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External Trade: Commodity exports in January soared 28.1% to an estimated value of \$950,700,000 from \$741,900,000 in the corresponding month last year, while commodity imports (as announced March 1) climbed 26.5% to \$893,900,000 from \$706,600,000. The resulting export balance of \$56,900,000 was substantially higher than January 1966's \$35,300,000. (Page 2)

Prices: Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) advanced 0.1% to 146.1 at the beginning of February from 146.0 in January. The February 1967 index was 2.8% above the level of the corresponding month in 1966 when it was 142.1. (Page 2)

Merchandising: Department store sales for Canada during the week ending February 11 rose 6.9% over the preceding week of last year. Sales were down in the Atlantic Provinces but up in all other areas. (Page 3)

Industrial Production: Canada's index of industrial production was virtually unchanged in December, declining to 279.4 from the revised November level of 279.5. (Page 4)

Transportation: Revenue freight carloadings during the seven days ended February 21 declined 7.6% to 68,741 from the same period in 1966 and 0.6% from the previous period. (Page 6)

Traffic: Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian streets and highways during December claimed 484 lives, a 9.3% rise over the December 1965 total of 443. This brought 1966 fatalities to 5,258, up 7.3% over the 1965 total of 4,902. (Page 6)

Labour: Aggregate employment in eight commercial, non-agricultural industries in the establishment survey for November 1966 was estimated at 4,629,000 a decrease of 27,000 or 0.6% from October. Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,465,000,000 in November in the form of salaries and wages. (Page 9)

Manufacturing: Production of sawn lumber by sawmills east of the Rockies in December declined to 189,154,000 feet board measure from 199,891,000 in the corresponding month of 1965. Steel ingot production during the week ending March 4 totalled 191,268 tons, a 6.7% increase over the preceding week's total of 179,249 tons. (Page 10)

Agriculture and Food: Production of milk in January is estimated at 1,084,000,000 pounds, 2.4% higher than milk production in the same month last year. Production of refined beet and cane sugar in January dropped to 125,427,000 pounds from 131,355,000 in the corresponding 1966 period. (Page 10)



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*1. Exports and Imports Commodity exports in January soared 28.1% to an estimated value of \$950,700,000 from \$741,900,000 in the corresponding month last year, while commodity imports (as announced March 1) climbed 26.5% to \$893,900,000 from \$706,600,000. The resulting export balance of \$56,900,000 was substantially higher than January 1966's \$35,300,000.

Sales to the United States at \$553,600,000 were 33.1% more than \$416,100,000 in the same month of 1966, while purchases valued at \$659,500,000 were 25.4% higher than the previous year value of \$525,800,000. The import balance at \$105,900,000 was below last year's \$109,800,000.

January sales to the United Kingdom climbed 18.3% to \$118,800,000 from \$100,500,000 while goods purchased reached a total value of \$53,900,000 or 22.1% higher than the preceding January total of \$44,100,000. Canada's resulting export balance was higher in January this year at \$65,000,000 than last year's \$56,300,000.

Commodity exports to other commonwealth and preferential rate countries swelled by 70.4% to \$63,800,000 from \$37,500,000 in the same month last year, while imports were valued at \$32,300,000, up 37.0% from January 1966's total value of \$23,600,000. The resulting export balance of \$31,500 more than doubled the previous year export balance of \$13,900,000.

Sales to all other countries as a group totalled \$214,500,000 up 14.1% from the corresponding 1966 value of \$188,000,000, while merchandise purchased from other countries increased 31.1% to \$148,200,000 during January 1967 from \$113,100,000. The export surplus in this area was down to \$66,300,000 from \$74,900,000 in the 1966 month.

P R I C E S

2. Consumer Price Index: Canada's consumer price index (1949=100) advanced 0.1% to 146.1 at the beginning of February from 146.0 in January. The February 1967 index was 2.8% above the level of the corresponding month in 1966 when it was 142.1. In the current period only the food component recorded a decrease. All remaining components showed increases.

	Component Weights(1)	1967		1966	1966
		February	January	December	February
All-Items	100	146.1	146.0	145.9	142.1
Food.....	27	144.1	144.9	144.7	142.5
Housing(2).....	32	147.7	147.6	147.2	143.1
Clothing	11	129.1	128.6	129.7	123.3
Transportation.....	12	155.0	153.0	152.6	150.0
Health and Personal Care	7	185.1	184.9	184.5	178.1
Recreation and Reading	5	163.6	161.9	161.5	156.4
Tobacco and Alcohol....	6	126.8	126.5	126.5	123.4

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

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

The food index in February declined 0.6% to 144.1 from 144.9 in January. Significantly lower prices were reported for most fats including butter, eggs, grapefruit and bananas, some processed and frozen fruits and juices, canned and frozen peas, fresh tomatoes, poultry, and all cuts of pork and beef except blade roast, stewing beef and hamburger. Prices were higher for all dairy products except cheese, as well as for bread, tea, apples, root vegetables, cabbage and lettuce, fresh and frozen fish, lamb and veal.

