3	111.5	101.7

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

S E C U R I T I E S

3. Sales & Purchases Of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries During November 1965, Canada recorded a net capital outflow from trade in outstanding securities of \$31.1 million, mainly attributable to \$30.1 million of net purchases from United States residents. This was significantly higher than October's revised outflow figure of \$8.9 million; an investigation by the Bureau has led to a significant revision in the data for foreign bonds reported earlier by a respondent.

The repatriation of Canadian securities totalled \$17.9 million and accounted for net capital outflows of \$16.6 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.7 million, to the United States, United Kingdom, and other countries, respectively. A drop in net purchases of Canadian equities to \$13.4 million from the high level of \$27.4 million in September was partly offset by dealings in Canadian bonds which led to an unusually high net outflow of almost \$4.5 million.

Transactions in outstanding foreign securities during November resulted in a net capital outflow of \$13.2 million. This represents a shift in the direction of trading following October's inflow of \$17.3 million (revised) and is explained partly by large net purchases of United States equities at \$11.5 million and partly by a return to a more normal level of dealings in United States Government bonds from October, when net sales reached an exceptionally high figure of \$19.2 million.

Over the first 11 months of 1965, trade in all outstanding securities led to an accumulated net capital export of \$217 million, of which \$175 million and \$42 million went to the United States and United Kingdom, respectively, while trading with other countries was virtually in balance. This represents a very substantial increase over the corresponding periods of 1964 and 1963 when outflows of \$42 million and \$73 million were reported. The dominating feature of trading was the repatriation of Canadian equities which accounted for a net outflow of \$236 million. This outflow was reduced by approximately \$55 million of net sales of Canadian bonds, but net purchases of foreign securities produced a further outflow of \$36 million.

T R A V E L

4. TVP Entries Travellers' vehicle permits issued to admit foreign vehicles into Canada increased 17.7% in December last to 418,229 from 355,251 in December 1964 and 4.9% in the full year 1965 to 8,462,398 from 8,067,262 in the preceding year.

MORE

December issuances were above year-earlier levels in all regions except Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Month's totals were: Newfoundland, 43 (45 in December 1964); Nova Scotia, 88 (112); New Brunswick, 29,789 (26,205); Quebec, 40,296 (36,673); Ontario 309,703 (260,663); Manitoba, 5,295 (4,950); Saskatchewan, 2,903 (1,974); Alberta, 1,501 (1,110); British Columbia, 27,612 (22,652); and the Yukon, 999 (867).

More permits were issued in the full year versus 1964 in all regions except Newfoundland. Year's figures: Newfoundland, 912 (1,051 in 1964); Nova Scotia, 12,733 (11,642); New Brunswick, 507,748 (474,623); Quebec, 715,411 (697,340); Ontario, 6,313,377 (6,055,306); Manitoba, 120,763 (116,265); Saskatchewan, 61,487 (61,045); Alberta, 74,560 (63,273); British Columbia, 627,759 (563,268); and the Yukon, 27,648 (23,449).

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

5. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production (1949=100) was 1.2% higher in November, rising to 239.2 from the revised October level of 236.3. The gain left the index 7.5% higher for the year to date than for the same 1964 period. All three major components contributed to the increase in November, with mining up 5.7%, manufacturing 0.3%, and electric power and gas utilities 1.5%.

As mining recovered from the declines of the previous month, both metals (paced by iron ore) and fuels (paced by petroleum), registered substantial gains, rising by 8.2% and 5.6%, respectively. Non-metal mining, on the other hand, fell by 2.7%.

In manufacturing, the November increase was entirely concentrated in durables, which rose by 0.7%, while non-durables showed practically no change. While nearly all major durable groups registered increases the major contributor was non-ferrous metal products which rose by more than 4%. In transportation equipment fractional declines in motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts were more than offset by rises in the other components. Also, substantial advances were registered by iron castings and telecommunication equipment. Primary iron and steel fell 2.6%.

