

Vol.

Vol. 35 -- No. 5

Friday, February 3, 1967

Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production advanced 0.3% in November, rising to 279.1 from the October level of 278.3. The bulk of this gain originated in electric power and gas utilities, as they rose by 2.5%, while manufacturing and mining rose only fractionally (+ 0.1) and 0.2% respectively. (Page 2)

Transportation: Revenue freight in the seven-day period ending January 14, rose 4.8% to 74,015 over the previous year and 23.0% above the previous period. During the first 14 days of 1967 railway carloadings rose 3.6% to 134,197 from the previous year. (Page 2)

Prices: Industry selling price indexes (1956=100) in 25 manufacturing industries were higher in December than in November, 7 less than the 32 increases recorded in the October-November period. Canada's general wholesale index (1935-39=100) rose to 261.3 in December, up 0.2% from the November index of 260.7 and 2.3% higher than the December 1965 index of 255.4. (Page 3)

Traffic: Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits during December numbered 431,423, a rise of 3.2% over the 1965 corresponding total of 418,229. (Page 4)

Labour: Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose 90 cents from \$93.64 in September to \$94.54 in October, according to data that will shortly be published in the monthly DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". (Page 5)

Vital Statistics: Births registered in 1966 decreased by almost 33,000 from 1965, marriages rose by about 9,500 and deaths increased by slightly more than 1,000. Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that approximately 386,000 births occurred in Canada in 1966 as compared with 418,600 in 1965. (Page 6)

Business Finance: Financial institutions continued to show an upward growth trend in the third quarter of 1966 but rates of growth varied with the type of institution. Trust companies increased total assets by almost 12 1/2% in the 1966 quarter over the 1965 quarter. (Page 6)

Education: Operating expenditures for education in Canada in 1967 are expected to reach \$4,431,600,000. A survey of almost 50 deferral departments, agencies and instrumentalities conducted by the Finance Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Education Division showed a 29.2% increase in federal expenditures on education in the fiscal year 1965-1966. (Page 7)

Agriculture & Food: Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain from the four major exporting countries during the August-November period of the current crop year amounted to 624,700,000 bushels, a 7% drop from the record total of 671,700,000 bushels exported during the same period of 1965. (Page 8)



*1. Index of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production advanced 0.3% in November, rising to 279.1 from the October level of 278.3. The bulk of this gain originated in electric power and gas utilities, as they rose by 2.5%, while manufacturing and mining rose only fractionally (+0.1 and 0.2% respectively). Both components shared in the utilities advance, electric power rising by more than 2% and gas by more than 3. The gain in manufacturing was entirely due to a 0.2% rise in non-durables as durables fell slightly from October.

In non-durable manufacturing 8 of the 11 major groups rose by amounts ranging from fractional to 5% while leather products, foods and beverages, and products of petroleum and coal fell by amounts ranging from fractional to 5%. Within the detail, the bulk of the drop in foods and beverages was in the beverages component (-6%), with breweries (-12) being the major contributor. In the foods component (-1%) most of the drop occurred in meat products, which fell by 5%.

In durable manufactures, which fell marginally, 3 of the 6 major groups rose. Both advances and declines, at the group level, were in the range of 1 to 3%. Within the detail the gain of 2% in electrical apparatus and supplies was primarily due to a better than 7% gain in telecommunication equipment. This was partially offset by a 4% drop in refrigerators and appliances. In transportation equipment (+ 1%) nearly all of the increase was due to gains of 1% in both motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts. The 2% drop in iron and steel products was in large part the result of declines of 5% and 6% in primary iron and steel and iron castings which were only partially offset by gains in the other components. The decline in primary iron and steel was in part attributable to a labour dispute. The decline of 3% in non-metallic mineral products was almost entirely due to the 6% fall in concrete products.

In mining (+0.2%), both metals and non-metals fell by 2% while fuels advanced by nearly 4%. In metals drops of 6 to 10% in lead, copper and nickel were only partially offset by gains of 2% and 9% in iron ore and zinc. In non-metals (- 2%) both components contributed to the decrease. Although all 3 fuel components advanced the bulk of the gain was due to the near 4% increase in petroleum.