The housing index edged up 0.1% to 147.7 in February from 147.6 in the previous month as a result of increases for rentals, new houses and dwelling insurance. The clothing index in February advanced 0.4% to 129.1 from 128.6. Higher prices for most items of men's and women's wear and piece goods outweighed lower prices in footwear and many items of children's wear.

The transportation index rose 1.3% to 155.0 in February from 153.0 in January. The increase reflected a rise in subway and bus fares in Montreal, generally higher prices for gasoline, motor oil and car insurance, and slightly increased rates for taxi fares in some centres. The health and personal care index increased fractionally to 185.1, up 0.1%, from 184.9 in January. Minor increases for most personal care items caused the advance.

The recreation and reading index rose 1.1% to 163.6 in February from 161.9 in the previous month. Increased prices for Ottawa newspapers and general price increases for magazine subscriptions accounted for the rise in the reading component, while increased theatre admissions in Vancouver and some rises in prices for camera film and bicycles caused an advance in the recreation component. The tobacco and alcohol index edged up 0.2% to 126.8 in February from 126.5 in January reflecting increases in the prices of cigarettes, beer and alcohol.

Wholesale Price Indexes (Weekly) The price index of 30 industrial materials, (1935-1939=100) calculated as an unweighted geometric average, decreased 0.5% to 255.9 from 257.2 in the three-week period February 3rd to February 24th, 1967. Prices declined for five commodities, advanced for six and remained unchanged for nineteen. Principal changes included decreases for beef hides, raw rubber and oats.

Security Price Indexes The investors' index of common stock prices (1956=100) rose 2.4% to 169.4 from 165.5 in the four-week period January 26 to February 23. Indexes for all three major groups increased as finance advanced 4.1% to 144.3 from 138.6, followed by utilities up 2.9% to 161.4 from 156.9 and by industrials up 2.0% to 176.6 from 173.2.

*3. Industry Selling Price Indexes Industry selling price indexes (1956=100) were higher in 53 manufacturing industries in January, 27 more than the 26 increases recorded in the November-December period. Industry indexes which moved lower numbered 29 in January, 10 more than the 19 decreases recorded in December. Of the 102 industry indexes, 20 were unchanged in January, 37 less than in previous month when 57 remained the same. The average level of the 102 industry indexes in January was 112.9, up slightly from the December average of 112.6. The median advanced slightly to 113.6 from 113.5.

*4. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	March 2/67	Feb. 23/67	Feb. 2/67
Investors Price Index				
Total index.....	114	171.5	169.4	167.3
Industrials.....	80	178.3	176.6	174.8
Utilities.....	20	164.3	161.4	159.8
Finance(1).....	14	147.3	144.3	140.2
Banks.....	6	143.4	141.3	134.1
Mining Stocks Price Index				
Total index.....	24	101.8	101.9	103.5
Golds.....	13	120.3	123.5	123.2
Base metals.....	11	91.7	90.0	92.7
Supplementary Indexes				
Uraniums.....	6	193.9	188.1	189.8
Primary oils and gas.....	6	158.1	155.8	154.3

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

*5. General Wholesale Index The general wholesale index moved down slightly in January to 260.7 from the December 1966 index of 261.3 but was 1.3% higher than the January 1966 index of 257.4. Four of the eight major group indexes decreased while four increased.

The animal products group index declined 0.7% in January to 295.1 from the December 1966 index of 297.2 on lower prices for livestock, fishery products, cured meats, and eggs. A decline of 0.6% to 250.4 from 251.9 in the textile products group index reflected lower prices for worsted and wool cloth, cotton fabrics and miscellaneous fibre products. The wood products group index moved down 0.6% to 338.9 from 341.1 in response to lower prices for newsprint, cedar and fir. The non-ferrous metals products group index declined slightly to 232.5 from 232.6.

Price increases for prepared paints, and soaps and detergents, were responsible for an advance of 0.8% in the chemical products group index to 214.0 from 212.3. The non-metallic minerals products group index moved up 0.4% to 195.8 from 195.1 on higher prices for cement, sand and gravel, and plaster. Minor increases occurred in the following two major group indexes: vegetable products to 229.4 from 229.1, and iron products to 267.3 from 266.9.