In non-durables, the increases in food, beverages, clothing, and in printing, publishing and allied industries were almost exactly offset by declines in the remaining major groups. A rise in beverages of 4.3% was largely due to an advance in breweries, in turn attributable to recovery from a labour dispute. In electric power and gas utilities both components shared in the increase, gas rising by more than 5% and electric power by nearly 1%.

L A B O U R

6. Unemployment Insurance Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit numbered 244,600 on November 30, approximately 75,000 more than the 170,400 recorded on October 29. On November 30, 1964, the count was 274,500. More than 80 per cent of the October 29 to November 30 increment was accounted for by men. Despite this, the decline from one year earlier was predominantly male.

A total of 151,500 initial and renewal claims for benefit were received in local offices across Canada during November, in comparison with 83,100 for October. For November 1964 the claim load was 169,000.

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 126,300 for November 1965, 107,800 for October 1965 and 150,500 for November 1964. Benefit payments at \$12.6 million were 14 per cent lower than one year ago (\$14.6 million) but were up 23 per cent from the \$10.2 million paid out in October 1965. The average weekly payment was \$23.77 for November 1965, \$23.70 for October 1965 and \$24.33 for November 1964. Lower average weekly payments from one year ago undoubtedly reflect lower proportions of male claimants.

*7. Estimates Of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,-206 million in November in the form of salaries and wages, down by 0.5% from the October total of \$2,218 million but up by 12.8% from the November 1964 figure of \$1,956 million, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Estimates of Labour Income". The January-November total was placed at \$22,897 million, greater by 11.1% than the corresponding 1964 total of \$20,606 million.

The table following contains data on the unadjusted basis for November and January-November 1965 and 1964 and October 1965, together with data on the seasonally-adjusted basis for October and November 1965.

	Unadjusted					Seasonally Adjusted	
	Nov. 1965	Oct. 1965	Nov. 1964	January to November 1965	January to November 1964	November 1965	October 1965
Newfoundland	35	36	30	360	313	35	34
Prince Edward Island .	6	6	5	61	57	6	6
Nova Scotia	58	58	52	610	559	58	57
New Brunswick	46	47	40	477	428	46	46
Quebec	592	593	529	6,110	5,516	581	575
Ontario	915	915	814	9,500	8,581	906	895
Manitoba	92	94	85	981	911	92	91
Saskatchewan	69	71	61	714	657	68	68
Alberta	144	148	128	1,523	1,358	144	144
British Columbia	242	245	206	2,496	2,168	242	239
CANADA	2,206	2,218	1,956	22,897	20,606	2,181	2,158

*8. Employment & Weekly Earnings Canada's industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) remained unchanged in November from October at 143.5, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the DBS report "Advance Statement of Employment and Weekly Earnings". Seasonally-adjusted, the index showed a continuation of the steady growth in employment in the previous five months with an advance of 0.8% to 141.2.

The main influences on the seasonally-adjusted index in November were gains from October in manufacturing and construction. In manufacturing an increase of 0.8% took place mainly in durable goods where all component industries contributed to a rise of 1.3%; particularly influential were a contra-seasonal increase in iron and steel, an above-average gain in transportation equipment, and a less-than-seasonal decline in wood products. In non-durable goods, there was a small rise which resulted almost entirely from less-than-season declines in food and beverages and clothing; changes in other non-durable industries were largely offsetting. In construction, an advance of 2.1%, reflected below-normal declines both in building and general engineering and in highways, bridges and streets.

In the other industrial divisions, the greatest changes from the previous month were increases of 1.4% in mining (mainly arising from contra-seasonal gains in metal mining), 1.3% in service and 0.9% in transportation, storage and communication.

The industrial composite of average weekly wages and salaries at \$93.51 in November was 19¢ below the October figure and \$5.57 above the November 1964 figure. The payroll index at 314.9 was 0.3% lower than the October index but 13.2% above the November 1964 index.

9. Canadian Labour Force Survey: Methodology This report presents a comprehensive description of the Canadian Labour Force Survey design. It gives an account of various stages of sampling, including processing and estimation. In addition, the report has 10 appendices, one for each province which refer to the particular features of the labour force survey in that province.