TRANSPORTATION

2. Carloadings Revenue freight in the seven-day period ending January 14, rose 4.8% to 74,015 over the previous year and 23.0% above the previous period. During the first 14 days of 1967 railway carloadings rose 3.6% to 134,197 from the previous year. Receipts from Canadian and United States rail connections rose 4.5% to 23,943 cars during the seven day period and 1.1% to 44,670 during the 14 day period. Piggyback loadings, at 2,985 cars were 30.2% below the number carried in the same period of 1966. During the cumulative period, piggyback loadings dropped 26.7% to 5,588.

Commodities reflecting significant increases during the current period included wheat, 9,885 (5,038 in 1966); and pulpwood, 4,207 (3,173). Those requiring fewer cars were building sand, gravel and crushed stone, 909 (1,417); fuel oil, 3,349 (4,049); and miscellaneous carload commodities, 7,694 (8,940).

3. Urban Transit Initial passenger fares, excluding transfers, collected by urban transit system during November numbered 92,550,135, a 3.8% rise over the 1965 same period total of 89,116,107. Total operating revenues rose to \$15,244,474, an increase of 8.0% from the \$14,112,556 reported in November 1965.

- *4. Railway Operating Statistics Twenty-three common carrier railways in Canada reported operating revenues of \$125.5 million for October 1966, up 4.3% from the previous year, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the October issue of the D.B.S. report, "Railway Operating Statistics." Unavailable for both years are details of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority Railway line and the Cartier Railway Company. Railway operating expenses rose 7.3% to \$116.9 million during October, and, as a result, net operating income dropped to \$8.6 million from \$11.3 million in the 1965 month.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway, after twenty-four days of inactivity due to a strike of their non-operating employees, resumed operations on October 20.

Railway Operating Revenues, Expenses and Net Income,

October, 1966

	<u>Total 23 railways</u>	<u>C.N.R.</u>	<u>C.P.R.</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Operating Revenues	125,455,859	60,808,915	48,487,829
Freight	113,546,021	52,931,351	45,295,455
Passenger	3,763,125	2,746,344	900,449
Operating Expenses	116,874,865	60,547,943	44,069,248
Road and equipment maintenance	47,234,554	26,341,476	16,655,853
Transportation	44,344,254	24,374,660	16,447,707
Net Income	8,581,994	260,972	4,418,581
Operating ratio %	93.16	99.57	90.89

A total of 22.4 million tons of revenue freight was handled by the railways during October, up 3.8% over the 1965 month and ton-miles rose to 8,969 million from 8,494 million. Average miles of road operated (first main track) dropped slightly to 44,061 from 44,110. Commuter passenger travel increased 16.5% from the previous October while non-commuter traffic fell by 16.7%. Total passengers carried increased 2.4% to 2,006 thousand. Employment in the industry at 131,000 was down 2.2% from October 1965.

P R I C E S

- *5. Industry Selling Price Indexes Industry Selling Price Indexes (1956=100) in 25 manufacturing industries were higher in December than in November, 7 less than the 32 increases recorded in the October-November period. Industry indexes which moved down in December numbered 16, a decline of 7 from the 23 decreases recorded in November. Of the 102 industry indexes, 61 were unchanged in December, 14 more than in November when 47 remained the same. The average level of the 102 industry indexes in December was 112.6, up slightly from the November average of 112.5. The median advanced to 113.5 from 113.2.

*6. General Wholesale Index Canada's General Wholesale Index (1935-39=100) rose to 261.3 in December, up 0.2% from the November index of 260.7 and 2.3% higher than the December 1965 index of 255.4. Five of the eight major group indexes were higher in December while two declined. The remaining one, the non-ferrous metals products group, was unchanged at 232.6.

The vegetable products group index advanced 0.8% in December to 229.1 from the November index of 227.2 on price increases for grains, vegetable oils and products, unmanufactured tobacco, tea, coffee and cocoa, and livestock and poultry feeds. A rise of 0.7% to 297.2 from 295.0 in the animal products group index reflected higher prices for livestock, fresh meats, and hides and skins. Increases of 0.1% or less occurred in the following three major group indexes in December: Wood products to 341.1 from 340.6, non-metallic minerals products to 195.1 from 194.9, and chemical products to 212.3 from 212.2.