M E R C H A N D I S I N G

6. Department Store Sales Department store sales for Canada during the week ending February 11 rose 6.9% over the preceding week last year. Sales were down 4.5% in the Atlantic Provinces but up in all other areas as follows: Quebec, 7.2%; Ontario, 8.9%; Manitoba, 12.3%; Saskatchewan, 12.5%; Alberta 9.8%; and British Columbia, 1.7%.

7. Retail Trade Retail trade in Canada totalled \$22,980,804,000 in 1966, 6.4% higher than 1965's total value of \$21,591,298,000. During December trade at \$2,465,982,000 was 6.1% higher than the corresponding 1965 total of \$2,323,538,000. Percentages changed during the month ranged from a 2.2% decrease in lumber and building material to a 16.7% increase in variety businesses.

*8. Index of Industrial Production Canada's index of industrial production was virtually unchanged in December, declining to 279.4 from the revised November level of 279.5. Drops in electric power and gas utilities and mining, of 0.9% and 0.3% respectively, were almost entirely offset by an 0.2% gain in manufacturing. In manufacturing the entire gain was due to an 0.9% rise in non-durables, as durables dropped 0.7%.

With December data now available, the following changes are shown for the year 1966 as a whole: index of industrial production (+7.7%), mining (+6.7%), manufacturing (+7.3%), non-durables (+7.3%), durables (+7.4%), and electric power and gas utilities (+12.4%). During a year when economic activity was considerably affected by widespread labour stoppages, the mining industry was the only aggregate not exceeding its 1946-1965 growth rate; all other aggregates surpassed their longer-term performance by considerable margins.

These annual changes obscure some significant intra-annual movements within the year for industrial production. For example, comparing the fourth quarter of 1966 with the same quarter of 1965 a percentage gain of only 5.4% for the total index of industrial production is indicated. Of this change, about one half occurred in the first quarter of 1966. The remainder was shared by the other three quarters. Considering the index of industrial production in the context of monthly production movements, the cyclical expansion beginning in early 1961 continued virtually uninterrupted until a peak was reached in April 1966. It was not exceeded again until August when an upwards production movement was reported. This rise continued until November.

Returning to November-December seasonally adjusted movements, iron and steel products - the major factor in the durables' decline - fell by more than 2%. A 4% fall in non-metallic mineral products and fractional declines in transportation equipment and electrical apparatus and supplies added impetus. Gains were recorded in non-ferrous metal products (+4%) and wood products. Within the detail of durables the most significant movements were a partially strike-affected decline of 7% in primary iron and steel, and a drop of 2% in motor vehicles.

In non-durable manufactures (+0.9%) gains of better than 4% were registered by printing, publishing and allied industries, clothing, and tobacco, while lesser gains of from nearly 1 to nearly 3% were registered by miscellaneous manufactures, foods and beverages, leather products and textiles. Rubber products declined by 6% and lesser decreases of from nearly 1 to nearly 2% occurred in chemical and allied products, paper products, and products of petroleum and coal.

In mining, (- 0.3%), a drop of nearly 3% in fuels was only partially offset by increases in metals and non-metals of nearly 3% and nearly 2% respectively. In fuels, most of the decrease was due to a better than 2% drop in petroleum although natural gas and coal also fell by 5% and 1% respectively. The near 3% gain in metal mining was largely due to gains of 11% in copper and 13% in gold. In electric power and gas utilities (- 0.9%) the decline was due to a better than 6% fall in gas utilities, as electric power advanced fractionally.

*9. Civil Aviation The six scheduled air carriers that account for about 90% of the total operating revenues of all Canadian air carriers showed an increase of 25.5% in operating revenues and 15.4% in operating expenses in August 1966 compared with August 1965. Their net income after taxes was \$6,364,789 for the month and \$13,591,701 for the first eight months, compared with \$5,671,737 for August 1965 and \$12,285,380 for the first eight months of 1965.