*10. Population Estimates for Major Metropolitan Areas, 1965 Population estimates as of June 1, 1965 for 11 major census metropolitan areas having populations of over 100,000 in the city proper on June 1, 1961 are released by DBS. For purposes of comparison these population estimates relate to the metropolitan boundaries established for the 1961 Census. Although population estimates are shown only for 11 major metropolitan areas, similar estimates have been made for the other 6 metropolitan areas of the 1961 Census. These are available on request.

Increases since the 1961 Census range from 2.9% for Winnipeg Metropolitan Area to 15.7% for Calgary. The increases since 1961 for the other areas are 14.1% recorded by Edmonton; Toronto and Ottawa followed with gains of 13.2% and 12.2%, respectively, Montreal increased by 10.0%, Quebec by 9.6%, Hamilton by 9.1%, London by 8.1%, Vancouver by 7.6% and Windsor by 6.5%. The largest numerical increase during the period, 1961 - 65, was for the Metropolitan Area of Toronto (242,000) followed by Montreal (211,000). The other numerical gains ranged from 60,000 for the Vancouver Metropolitan Area to 13,000 for the Windsor M. A.

In addition, population estimates for the period 1962-65 are shown for the cities of Regina and Saskatoon. Regina increased by 14,000 (12.4%) since the 1961 Census and Saskatoon by 10,000 (11.0%).

As in the preparation of intercensal population estimates for the provinces, the births occurring in these metropolitan areas between June 1, 1961 and June 1, 1965 are added to the population at the Census date, while deaths are subtracted. Immigrants over this period reporting these metropolitan areas as places of destination were also added, while allowance has been made for losses in population due to emigration. Finally, the net in- or out-movement due to internal migration was calculated from Family Allowance and other data. These estimates will be revised when data from the 1966 Census become available.

Estimated Population of Major(1) Metropolitan Areas as
as June 1, for 1962-1965 compared with the 1961 Census

Area	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961 Census
Metropolitan Area(1)					
Calgary	323,000	310,000	300,000	290,000	279,062
Edmonton	385,000	372,000	362,000	349,000	337,568
Hamilton	431,000	418,000	408,000	399,000	395,189
London	196,000	192,000	188,000	185,000	181,283
Montreal	2,321,000	2,260,000	2,205,000	2,156,000	2,109,509
Ottawa	482,000	468,000	458,000	446,000	429,750
Quebec	392,000	384,000	376,000	366,000	357,568
Toronto	2,066,000	1,989,000	1,925,000	1,869,000	1,824,481
Vancouver ...	850,000	828,000	809,000	798,000	790,165
Windsor	206,000	200,000	196,000	194,000	193,365
Winnipeg	490,000	487,000	485,000	483,000	475,989
City					
Regina	126,000	122,000	118,000	115,000	112,141
Saskatoon ...	106,000	102,000	100,000	98,000	95,526

(1) Areas as of the 1961 Census.

*11. Estimated Population Of Canada & The Provinces At January 1, 1966 Canada's population at January 1 this year amounted to 19,785,000, an increase of 1,547,000 since the census of June 1, 1961 and of 345,000 since January 1, 1965. The quarterly increases during 1965 were as follow: January-March, 76,000; April-June, 88,000; July-September, 101,000; and October-December, 80,000.

Among the provinces, the largest numerical growth since the 1961 Census was in Ontario, 596,000 or 9.6%; Quebec increased by 453,000 or 8.6%; British Columbia by 209,000 or 12.8% (the largest percentage growth); Alberta by 124,000 or 9.3%; Newfoundland by 43,000 or 9.4%; Manitoba by 37,000 or 4.0%; New Brunswick by 28,000 or 4.7%; Saskatchewan by 28,000 or 3.0%; Nova Scotia by 22,000 or 3.0%; and Prince Edward Island by 3,000 or 2.9%.

Annual estimates of the population of Canada and the provinces, covering the period January 1, 1962 to January 1, 1966, are shown in the following table. The starting point of these estimates is the final population count by provinces from the 1961 Census. To these provincial counts are added the births and immigrants by quarterly periods, while deaths and estimated emigrants are subtracted. Allowance has been made for interprovincial migration. The estimates of population for 1962-66 are subject to revision when the 1966 Census data become available.