The iron products group index declined 0.6% in December to 266.9 from 268.5 in response to lower prices for rolling mill products, scrap iron and steel, and pig iron. The textile products group index moved down 0.3% to 251.9 from 252.7 on decreases for miscellaneous fibre products, raw wool, and worsted and wool cloth.

*7. Weekly Security Price Indexes

	Number Stocks Priced	Jan. 26/67	Jan. 19/67 (1956=100)	Dec. 29/66
<u>Investors Price Index</u>				
Total index.....	114	165.5	166.6	154.5
Industrials.....	80	173.2	174.5	162.0
Utilities.....	20	156.9	158.6	148.7
Finance(1).....	14	138.6	138.4	125.2
Banks.....	6	133.7	134.0	122.5
<u>Mining Stocks Price Index</u>				
Total index.....	24	104.3	105.9	97.3
Golds.....	16	124.7	128.6	118.8
Base metals.....	8	93.1	93.4	85.5
<u>Supplementary Indexes</u>				
Uraniums.....	6	189.5	197.8	189.7
Primary oils and gas.....	6	155.9	167.9	152.7

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

T R A F F I C

8. Highway Traffic Entering Canada Foreign vehicles entering Canada on travellers' vehicle permits during December numbered 431,423, a rise of 3.2% over the 1965 corresponding total of 418,229. Cumulative data shows 9,014,995 permits issued during 1966, a 6.5% increase over 1965's record number of 8,462,398.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

9. Tuberculosis New reported tuberculosis cases during November totalled 470, of which 403 were new active and 67 reactivated. During the cumulative period, the number of new cases totalled 4,347 (4,878 in 1965), of which 3,710 were new active (4,116) and 637 were reactivated (762).

*10. Employment and Average Weekly Wages & Salaries October's unadjusted composite index of employment (1961=100) declined slightly from 124.5 in September to 123.9 and was 4.5% higher than in October of last year. Seasonally-adjusted, the index at 121.2 was 0.7% above last month's level.

Seasonally-Adjusted Employment Indexes All industries recorded increases from September except forestry and mining where there were small declines. The largest gain was in construction (2.7%); increases in other industry divisions were all under one per cent. All regions shared in the increase with the largest gain in the Prairies (1.6%).

Average weekly Wages and Salaries Average weekly wages and salaries at \$99.37 in October were \$1.01 higher than in September and \$5.81 higher than in October of last year. There were increases from September in all industry divisions except forestry where there was a small decline. The largest gains were in construction (\$3.17) and in transportation, communication and other utilities (\$1.47). All regions showed higher weekly wages and salaries with gains ranging from 33 cents in the Atlantic Region to \$1.24 in Ontario.

*11. Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose 90 cents from \$93.64 in September to \$94.54 in October, according to data that will shortly be published in the monthly DBS report "Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings". The increase was the result of a 2-cent gain to \$2.29 in average hourly earnings and a 0.1 hour gain in average weekly hours to 41.3. Compared with October of last year, average hourly earnings were 14 cents higher and average weekly hours were 0.3 hours lower.

In durable goods manufacturing, a one cent gain from September in average hourly earnings was partly the result of a 3 cent increase in primary metals. Average hours rose slightly in most of the larger subdivisions. In non-durables, the larger components all recorded increased average hourly earnings, the largest gain being 6 cents in food and beverages. Fluctuations in average hours in the components were small. Average weekly wages in construction as a whole rose from last month by \$3.41 mainly as a result of a 7 cent gain in average hourly earnings. Hourly earnings were 9 cents higher in building and 5 cents higher in engineering.

	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966	Oct. 1965	Oct. 1966	Sept. 1966	Oct. 1965
	(No. of Hours)			(dollars)			(dollars)		
Manufacturing	41.3	41.2	41.6	2.29	2.27	2.15	94.54	93.64	89.53
Durables	42.0	41.8	42.3	2.48	2.47	2.35	104.40	103.40	99.19
Non-durables	40.5	40.6	40.9	2.09	2.07	1.95	84.69	84.02	79.96
Mining	42.6	42.5	43.3	2.66	2.64	2.49	113.42	112.28	107.72
Construction	44.3	44.2	43.8	2.91	2.84	2.60	128.65	125.24	113.94
Building	41.7	41.2	41.3	2.98	2.89	2.69	124.12	119.40	111.03
Engineering	48.8	49.1	48.6	2.80	2.75	2.46	136.78	135.25	119.54

The index number (1961=100) of average hourly earnings in electrical industrial equipment in October was 118.1.