Statistical Summary - Canadian Scheduled Air Carriers - August

		August		January August	
		1966	1965	1966	1965
<u>Revenue Traffic</u>					
Departures	No.	28,679	26,103	186,789	175,398
Hours flown	"	39,482	35,309	252,189	229,770
Miles flown	'000	10,614	8,928	68,110	59,289
Passengers carried	"	743	596	4,629	3,931
Goods carried	tons	13,794	8,689	84,103	65,851
<u>Passenger-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	millions	354	266	2,069	1,623
International	"	314	229	1,787	1,430
<u>Passenger miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	millions	4	5	29	24
International	"	41	69	185	282
<u>Goods ton-miles (Unit Toll)</u>					
Domestic	'000	6,941	4,767	50,059	35,003
International	"	4,543	3,261	35,778	25,553
<u>Goods ton-miles (Bulk)</u>					
Domestic	'000	957	601	3,744	10,298
International	"	-	33	4	248
<u>Revenues and Expenses</u>					
Operating revenues	\$'000	46,469	37,020	275,897	230,045
Operating expenses	"	35,307	30,594	248,368	211,265
Operating income (loss)	"	11,163	6,426	27,530	18,781
Net income (deficit)	"	6,365	5,672	13,592	12,285

The number of passengers flown into and out of Canada in August was up 13.2% over the same month in 1965, while cargo carried increased 43.2% in weight and mail by 16.7%. Canadian carriers transported 238,316 passengers, 2,521 tons of cargo and excess baggage, and 270 tons of mail while reporting foreign carriers transported 140,982 passengers, 1,652 tons of cargo and 143 tons of mail.

Revenue Air Traffic Leaving and Entering Canada

	Passengers ('000)		Cargo and excess baggage (tons)		Mail (tons)	
	August		August		August	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
<u>Leaving Canada for:</u>						
The United States	119.6	111.7	598.7	355.0	79.9	73.6
Europe	47.6	40.5	457.9	255.0	71.6	74.1
All other countries	11.6	6.3	172.1	128.0	19.2	14.3
Total	178.8	158.5	1,228.7	738.0	170.7	162.0
<u>Entering Canada from:</u>						
The United States	119.7	114.7	1,436.3	1,206.0	136.9	113.2
Europe	67.0	53.5	1,345.4	872.8	84.8	66.2
All other countries	13.8	8.2	162.8	96.8	20.3	12.2
Total	200.5	176.4	2,944.5	2,175.6	242.0	191.6

- *10. Canal Statistics Total tonnage of freight transported through Canadian canals in November increased 6.6% to 14,060,470 tons from 13,195,056 tons in November 1965, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Summary of Canal Statistics".

The five commodities moved in greatest volume on the St. Lawrence Canals during the month were: iron ore, 1,767,350 tons (1,641,144 tons in November 1965); wheat, 1,256,842 tons (1,247,587); corn, 650,827 tons (684,857); plate, sheet and strip steel, 344,017 tons (226,176); and fuel oil, 279,747 tons (256,576).

On the Welland Canal the five commodities transported in largest volume were: iron ore, 1,730,165 tons (1,635,649); wheat, 1,305,892 tons (1,268,676); coal, 852,832 tons (703,418); corn, 694,224 tons (725,354) and plate, sheet and strip steel, 319,311 tons (184,980).

11. Carloadings Revenue freight carloadings during the seven days ended February 21 declined 7.6% to 68,741 from the same period in 1966 and 0.6% from the previous period. During the cumulative period loadings declined 1.9% to 509,569 from the previous year. Piggyback loadings rose 13.1% to 3,429 during the current period and decreased 9.2% to 22,790 during the cumulative period.

Receipts from United States and Canadian connections dropped 2.1% to 25,493 cars during the seven-day period and 0.7% to 180,311 during the cumulative period. Commodities reflecting significant declines included: wheat, 3,637 (4,456 during the 1966 period); "Other" grain, 1,420 (2,252); grain products, 1,426 (1,913); lumber, timber and plywood, 3,144 (3,647); and automobiles, auto trucks and parts, 1,506 (1,957). Pulpwood was the only main commodity requiring more cars with 4,328 as compared with 3,787.

12. Urban Transit Initial passenger fares (excluding transfers) collected by urban transit systems during December numbered 92,272,798, a 3.7% rise from the 88,957,973 reported in the corresponding month of 1965. During 1966 fares numbered 1,011,031,701 compared with 986,369,764 in 1965. Total operating revenue during the month at \$15,241,144 and during the year at \$167,482,565 was up over the corresponding 1965 totals of \$14,399,172 and \$155,859,331.

T R A F F I C

- *13. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents Motor vehicle traffic accidents on Canadian streets and highways during December claimed 484 lives, a 9.3% rise over the December 1965 total of 443. This placed 1966 fatalities to 5,258, up 7.3% over the 1965 total of 4,902. December's regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 6 (4 in December 1965); Prince Edward Island, 2 (nil); Nova Scotia, 23 (19); New Brunswick, 22 (9); Quebec, 149 (117); Ontario, 168 (179); Manitoba, 15 (10); Saskatchewan, 29 (24); Alberta, 26 (14); British Columbia, 44 (67). There were no fatalities in Yukon and the Northwest Territories during December 1966 or 1965.