Estimates of Population for Canada and Provinces

(In thousands)

Province	Census June 1 1961	January 1 1962	January 1 1963	January 1 1964	January 1 1965	January 1 1966
CANADA	18,238	18,434	18,767	19,093	19,440	19,785
Newfoundland	458	465	477	486	494	501
Prince Edward Island ..	105	106	107	107	108	108
Nova Scotia	737	741	750	757	761	759
New Brunswick	598	603	611	615	621	626
Quebec	5,259	5,322	5,430	5,524	5,624	5,712
Ontario	6,236	6,298	6,401	6,532	6,668	6,832
Manitoba	922	930	944	954	960	959
Saskatchewan	925	927	930	936	946	953
Alberta	1,332	1,356	1,394	1,421	1,446	1,456
British Columbia	1,629	1,647	1,684	1,720	1,771	1,838
Yukon	14	15	15	16	16	15
Northwest Territories	23	24	24	25	25	26

BUSINESS

12. Cheque Cashings Value of cheques cashed in 51 Canadian clearing centres increased 17.6% in November 1965 to \$43,622,610,000 from \$37,088,172,000 in the same month of 1964 and 15.2% in the January-November period to \$443,261,854,000 from \$384,831,110,000 a year earlier.

November debits were above year-earlier levels in all economic regions. Month's totals (percentage increases bracketed) were: Atlantic Provinces, \$1,251,768,000 (42.2%); Quebec, \$13,168,755,000 (18.2%); Ontario, \$19,956,109,000 (14.2%); Prairie Provinces, \$6,171,111,000 (22.0%); and British Columbia, \$3,074,867,000 (20.9%).

*13. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended February 5 amounted to 186,133 tons, a decrease of 2.0% from the preceding week's total of 189,924 tons. Output in the corresponding 1965 period was 180,937 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 194 in the current week versus 198 a week earlier and 188 a year ago.

14. Motor Vehicle Shipments Factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles climbed 27.4% in 1965 to a record high of 852,779 units from the previous high of 669,496 reached in 1964.

Year's shipments of passenger cars advanced 27.0% to 709,490 units from 558,857 in the preceding year, number for sale in Canada rising to 635,980 units from 521,291 and for export to 73,510 units from 37,566. Shipments of commercial vehicles increased 29.5% in the year to 143,289 units from 110,639 a year earlier, number for the domestic market climbing to 120,065 units from 103,266 and for foreign markets to 23,224 units from 7,373.

December factory shipments increased to 89,516 units from 48,709 in the same month of 1964, comprising more passenger cars at 73,517 units versus 41,515 and also more commercial vehicles at 15,999 units versus 7,194.

*15. Summary of Net Shipments Of Rolled Steel Products, November

	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 5		Shipments
	Shipments	Domestic	Export	Total
Net tons of 2,000 pounds				
Semi-finished shapes	22,146	32,066	1,382	33,448
Rails	15,038	3,732	5,416	9,148
Wire rods	34,887	29,978	1,346	31,324
Structural shapes:				
Heavy, including piling	36,226	39,330	328	39,658
Bar-sized shapes	9,726	7,190	-	7,190
Concrete reinforcing bars	54,892	54,327	-	54,327
Other hot rolled bars:				
Flats	(61,817	3,296	(1) 8,008
Other	58,788) 519	997	57,105
Tie plates and track material	5,139	519	997	1,516
Plates (including plates for pipes and tubes)	73,641	82,958	4,064	87,022
Hot rolled sheets	65,918	72,837	3,713	76,550
Hot rolled strip	9,533	23,785	-	23,785
Cold finished bars	6,457	7,622	284	7,906
Cold reduced sheets and strip, tin mill, black plate and tin plate	113,565	102,968	13,565	116,533
Galvanized sheets	44,698	44,227	3,279	47,506
TOTALS	550,654	563,356	37,670	601,026

.. Figures not available; (1) Separate breakdown not available.