12. Birth, Marriages and Deaths Births registered in 1966 decreased by almost 33,000 from 1965, marriages rose by about 9,500 and deaths increased by slightly more than 1,000. Estimates based on records filed in provincial offices indicate that approximately 386,000 births occurred in Canada in 1966 as compared with 418,600 in 1965. Annual births for the country have been declining steadily from the record high of 479,300 in 1959. Final 1966 returns are expected to show decreases from 1965 in all provinces. The 1966 national birth rate per 1,000 population is estimated at 19.4, the lowest rate ever recorded and the ninth consecutive annual decline from 28.2 in 1957. The previous record low was 20.1 in 1937.

Marriages in 1966 were estimated at a record 155,000 as compared with the previous high of 145,500 in 1965. Final 1966 returns are expected to be higher than a year earlier in all provinces. The marriage rate per 1,000 population was estimated at 7.8, up somewhat from the 1965 rate of 7.4. Prior to 1964, the marriage rate declined steadily from a record high of 10.9 in 1946 to a low of 6.9 in 1963. Deaths in 1966 were estimated at 150,000, up slightly from 1965. The annual crude death rate per 1,000 population declined in 1966 to a record low of 7.5. Final 1966 returns are expected to be higher in all provinces than in the previous year.

BUSINESS FINANCE

13. Business Financial Statistics Financial institutions continued to show an upward growth trend in the third quarter of 1966 but rates of growth varied with the type of institution. Trust companies increased total assets by almost 12 1/2% in the 1966 quarter over the 1965 quarter. Investment in mortgages rose \$283,000,000, up 15 1/2%. This was financed by \$405,000,000 or 21% more in term deposits.

Total assest of mortgage companies moved up 5.8% over the 1965 period with mortgage loans rising by \$134,000,000 or 7.5%. The rise of \$116,000,000 in term deposits (11%) and \$18,000,000 in demand deposits (9 1/2%) provided most of the funds required for financing mortgage investment.

Sales finance and consumer loan companies indicated a 5% increase in total assets in the third quarter over the previous year period. Accounts receivable paper increased by \$156,000,000 or approximately 4.4% over the same period a year earlier. Funds were provided mainly from loans from parent companies and long-term debt, although short-term borrowing is being utilized more than it had been in the previous two or three quarters. Bank loans showed a substantial decline. Most of the increased accounts receivable paper were in the form of cash loans and consumer goods, which rose by \$123,000,000 and \$100,000,000 respectively.

Mutual funds continued to attract new funds, resulting in a paid-in-capital rise of \$326,000,000 or a 24 1/2% climb over the previous year period. The tendency to switch stocks appeared to continue into the third quarter with total portfolios at cost rising by \$365,000,000 or 26 1/2%. Portfolios at market showed a 6% increase. Closed-end funds reported an increase of 12.8% in portfolios at cost and a 4.8% decline in portfolios at market.

*14. Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants Combined operations of power laundries and dry cleaning and dyeing plants had receipts of \$226,547,054 in 1965, an increase of 8.9% from 1964, according to an advance release of data that will be contained in the 1965 issue of the annual DBS report "Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants". Employees in 1965 numbered 33,654 and they received \$104,593,378 in salaries and wages. Number of business locations increased by 60 plants to 2,248 from 2,188 in the preceding year, while the cost of materials and supplies used advanced to \$22,650,779 from \$21,573,509.

The 352 power laundries operating in 1965 reported receipts of \$89,689,808, up 5.2% from the preceding year's total of \$85,249,180 reported by 362 plants. Salaries and wages paid to 13,767 employees amounted to \$42,213,066, a slight increase from the year-earlier figure of \$40,919,190. Operating expenses of power laundries aggregated \$82,165,613 in 1965 which was 91.6% of total receipts as compared to 92.5% in 1964.