During the year Canada's regional death toll was as follows: Newfoundland, 93 (72 in 1965); Prince Edward Island, 33 (25); Nova Scotia, 234 (209); New Brunswick, 230 (204); Quebec, 1,727 (1,541); Ontario, 1,596 (1,611); Manitoba, 206 (178); Saskatchewan, 279 (223); Alberta, 334 (331); British Columbia, 520 (500) and Yukon and the Northwest Territories, 6 (8).

When comparing the number of traffic deaths in this release with those in the annual Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Vital Statistics," please note the explanation in the Daily Bulletin of April 26, 1966.

Province	Number of Accidents				Number of Victims			Total Property Damage(1)
	Fatal	Non-fatal injury	Property Damage Only(1)	Total	Total Dec. 1965	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	
								\$ ('000)
Nfld.....	5	159	566	730	788	6	201	353
.....	2	35	133	170	148	2	46	72
N.S.....	19	166	915	1,100	1,161	23	243	1,306
N.B.....	21	252	826	1,099	1,029	22	401	636
Que.....	133	2,304	11,909	14,346	14,403	149	3,378	..
Ont.....	135	4,058	11,173	15,366	13,751	168	6,009	8,168
Man.....	8	524	1,553	2,085	1,766	15	709	789
Sask.....	22	321	1,827	2,170	2,099	29	568	1,077
Alta.....	18	457	3,269	3,744	3,554	26	740	1,913
B.C.....	36	1,458	4,309	5,803	5,576	44	2,179	3,078
Yukon & N.W.T...	-	19	51	70	39	-	19	67
Dec. 1966	399	9,753	36,531	46,683		484	14,493	17,459(2)
Dec. 1965	368	9,569	34,377		44,314	443	14,317	15,121(2)
Full Year 1966	4,425	107,226	313,586	425,237		5,258	160,656	153,505(2)
Full Year 1965	4,070	100,680	293,377		398,127	4,902	150,612	137,821(2)

- (1) reportable minimum property damage \$100
- (2) excluding Quebec
- .. not available
- nil

L A B O U R

*14. Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry Aggregate employment in eight commercial, non-agricultural industries in the establishment survey for November 1966 was estimated at 4,629,000, a decrease of 27,000 or 0.6% from October, according to the advance summary of data to be contained in the November issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry". Seasonal declines from October were reported in most industries. The non-durable component of the manufacturing industry decreased by 11,000 or 1.3%, largely because of seasonal layoffs in food processing, whereas the durable component varied very little. Other declines were recorded in construction (22,000 or 5.3%), the commercial sector of the service industry (7,000 or 1.2%) and transportation, communication and other utilities (6,000 or 0.9%). Trade increased by 18,000 or 2.0%. Seasonal declines were reported in all provinces.

Compared with November 1965, the aggregate employment in the industries specified increased by 194,000 or 4.4%. All industries gained, the largest increase being 69,000 or 4.4% in manufacturing.

*15. Estimates of Labour Income Paid workers in Canada received an estimated \$2,465,000,000 in November in the form of salaries and wages, an 0.8% decrease from the preceding month's \$2,486,000,000 and a rise of 11.6% over 1965's corresponding total of \$2,209,000,000, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the November issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Estimates of Labour Income." This placed the total for the January-November period at \$25,734,000,000, a rise of 12.4% over last year's like total of \$22,900,000,000.

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted			
	November 1966	October 1966	November 1965	January to November 1966	January to November 1965	November 1966	October 1966
	(Millions of Dollars)						
Nfld.....	39	41	35	411	360	38	38
P.E.I.....	6	7	6	68	61	6	6
N.S.....	64	64	58	667	610	64	64
N.B.....	51	51	46	540	477	51	50
Que.....	663	669	593	6,872	6,111	650	649
Ont.....	1,020	1,023	917	10,633	9,502	1,009	1,002
Man.....	103	105	92	1,072	981	102	102
Sask.....	77	79	69	806	714	76	75
Alta.....	164	167	144	1,719	1,523	164	162
B.C.....	270	274	243	2,871	2,496	269	266
CANADA...	2,465	2,486	2,209	25,734	22,900	2,435	2,418