16. Sales Of Radio & TV's Producers' domestic sales of radio receiving sets declined 0.4% in November to 107,156 units from 107,598 in the same month of 1964, while those of television receiving sets rose 6.1% to 62,431 units from 58,820 and record players 18.0% to 49,215 units from 41,697. January-November sales were greater for each item, radio sets rising 13.9% to 867,392 units from 761,463, television sets 5.8% to 500,029 units from 472,484 and record players 17.5% to 208,281 units from 177,241.

*17. Industry & Production Notes, 1964

The following advance releases will later appear in regular publications of the Industry Division. As in the 1963 reports statistics are presented separately for both manufacturing and total activities. Prior to 1961 the data covered manufacturing activity only. Comparable statistics for total activity are available for the three years 1961-1963. Pending the publication of the regular 1964 reports, an account of present practice and explanation of recent changes can be found in the 1962 Industry Division publication.

Wool Yarn Mills (Cat. 34-209): Factory shipments from wool yarn mills increased in 1964 to \$30,835,000 from \$30,695,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$20,072,000 from \$19,861,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$11,256,000 from \$11,016,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$11,126,000 to \$11,373,000.

Twenty-four establishments (24 in 1963) reported 2,202 employees (2,186), including 1,890 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,887). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$7,028,000 (\$6,848,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,407,000 (\$5,353,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,867,000 versus 3,952,000 the previous year.

Automobile Fabric Accessory Manufacturers (Cat. 34-210): Factory shipments from automobile fabric accessory manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$23,215,000 from \$20,200,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$16,204,000 from \$14,189,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$7,696,000 from \$6,422,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$6,332,000 to \$7,787,000.

Twenty-four establishments (29 in 1963) reported 1,292 employees (1,157), including 1,105 directly employed in manufacturing operations (986). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$4,679,000 (\$4,025,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,595,000 (\$3,098,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 2,159,000 versus 2,067,000 the previous year.

Boatbuilding and Repair (Cat. 42-205): Factory shipments from the boatbuilding and repair industry increased in 1964 to \$21,125,000 from \$19,655,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$10,264,000 from \$9,611,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$11,741,000 from \$10,502,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$10,924,000 to \$12,099,000.

Two hundred and forty-two establishments (241 in 1963) reported 1,808 employees (1,654), including 1,513 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,395). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$6,891,000 (\$5,941,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$5,511,000 (\$4,892,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,190,000 versus 2,972,000 the previous year.

Artificial Flowers & Feathers Manufacturers Factory shipments by artificial flowers and feathers manufacturers decreased in 1964 to \$2,272,000 from \$2,665,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$1,014,000 from \$1,027,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$1,290,000 from \$1,628,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) declined from \$1,519,000 to \$1,738,000.

MORE

Thirty establishments (34 in 1963) reported 247 employees (321), including 197 directly employed in manufacturing operations (227). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$720,000 (\$801,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$514,000 (\$546,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 388,000 versus 445,000 the previous year.

Smokers' Supplies Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from smokers' supplies manufacturers decreased in 1964 to \$3,257,000 from \$3,714,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$1,597,000 from \$1,857,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$1,727,000 from \$1,941,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) dropped from \$2,255,000 to \$1,831,000.

Eleven establishments (11 in 1963) reported 164 employees (183), including 104 directly employed in manufacturing operations (127). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$748,000 (\$816,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$364,000 (\$440,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 222,000 versus 279,000 the previous year.

Umbrella Manufacturers (Cat. 47-205): Factory shipments from umbrella manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$1,639,000 from \$1,537,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$839,000 from \$718,000 in the preceding year, while the value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) eased down to \$784,000 from \$793,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) fell from \$784,000 to \$774,000.

Eight establishments (9 in 1963) reported 132 employees (119), including 95 directly employed in manufacturing operations (92). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$487,000 (\$363,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$227,000 (\$204,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 192,000 versus 188,000 the previous year.

Orthopaedic & Surgical Appliance Manufacturers (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from orthopaedic and surgical appliance manufacturers increased in 1964 to \$4,345,000 from \$3,853,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$1,578,000 from \$1,318,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$2,831,000 from \$2,627,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$2,674,000 to \$3,004,000.