Receipts of 1,896 dry cleaning and dyeing plants in 1965 (1,826 in 1964) were \$136,857,246, up by 11.5% from 1964. Salaries and wages paid to 19,887 employees in 1965 totalled \$62,380,312 versus \$55,395,119 in the preceding year. Operating expenses of dry cleaning and dyeing plants in 1965 were \$122,570,990, a rise of 11.4% from 1964, while the ratio of operating expenses to receipts remained virtually unchanged at 89.5% compared with 89.6% in 1964.

E D U C A T I O N

*15. 1966-67 Estimates of Education In Canada

	Number of Institutions	Number of Students	Number of Teachers
Public elementary and secondary	18,947	5,027,000	212,410
Private elementary and secondary	1,325	194,480	12,312
Federal Government schools	466	46,870	2,324
Technical-vocational	78	31,015	2,415
Teachers' colleges	80	19,600	1,400
University faculties of education	30/_1	20,000/_1	975/_1
Universities, colleges, affiliates	375	234,000	18,000

_1 Included in "Universities, colleges, affiliates"

Estimated Operating Expenditures for Education In Canada In 1967

Public elementary and secondary schools.....	\$3,005,500,000
Private elementary and secondary schools.....	92,600,000
Teachers' colleges.....	20,000,000
Higher education (including \$350,000,000 capital costs).....	1,098,000,000
Other formal education.....	1,500,000
Total academic education.....	4,217,600,000
Technical-vocational.....	214,000,000
TOTAL FORMAL EDUCATION.....	4,431,600,000

Estimated Population, Canada, June, 1966.....	19,919,000
Estimated Population, 5-24 Age Group, June, 1966.....	7,646,200

*16. Federal Expenditures on Education A survey of almost 50 federal departments, agencies and instrumentalities conducted by the Finance Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Education Division, showed a 29.2% increase in federal expenditures on education in the fiscal year, 1965-66. Expenditures, classified by level and type of education, are shown below together with comparable figures for the previous year.

	1964-65 ('000's of dollars)	1965-66	Year to Year Amount	Change %
Elementary & Secondary.....	101,885	146,348	44,463	43.6
Teacher Training.....	3	4	1	-
Higher Education.....	80,171	94,982	14,811	18.5
Other Formal Education.....	591	1,255	664	112.4
Total Formal.....	182,650	242,589	59,939	32.8
Vocational Training.....	80,758	97,713	16,955	21.0
Total Ed. & Voc. Trng.....	263,408	340,302	76,894	29.2
Cultural Activities.....	7,702	12,640	4,938	64.1
GRAND TOTAL.....	271,110	352,942	81,832	30.2

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

17. The Wheat Review Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of grain from the four major exporting countries during the August-November period of the current crop year amounted to 624,700,000 bushels, a 7% drop from the record total of 671,700,000 bushels exported during the same period of 1965 but sharply above the ten-year (1955-64) average shipments for the same period of 373,000,000 bushels. Shipments from the major exporting countries, with 1965 comparisons in brackets, were as follows: United States, 311,000,000 (259,700,000); Canada, 237,800,000 (239,800,000); Argentina, 19,100,000 (96,500,000); Australia, 56,800,000 (75,700,000).

Supplies of wheat remaining in the United States and Canada as at December 1 for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years plus the year-end (November 30) carryover stocks in both Argentina and Australia, amounted to 1,715,000,000 bushels and represented a decrease of 14% from the 1,992,900,000 available in 1965. Supplies at December 1 were held as follows, with 1965's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 797,500,000 (1,073,400,000); Canada, 887,600,000 (765,000,000); Argentina, 13,400,000 (130,100,000); Australia, 16,500,000 (24,400,000).

18. Egg Production Estimated egg production during December at 37,800,000 dozen was 0.8% more than 37,500,000 dozen produced during the same month of 1965. During the year egg production was estimated at 415,600,000 dozen, a decrease of 4.0% from the 432,800,000 dozen produced during 1965.

The average price of eggs to producers during December was 45.9¢ per dozen and 46.6¢ per dozen in November. Corresponding farm prices reported in December and November 1965 were 44.7¢ and 45.7¢. Sales of market eggs during December at 33,400,000 dozen were up 0.5% over December 1965.

*19. Tobacco Products December excise tax collections on tobacco products were as follows: cigars, domestic, \$262,871; importations, \$9,152; cigarettes domestic, \$17,380,458, importations, \$69,096; manufactured tobacco, domestic, \$1,169,940; importations, \$97,964.