*16. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing declined slightly from \$94.49 in October to \$94.35 in November, according to data that will shortly be published in the monthly Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". A one cent gain in average hourly earnings to \$2.30 was offset by 0.2 hour decline in average weekly hours to 41.0. Compared with November of last year, average hourly earnings were 14 cents higher and average weekly hours were 0.5 hours lower.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly hours were 0.3 hours lower than in October. Most larger industrial groups contributed to the decline. Average hourly earnings were unchanged. In non-durable goods manufacturing, a 2 cent gain in hourly earnings was mainly the result of increases in food and beverages and paper. Most components contributed to a 0.2 hour decline in weekly hours. In construction, average hourly earnings rose 3 cents and average hours fell 1.5 hours, mainly reflecting changes in the engineering component.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965	Nov. 1966	Oct. 1966	Nov. 1965
Manufacturing...	41.0	41.2	41.5	2.30	2.29	2.16	94.35	94.49	89.81
Durables.....	41.7	42.0	42.2	2.49	2.49	2.36	103.94	104.46	99.67
Non-Durables..	40.2	20.4	40.7	2.11	2.09	1.96	84.66	84.57	79.91
Mining.....	42.6	42.7	43.2	2.68	2.66	2.50	114.28	113.60	107.76
Construction...	42.8	44.3	42.3	2.94	2.91	2.65	125.80	128.78	111.94
Building.....	40.9	41.8	40.6	2.99	2.98	2.73	122.45	124.47	110.81
Engineering...	46.4	48.8	46.0	2.85	2.80	2.49	132.22	136.47	114.34
The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in November was 119.0.									

*17. 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.

Clock and Watch Manufacturers (Cat. 47-206): Factory shipments from the Clock and Watch Manufacturers Industry increased in 1965 to \$24,138,000 from \$22,043,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$12,092,000 from \$11,332,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$12,214,000 from \$11,326,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$11,679,000 to \$12,880,000.

Twenty establishments (21 in 1964) reported 1,292 employees (1,352) including 906 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,002). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$5,909,000 (\$6,148,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$3,415,000 (\$3,887,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 1,773 versus 2,053 the previous year.

Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations (Cat. 46-215): Factory shipments from the Manufacturers of Toilet Preparations increased in 1965 to \$103,750,000 from \$90,169,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$35,096,000 from \$30,678,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$59,745,000 from \$60,494,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$65,013,000 to \$74,141,000.

Sixty-seven establishments (66 in 1964) reported 4,426 employees (4,044), including 2,260 directly employed in manufacturing operations (2,127). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$20,540,000 (\$18,229,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$7,136,000 (\$6,652,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 4,486 versus 4,259 the previous year.

Battery Manufacturers (Cat. 43-208): Factory shipments from the Battery Manufacturers Industry increased in 1965 to \$54,129,000 from \$49,377,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$31,125,000 from \$26,868,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$24,728,000 from \$23,523,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$26,501,000 to \$26,730,000.

Twenty-three establishments (26 in 1964) reported 2,362 employees (2,214), including 1,566 directly employed in manufacturing operations (1,504). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$11,259,000 (\$10,463,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$6,748,000 (\$6,225,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 3,292 versus 3,193 the previous year.

Machine Shops (Cat. 42-207): Factory shipments from the Machine Shops Industry increased in 1965 to \$143,698,000 from \$118,404,000 in 1964. Cost of materials, fuel and electricity rose in the year to \$54,867,000 from \$44,946,000 in the preceding year and value added by manufacturing activity (value of production less value of materials, fuel and electricity) to \$90,421,000 from \$74,505,000. Industry value added (manufacturing plus non-manufacturing activity) advanced from \$75,942,000 to \$92,598,000.

Nine hundred and fifty-seven establishments (928 in 1964) reported 11,618 employees (10,135), including 9,125 directly employed in manufacturing operations (7,944). Salaries and wages for all employees aggregated \$57,795,000 (\$47,718,000) with manufacturing employees accounting for \$42,864,000 (\$35,469,000). Paid man-hours in manufacturing operations numbered 19,991 versus 17,516 the previous year.