Thirty-six establishments (41 in 1963) reported 400 employees (374), including 278 directly employed in manufacturing operations (252). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$1,559,000 (\$1,370,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$885,000 (\$881,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 586,000 versus 536,000 the previous year.

Venetian Blind Manufacturers (Cat. 47-210): Factory shipments from venetian blind manufacturers decreased in 1964 to \$2,930,000 from \$3,100,000 in 1963. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity fell in the year to \$1,455,000 from \$1,673,000 in the preceding year while the value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) rose to \$1,479,000 from \$1,434,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$1,514,000 to \$1,647,000.

MORE

Fifty establishments (52 in 1963) reported 270 employees (253), including 182 directly employed in manufacturing operations (170). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$861,000 (\$750,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$488,000 (\$429,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 387,000 versus 356,000 the previous year.

TRANSPORTATION

18. Passenger Bus Operators Operating revenue of 165 intercity and rural passenger bus operators in 1964 totalled \$63,170,000 as compared to the preceding year's \$61,236,860 reported by 166 operators. Operating expenses amounted to \$57,782,444 versus \$55,725,517, and net operating revenue totalled \$5,388,157 versus \$5,511,343. Those operators had 2,522 buses versus 2,457, which carried 57,369,236 passengers versus 60,039,790.

19. Railway Carloadings Railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the seven days ended January 21 was placed on 73,809 cars, up by 7.8% from a year earlier, putting the January 1-January 21 total at 203,312 cars, up by 6.6% from a year ago. Receipts from both Canadian and United States rail connections aggregated 24,957 cars in the seven days (up by 9.0%) and totalled 69,133 in the cumulative period (up by 6.0%).

*20. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-four common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$116.1 million for November 1965, up 8.7 % over those of twenty-two lines a year earlier, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Operating Statistics". Operating expenses rose 7.5% during the same period to \$108.9 million and, as a result, net operating income increased to \$7.2 million from \$5.5 million.

During the first eleven months of 1965, railway operating revenues rose 2.9% above those of the similar 1964 period. Operating expenses, however, were up 3.6%, decreasing net income by some \$6.3 million to \$72.7 million.

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

	<u>Total 24 railways</u>	<u>C.N.R.</u>	<u>C.P.R.</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Revenues	116,110,434	58,196,738	44,915,149
Freight	104,546,314	51,225,620	41,229,923
Passenger	4,108,235	2,708,100	1,244,818
Operating Expenses	108,894,918	56,147,897	41,167,967
Road and equipment maintenance	45,202,447	24,159,187	16,621,283
Transportation	42,282,964	22,786,850	15,912,255
Net income	7,215,516	2,048,841	3,747,182
Operating ratio %	93.79	96.48	91.66

Canadian railways in October 1965 operated an average of 44,111 miles of track; handled 21.5 million tons of revenue freight; and generated 8.7 billion ton-miles. Commuter travel during October 1965 increased 15.7% over the previous year, more than offsetting a 5.8% decline in non-commutation traffic. The total number of passengers carried in the month under review rose by more than 100,000 to nearly 2.0 million. Railway employment at 133,895 declined 1.4% from October 1964.

*21. Civil Aviation Six scheduled Canadian air carriers that accounted for approximately 90% of total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers in September reported increases of 17.8% in operating revenues and 19.6% in operating expenses as compared to September last year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the September issue of the D.B.S. report "Civil Aviation".