20. Summerfallow and Stubble, Acreage and Yield of Specified Crops, Prairie Provinces Wheat sown on summerfallow land in the Prairie Provinces during 1966 averaged 29.9 bushels per acre, compared with an average yield of 21.7 bushels sown on stubble land. In 1965 summerfallow wheat averaged 24.0 bushels while wheat sown on stubble lands averaged 18.9 bushels per acre. For other major field crops, the average yields in 1966, in bushels per acre, obtained from summerfallow with stubble yields in brackets, were as follows: oats for grain, 60.8 (43.6); barley, 50.9 (35.5); flaxseed, 16.0 (9.4); and rapeseed, 22.0 (13.6). Percentages of these crops grown on summerfallow in 1966 in the Prairie Provinces, with percentages sown on stubble in brackets, are as follows: wheat, 73 (27); oats for grain, 22 (78); barley, 33 (67); flaxseed 29 (71); and rapeseed, 56 (44).

Except for rapeseed, which is unchanged from 1965, the proportion of each crop included in this report, sown on summerfallowed land in the Prairie Provinces in 1966 declined when compared with the previous year and the five-year average. The decline in the percentage of acreage seeded on summerfallow is larger when the 1960-1964 average is compared to 1966, for crops other than wheat. For example, during the 1960-1964 period 51% of the flaxseed was sown on summerfallow in contrast to 29% in 1966, while during the same period wheat declined from 81 to 73%.

Stubble yields as a per cent of those obtained from summerfallowed lands for the Prairie Provinces in 1966 were lower for all crops, except wheat, than during the 1960-1964 period. These percentages with the 1965 and 1960-1964 average in brackets respectively are: wheat, 73 (79, 69); oats for grain, 72, (78, 75); barley, 70 (71, 71); flaxseed, 59 (79, 80); and rapeseed, 62 (62, 65). In terms of actual bushels the spread between stubble and summerfallow yields is much wider this year compared with the five year average.

Estimates in this report are based on returns from farmer and elevator agent correspondents reporting in December 1966. This is the ninth annual survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with provincial Departments of Agriculture, to ascertain the relationship of average yields obtained by farmers in the Prairie Provinces for crops grown on summerfallow and stubble, and the distribution of the acreage of major field crops between summerfallow and stubble.

21. Soft Drink Production December production of soft drinks at 17,989,407 gallons, higher than the corresponding 1965 total of 17,675,767, brought the twelve-month total to 219,956,610 gallons, a rise from 1965's 191,414,291 gallon total.

MANUFACTURING

- *22. Pulpwood and Wood Residue Production of pulpwood in October reached 1,518,590 cunits, a rise of 14% over last year's corresponding total of 1,329,362, according to advance data that will be contained in the October issue of the DBS report, "Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics." The amount consumed during the month was 1,274,663 cunits (4% above last year's 1,221,625), while the closing inventory totalled 10,114,859 cunits (down 6% from 10,802,937). Receipts of wood residue rose 3% from 361,476 cunits to 373,669.
- *23. Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1966 Coal production during November amounted to 1,213,402 tons, a decrease of 1.4% from the November 1965 production of 1,230,599 tons, while landed imports were 1,706,906 tons, a decrease of 199,112 tons from November 1965.