- *18. Sawmills East of the Rockies Production of sawn lumber by sawmills East of the Rockies in December declined to 189,154,000 feet board measure from 199,891,000 in the corresponding month of 1965, bringing the year's total to 2,992,999,000 against 3,122,189,000 in 1965, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the December issue of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". End-of-1966 stocks amounted to 401,719,000 feet board measure.
- *19. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances Unit production of domestic electrical appliances in December rose to 442,652 units, an increase of 95,521 units from the same period a year ago. Shipments increased less sharply from 345,137 units in December 1965 to 388,769 units in December 1966; an increase of 43,632 units. Major increases were reflected in production of domestic steam irons, from 64,215 units in December 1965 to 84,380 units in December 1966, although shipments of this commodity were down slightly from 48,931 in December 1965 to 44,601 in December 1966.
20. Iron Castings Producers' shipments of iron castings, pipe and fittings in December at 50,973 tons were 21.0% below December 1965's total of 64,426. During the year shipments rose to 761,908 tons in 1966 from 738,155 in 1965.
- *21. Steel Ingots Steel ingot production during the week ending March 4 totalled 191,268 tons, a 6.7% increase over the preceding week's total of 179,249 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1966 was 192,659 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 199 in the current week, 187 a week earlier and 200 a year ago.
22. Rubber Consumption of rubber in December -- natural, synthetic and reclaimed -- totalled 38,418,000 pounds, down 2.8% from December 1965's corresponding total of 39,551,000. This brought the 1966 total to 466,628,000 pounds a decrease from the previous year total of 469,892,000.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

23. Milk Production Production of milk in January is estimated at 1,084,000,000 pounds, 2.4% higher than milk production in the same month last year. Revised figures for December place the month's output at 1,195,294,000 pounds as compared to 1,170,374,000 and the year's output at 18,375,426,000 pounds against 18,359,954,000 in 1965.

*24. Fish Freezings and Stocks

	January Freezings		January 31 Stocks	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
thousand pounds				
Halibut Pacific -				
dressed.....	(2)	(2)	5,930	7,523
fillets.....	(2)	(2)	60	124
steaks.....	(2)	(2)	38	111
Salmon Pacific.....	60	69	6,146	6,536
Filletts -				
Atlantic Cod.....	1,712	2,473	2,095	4,069
Haddock.....	463	708	725	2,370
Ocean Perch.....	931	597	2,242	5,760
Soles(1).....	1,199	1,877	2,138	4,620
Blocks and slabs.....	3,339	3,114	8,445	12,144
Fish sticks.....	(2)	407	714	462
Portions.....	(2)	(2)	564	688
Scallops.....	(2)	(2)	2,143	1,464
Other frozen fish & shellfish	3,221	3,592	13,946	22,254
Total frozen fresh.....	10,925	12,837	45,168	68,125
Total smoked.....	377	484	1,259	1,336
Total bait and animal feed	1,128	3,388	14,276	14,529
TOTAL.....	12,430	16,709	60,703	83,990

- (1) Including all small flatfish
- (2) Confidential figures

25. Sugar Situation Production of refined beet and cane sugar in January dropped to 125,427,000 pounds from 131,355,000 in the corresponding 1966 period. Sales rose to 142,942,000 pounds from 133,194,000 in January 1966 and stocks in companies' hands at the end of January were down to 368,852,000 pounds from 391,140,000 pounds. Meltings and sales of raw cane sugar during the month declined to 92,679,000 pounds from 126,161,000.

*26. 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 Bottlers	Other	Retail (20 lbs. and less)	Industrial (over 20 lbs.)
January, 1967	2,354,334	1,111,334	2,094,081	3,632,409	1,875,485	1,149,604

pounds

*27. 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.)
January, 1967	4,824,754	10,900,196	6,158,461	3,261,451	10,817,801

pounds

28. Infant Mortality Canada's overall infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births decreased from 41.5 in 1950 to 24.7 in 1964. The male and female rates decreased from 46.2 to 27.8 and from 36.5 to 21.4, respectively, during the same period according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics report "Infant Mortality, 1950-64".

Infant mortality is related to overall mortality for Canada from 1950 to 1964 in the first section of the report. In 1950, 12.4% of all deaths in Canada were infant deaths while the corresponding percentage in 1964 was only 7.7. The second section deals with the provincial distribution of infant deaths. Infant mortality declined in all provinces during the period. New Brunswick experienced the largest per cent decline in the infant mortality rate.

Infant deaths by age at death are dealt with in the third section. This section shows that, as infant mortality declined during the fifteen-year period, the infants who did die tended to die at an earlier age. Thus, 68.8% of all infant deaths in the 1962-1964 period were to infants under 28 days of age as compared with 59.0% for the 1950-1952 period. Infant deaths by 13 selected causes for Canada for the period 1950-1964, and for the provinces for the year 1964 are contained in the fourth section. The 13 causes accounted for 81.9% of all infant deaths in 1964. Immaturity and congenital malformations were the leading causes in Canada throughout the period. Suffocation was the only cause which showed a strong positive trend during the period. The fifth section deals with infant mortality by counties, census divisions, or districts for the 1962-1964 period.