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - September

		September		January-September	
		1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	no.	23,998	23,004	199,396	188,970
Hours flown	no.	32,358	29,702	262,128	243,108
Miles flown	'000	8,381	7,669	67,670	62,382
Passengers carried	'000	574	507	4,505	3,980
Goods carried	tons	9,206	7,765	75,057	62,964
<u>Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	millions	248	210	1,871	1,625
International	millions	209	164	1,639	1,327
<u>Passenger-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	millions	5	3	28	34
International	millions	48	58	309	326
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	5,346	4,253	40,349	34,155
International	'000	3,715	2,800	29,269	22,134
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	'000	753	507	11,052	4,281
International	'000	—	4	246	191
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating Revenues	\$'000	34,746	29,506	264,792	227,650
Operating Expenses	\$'000	29,440	24,610	240,705	210,198
Operating Income (loss) ..	\$'000	5,306	4,896	24,087	17,452
Net Income (deficit)	\$'000	4,624	4,088	16,909	10,337

The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada during September increased by 18.7%, cargo and excess baggage by 28.1% and mail by 9.1% compared with the same month in 1964. Canadian carriers transported 177,728 revenue passengers, 1,909 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 211 tons of mail in international traffic. Foreign carriers transported 130,589 passengers 1,626 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 153 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers ('000)		Cargo and Excess Baggage (tons)		Mail (tons)	
	September		September		September	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	107.3	90.9	343.6	284.5	73.3	65.6
Europe	34.9	29.6	391.3	286.5	63.1	57.1
All other countries	5.7	4.4	116.6	74.7	11.9	9.1
Total	147.9	124.9	851.5	645.7	148.3	131.8
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	105.1	88.2	1,440.6	1,239.4	122.4	118.6
Europe	48.1	40.7	1,153.1	810.3	81.1	73.5
All other countries	7.2	5.8	90.9	64.6	12.4	9.3
Total	160.4	134.7	2,684.6	2,114.3	215.9	201.4

22. Department Store Sales In the week ending January 22, Canada's department stores had sales valued 6.3% above those in the corresponding period last year. With the exception of a decline of 2.9% in the Atlantic Provinces and no change in Saskatchewan, the remaining provinces posted increases. Gains from the preceding year were as follows: Quebec, 4.1%; Ontario, 4.8%; Manitoba, 13.2%; Alberta, 11.4%; and British Columbia, 11.0%.

23. New Motor Vehicle Sales Sales of new motor vehicles advanced 38.4% in November to 75,912 units from 54,838 a year earlier, comprising 39.6% more passenger cars at 64,703 units versus 46,428 and 33.3% more commercial vehicles at 11,209 units versus 8,410. Retail value of these sales climbed 41.8% to \$254,410,000 from \$179,470,000 a year earlier, value for passenger cars rising 43.1% to \$211,974,000 from \$148,084,000 and for commercial vehicles 35.2% to \$42,436,000 from \$31,386,000.

January-November sales of new motor vehicles increased 11.7% to 759,384 units from 679,565 in the first 11 months of 1964, passenger cars advancing 12.2% to 648,312 units from 577,737 and commercial vehicles 9.1% to 111,072 units from 101,828.

Value of 11-month sales climbed 14.3% to \$2,494,521,000 from \$2,182,937,000 a year earlier, that for passenger cars increasing 14.3% to \$2,067,913,000 from \$1,809,691,000 and for commercial vehicles also 14.3% to \$426,608,000 from \$373,246,000.

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

24. Cattle, Sheep & Horses Cattle and calves on farms in Canada (excluding Newfoundland) at December 1 last year numbered 11,643,000 head, a decrease of 2.0% from the comparable 1964 total of 11,900,000; number declined 2.5% in the East to 5,346,000 from 5,480,000 a year earlier and 1.9% in the West to 6,297,000 from 6,420,000.

The December 1 farm population of sheep and lambs declined 8.2% to 765,000 from 833,500 a year earlier, number in the East decreasing by 3.6% to 331,000 from 343,500 and in the West by 11.4% to 434,000 from 490,000.

Horses on farms at the beginning of December numbered 396,400, a decrease of 4.7% from the corresponding 1964 total of 415,900. The total dropped 5.7% in the East to 164,400 from 174,400 a year earlier and 3.9% in the West to 232,000 from 241,500.