- *24. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production Production of crude petroleum and equivalent hydrocarbons during May, June, and July 1966 amounted to 28,305,995, 28,094,437 and 30,223,501 barrels respectively (913,096, 936,481, and 974,951 barrels/day). These were increases of 15.7%, 14.1% and 16.0% or 123,611, 115,456, and 134,159 barrels/day from the same months of 1965 according to preliminary statistics.
- *25. Steel Ingots Steel Ingot production during the week ending January 28 totalled 170,105 tons, an 18.5% increase over the preceding week's total of 143,438 tons. Output during the comparable week of 1966 was 189,924 tons. The index of production based on the average weekly output during 1957-1959 of 96,108 equalling 100, was 177 during the current week, 149 a week earlier and 198 one year ago.
26. Iron Castings Shipments of iron castings and cast iron pipes and fittings during November declined to 64,312 tons from 65,398 during the same period of 1965 and during the eleven-month period rose from 673,729 tons in 1965 to 710,935 tons.
- *27. Sawmills in British Columbia Production of lumber and ties of sawmills in British Columbia totalled 550,749 thousand feet board measure in November, 3.4% below the corresponding 1965 total of 569,889, while production during the eleven-month period rose 1.7% to 6,468,341 thousand feet board measure from 6,362,137.
28. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents November shipments of soaps and synthetic detergents valued at \$9,294,086, were 7.2% higher than the corresponding 1965 value of \$8,671,177. This brought the cumulative value to \$104,395,921, 4.5% above the 1965 eleven-month total of \$99,832,633.
- *29. Sawmills East of the Rockies November production of sawmills east of the Rockies totalled 177,770 thousand feet board measure, 9.9% higher than the corresponding 1965 total of 161,885, while during the cumulative period production decreased from 2,922,298 thousand feet board measure in 1965 to 2,803,845.
30. Concrete Products November production of concrete products was as follows: concrete brick, 10,396,952 (8,968,622 in November 1965); concrete blocks, except chimney blocks, 17,825,112 (18,055,755); concrete drain pipe, sewer pipe, water pipe and culvert tile, 104,967 tons (137,096); ready-mixed concrete, 1,289,591 cubic yards (1,372,707).

MERCHANDISING

31. Wholesale Trade Wholesale trade in November rose 6.3% to \$1,067,847,000 from \$1,004,802,000 in the same month of 1965. Sales were higher in 15 of 18 specified trades with increases ranging from 4.0% in fresh fruits and vegetables to 28.0% in commercial, institutional and service equipment and supplies. Decreases in three trades ranged from 6.7% in other textile and clothing accessories to 24.5% in coal and coke. During the eleven-month period, sales estimated at \$11,760,161,000 were 6.4% higher than the \$11,050,369,000 recorded in the 1965 January-November period.

32. Regional Department Store Sales Department store sales during December were up 7.4% above the same month of 1965. Increases reported in all areas were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 6.5%; Quebec, 11.0%; Ontario, 5.0%; Manitoba, 3.9%; Saskatchewan, 5.8%; Alberta, 9.2%; and British Columbia, 9.7%.
33. Farm Implement Sales Sales of farm implements and equipment (including repair parts) valued at wholesale rose 10.2% in the January-November period to \$457,452,000 from \$415,151,000. Sales of repair parts were valued at \$58,553,000, up 9.5% from 1965's \$53,470,000.
34. Department Store Sales Department store sales during the week ending January 14 rose 6.5% over the corresponding week in 1966. Increases were reported as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 10.9%; Quebec 3.0%; Ontario, 3.0%; Saskatchewan, 7.7%; Alberta, 20.0%; British Columbia, 12.0%. Manitoba sales were down 5.2%.

H O S P I T A L S

35. Hospitals A complete listing of all hospitals including general, allied special, mental and tuberculosis and related institutions such as infirmaries, nursing homes, rest homes, homes for the aged, blind or senile in operation as at December 31 is contained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics publication, "List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities, 1966". Hospitals are listed alphabetically according to location (including larger metropolitan areas) and identified as to category (public, private, federal), type of service, ownership and rated bed capacity. Facilities providing out-of-hospital insured services according to the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act are presented by province. Summary tables show 1,439 hospitals of all types in Canada during 1966 with a combined rated capacity of 210,400 beds as well as an additional 58,000 beds in 1,146 related institutions.
- *36. Hospital Morbidity A special report on hospital morbidity for 1962 covers inpatient care in the majority of general and allied special hospitals in all provinces except Ontario. It indicates the number of cases separated and total days of care applicable to these separations. Age groups and sex are specified for approximately 900 diagnostic classifications listed by the International Classification of Diseases, three digit list. The report is the third of its kind. Information for 1964 has been tabulated for release in the spring, followed in several months by data for 1965.