Canadian overall infant mortality and infant mortality for ten selected causes is compared with that of 19 other countries in the sixth section. With the rates ranked from lowest to highest, Canada stood seventeenth in the 20-country comparison with respect to overall infant mortality.

29. Births, Deaths, Marriages Live births filed in provincial offices in January at 34,224 were fractionally higher than January 1966's registration of 33,936. Increases were recorded in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. There were 9,112 marriages registered during the month, a rise of 17.3% over the previous January total of 7,771. Deaths, numbering 13,615 were down from the January 1966 total of 13,736.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

30. Provincial Government Employment Employees of nine provincial governments (excluding British Columbia) and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories numbered 289,263 at December 31, 1966 down 2.3% from the 295,831 reported for September 30, 1966, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October-December issue of the DBS report "Provincial Government Employment".

Departmental Services reported 184,985 employees with gross payrolls of \$215,000,000, a decrease of 2.0% from the \$219,300,000 reported for the previous quarter July-September, 1966. This resulted from normal seasonal decreases in the "Transportation and Communications", "Recreation and Cultural Services" and "Natural Resources" functions.

Gross payrolls reported for the (1) Institutions of Higher Education (\$39,900,000), (2) Provincial Government Enterprises (\$107,000,000), (3) Workmen's Compensation Boards (\$4,700,000) increased respectively over the previous quarter by 1.6%, 3.3%, and 7.3%. These increases are the result of (A) additional staff reported for the Institutions of Higher Education. (B) The payment of retroactive salary and wage increases and the effect of these increases in the cost of government services.

Total payrolls of provincial employees reported for the period January 1 - December 31, 1966 amounted to \$1,350,300,000. Employees in the Departmental Services earned \$806,000,000 or 59.7% of the total, while staff of the Institutions of Higher Education received \$148,500,000 or 11.0%. Those of the Government Enterprises earned \$378,500,000 or 28.0% and Workmen's Compensation Boards received \$17,200,000 or 1.3%.

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. Exports and Imports, January 1967
- 2. Price Movements, February 1967, (62-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *3. Industry Selling Price Indexes, January 1967
- *4. Weekly Security Price Indexes, March 2, 1967
- *5. General Wholesale Index, January 1967
- 6. Department Store Sales, February 11, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 7. Retail Trade: December 1966, (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- *8. Index of Industrial Production, December 1966
- *9. Civil Aviation, August 1966
- *10. Canal Statistics, November 1966
- 11. Carloadings, February 21, 1967, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 12. Urban Transit, December 1966, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *13. Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents, December 1966
- *14. Estimates of Employees By Province and Industry, November 1966
- *15. Estimates of Labour Income, November 1966
- *16. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, November 1966
- *17. Industry and Production Notes, 1965
- *18. Sawmills East of the Rockies, December 1966
- *19. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1966
- 20. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, December 1966, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *21. Steel Ingots, March 4, 1967
- 22. Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, December 1966, (33-003), 20¢/\$2.00
- 23. The Dairy Review, January 1967, (23-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *24. Fish Freezings and Stocks, January 1967
- 25. The Sugar Situation, January 1967 (32-013), \$1.00 a year
- *26. Production and Inventory of Salad and Cooking Oils, January 1967
- *27. Production and Inventory of Shortening, January 1967
- 28. Infant Mortality, 1950-1964, (84-524), 75¢
- 29. Vital Statistics, January 1967, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 30. Provincial Government Employment, December 1966

- Bread and Other Bakery Products, Quarter ended December 31, 1966, (32-015),
25¢/\$1.00
- Report on Fur Farms, 1965, (23-208), 50¢
- Service Bulletin: Food and Beverage Processing, March 3, 1967,
(IND-SB-(48) \$5.00
- Trade of Canada: Import Commodity Classification, Volume II, January 1, 1967,
(12-525), \$2.50
- Census of Canada: General Review, Merchandising Service Trades, 1961,
(99-536), 75¢
- Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, December 1966, (25-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- Specified Chemicals, December 1966, (46-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Miscellaneous Food Preparations, Quarter Ended December 31, 1966, (32-018),
25¢/\$1.00
- Trade of Canada, Exports by Commodities, November 1966, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Grain Statistics Weekly, February 15, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year
- Civil Aviation, July 1966, (51-001), 30¢/\$3.00
- Shipping Statistics, November 1966, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Sales Financing, 1965, (63 211), 25¢
- Railway Operating Statistics, November 1966, (52-003), 10¢/\$1.00