*25. Instant Skim Milk Powder Production of instant skim milk powder, packed in consumer-size containers of 24 pounds or less, decreased 7.6% in December last to 2,503,497 pounds from 2,708,801 in December 1964, including 1,869,874 pounds packed in containers of five pounds or less versus 2,216,671. Output in the year 1965 fell 1.0% to 34,085,928 pounds from 34,420,648 in 1964, including 25,363,607 versus 25,977,927 pounds packed in containers of five pounds or less. December 31 stocks were 10.6% smaller than a year earlier at 3,578,878 pounds against 4,005,298, comprising 2,646,254 versus 3,227,552 pounds packed in containers of five pounds or less and 932,624 versus 777,746 pounds packed in containers of six to 24 pounds, inclusive.

U T I L I T I E S

26. Electric Power Statistics Net generation of electric energy aggregated 12,986,408,000 kilowatt hours in November last, up by 9.3% from the November 1964 total of 11,872,481,000 kwh. Month's imports decreased to 246,926,000 kwh. from 250,091,000 kwh. a year earlier and exports to 299,020,000 kwh. from 372,195,000 kwh.

*27. Provincial Government Finance: Revenue & Expenditure (Prelim) The preliminary net general revenue of provincial governments for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965 amounted to \$4,127 million, and the net general expenditure (exclusive of debt retirement) totalled \$4,380 million, reflecting increases of 19.3% and 16.2%, respectively, over the corresponding preliminary figures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1964.

Of the total net general revenue, 65.6% was taxes, and of these the largest receipts were from the general sales tax (26.6%) and from the motor fuel and fuel oil taxes (22.6%).

Of the net general expenditure, 28.4% was spent on education, 27.6% on health and social welfare, and 19.6% on transportation and communication.

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Friday, February 11, 1966

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

1. Price Movements, January 1966, (62-001), 10c/\$1.00
- *2. Weekly Security Price Indexes, February 3, 1966
3. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, November 1965, (67-002), 20c/\$2.00
4. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, December 1965, (66-002), 10c/\$1.00
5. Index of Industrial Production, November 1965, (61-005), 20c/\$2.00
6. Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, November 1965, (73-001), 20c/\$2.00
- *7. Estimates of Labour Income, November 1965
- *8. Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, November 1965
9. Canadian Labour Force Survey: Methodology, January 1966, (71-504), \$1.00
- *10. Population Estimates For Major Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1965
- *11. Population Estimates For Canada & The Provinces, January 1, 1966
12. Cheques Cashed in Clearing Centres, November 1965, (61-001), 20c/\$2.00
- *13. Steel Ingot Production, February 5, 1966
14. Motor Vehicle Shipments, December 1965, (42-002), 10c/\$1.00
- *15. Net Shipments of Rolled Steel Products, November 1965
16. Radio & Television Receiving Sets, November 1965, (43-004), 20c/\$2.00
- *17. Industry & Production Notes, 1964
18. Passenger Bus Statistics, 1964, (53-215), 50c
19. Railway Carloadings, January 21, 1966, (52-001), 10c/\$3.00
- *20. Railway Operating Statistics, November 1965
- *21. Civil Aviation, September 1965
22. Department Store Sales, January 22, 1966, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
23. New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1965, (63-007), 20c/\$2.00
24. Report on Livestock Surveys: Cattle, Sheep & Horses, December 1, 1965, (23-004), 25c/50c
- *25. Dry Skim Milk Powder, December 1965
26. Electric Power Statistics, November 1965, (57-001), 10c/\$1.00
27. Provincial Government Finance: Revenue & Expenditure (Preliminary), 1964, (68-206), 25c
- Grain Statistics Weekly, January 19, 1966, (22-004), 10c/\$3.00

MORE

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- Stocks of Canned Foods, November 1965, (32-011), 20c/\$2.00
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Summarized in issue of January 28
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17, 1965
- Trade of Canada: Exports By Commodities, October 1965, (65-004), 75c/\$7.50
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(68-205), 50c -- Summarized in issue of January 14
- Advance Statement of Employment & Weekly Earnings, November 1965, (72-001),
10c/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of February 11
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, October 1965, (72-003),
30c/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of January 14
- Review of Employment & Payrolls, 1964, (72-201), \$1.00
- DBS Service Bulletin: Foods & Beverages, IND - SB - 1(21), February 2, 1966

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