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, November 1966
- 2. Carloadings, January 14, 1967, (52-001), \$3.00 a year
- 3. Urban Transit, November 1966, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *4. Railway Operating Statistics, October 1966
- *5. Industry Selling Price Indexes, December 1966
- *6. General Wholesale Index, December 1966
- *7. Weekly Security Price Indexes, January 26, 1967
- 8. Volume of Highway Traffic Entering Canada on Travellers' Vehicle Permits, December 1966, (66-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 9. Incidence of Tuberculosis, November 1966, (82-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *10. Employment and Average Weekly Wages & Salaries, October 1966
- *11. Man-hours and Hourly Earnings, October 1966
- 12. Vital Statistics, December 1966, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- 13. Business Financial Statistics Balance Sheets, Third Quarter 1966, (61-006), 50¢/\$2.00
- *14. Power Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Plants, 1965
- *15. Estimates of Education In Canada, 1966-67
- *16. Federal Expenditures on Education, 1965-1966
- 17. The Wheat Review, December 1966, (22-005), \$3.00 a year
- 18. Production of Eggs, December 1966, (23-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *19. Tobacco Products, December 1966
- 20. Summerfallow and Stubble, Acreage and Yield of Specified Crops, Prairie Provinces, January 25, 1967, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- 21. Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1966, (32-001), 10¢/\$1.00
- *22. Pulpwood and Wood Residue, October 1966
- *23. Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1966
- *24. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, July 1966
- *25. Steel Ingots, December 28, 1967
- 26. Iron Castings and Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings, November 1966, (41-004), 10¢/\$1.00
- *27. Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1966
- 28. Soaps and Synthetic Detergents, November 1966, (46-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- *29. Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1966
- 30. Concrete Products, November 1966, (44-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- 31. Wholesale Trade, November 1966, (63-008), \$1.00 a year
- 32. Department Store Sales By Regions, December, 1966, (63-004), \$1.00 a year
- 33. Farm Implement and Equipment Sales, November 1966, (63-009), \$1.00 a year
- 34. Department Store Sales By Regions, January 14, 1967, (63-003), \$2.00 a year
- 35. List of Canadian Hospitals and Related Institutions and Facilities, 1966, (83-201), 75¢
- *36. Hospital Morbidity, 1962, (82-525)
 - Canadian Statistical Review, January 1967, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
 - Service Bulletin: Energy Statistics, January 26, 1967, (IND-SB-(2)-37)
 - Domestic Washing Machines and Clothes Dryers, November 1966, (43-002), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Boiler and Plate Works, 1964, (41-223), 50¢
 - Products Made From Canadian Clays, November 1966, (44-005), 10¢/\$1.00
 - Fisheries Statistics, Prince Edward Island, 1965, (24-203), 50¢
 - Grain Statistics Weekly, January 4, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year

- Miscellaneous Food Industries, 1964, (32-224), 50¢
- Other Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries, 1964, (44-210), 50¢
- Sales of Toilet Preparations In Canada, 1965, (46-221), 25¢
- Petroleum Refineries, 1964, (45-205), 50¢
- Preliminary Report on Coal Production, December 1966, (26-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, October 1966, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00
- Refined Petroleum Products, October 1966, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- Women's and Children's Clothing Industries, 1964, (34-217), 50¢
- Federal Government Employment, July 1966, (72-004), 30¢/\$3.00
- Dairy Factories, 1964, (32-209), 50¢
- Oils and Fats, November 1966, (32-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- Index of Industrial Production, November 1966, (61-005), 20¢/\$2.00
- Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1966, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
- Manufacturers of Electric Wire and Cable, 1964, (43-209), 50¢
- Indexes of Output Per Person Employed and Per Man-Hour in Canada Commercial
Industries, 1946-65, (14-201), 75¢
- Shipping Statistics, October 1966, (54-002), 20¢/\$2.00
- Census of Canada: Wholesale Trade, Establishments, Analysis of Sales, 1961,
(97-515), \$1.00
- Manufacturers of Small Electrical Appliances, 1964, (43-203), 50¢
- Grain Statistics Weekly, January 11, 1967, (22-004), \$3.00 a year

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010728967

Please send the publications listed below to the address shown. In listing, give full particulars, such as catalogue no., year or month of issue, and number of copies required.

Catalogue No.	TITLE AND PARTICULARS	\$

Enclosed find cheque or money order for \$

OR

Charge to Deposit Account No.

Date Signature

Subscription orders for periodical and annual reports should be addressed to:
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Prepayment is required with orders (unless charged to deposit account). Remittance should be in the form of cheque or money order made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Bank exchange fee is not necessary. Do not send postage stamps or currency in payment, since no record exists if omitted or lost.

Name

Street

City Province